**South Carolina General Assembly**

124th Session, 2021-2022

**S. 46**

**STATUS INFORMATION**

General Bill

Sponsors: Senator Verdin

Document Path: l:\s-res\dbv\004anim.kmm.dbv.docx

Introduced in the Senate on January 12, 2021

Currently residing in the Senate Committee on **Agriculture and Natural Resources**

Summary: Custody and care of animal after arrest and custodial costs

**HISTORY OF LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS**

Date Body Action Description with journal page number

12/9/2020 Senate Prefiled

12/9/2020 Senate Referred to Committee on **Agriculture and Natural Resources**

1/12/2021 Senate Introduced and read first time ([Senate Journal‑page 113](file:///h:\sj\20210112.docx))

1/12/2021 Senate Referred to Committee on **Agriculture and Natural Resources** ([Senate Journal‑page 113](file:///h:\sj\20210112.docx))

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**VERSIONS OF THIS BILL**

[12/9/2020](file:///p:\pprever\2021-22\46_20201209.docx)

**A** **BILL**

TO AMEND SECTION 47-1-145(C) OF THE 1976 CODE, RELATING TO THE CUSTODY AND CARE OF AN ANIMAL AFTER ARREST AND CUSTODIAL COSTS, TO PROVIDE FOR CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH A DEFENDANT IS FOUND GUILTY AND IS ABLE TO RECLAIM THE ANIMAL.

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

SECTION 1. Section 47-1-145(C) of the 1976 Code is amended to read:

“(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 and the provisions of item (3)(a) are not applicable, or if those provisions are applicable but the ninety-day period has elapsed, then 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, then the custodian shall humanely euthanize the animal.

(3)(a) If the defendant is found guilty, then the defendant may petition the court for redemption of the animal, provided that the:

(i) facts of the case against the defendant do not include any overt actions of cruelty as provided in Section 47‑1‑40; or

(ii) facts of the case against the defendant are related to a negligence of care and maintenance of the animal that, in the opinion of the court, may be corrected through education.

(b) At the direction of the court, the defendant shall attend and successfully pass a test in a course conducted by a recognized animal advocacy organization on the proper care and maintenance of the type of animal that is the subject of the trial.

(c) The defendant shall attend and successfully pass the test provided for in subitem (b) and be prepared to receive the redeemed animal, not sooner than thirty days or more than ninety days after conviction, by:

(i) presenting the court with a care and maintenance plan for the animal, including the name and address of a licensed doctor of veterinary medicine who will treat the animal, if necessary;

(ii) providing the court with evidence of his financial ability to provide for the proper care and maintenance of the animal;

(iii) continuing court-ordered reimbursement to the custodian for the daily cost of care of the animal until his actual receipt of the animal; and

(iv) paying a redemption fee ordered by the court, which shall be no more than the amount necessary to recover court costs and the cost of the educational requirement pursuant to subitem (b), the latter portion being distributed by the court to the animal advocacy organization conducting the course.”

SECTION 2. This act takes effect upon approval by the Governor.

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