COMMITTEE REPORT

March 29, 2017

**S. 3**

Introduced by Senators Rankin and Hembree

S. Printed 3/29/17--S. [SEC 3/30/17 11:09 AM]

Read the first time January 10, 2017.

**THE COMMITTEE ON**

**AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

To whom was referred a Bill (S. 3) to amend the Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1976, by adding Section 47‑1‑145, to enact the “Provisions for Cost of Animal Care Act of, etc., respectfully

**REPORT:**

That they have duly and carefully considered the same and recommend that the same do pass with amendment:

Amend the bill, as and if amended, by striking all after the enacting words and inserting:

/ SECTION 1. This act may be cited as the “Provisions for Cost of Animal Care Act of 2017”.

SECTION 2. Chapter 1, Title 47 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:

“Section 47‑1‑145. (A) Any person, organization, or other entity that is awarded custody of an animal under the provisions of Section 47‑1‑150, due to the arrest of a defendant for a violation of any provision of Chapter 1, Title 47 or Chapter 27, Title 16, and that provides services to the animal without compensation may file a petition with the court requesting that the defendant, if found guilty, be ordered to deposit funds in an amount sufficient to secure payment of all the reasonable expenses incurred by the custodian in caring for and providing for the animal pending the disposition of the litigation. In the absence of a conviction, the county or municipality making the arrest shall pay the reasonable expenses of the custodian. For purposes of this section, ‘court’ refers to a municipal or magistrate court and ‘reasonable expenses’ includes the cost of providing food, water, shelter, and care, including veterinary medical care, but does not include extraordinary veterinary medical procedures.

(B) The court shall, at the time of adjudication, determine the actual cost of care for the animal the custodian incurred pursuant to subsection (A). Subject to the discretion of the court, either party may request that the trial be given priority over other cases.

(C)(1) If the court makes a final determination of the charges or claims against the defendant in his favor, then the defendant may recover custody of his animal.

(2) If the defendant is found guilty, the custodian of the animal may then determine if the animal is suitable for adoption and if adoption can be arranged for the animal. The animal may not be adopted by the defendant or by any person residing in the defendant’s household if the defendant was found guilty. If no adoption can be arranged after the forfeiture or if the animal is unsuitable for adoption, the custodian shall humanely euthanize the animal.

(D) Within thirty days of an animal’s impoundment, the animal’s custodian must provide a good faith estimate, pursuant to subsection (A), of the daily custodial cost of the impounded animal. Upon receipt of the good faith estimate, the court shall then issue a notice to the defendant about his impounded animal that includes:

(1) an estimate of the daily custodial costs required to care for the animal;

(2) a statement that the defendant, if found guilty, shall be required to pay for the animal’s care during impoundment, beginning with the date of notification; and

(3) a statement that the defendant, at any time prior to final adjudication, has the right to forfeit ownership of the animal and avoid all future custodial costs, related to the animal’s care, but not costs already accrued.

(E) The remedy provided for in this section is in addition to any other remedy provided by law.”

SECTION 3. This act takes effect upon approval by the Governor. /

Renumber sections to conform.

Amend title to conform.

DANIEL B. VERDIN III for Committee.

**A** **BILL**

TO AMEND THE CODE OF LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1976, BY ADDING SECTION 47‑1‑145, TO ENACT THE “PROVISIONS FOR COST OF ANIMAL CARE ACT OF 2017”, TO PROVIDE THAT THE CUSTODIAN OF AN ANIMAL TAKEN INTO CUSTODY DUE TO CIVIL OR CRIMINAL VIOLATIONS BY ITS OWNER MAY PETITION THE COURT FOR EXPENSES RELATED TO PROVIDING CARE TO THE ANIMAL, TO ESTABLISH PROCEDURES FOR HEARING SUCH PETITIONS AND FOR THE COLLECTION AND USE OF FUNDS ORDERED TO BE PAID, TO PROVIDE THAT A PERSON WHO FAILS TO PAY SUCH FUNDS FORFEITS RIGHTS OF OWNERSHIP TO THE ANIMAL, TO PROVIDE FOR THE DISPOSITION OF SUCH AN ANIMAL, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE RETURN OF FUNDS WHEN A PERSON IS NOT FOUND TO BE IN VIOLATION.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. This act may be cited as the “Provisions for Cost of Animal Care Act of 2017”.

SECTION 2. Chapter 1, Title 47 of the 1976 Code is amended by adding:

“Section 47‑1‑145. (A) Any person, organization, or other entity that is awarded custody of an animal under the provisions of Section 47‑1‑150 because of the arrest of a defendant for a violation of any provision of Chapter 1, Title 47 or Chapter 27, Title 16 and that provides services to the animal without compensation, may file a petition with the court requesting that the defendant be ordered to deposit funds in an amount sufficient to secure payment of all the reasonable expenses expected to be incurred by the custodian in caring for and providing for the animal pending the disposition of the litigation. For purposes of this section, ‘court’ refers to municipal or magistrate’s court and ‘reasonable expenses’ includes the cost of providing food, water, shelter, and care, including medical care, for at least thirty days but does not include extraordinary medical procedures.

(B) Upon receipt of a petition, the court shall set a hearing on the petition to determine the need to care for and provide for the animal pending the disposition of the litigation. The hearing shall be conducted no fewer than ten and no more than fifteen business days after the petition is filed. The custodian of the animal shall mail written notice of the hearing and a copy of the petition to the defendant at the address contained in the criminal charges or the complaint or summons by which a civil action was initiated. If no name and address for the owner are set forth in the petition, then such notice shall be posted in a conspicuous place at the location where the animal or animals were impounded. If the defendant is in a local detention facility at the time the petition is filed, the custodian of the animal also shall provide notice to the custodian of the detention facility.

(C) The court shall set the amount of funds necessary for thirty days’ care after taking into consideration all of the facts and circumstances of the case, including the need to care for and provide for the animal pending the disposition of the litigation, the recommendation of the custodian of the animal, and the estimated cost of caring for and providing for the animal.

(D)(1) Any order for funds to be deposited pursuant to this section must state that if the custodian of the animal files an affidavit with the court, at least two business days before the expiration of a thirty‑day period, stating that, to the best of the custodian’s knowledge, the case against the defendant has not yet been resolved, the order must be automatically renewed every thirty days until the case is resolved.

(2) The court shall order that the defendant deposit with the court the amount of funds set by the court pursuant to subsection (C) within five days from the conclusion of the hearing setting the bond. The defendant also shall deposit the same amount with the court every thirty days thereafter until the litigation is resolved, unless the defendant requests a hearing no fewer than five business days before the expiration of a thirty‑day period. If funds have been deposited in accordance with this subsection, the custodian of the animal may draw from the funds the actual costs incurred in caring or providing for the animal. If the required funds are not deposited by the defendant within five days of the original order setting the amount of the funds, or within five days after the expiration of each applicable subsequent thirty-day period, then the animal or animals shall be forfeited to the petitioning agency. The custodian of the animal may then determine whether the animal is suitable for adoption and whether adoption can be arranged for the animal. The animal may not be adopted by the defendant or by any person residing in the defendant’s household. If no adoption can be arranged after the forfeiture, or the animal is unsuitable for adoption, the custodian shall humanely euthanize the animal.

(3) The defendant can avoid any obligation to pay future required funds as ordered by surrendering ownership of the animals.

(4)(a) If the court makes a final determination of the charges or claims against the defendant in his favor, then the defendant may recover custody of his animal if, within thirty days of the final determination, he satisfies all outstanding obligations concerning court ordered deposits for the care of the animal.

(b) If the defendant fails to satisfy all outstanding obligations concerning court ordered deposits for the care of the animal within thirty days of the final determination, the defendant forfeits all rights of ownership or possession of the animal. The custodian of the animal may then determine whether the animal is suitable for adoption and whether adoption can be arranged for the animal. The animal may not be adopted by the defendant or by any person residing in the defendant’s household. If no adoption can be arranged after the forfeiture, or the animal is unsuitable for adoption, the custodian shall humanely euthanize the animal.

(E) The deposit of funds does not prevent the custodian of the animal from seeking placement of the animal before the expiration of the thirty‑day period covered by the deposit if the court makes a final determination of the charges or claims against the defendant. Upon determination, the defendant is entitled to a refund for any portion of the deposit not incurred as expenses by the custodian of the animal. A person who is acquitted of all criminal charges or not found to have committed animal cruelty in a civil action under Chapter 1, Title 47 is entitled to a refund of the deposit remaining after any draws from the deposit in accordance with subsection (D).

(F) The remedy provided for in this section is in addition to any other remedy provided in law.”

SECTION 3. This act takes effect upon approval by the Governor.

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