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States' Animal Cruelty Statutes:

Maryland



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Md. Code, Agric. § 2-313.1
Md. Code, Crim. Law § 10-601 through 626

Current through all legislation from the 2023 Regular Session of the General Assembly.

Md. Code, Agric. § 2-313.1. Mandated reporting of suspected case of animal cruelty or fighting.

(a) A veterinary practitioner who has reason to believe that an animal that has been treated by the veterinary practitioner has been subjected to cruelty or fighting in violation of § 10-604, § 10-606, § 10-607, or § 10-608 of the Criminal Law Article shall report the suspected animal cruelty or animal fighting to the appropriate law enforcement agency or county animal control agency in a timely manner.

(b) A veterinary practitioner who makes a report under subsection (a) of this section shall include in the report:

- (1) The name, age, and location of the animal;
- (2) The name and home address of the owner or custodian of the animal;
- (3) The nature and extent of the suspected animal cruelty or animal fighting, including any evidence or information available to the veterinary practitioner concerning possible previous instances of animal cruelty or animal fighting; and
- (4) Any other information that would help determine:
 - (i) The cause of the suspected animal cruelty or animal fighting; and
 - (ii) The identity of any individual responsible for the suspected animal cruelty or animal fighting.



(c) A veterinary practitioner who reports in good faith suspected animal cruelty or animal fighting or participates in an investigation of suspected animal cruelty or animal fighting is immune from:

(1) Civil liability that results from the report or participation in the investigation; or

(2) Criminal prosecution for the report or participation in the investigation.

(d) The Board shall adopt regulations establishing:

(1) Confidentiality procedures for protecting the identity of the veterinary practitioner making a report under this section;

(2) Confidentiality procedures for protecting the substance of a report made under this section and any records associated with the report; and

(3) Conditions under which the substance of a report may be disclosed.

Md. Code, Crim. Law § 10-601. Definitions.

(a) In this subtitle the following words have the meanings indicated.

(b) "Animal" means a living creature except a human being.

(c)

(1) "Cruelty" means the unnecessary or unjustifiable physical pain or suffering caused or allowed by an act, omission, or neglect.

(2) "Cruelty" includes torture and torment.

(d) "Humane society" means a society or association incorporated in Maryland for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Md. Code, Crim. Law § 10-602. Legislative intent.

It is the intent of the General Assembly that each animal in the State be protected from intentional cruelty, including animals that are:



- (1) privately owned;
- (2) strays;
- (3) domesticated;
- (4) feral;
- (5) farm animals;
- (6) corporately or institutionally owned; or
- (7) used in privately, locally, State, or federally funded scientific or medical activities.

Md. Code, Crim. Law § 10-603. Application of §§ 10-601 through 10-608.

Sections 10-601 through 10-608 of this subtitle do not apply to:

- (1) customary and normal veterinary and agricultural husbandry practices including dehorning, castration, tail docking, and limit feeding;
- (2) research conducted in accordance with protocols approved by an animal care and use committee, as required under the federal Animal Welfare Act or the federal Health Research Extension Act;
- (3) an activity that may cause unavoidable physical pain to an animal, including food processing, pest elimination, animal training, and hunting, if the person performing the activity uses the most humane method reasonably available; or
- (4) normal human activities in which the infliction of pain to an animal is purely incidental and unavoidable

Md. Code, Crim. Law § 10-604. Abuse or neglect of animal.

- (a) A person may not:
 - (1) overdrive or overload an animal;
 - (2) deprive an animal of necessary sustenance;



- (3) inflict unnecessary suffering or pain on an animal;
- (4) cause, procure, or authorize an act prohibited under item (1), (2), or (3) of this subsection; or
- (5) if the person has charge or custody of an animal, as owner or otherwise, unnecessarily fail to provide the animal with:
 - (i) nutritious food in sufficient quantity;
 - (ii) necessary veterinary care;
 - (iii) proper drink;
 - (iv) proper air;
 - (v) proper space;
 - (vi) proper shelter; or
 - (vii) proper protection from the weather.

(b)

- (1) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to Imprisonment not exceeding 90 days or a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or both.
- (2) As a condition of sentencing, the court may order a defendant convicted of violating this section to:
 - (i) participate in and pay for psychological counseling; and
 - (ii) pay, in addition to any other fines and costs, all reasonable costs incurred in removing, housing, treating, or euthanizing an animal confiscated from the defendant.
- (3) As a condition of probation, the court may prohibit a defendant from owning, possessing, or residing with an animal.



Md. Code, Crim. Law § 10-605. Attending a dogfight or cockfight.

(a) A person may not knowingly attend a deliberately conducted dogfight as a spectator.

(b) A person may not knowingly attend as a spectator a deliberately conducted event that uses a fowl, cock, or other bird to fight with another fowl, cock, or other bird.

(c)

(1) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 1 year or a fine not exceeding \$2,500 or both.

(2) As a condition of sentencing, the court may order a defendant convicted of violating this section to participate in and pay for psychological counseling.

Md. Code, Crim. Law § 10-606. Aggravated cruelty to animals—in general.

(a)

(1) In this section, “sexual contact with an animal” means any act:

(i) involving:

1. a person touching the sex organ or anus of an animal;

2. contact between:

A. the sex organ or anus of a person and the mouth, sex organ, or anus of an animal; or

B. the sex organ or anus of an animal, and the mouth, sex organ, or anus of a person; or

3. insertion of:

A. any part of the body of a person into the opening of the vagina or anus of an animal;



B. any part of an animal's body into the opening of the vagina or anus of a person; or

C. any object into the opening of the vagina or anus of an animal; and

(ii) committed for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, abuse, or financial gain.

(2) “Sexual contact with an animal” does not include:

(i) an accepted veterinary practice;

(ii) artificial insemination of an animal for reproductive purposes;

(iii) accepted animal husbandry practices, including:

1. grooming;

2. raising;

3. breeding;

4. assisting with the birthing process; or

5. any other activity that provides care for an animal; or

(iv) generally accepted practices relating to the judging of breed confirmation.

(b) A person may not:

(1) intentionally:

(i) mutilate an animal;

(ii) torture an animal;

(iii) cruelly beat an animal;

(iv) cruelly kill an animal; or



(v) engage in sexual contact with an animal;

(2) cause, procure, or authorize an act prohibited under item (1) of this subsection; or

(3) except in the case of self-defense, intentionally inflict bodily harm, permanent disability, or death on an animal owned or used by a law enforcement unit.

(c)

(1) A person who violates this section is guilty of the felony of aggravated cruelty to animals and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 3 years or a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or both.

(2) As a condition of sentencing, the court may:

(i) order a defendant convicted of violating this section to:

1. participate in and pay for psychological counseling; and
2. pay, in addition to any other fines and costs, all reasonable costs incurred in removing, housing, treating, or euthanizing an animal confiscated from the defendant; and

(ii) prohibit a defendant from owning, possessing, or residing with an animal for a specified period of time.

Md. Code, Crim. Law § 10-607. Aggravated cruelty to animals—Dogfights.

(a) In this section, “baiting” means using a dog to train a fighting dog or to test the fighting or killing instinct of another dog.

(b) person may not:

- (1) use or allow a dog to be used in a dogfight or for baiting;
- (2) arrange or conduct a dogfight;



(3) possess, own, sell, transport, or train a dog with the intent to use the dog in a dogfight or for baiting; or

(4) knowingly allow premises under the person's ownership, charge, or control to be used to conduct a dogfight or for baiting.

(c)

(1) A person who violates this section is guilty of the felony of aggravated cruelty to animals and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 3 years or a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or both.

(2) As a condition of sentencing, the court may:

(i) order a defendant convicted of violating this section to:

1. participate in and pay for psychological counseling; and

2. pay, in addition to any other fines and costs, all reasonable costs incurred in removing, housing, treating, or euthanizing an animal confiscated from the defendant; and

(ii) prohibit a defendant from owning, possessing, or residing with an animal for a specified period of time.

Md. Code, Crim. Law § 10-607.1. Possession and use of an implement of dogfighting.

(a)

(1) In this section, “implement of dogfighting” means an implement, an object, a device, or a drug intended or designed:

(i) to enhance the fighting ability of a dog; or

(ii) for use in a deliberately conducted event that uses a dog to fight with another dog.

(2) “Implement of dogfighting” includes:



(i) a breaking stick designed for insertion behind the molars of a dog to break the dog's grip on another animal or object;

(ii) a cat mill that rotates around a central support with one arm designed to secure a dog and one arm designed to secure a cat, rabbit, or other small animal beyond the grasp of the dog;

(iii) a springpole that has a biting surface attached to a stretchable device, suspended at a height sufficient to prevent an animal from reaching the biting surface while touching the ground;

(iv) a fighting pit or other confined area designed to contain a dogfight;

(v) a breeding stand or rape stand used to immobilize female dogs for breeding purposes; and

(vi) any other instrument or device that is commonly used in the training for, in the preparation for, in the conditioning for, in the breeding for, in the conducting of, or otherwise in furtherance of a dogfight.

(b) A person may not possess, with the intent to unlawfully use, an implement of dogfighting.

(c)

(1) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 90 days or a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or both.

(2) As a condition of sentencing, the court may:

(i) order a defendant convicted of violating this section to participate in and pay for psychological counseling; and

(ii) prohibit a defendant from owning, possessing, or residing with an animal for a specified period of time.

(3) Each implement of dogfighting possessed in violation of this section is a separate offense.



Md. Code, Crim. Law § 10-608. Aggravated cruelty to animals—Cockfights.

(a)

(1) In this section, "implement of cockfighting" means any implement or device intended or designed:

(i) to enhance the fighting ability of a fowl, cock, or other bird; or

(ii) for use in a deliberately conducted event that uses a fowl, cock, or other bird to fight with another fowl, cock, or other bird.

(2) "Implement of cockfighting" includes:

(i) a gaff;

(ii) a slasher;

(iii) a postiza;

(iv) a sparring muff; and

(v) any other sharp implement designed to be attached in place of the natural spur of a gamecock or other fighting bird.

(b) A person may not:

(1) use or allow the use of a fowl, cock, or other bird to fight with another animal;

(2) possess, with the intent to unlawfully use, an implement of cockfighting;

(3) arrange or conduct a fight in which a fowl, cock, or other bird fights with another fowl, cock, or other bird;

(4) possess, own, sell, transport, or train a fowl, cock, or other bird with the intent to use the fowl, cock, or other bird in a cockfight; or



(5) knowingly allow premises under the person's ownership, charge, or control to be used to conduct a fight in which a fowl, cock, or other bird fights with another fowl, cock, or other bird.

(c)

(1) A person who violates this section is guilty of the felony of aggravated cruelty to animals and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 3 years or a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or both.

(2) As a condition of sentencing, the court may:

(i) order a defendant convicted of violating this section to:

1. participate in and pay for psychological counseling; and
2. pay, in addition to any other fines and costs, all reasonable costs incurred in removing, housing, treating, or euthanizing an animal confiscated from the defendant; and

(ii) prohibit a defendant from owning, possessing, or residing with an animal for a specified period of time.

Md. Code, Crim. Law § 10-609. Arrest by humane society officer.

(a) Except as provided in subsections (b) and (c) of this section, if an officer of a humane society sees a person committing a misdemeanor that involves cruelty to an animal, the officer shall arrest and bring before the District Court the person committing the misdemeanor.

(b) In Calvert County, if an officer of a humane society or an animal control officer appointed by the County Commissioners or the County Commissioners' designee sees a person committing a misdemeanor that involves cruelty to an animal, the officer shall arrest and bring before the District Court the person committing the misdemeanor.

(c) In Baltimore County, the Baltimore County Department of Health, Division of Animal Control shall enforce this section.



Md. Code, Crim. Law § 10-610. Animal as prize.

(a) This section does not apply to a person giving away an animal:

- (1) as an agricultural project;
- (2) for conservation purposes; or
- (3) that is intended for slaughter.

(b) Without the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, a person may not give away a live animal as:

- (1) a prize for, or inducement to enter, a contest, game, or other competition;
- (2) an inducement to enter a place of amusement; or
- (3) an incentive to make a business agreement if the offer is to attract trade.

(c) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to a fine not exceeding \$500.

Md. Code, Crim. Law § 10-611. Killing of dog or cat—Prohibited means.

(a) A person may not kill or allow a dog or cat to be killed by use of:

- (1) a decompression chamber;
- (2) carbon monoxide gas; or
- (3) curariform drugs.

(b) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to a fine not exceeding \$500.

Md. Code, Crim. Law § 10-612. Abandoning domestic animal.



(a) A person who owns, possesses, or has custody of a domestic animal may not drop or leave the animal on a road, in a public place, or on private property with the intent to abandon the animal.

(b) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to a fine not exceeding \$100.

Md. Code, Crim. Law § 10-613. Sale of puppy or kitten.

(a) This section does not apply to:

(1) a biomedical facility that is licensed by the United States Department of Agriculture; or

(2) an animal that is accompanied by a signed statement from a licensed veterinarian stating that the animal's dam is incapacitated for humane or medical reasons and cannot care for the animal.

(b)

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of this subsection, a person may not sell or distribute in the State or bring into the State for the purpose of sale or distribution a domestic dog or cat less than 8 weeks of age unless accompanied by its dam.

(2) A person may give an unaccompanied dog or cat to:

(i) an animal shelter or pound that is operated or supported by a government; or

(ii) a humane society.

(c)

(1) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to a fine not exceeding \$500.

(2) For purposes of humane disposal, a court may seize an animal brought into this State in violation of this section.



Md. Code, Crim. Law § 10-614. Transfer or coloring of chick.

(a) In this section, "chick" means a chicken, duckling, or other fowl under the age of 3 weeks.

(b) This section does not prohibit the sale or display of a chick in proper facilities by a breeder or store engaged in the business of selling chicks for commercial breeding and raising.

(c) A person may not:

(1) sell, offer for sale, barter, or give away a chick as a pet, toy, premium, or novelty; or

(2) color, dye, stain, or otherwise change the natural color of a chick.

(d) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to a fine not exceeding \$25.

Md. Code, Crim. Law § 10-615. Care of mistreated animal.

(a) If an owner or custodian of an animal is convicted of an act of animal cruelty, the court may order the seizure of the animal or any other animal at the time of conviction for the protection of the animal.

(b)

(1) An officer or authorized agent of a humane society, or a police officer or other public official required to protect animals may seize an animal if necessary to protect the animal from cruelty.

(2)

(i) An animal that a medical and scientific research facility possesses may be seized under this subsection only after review by and a recommendation from the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene, Center for Veterinary Public Health.

(ii) The Department of Health and Mental Hygiene shall:



1. conduct an investigation within 24 hours after receiving a complaint; and

2. within 24 hours after completing the investigation, report to the State's Attorney for the county in which the facility is situated.

(c)

(1) If an animal is impounded, yarded, or confined without necessary food, water, or proper attention, is subject to cruelty, or is neglected, an officer or authorized agent of a humane society, a police officer, another public official required to protect animals, or any invited and accompanying veterinarian licensed in the State, may:

(i) enter the place where the animal is located and supply the animal with necessary food, water, and attention; or

(ii) seize the animal if seizure is necessary for the health of the animal.

(2) A person who enters a place under paragraph (1) of this subsection is not liable because of the entry.

(d)

(1) A person who seizure an animal under subsection (c) of this section shall notify the animal's owner or custodian by personal service or certified mail within 24 hours of:

(i) the seizure;

(ii) any administrative remedies that may be available to the owner or custodian; and

(iii) If an administrative remedy is not available, the right to petition the court for the return of the animal under paragraph (2) of this subsection, including instructions describing how to petition the court for the return of the animal.

(2) If an administrative remedy is not available, the owner or custodian may file a petition for the return of the animal in the



District Court of the county in which the seizure occurred within 10 days after the seizure.

(e) An animal is considered a stray and will be forfeited to a person who is authorized to seize the animal if:

(1) an owner or custodian of the animal was notified under subsection (d) of this section and failed to file a petition within 10 days after seizure; or

(2) the owner or custodian of the animal is unknown and cannot be ascertained by reasonable effort for 72 hours to determine the owner or custodian.

(f) This section does not allow:

(1) entry into a private dwelling; or

(2) without the prior recommendation of a veterinarian licensed in the State, seizure of:

I. Livestock, as defined by § 1-101 of the agriculture article;

II. Poultry, as defined by § 1-101 of the agriculture article; or

III. A dog that is actively engaged in livestock herding or guarding.

(g) In Baltimore County, the Baltimore County Department of Health, Division of Animal Control or an organization that the Baltimore County government approves shall enforce this section.

Md. Code, Crim. Law § 10-616. Kennel inspection.

(a) This section does not apply to premises:

(1) where dogs are kept or bred solely for medical or related research or laboratory tests;

(2) operated by a licensed and regularly practicing veterinarian; or



(3) where hunting dogs are housed, if the buying, selling, trading, or breeding is incidental to the main purposes of housing, keeping, and using dogs.

(b)

(1) To determine if dogs are being treated inhumanely in violation of this subtitle or other law, an authorized director of a humane society, accompanied by a sheriff or a deputy sheriff, may inspect a premises:

(i) where a person is engaged in the business of buying, selling, trading, or breeding dogs; or

(ii) of a kennel where 25 or more dogs are kept.

(2) A person who inspects premises under paragraph (1) of this subsection shall give prior written notice of the time and date of the inspection to the owner or occupant of the premises.

(c)

(1) In Baltimore City, the Baltimore City Health Department shall enforce this section.

(2) In Baltimore County, the Baltimore County Department of Health, Division of Animal Control or an organization that the Baltimore County government approves shall enforce this section.

Md. Code, Crim. Law § 10-617. Disposal of domestic animal.

(a) In this section, "animal control unit" means the local organization or governmental unit that the appropriate local governmental body designates to house, care for, and control domestic animals of unknown ownership.

(b) An animal control unit shall dispose of an unclaimed dog or cat only by:

(1) placing the animal in a suitable home;

(2) retaining the animal in the animal control unit; or

(3) humanely destroying the animal.



(c) A domestic animal that is impounded by an animal control unit may not be sold, placed, or destroyed until the animal has been carefully inspected for a tag, tattoo, or other identification to ascertain the owner and:

(1) 72 hours have elapsed after notice has been given to the owner;

(2) if the owner cannot be notified, 72 hours have elapsed after the animal is impounded;

(3) the animal is seriously diseased or severely injured; or

(4) the animal is under 3 months of age.

(d)

(1) An owner who retrieves an animal from an animal control unit shall pay all fees, costs, and expenses incurred by the animal control unit.

(2) The necessary expenses for food and attention given to an animal under this section may be collected from the owner, and the animal is not exempt from levy and sale on execution of a judgment for the expenses.

(3) A new owner with whom an animal is placed under subsection (b)(1) of this section may be charged an adoption fee.

(e) A person who violates this section:

(1) for a first offense, is subject to a civil fine not exceeding \$500; and

(2) for a second or subsequent offense, is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to a fine not exceeding \$500.

Md. Code, Crim. Law § 10-618. Poisoning dog.

(a) A person may not willfully and maliciously give poison or ground glass to a dog, or expose poison or ground glass, with the intent that a dog ingest it.

(b) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to a fine not exceeding \$100 for each violation.



Md. Code, Crim. Law § 10-619. Dangerous dog.

(a)

(1) In this section the following words have the meanings indicated.

(2) "Dangerous dog" means a dog that:

(i) without provocation has killed or inflicted severe injury on a person; or

(ii) this section to be a potentially dangerous dog and, after the determination is made:

1. bites a person;
2. when not on its owner's real property, kills or inflicts severe injury on a domestic animal; or
3. attacks without provocation.

(3)

(i) "Owner's real property" means real property owned or leased by the owner of a dog.

(ii) "Owner's real property" does not include a public right-of-way or a common area of a condominium, apartment complex, or townhouse development.

(4) "Severe injury" means a physical injury that results in broken bones or disfiguring lacerations requiring multiple sutures or cosmetic surgery.

(b) This section does not apply to a dog owned by and working for a governmental or law enforcement unit.

(c) An appropriate unit of a county or municipal corporation may determine that a dog is potentially dangerous if the unit:

(1) finds that the dog:



(i) has inflicted a bite on a person while on public or private real property;

(ii) when not on its owner's real property, has killed or inflicted severe injury on a domestic animal; or

(iii) has attacked without provocation; and

(2) notifies the dog owner in writing of the reasons for this determination.

(d) A dog owner may not:

(1) leave a dangerous dog unattended on the owner's real property unless the dog is:

(i) confined indoors;

(ii) in a securely enclosed and locked pen; or

(iii) in another structure designed to restrain the dog; or

(2) allow a dangerous dog to leave the owner's real property unless the dog is leashed and muzzled, or is otherwise securely restrained and muzzled.

(e) An owner of a dangerous dog or potentially dangerous dog who sells or gives the dog to another shall notify in writing:

(1) the authority that made the determination under subsection (c) of this section, of the name and address of the new owner of the dog; and

(2) the person taking possession of the dog, of the dangerous behavior or potentially dangerous behavior of the dog.

(f) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to a fine not exceeding \$2,500.

Md. Code, Crim. Law § 10-620. Interference with an equine.



(a) In this section, “equine” includes horses, donkeys, mules, and ponies.

(b) This section does not apply to the owner of the equine or a person acting on behalf of or at the direction of the owner of the equine.

(c) A person may not:

(1) willfully and maliciously interfere with, injure, destroy, or tamper with an equine used for:

(i) racing or breeding;

(ii) a competitive exhibition of skill, breed, or stamina; or

(iii) any other lawful activity;

(2) willfully start, instigate, engage in, or further an act that interferes with, injures, destroys, or tampers with an equine used for:

(i) racing or breeding;

(ii) a competitive exhibition of skill, breed, or stamina; or

(iii) any other lawful activity; or

(3) commit an act that tends to interfere with, injure, destroy, or tamper with an equine used for:

(i) racing or breeding;

(ii) a competitive exhibition of skill, breed, or stamina; or

(iii) any other lawful activity.

(d) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding 1 year or both.

Md. Code, Crim. Law § 10-621. Import, offer for sale, trade, barter, possess, breed, or exchange certain live animals prohibited.



(a)

(1) Except as provided in subsection (b)(2) of this section, this section does not apply to:

(i) a research facility or federal research facility licensed under the federal Animal Welfare Act;¹

(ii) the holder of a Class C Exhibitor's License under the Animal Welfare Act, 7 U.S.C. § 2131 et seq., that displays the animals specified in subsection (b) of this section in a public setting as the exhibitor's primary function;

(iii) a person who possesses a valid license or permit issued by the Department of Natural Resources to import, sell, trade, barter, possess, breed, or exchange an animal specified in subsection (b) of this section;

(iv) an animal sanctuary that:

1. is a nonprofit organization qualified under § 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code;

2. operates a place of refuge for abused, neglected, impounded, abandoned, orphaned, or displaced wildlife;

3. does not conduct commercial activity with respect to any animal of which the organization is an owner; and

4. does not buy, sell, trade, lease, or breed any animal except as an integral part of the species survival plan of the American Zoo and Aquarium Association;

(v) an animal control officer under the jurisdiction of the State or a local governing authority, a law enforcement officer acting under the authority of this subtitle, or a private contractor of a county or municipal corporation that is responsible for animal control operations;

(vi) a person who holds a valid license to practice veterinary medicine in the State and treats the animal specified in



subsection (b) of this section in accordance with customary and normal veterinary practices;

(vii) a person who is not a resident of the State and is in the State for 10 days or less for the purpose of traveling between locations outside of the State; and

(viii) a circus holding a Class C Exhibitor's License under the Animal Welfare Act, 7 U.S.C. § 2131 et seq., that:

1. is in the State for less than 90 days per calendar year;
2. regularly conducts performances featuring live animals and multiple human entertainers, including acrobats and clowns; and
3. does not allow members of the public to be in proximity to an animal specified under subsection (b) of this section, including opportunities to be photographed with the animal, without sufficient distance and protective barriers.

(2)

(i) This section does not prohibit a person who had lawful possession of an animal specified in subsection (b) of this section on or before May 31, 2006, from continuing to possess that animal if the person provides written notification to the local animal control authority on or before August 1, 2006.

(ii) The notification shall include:

1. the person's name, address, and telephone number;
2. the number and type of animals being kept; and
3. a photograph of the animal or a description of a tattoo or microchip identification of the animal.

(3) This section does not prohibit a person who has a disability that severely limits mobility from possessing an animal specified in subsection (b) of this section if that animal is:



(i) trained to perform tasks for the owner by an organization described in Section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(ii) dedicated to improving the quality of life of a person who has a disability that severely limits mobility.

(b)

(1) A person may not import into the State, offer for sale, trade, barter, possess, breed, or exchange a live:

(i) fox, skunk, raccoon, or bear;

(ii) caiman, alligator, or crocodile;

(iii) member of the cat family other than the domestic cat;

(iv) hybrid of a member of the cat family and a domestic cat if the hybrid weighs over 30 pounds;

(v) member of the dog family other than the domestic dog;

(vi) hybrid of a member of the dog family and a domestic dog;

(vii) nonhuman primate, including a lemur, monkey, chimpanzee, gorilla, orangutan, marmoset, loris, or tamarin; or

(viii) poisonous snake in the family groups of Hydrophidae, Elapidae, Viperidae, or Crotolidae.

(2)

(i) This paragraph does not apply to an entity described in subsection (a)(1)(i), (iii), (iv), (v), (vi), (vii), or (viii) of this section.

(ii) Except as provided in subparagraph (iii) of this paragraph, the holder of a Class C Exhibitor's License under the Animal Welfare Act, 7 U.S.C. § 2131 et seq., may not possess a nonhuman primate, bear, lion, tiger, leopard, clouded leopard, snow leopard, jaguar, cheetah, or cougar or a hybrid of one of these animals that was not owned by the holder of the license on June 30, 2014.



(iii) The holder of a Class C Exhibitor's License under the Animal Welfare Act, 7 U.S.C. § 2131 et seq., may acquire or breed a nonhuman primate, bear, lion, tiger, leopard, clouded leopard, snow leopard, jaguar, cheetah, or cougar or a hybrid of one of these animals if the holder:

1. maintains a liability insurance policy of at least \$1,000,000;
2. has a paid full-time director;
3. has at least one paid full-time staff member trained in the care of each species that the holder keeps;
4. has an animal disposition policy that provides for the placement of animals in appropriate facilities if the holder's facility closes; and
5. maintains and implements a training plan regarding zoonotic disease risk and prevention.

(c)

(1) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to:

- (i) if an individual, a fine not exceeding \$1,000; or
- (ii) if not an individual, a fine not exceeding \$10,000.

(2) The provisions of this section may be enforced by:

- (i) any State or local law enforcement officer; or
- (ii) the local animal control authority for the jurisdiction where the violation occurs.

(d)

(1) An animal specified in subsection (b) of this section may be immediately seized if:



(i) there is probable cause to believe that the possession of the animal is in violation of this section; or

(ii) the animal poses a risk to public health or public safety.

(2) An animal specified in subsection (b) of this section that is seized may be returned to the person who had possession of the animal at the time the animal was seized only if it is established that:

(i) possession of the animal by the person is not a violation of this section; and

(ii) the return of the animal does not pose a risk to public health or public safety.

(3)

(i) Notice that the animal was seized shall be served on the person who had possession of the animal at the time the animal was seized by:

1. posting a copy of the notice at the place where the animal was seized;
2. regular and certified mail, return receipt requested; or
3. delivering the notice to a person residing on the property from which the animal was seized.

(ii) The notice shall include:

1. a description of the animal seized;
2. the authority for and the purpose of the seizure;
3. the time, place, and circumstances of the seizure;
4. a contact person and telephone number;
5. a statement that the person from whom the animal was seized may:



A. post security to prevent disposition of the animal;
and

B. request a hearing concerning the seizure;

6. a statement that failure to post security or request a hearing within 10 days of the date of the notice will result in the disposition of the animal; and

7. a statement that, unless a court finds that the seizure of the animal was not justified, the actual costs of the care, keeping, and disposal of the animal are the responsibility of the person from whom the animal was seized.

(4)

(i) Before a seizure under paragraph (1) of this subsection occurs, the person in possession of the animal to be seized may request that the animal remain in the person's physical custody for 30 days after the date the animal was to be seized.

(ii) During the 30 days provided in subparagraph (i) of this paragraph, the person shall take all necessary actions to comply with this section.

(iii) At any reasonable time during the 30-day period, the local animal control authority may inspect the premises where the animal is being kept.

(5)

(i) If a person who retains possession of an animal under paragraph (4) of this subsection is not in compliance with this section after the 30-day period has expired, the local animal control authority shall seize the animal and place it in a holding facility that is appropriate for the species.

(ii) The authority seizing an animal under this paragraph shall provide notice of the seizure in the same manner as provided in paragraph (3) of this subsection.



(6)

(i) A person from whom an animal was seized may request a hearing in the District Court within 10 days of the seizure.

(ii) A hearing shall be held as soon as practicable to determine the validity of the seizure and the disposition of the animal.

(7)

(i) Unless the court finds that the seizure of the animal was not justified by law, a person from whom the animal specified in subsection (b) of this section is seized is liable for all actual costs of care, keeping, and disposal of the animal.

(ii) The costs required under this paragraph shall be paid in full unless a mutually satisfactory agreement is made between the local animal control authority and the person claiming an interest in the animal.

(8)

(i) If there is no request for a hearing within 10 days of the notice or if the court orders a permanent and final disposition of the animal, the local animal control authority shall take steps to find long-term placement of the animal with another appropriate facility that is equipped for the continued care of the particular species of the animal.

(ii) If there is no entity that is suitable for the care of the animal, the animal may be euthanized.

(e) This section does not limit a county or municipality from enacting laws or adopting regulations that are more restrictive pertaining to any potentially dangerous animals, including those specified in subsection (b) of this section.

(f) If the owner of an animal specified in subsection (b) of this section dies without making arrangements for the transfer of custody of the animal to another person, the animal may be turned over to one of the organizations specified in subsection (a)(1) of this section or euthanized if no suitable location can be found in a reasonable amount of time.



Md. Code, Crim. Law § 10-622. Injuring or trapping carrier pigeon.

- (a) A person may not shoot, kill, or maim a carrier pigeon.
- (b) A person may not entrap, catch, or detain a carrier pigeon that has:
 - (1) the owner's name stamped on the carrier pigeon's wing or tail; or
 - (2) a leg band that includes the owner's initials, name, or number.
- (c) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to a fine not exceeding \$10 for each violation.

Md. Code, Crim. Law § 10-623. Dogs outside, unattended and restrained.

- (a)
 - (1) In this section the following words have the meanings indicated.
 - (2) "Collar" means a device constructed of nylon, leather, or similar material specifically designed to be used around the neck of a dog.
 - (3) "Extreme weather conditions" means temperatures below 32 degrees Fahrenheit or conditions during an active winter or cold weather warning or advisory issued by the National Weather Service.
 - (4) "Restraint" means a chain, rope, tether, leash, cable, or other device that attaches a dog to a stationary object or trolley system.
 - (5) "Sporting" means any athletic competition, skill competition, obedience competition, or other competition intended for the participation of dogs.
 - (6) "Suitable shade" means an area completely protected from the direct sun that is accessible and fully covers a dog.
 - (7) "Suitable shelter" means a structure that:
 - (i) Is properly ventilated;



- (ii) Has a solid floor that allows the dog to remain reasonably dry;
- (iii) Has a weatherproof roof;
- (iv) Is enclosed with an entrance on one side;
- (v) Allows a dog to maintain its normal body temperature; and
- (vi) Is suitable for the species, age, condition, size, and type of dog.

(b) A person may not leave a dog outside and unattended by use of a restraint:

- (1) that unreasonably limits the movement of the dog;
- (2) that uses a collar that:
 - (i) is made primarily of metal; or
 - (ii) is not at least as large as the circumference of the dog's neck plus 1 inch;
- (3) that restricts the access of the dog to suitable and sufficient clean water or appropriate shelter;
- (4) in unsafe or unsanitary conditions; or
- (5) that causes injury to the dog.

(c) Except as provided in subsection (d) of this section, a person may not leave a dog outside and unattended for longer than 30 minutes without access to continuous:

- (1) Suitable shelter during extreme weather conditions; and
- (2) Suitable shelter or suitable shade when temperatures are above 90 degrees Fahrenheit.

(d) The prohibition in subsection (c) of this section does not apply if the dog is lawfully and actively engaged in:

- (1) Hunting;



(2) Livestock herding or guarding;

(3) Sledding;

(4) Sporting; or

(5) Training.

(e)

(1) A person who violates subsection (b) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 90 days or a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or both.

(2) Any violation of subsection (c) of this section is a civil offense punishable by:

(i) For a first violation, a warning;

(ii) For second violation, a civil penalty of up to \$500; and

(iii) For a third or subsequent violation, a civil penalty of up to \$1,000.

(f) This section may not be construed to prohibit a local government from adopting a requirement for the health and safety of dogs that is more stringent than the requirements of this section.

Md. Code, Crim. Law § 10-624. Surgical restrictions relating to dogs.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, a person may not:

(1) crop or cut off the ear of a dog;

(2) dock or cut off the tail of a dog;

(3) cut off the dewclaw of a dog; or

(4) surgically birth a dog.



(b) A procedure described in subsection (a) of this section may be performed by a licensed veterinarian using anesthesia when appropriate on the animal.

(c) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to:

(1) for a first offense, imprisonment not exceeding 90 days or a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or both; and

(2) for a second or subsequent offense, imprisonment not exceeding 180 days or a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or both.

Md. Code, Crim. Law § 10-625. Devocalization of cats or dogs.

(a)

(1) “Devocalize” means to perform a surgical procedure involving cutting, notching, punching, abrading, lasering, suturing, or otherwise physically altering the vocal apparatus of a dog or cat with the intent of altering, reducing, or eliminating vocal sounds produced by the animal.

(2) “Devocalize” includes debarking, devoicing, silencing, ventriculocordectomy, vocal cordectomy, bark reduction, and bark softening.

(b) Except as provided in subsection (c) of this section, a person may not surgically devocalize a dog or cat.

(c) A licensed veterinarian may surgically devocalize a dog or cat only if:

(1) anesthesia is administered to the animal during the procedure; and

(2) the veterinarian provides the owner or keeper of the animal a written certification that:

(i) states that the procedure on the animal was medically necessary to treat or relieve a physical illness, a disease, or an injury, or to correct a congenital abnormality that is causing or will cause the animal medical harm or pain; and



(ii) contains:

1. the date and description of the veterinarian's examination and evaluation;
2. supporting diagnoses and findings;
3. the name and current address and telephone number of the animal's owner or keeper; and
4. the name and current address and telephone number, State license number, and signature of the veterinarian.

(d) A person who violates this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to:

- (1) for a first offense, imprisonment not exceeding 90 days or a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or both; and
- (2) for a second or subsequent offense, imprisonment not exceeding 1 year or a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or both.

Md. Code, Crim. Law § 10-625.1. Declawing cats prohibited—Violations.

(a) In this section, “declawing procedure” has the meaning stated in § 2-301 of the Agriculture Article.

(b) Except as provided in § 2-313.3 of the Agriculture Article, a person may not perform a declawing procedure on a cat.

(c)

(1) A violation of this section is a civil offense.

(2) A person who violates this section is subject to a fine not exceeding \$1,000.

(3) The provisions of this section may be enforced by:

(i) any State or local law enforcement officer; or



(ii) the local animal control authority for the jurisdiction where the violation occurs.

**Md. Code, Crim. Law § 10-626. Killing or harming service animals—
Punishment.**

(a) In this section, “service animal” has the meaning stated in § 7-701 of the Human Services Article.

(b) A person may not willfully and maliciously:

(1) kill a service animal or allow an animal that the person owns or over which the person has immediate control to kill a service animal;

(2) injure a service animal or allow an animal that the person owns or over which the person has immediate control to injure a service animal;
or

(3) interfere with the use of a service animal or allow an animal that the person owns or over which the person has immediate control to interfere with the use of a service animal.

(c)

(1) A person who violates subsection (b)(1) or (2) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 2 years or a fine not exceeding \$2,500 or both.

(2) A person who violates subsection (b)(3) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction is subject to imprisonment not exceeding 1 year or a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or both.

(3) As a condition of sentencing, the court may order a defendant convicted of violating this section to pay, in addition to fines and costs, full restitution for all damages arising out of the offense, including:

(i) the value of the service animal;

(ii) replacement and training or retraining expenses for the service animal and handler;



(iii) veterinary and other medical and boarding expenses for the service animal;

(iv) medical expenses for the handler; and

(v) lost wages or income incurred by the handler during any period that the handler is without the services of the service animal.

