



SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF
ARCHIVES & HISTORY

Exhibit 1

RECEIVED

APR 21 2021

S.C. SUPREME COURT

13 April 2020

Mr. Robert Lee Jr. #348833
Perry Correctional Institution Q1A-119
430 Oaklawn Road
Pelzer, SC 29669

Dear Mr. Lee:

I checked the following act that you requested but could not locate a visible impression of the Great Seal: 1993 Act No. 184.

Sincerely,

Steven D. Tuttle
Deputy Director
Archives & Records Management

2020 APR 21 PM 12:10
CLERK OF COURT
SPARTANBURG COUNTY
AMY W. COX

FILED

South Carolina Legislative Council

DAVID H. WILKINS, CHAIRMAN
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

GLENN F. McCONNELL
CHAIRMAN, SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
THE SENATE

JAMES H. HARRISON
CHAIRMAN, HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ROBERT L. PEELER
PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE

JIM MILES
SECRETARY OF STATE



Exhibit 2

STATE HOUSE, FIRST FLOOR
AND
DENNIS BUILDING, SUITE 434
1000 ASSEMBLY STREET
P.O. BOX 11489, COLUMBIA, S.C. 29211-1489
TELEPHONE: (803) 734-2145
FAX: (803) 734-2425

STEPHEN T. DRAFFIN
CLERK AND DIRECTOR

October 21, 2002

Mr. Spencer Hewitt
Secretary of State's Office
Edgar Brown Building
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

Dear Spencer:

You asked us recently to help locate the original of H.4323 of 1994 (Ratification Number 585 of 1994 and Act Number 7 of 1995) which became law on January 12, 1995, without the signature of the Governor. As we indicated in our telephone conversation, the Governor's office sends acts directly to the Secretary of State's office without transmitting them back through any office of the General Assembly. It is our best guess if you have no record of it that the original was lost during the changeover from the Campbell administration to the Beasley administration in January 1995, especially since the Governor didn't sign it. We asked Steve Tuttle at Archives to go through the boxed materials of these administrations, and he indicated that after doing so the original of this act could not be found. We did not check with Governor Hodges' office but it may be worth trying to follow up there although this would be a long shot.

In order that you can have a record of this act in the Secretary of State's office, we have prepared a duplicate from the computer files maintained by Legislative Printing. This is the same procedure we follow from time to time when bills are misplaced while under the consideration of the General Assembly. This should provide you with a sufficient record of what was ratified by the General Assembly and what became law without the signature of the Governor. If we can be of further help, please let us know.

Very truly yours,

Stephen T. Draffin

STD/gjk
Enc.

M. HOPE BLACKLEY

MISSISSIPPI

MISSISSIPPI

Section 16-1-57. A person convicted of an offense for which the term of imprisonment is contingent upon the value of the property involved must, upon conviction for a third or subsequent offense, be punished as prescribed for a Class A felony.

SECTION 3. Section 16-1-60 of the 1976 Code, as last amended by Act 184 of 1993, is further amended to read:

Section 16-1-60. For purposes of definition under South Carolina law a violent crime includes the offenses of murder (Section 16-3-10); criminal sexual conduct in the first and second degree (Sections 16-3-652 and 16-3-653); criminal sexual conduct with minors, first and second degree (Section 16-3-655); assault with intent to commit criminal sexual conduct, first and second degree (Section 16-3-656); assault and battery with intent to kill (Section 16-3-660); kidnapping (Section 16-3-910); voluntary manslaughter (Section 16-3-30); armed robbery (Section 16-11-330); drug trafficking as defined in Sections 44-53-370(c) and 44-53-375(C); arson in the first degree (Section 16-11-310(A)); burglary in the first degree (Section 16-11-311); and burglary in the second degree (Section 16-11-312(B)), engaging a child for a sexual performance (Section 16-3-810); accessory before the fact to commit any of the above offenses (Section 16-1-40); and attempt to commit any of the above offenses (Section 16-1-80). Only those offenses specifically enumerated in this section are considered violent offenses.

Mandatory minimum terms

SECTION 4. Section 16-11-330 of the 1976 Code, as last amended by Act 184 of 1993, is further amended to read:

Section 16-11-330. (A) A person convicted for the crime of robbery while armed with a pistol, dirk, slingshot, metal knuckles, razor, or other deadly weapon must be imprisoned for a mandatory minimum term of not less than ten years nor more than thirty years, no part of which may be suspended or probation granted. A person convicted under the provisions of this subsection is not eligible for parole until he has served at least seven years of this sentence.

(B) A person under the age of twenty-one sentenced under the provisions of Chapter 29 of Title 24 (Youthful Offenders Act) convicted of armed robbery shall receive and serve a minimum sentence of at least three years, no part of which may be suspended. The person is not eligible for parole or probation until he has served a three-year minimum sentence.

(C) A person between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-five, who is convicted of armed robbery, may not be sentenced under the provisions of Chapter 29 of Title 24 (Youthful Offenders Act).

2018 NOV -5 PM 1:58
M. HOPE BLACKLEY
CLERK OF COURT
REGISTRATION
ED

update I

Exhibit 4

Lawmaker: Decade of S. Carolina bills missing required stamp

COLUMBIA, S.C. (AP) — It's possible that a decade's worth of South Carolina laws haven't technically been in effect because they are missing a seal required by the state constitution, a lawmaker told The Associated Press on Thursday.

Rep. Joshua Putnam told the AP he's discovered that the Great Seal of the State of South Carolina hasn't been attached to about 10 years' worth of laws passed by the General Assembly. That technical requirement is listed in the state constitution as one of a handful of requirements before bills become state law.

No bill or joint resolution "shall have the force of law" unless it has passed both the House and Senate and "has had the Great Seal of the State affixed to it," according to the state constitution.

Putnam said he came across the information while researching ways the secretary of state's office could be more efficient and make better use of technology. He has filed to challenge Secretary of State Mark Hammond in next year's GOP primary and has submitted an open-records request for more information.

According to longtime state Senate clerk Frank Caggiano, affixing the seal to approved legislation is among the duties of the secretary of state. However, Caggiano pointed out that this responsibility is ceremonial, adding that, if it weren't, it would give the officeholder veto power. Otherwise, he said, if the secretary refused, the seal could "just as easily be affixed by the clerk of the Senate."

Hammond has been secretary of state for 15 years, and his office didn't immediately return a message seeking comment late Thursday. Putnam, a small businessman first elected to the state House in 2010, said he doesn't think lawmakers would have to re-debate any bills but such a mistake would go beyond sloppy record-keeping.

"I cannot imagine how many laws have been passed in the past 10 years that have been affected by this," Putnam said. "As a private citizen, that is just mindboggling. I think that goes past bad management."

Kinnard can be reached at <http://twitter.com/MegKinnardAP>. Read more of her work at <https://apnews.com/search/meg%20kinnard>.

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2020 APR 21 PM 12:10
CLERK OF COURT
SPARTANBURG COUNTY
AMY W. COX