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States' Animal Cruelty Statutes:

Texas



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States' Animal Cruelty Statutes: Texas

Tex. Pen. Code § 21.09
Tex. Fam. Code § 54.0407
Tex. Pen. Code § 42.09 through 42.105
Tex. Occ. Code § 801.3585
Tex. Occ. Code § 802.064
Tex. Health & Safety Code § 821.001 through 821.104
Tex. Health & Safety Code § 822.013

Current through the 2023 Regular Session; the 1st C.S.; the 2nd C.S.; the 3rd C.S. and the 4th C.S. of the 88th Legislature; and the November 7, 2023, election results.

Tex. Pen. Code § 21.09. Bestiality

(a) A person commits an offense if the person knowingly:

(1) engages in an act involving contact between:

(A) the person's mouth, anus, or genitals and the anus or genitals of an animal; or

(B) the person's anus or genitals and the mouth of the animal;

(2) fondles or touches the anus or genitals of an animal in a manner that is not a generally accepted and otherwise lawful animal husbandry or veterinary practice, including touching through clothing;

(3) causes an animal to contact the seminal fluid of the person;

(4) inserts any part of a person's body or any object into the anus or genitals of an animal in a manner that is not a generally accepted and otherwise lawful animal husbandry or veterinary practice;



(5) possesses, sells, transfers, purchases, or otherwise obtains an animal with the intent that the animal be used for conduct described by Subdivision (1), (2), (3), or (4);

(6) organizes, promotes, conducts, or participates as an observer of conduct described by Subdivision (1), (2), (3), or (4);

(7) causes a person to engage or aids a person in engaging in conduct described by Subdivision (1), (2), (3), or (4);

(8) permits conduct described by Subdivision (1), (2), (3), or (4) to occur on any premises under the person's control;

(9) engages in conduct described by Subdivision (1), (2), (3), or (4) in the presence of a child younger than 18 years of age; or

(10) advertises, offers, or accepts the offer of an animal with the intent that the animal be used in this state for conduct described by Subdivision (1), (2), (3), or (4).

(b) An offense under this section is a state jail felony, unless the offense is committed under Subsection (a)(9) or results in serious bodily injury or death of the animal, in which event the offense is a felony of the second degree.

(c) It is an exception to the application of this section that the conduct engaged in by the actor is a generally accepted and otherwise lawful animal husbandry or veterinary practice.

Tex. Fam. Code § 54.0407. Cruelty to Animals: Counseling Required

If a child is found to have engaged in delinquent conduct constituting an offense under Section 42.09 or 42.092, Penal Code, the juvenile court shall order the child to participate in psychological counseling for a period to be determined by the court.

Tex. Pen. Code § 42.09. Cruelty to Livestock Animals

(a) A person commits an offense if the person intentionally or knowingly:

(1) tortures a livestock animal;



- (2) fails unreasonably to provide necessary food, water, or care for a livestock animal in the person's custody;
- (3) abandons unreasonably a livestock animal in the person's custody;
- (4) transports or confines a livestock animal in a cruel and unusual manner;
- (5) administers poison to a livestock animal, other than cattle, horses, sheep, swine, or goats, belonging to another without legal authority or the owner's effective consent;
- (6) causes one livestock animal to fight with another livestock animal or with an animal as defined by Section 42.092;
- (7) uses a live livestock animal as a lure in dog race training or in dog coursing on a racetrack;
- (8) trips a horse; or
- (9) seriously overworks a livestock animal.

(b) In this section:

- (1) “Abandon” includes abandoning a livestock animal in the person's custody without making reasonable arrangements for assumption of custody by another person.
- (2) “Cruel manner” includes a manner that causes or permits unjustified or unwarranted pain or suffering.
- (3) “Custody” includes responsibility for the health, safety, and welfare of a livestock animal subject to the person's care and control, regardless of ownership of the livestock animal.
- (4) “Depredation” has the meaning assigned by Section 71.001, Parks and Wildlife Code.
- (5) “Livestock animal” means:

(A) cattle, sheep, swine, goats, ratites, or poultry commonly raised for human consumption;



(B) a horse, pony, mule, donkey, or hinny;

(C) native or nonnative hoofstock raised under agriculture practices; or

(D) native or nonnative fowl commonly raised under agricultural practices.

(6) “Necessary food, water, or care” includes food, water, or care provided to the extent required to maintain the livestock animal in a state of good health.

(7) “Torture” includes any act that causes unjustifiable pain or suffering.

(8) “Trip” means to use an object to cause a horse to fall or lose its balance.

(c) An offense under Subsection (a)(2), (3), (4), or (9) is a Class A misdemeanor, except that the offense is a state jail felony if the person has previously been convicted two times under this section, two times under Section 42.092, or one time under this section and one time under Section 42.092. An offense under Subsection (a)(1), (5), (6), (7), or (8) is a state jail felony, except that the offense is a felony of the third degree if the person has previously been convicted two times under this section, two times under Section 42.092, or one time under this section and one time under Section 42.092.

(d) It is a defense to prosecution under Subsection (a)(8) that the actor tripped the horse for the purpose of identifying the ownership of the horse or giving veterinary care to the horse.

(e) It is a defense to prosecution for an offense under this section that the actor was engaged in bona fide experimentation for scientific research.

(f) It is an exception to the application of this section that the conduct engaged in by the actor is a generally accepted and otherwise lawful:

(1) form of conduct occurring solely for the purpose of or in support of:

(A) fishing, hunting, or trapping; or



(B) wildlife management, wildlife or depredation control, or shooting preserve practices as regulated by state and federal law; or

(2) animal husbandry or agriculture practice involving livestock animals.

(g) This section does not create a civil cause of action for damages or enforcement of this section.

Tex. Pen. Code § 42.091. Attack on Assistance Animal

(a) A person commits an offense if the person intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly attacks, injures, or kills an assistance animal.

(b) A person commits an offense if the person intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly incites or permits an animal owned by or otherwise in the custody of the actor to attack, injure, or kill an assistance animal and, as a result of the person's conduct, the assistance animal is attacked, injured, or killed.

(c) An offense under this section is a:

(1) Class A misdemeanor if the actor or an animal owned by or otherwise in the custody of the actor attacks an assistance animal;

(2) State jail felony if the actor or an animal owned by or otherwise in the custody of the actor injures an assistance animal; or

(3) Felony of the third degree if the actor or an animal owned by or otherwise in the custody of the actor kills an assistance animal.

(d) A court shall order a defendant convicted of an offense under Subsection (a) to make restitution to the owner of the assistance animal for:

(1) Related veterinary or medical bills;

(2) The cost of:

A. Replacing the assistance animal; or

B. Retraining an injured assistance animal by an organization generally recognized by agencies involved in



the rehabilitation of the persons with disabilities as reputable and competent to provide special equipment for or special training to an animal to help a person with a disability; and

(3) Any other expense reasonably incurred as a result of the offense.

(e) In this section:

(1) “Assistance animal” has the meaning assigned by Section 121.002, Human Resources Code.

(2) “Custody” has the meaning assigned by Section 42.09.

Tex. Pen. Code § 42.092. Cruelty to Nonlivestock Animals

(a) In this section:

(1) “Abandon” includes abandoning an animal in the person's custody without making reasonable arrangements for assumption of custody by another person.

(2) “Animal” means a domesticated living creature, including any stray or feral cat or dog, and a wild living creature previously captured. The term does not include an uncaptured wild living creature or a livestock animal.

(3) “Cruel manner” includes a manner that causes or permits unjustified or unwarranted pain or suffering.

(4) “Custody” includes responsibility for the health, safety, and welfare of an animal subject to the person's care and control, regardless of ownership of the animal.

(5) “Depredation” has the meaning assigned by Section 71.001, Parks and Wildlife Code.

(6) “Livestock animal” has the meaning assigned by Section 42.09.

(7) “Necessary food, water, care, or shelter” includes food, water, care, or shelter provided to the extent required to maintain the animal in a state of good health.



(8) “Torture” includes any act that causes unjustifiable pain or suffering.

(9) “Trap-Neuter-Return Program” means a nonlethal population control practice in which an animal is:

(A) Trapped;

(B) Evaluated by a veterinarian;

(C) If unvaccinated, vaccinated by a veterinarian;

(D) If unsterilized, sterilized by a veterinarian;

(E) Marked by a veterinarian, whether by notching or tipping one ear or otherwise; and

(F) Returned to the trap location.

(10) “Veterinarian” shall have the same meaning as set forth in Section 801.002, Occupations Code.

(b) A person commits an offense if the person intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly:

(1) tortures an animal or in a cruel manner kills or causes serious bodily injury to an animal;

(2) without the owner's effective consent, kills, administers poison to, or causes serious bodily injury to an animal;

(3) fails unreasonably to provide necessary food, water, care, or shelter for an animal in the person's custody;

(4) abandons unreasonably an animal in the person's custody;

(5) transports or confines an animal in a cruel manner;

(6) without the owner's effective consent, causes bodily injury to an animal;



(7) causes one animal to fight with another animal, if either animal is not a dog;

(8) uses a live animal as a lure in dog race training or in dog coursing on a racetrack; or

(9) seriously overworks an animal.

(c) An offense under Subsection (b)(3), (4), (5), (6), or (9) is a Class A misdemeanor, except that the offense is a state jail felony if the person has previously been convicted two times under this section, two times under Section 42.09, or one time under this section and one time under Section 42.09.

(c-1) An offense under Subsection (b)(1) or (2) is a felony of the third degree, except that the offense is a felony of the second degree if the person has previously been convicted under Subsection (b)(1), (2), (7), or (8) or under Section 42.09.

(c-2) An offense under Subsection (b)(7) or (8) is a state jail felony, except that the offense is a felony of the third degree if the person has previously been convicted under this section or under Section 42.09.

(d) It is a defense to prosecution under this section that:

(1) the actor had a reasonable fear of bodily injury to the actor or to another person by a dangerous wild animal as defined by Section 822.101, Health and Safety Code; or

(2) the actor was engaged in bona fide experimentation for scientific research.

(e) It is a defense to prosecution under Subsection (b)(2) or (6) that:

(1) the animal was discovered on the person's property in the act of or after injuring or killing the person's livestock animals or damaging the person's crops and that the person killed or injured the animal at the time of this discovery; or

(2) the person killed or injured the animal within the scope of the person's employment as a public servant or in furtherance of activities or operations associated with electricity transmission or



distribution, electricity generation or operations associated with the generation of electricity, or natural gas delivery.

(e-1) It is a defense to prosecution under Subsection (b)(4) that the actor released or returned a stray or feral animal which is not a wild living creature pursuant to a Trap-Neuter-Return Program.

(e-2) It is a defense to prosecution under Subsection (b)(4) that the actor released or returned a previously trapped wild living creature in accordance with Texas wildlife laws and regulations.

(f) It is an exception to the application of this section that the conduct engaged in by the actor is a generally accepted and otherwise lawful:

(1) form of conduct occurring solely for the purpose of or in support of:

(A) fishing, hunting, or trapping; or

(B) wildlife management, wildlife or depredation control, or shooting preserve practices as regulated by state and federal law;
or

(2) animal husbandry or agriculture practice involving livestock animals.

(g) This section does not create a civil cause of action for damages or enforcement of the section.

Tex. Pen. Code § 42.10. Dog Fighting

(a) A person commits an offense if the person intentionally or knowingly:

(1) causes a dog to fight with another dog;

(2) participates in the earnings of or operates a facility used for dog fighting;

(3) uses or permits another to use any real estate, building, room, tent, arena, or other property for dog fighting;



(4) owns or possesses dog-fighting equipment with the intent that the equipment be used to train a dog for dog fighting or in furtherance of dog fighting;

(5) owns or trains a dog with the intent that the dog be used in an exhibition of dog fighting; or

(6) attends as a spectator an exhibition of dog fighting.

(b) In this section:

(1) “Dog fighting” means any situation in which one dog attacks or fights with another dog.

(2) “Dog-fighting equipment” has the meaning assigned by Article 18.18(g), Code of Criminal Procedure.

(c) A conviction under Subsection (a)(2) or (3) may be had upon the uncorroborated testimony of a party to the offense.

(d) It is a defense to prosecution under Subsection (a)(1) that the actor caused a dog to fight with another dog to protect livestock, other property, or a person from the other dog, and for no other purpose.

(e) An offense under Subsection (a)(4), (5), or (6) is a Class A misdemeanor. An offense under Subsection (a)(1), (2), or (3) is a state jail felony.

Tex. Pen. Code § 42.105. Cockfighting

(a) In this section:

(1) “Bridle” means a leather device designed to fit over the head and beak of a cock to prevent the cock from injuring another cock.

(2) “Cock” means the male of any type of domestic fowl.

(3) “Cockfighting” means any situation in which one cock attacks or fights with another cock.

(4) “Gaff” means an artificial steel spur designed to attach to the leg of a cock to replace or supplement the cock's natural spur.



(5) “Slasher” means a steel weapon resembling a curved knife blade designed to attach to the foot of a cock.

(b) A person commits an offense if the person knowingly:

(1) causes a cock to fight with another cock;

(2) participates in the earnings of a cockfight;

(3) uses or permits another to use any real estate, building, room, tent, arena, or other property for cockfighting;

(4) owns or trains a cock with the intent that the cock be used in an exhibition of cockfighting;

(5) manufactures, buys, sells, barter, exchanges, possesses, advertises, or otherwise offers a gaff, slasher, or other sharp implement designed for attachment to a cock with the intent that the implement be used in cockfighting; or

(6) attends as a spectator an exhibition of cockfighting.

(c) It is an affirmative defense to prosecution under this section that the actor's conduct:

(1) occurred solely for the purpose of or in support of breeding cocks for poultry shows in which a cock is judged by the cock's physical appearance; or

(2) was incidental to collecting bridles, gaffs, or slashers.

(d) An affirmative defense to prosecution is not available under Subsection (c) if evidence shows that the actor is also engaging in use of the cocks for cockfighting.

(e) It is a defense to prosecution for an offense under this section that:

(1) the actor was engaged in bona fide experimentation for scientific research; or



(2) the conduct engaged in by the actor is a generally accepted and otherwise lawful animal husbandry or agriculture practice involving livestock animals.

(f) It is an exception to the application of Subsection (b)(6) that the actor is 15 years of age or younger at the time of the offense.

(g) An offense under Subsection (b)(1) or (2) is a state jail felony. An offense under Subsection (b)(3), (4), or (5) is a Class A misdemeanor. An offense under Subsection (b)(6) is a Class C misdemeanor, except that the offense is a Class A misdemeanor if it is shown on the trial of the offense that the person has been previously convicted of an offense under that subdivision.

Tex. Occ. Code § 801.3585. Liability for Reporting Animal Cruelty; Immunity

A veterinarian who in good faith and in the normal course of business reports to the appropriate governmental entity a suspected incident of animal cruelty under Section 42.09 or 42.092, Penal Code, is immune from liability in a civil or criminal action brought against the veterinarian for reporting the incident.

Tex. Occ. Code § 802.064. Reporting Animal Cruelty

A person conducting an inspection under Section 802.062 or 802.103 or an investigation under Section 802.063 shall notify the appropriate local law enforcement agency not later than 24 hours after discovering evidence of animal cruelty or neglect during the inspection or investigation.

Tex. Health & Safety Code § 821.001. Definition

In this subchapter, “animal” includes every living nonhuman creature.

Tex. Health & Safety Code § 821.002. Treatment of Impounded Animals

(a) A person who impounds or causes the impoundment of an animal under state law or municipal ordinance shall supply the animal with sufficient wholesome food and water during its confinement.

(b) If an animal impounded under Subsection (a) continues to be without necessary food and water for more than 12 successive hours, any person may enter the pound or corral as often as necessary to supply the animal with necessary food and water. That person may recover the reasonable



cost of the food and water from the owner of the animal. The animal is not exempt from levy and sale on execution of a judgment issued to recover those costs.

Tex. Health & Safety Code § 821.003. Treatment of Live Birds

(a) This section applies to a person who receives live birds for transportation or for confinement:

(1) on wagons or stands;

(2) by a person who owns a grocery store, commission house, or other market house; or

(3) by any other person if the birds are to be closely confined.

(b) The person shall immediately place the birds in coops, crates, or cages that are made of open slats or wire on at least three sides and that are of a height so that the birds can stand upright without touching the top.

(c) The person shall keep clean water and suitable food in troughs or other receptacles in the coops, crates, or cages. The troughs or other receptacles must be easily accessible to the confined birds and must be placed so that the birds cannot defile their contents.

(d) The person shall keep the coops, crates, or cages in a clean and wholesome condition and may place in each coop, crate, or cage only the number of birds that have room to move around and to stand without crowding each other.

(e) The person may not expose the birds to undue heat or cold and shall immediately remove all injured, diseased, or dead birds from the coops, crates, or cages.

Tex. Health & Safety Code § 821.004. Knowledge or Acts of Corporate Agent or Employee

The knowledge and acts of an agent or employee of a corporation in regard to an animal transported, owned, or used by or in the custody of the corporation are the knowledge and acts of the corporation.

Tex. Health & Safety Code § 821.021. Definition



In this subchapter:

(1) “Cruelly treated” includes tortured, seriously overworked, unreasonably abandoned, unreasonably deprived of necessary food, care, or shelter, cruelly confined, caused to fight with another animal, or subjected to conduct prohibited by Section 21.09, Penal Code.

(2) “Nonprofit animal welfare organization” means a nonprofit organization that has as its purpose:

(A) the prevention of cruelty to animals; or

(B) the sheltering of, caring for, and providing homes for lost, stray, and abandoned animals.

(3) “Owner” includes a person who owns or has custody or control of an animal.

Tex. Health & Safety Code § 821.0211. Additional Definition [Effective until January 1, 2025]

In this subchapter, “magistrate” means any officer as defined in Article 2.09, Code of Criminal Procedure, except that the term does not include justices of the supreme court, judges of the court of criminal appeals, or courts of appeals, judges or associate judges of statutory probate courts, or judges or associate judges of district courts that give preference to family law matters or family district courts under Subchapter D, Chapter 24, Government Code.

Tex. Health & Safety Code § 821.0211. Additional Definition [Effective January 1, 2025]

In this subchapter, “magistrate” means any officer as defined in Article 2A.151, Code of Criminal Procedure, except that the term does not include justices of the supreme court, judges of the court of criminal appeals, or courts of appeals, judges or associate judges of statutory probate courts, or judges or associate judges of district courts that give preference to family law matters or family district courts under Subchapter D, Chapter 24, Government Code.

Tex. Health & Safety Code § 821.022. Seizure of Cruelly Treated Animal



(a) If a peace officer or an officer who has responsibility for animal control in a county or municipality has reason to believe that an animal has been or is being cruelly treated, the officer may apply to a justice court or magistrate in the county or to a municipal court in the municipality in which the animal is located for a warrant to seize the animal.

(b) On a showing of probable cause to believe that the animal has been or is being cruelly treated, the court or magistrate shall issue the warrant and set a time within 10 calendar days of the date of issuance for a hearing in the appropriate justice court or municipal court to determine whether the animal has been cruelly treated.

(c) The officer executing the warrant shall cause the animal to be impounded and shall give written notice to the owner of the animal of the time and place of the hearing.

Tex. Health & Safety Code § 821.023. Hearing; Order of Disposition or Return of Animal

(a) A finding in a court of competent jurisdiction that the owner of an animal is guilty of an offense under Section 42.09 or 42.092, Penal Code, involving the animal is prima facie evidence at a hearing authorized by Section 821.022 that the animal has been cruelly treated.

(a-1) A finding in a court of competent jurisdiction that a person is guilty of an offense under Section 21.09, Penal Code, is prima facie evidence at a hearing authorized by Section 821.022 that any animal in the person's possession has been cruelly treated, regardless of whether the animal was subjected to conduct prohibited by Section 21.09, Penal Code.

(b) Repealed by Acts 2017, 85th Leg., ch. 576 (S.B. 762), § 2 and Acts 2017, 85th Leg., ch. 739 (S.B. 1232), § 8.

(c) Each interested party is entitled to an opportunity to present evidence at the hearing.

(d) If the court finds that the animal's owner has cruelly treated the animal, the owner shall be divested of ownership of the animal, and the court shall:

(1) order a public sale of the animal by auction;



(2) order the animal given to a municipal or county animal shelter or a nonprofit animal welfare organization; or

(3) order the animal humanely destroyed if the court decides that the best interests of the animal or that the public health and safety would be served by doing so.

(e) After a court finds that an animal's owner has cruelly treated the animal, the court shall order the owner to pay all court costs, including:

(1) the administrative costs of:

(A) investigation;

(B) expert witnesses; and

(C) conducting any public sale ordered by the court; and

(2) the costs incurred by a municipal or county animal shelter or a nonprofit animal welfare organization in:

(A) housing and caring for the animal during its impoundment; and

(B) humanely destroying the animal if destruction is ordered by the court.

(e-1) After a court finds that an animal's owner has cruelly treated the animal, the court shall determine the estimated costs likely to be incurred by a municipal or county animal shelter or a nonprofit animal welfare organization to house and care for the impounded animal during the appeal process.

(e-2) After making the determination under Subsection (e-1), the court at the time of entering the judgment shall set the amount of bond for an appeal equal to the sum of:

(1) the amount of the court costs ordered under Subsection (e); and

(2) the amount of the estimated costs determined under Subsection (e-1).



(e-3) A court may not require a person to provide a bond in an amount greater than or in addition to the amount determined by the court under Subsection (e-2) to perfect an appeal under Section 821.025.

(e-4) Notwithstanding any other law, the amount of court costs that a court may order under Subsection (e) and the amount of bond that a court determines under Subsection (e-2) are excluded in determining the court's jurisdiction under Subtitle A, Title 2, Government Code.

(f) The court may order that an animal disposed of under Subsection (d)(1) or (d)(2) be spayed or neutered at the cost of the receiving party.

(g) The court shall order the animal returned to the owner if the court does not find that the animal's owner has cruelly treated the animal.

Tex. Health & Safety Code § 821.024. Sale or Disposition of Cruelly Treated Animal

(a) Notice of an auction ordered under this subchapter must be posted on a public bulletin board where other public notices are posted for the county or municipality. At the auction, a bid by the former owner of a cruelly treated animal or the owner's representative may not be accepted.

(b) Proceeds from the sale of the animal shall be applied first to any costs owed by the former owner under Section 821.023(e). The officer conducting the auction shall pay any excess proceeds to the justice or municipal court ordering the auction. The court shall return the excess proceeds to the former owner of the animal.

(c) If the officer is unable to sell the animal at auction, the officer may cause the animal to be humanely destroyed or may give the animal to a municipal or county animal shelter, pound, or a nonprofit animal welfare organization.

Tex. Health & Safety Code § 821.025. Appeal

(a) An owner divested of ownership of an animal under Section 821.023 may appeal the order to a county court or county court at law in the county in which the justice or municipal court is located.

(b) As a condition of perfecting an appeal, not later than the 10th calendar day after the date the order is issued, the owner must file a



notice of appeal and a cash bond or surety bond in an amount set by the court under Section 821.023(e-2).

(c) Not later than the fifth calendar day after the date the notice of appeal and bond is filed, the court from which the appeal is taken shall deliver a copy of the clerk's record to the clerk of the county court or county court at law to which the appeal is made.

(d) Not later than the 10th calendar day after the date the county court or county court at law, as appropriate, receives a copy of the clerk's record, the court shall consider the matter de novo and dispose of the appeal. A party to the appeal is entitled to a jury trial on request.

(e) The decision of the county court or county court at law under this section is final and may not be further appealed.

(f) Notwithstanding Section 30.00014, Government Code, or any other law, a person filing an appeal from a municipal court under Subsection (a) is not required to file a motion for a new trial to perfect an appeal.

(g) Notwithstanding any other law, a county court or a county court at law has jurisdiction to hear an appeal filed under this section.

(h) While an appeal under this section is pending, the animal may not be:

(1) sold or given away as provided by Sections 821.023 and 821.024; or

(2) destroyed, except under circumstances which would require the humane destruction of the animal to prevent undue pain to or suffering of the animal.

Tex. Health & Safety Code § 821.026. Conflict of Laws

In the event of a conflict between this subchapter and another provision of any other law relating to an appeal of a disposition regarding a cruelly treated animal, including the bond required for that appeal, this subchapter controls.

Tex. Health & Safety Code § 821.051. Definitions

In this subchapter:



- (1) “Animal” has the meaning assigned by Section 821. 001.
- (2) “Animal shelter” means a facility that collects, impounds, or keeps stray, homeless, abandoned, or unwanted animals.
- (3) Repealed by Acts 2015, 84th Leg., ch. 1 (S.B. 219), § 3.1639(118).
- (4) “Department” means the Department of State Health Services.
- (5) “Executive commissioner” means the executive commissioner of the Health and Human Services Commission.

Tex. Health & Safety Code § 821.052. Methods of Euthanasia

- (a) A person may euthanize a dog or cat in the custody of an animal shelter only by administering sodium pentobarbital.
- (b) A person may euthanize all other animals in the custody of an animal shelter, including birds and reptiles, only in accordance with the applicable methods, recommendations, and procedures set forth in the edition of the American Veterinary Medical Association Guidelines for the Euthanasia of Animals that is approved by the executive commissioner.

Tex. Health & Safety Code § 821.053. Requirements for Use of Sodium Pentobarbital

- (a) The executive commissioner by rule shall establish the requirements and procedures for administering sodium pentobarbital to euthanize an animal in the custody of an animal shelter.
- (b) A person may administer sodium pentobarbital to euthanize an animal in the custody of an animal shelter only in accordance with the requirements and procedures established by department rule.

Tex. Health & Safety Code § 821.054. Requirements for Use of Commercially Compressed Carbon Monoxide

- (a) The executive commissioner by rule shall establish:
 - (1) standards for a carbon monoxide chamber used to euthanize an animal to which Section 821.052(b) applies; and



(2) requirements and procedures for administering commercially compressed carbon monoxide to euthanize an animal to which Section 821.052(b) applies.

(b) A person administering commercially compressed carbon monoxide to euthanize an animal to which Section 821.052(b) applies:

(1) may use only a carbon monoxide chamber that meets the standards established by department rule; and

(2) may administer the commercially compressed carbon monoxide only in accordance with the requirements and procedures established by department rule.

Tex. Health & Safety Code § 821.055. Training for Euthanasia Technicians

(a) A person may not euthanize an animal in the custody of an animal shelter unless the person has successfully completed, not more than three years before the date the person euthanizes the animal, a training course in the proper methods and techniques for euthanizing animals. The training course curriculum must include:

(1) the pharmacology, proper administration, and storage of euthanasia solutions;

(2) federal and state law regulating the storage and accountability of euthanasia solutions;

(3) euthanasia technician stress management;

(4) proper restraint and handling of an animal during euthanasia;

(5) the procedures for administering commercially compressed carbon monoxide to an animal;

(6) techniques for verifying an animal's death; and

(7) the proper disposal of a euthanized animal.



(b) The department must approve the sponsors and curriculum of the training course required by this section.

(c) This section does not apply to a person licensed to practice veterinary medicine in this state.

(d) Notwithstanding Subsection (a), an employee of an animal shelter is not required to have successfully completed the training course before the 120th day following the date of initial employment.

Tex. Health & Safety Code § 821.056. Offense and Penalty

(a) A person commits an offense if the person violates this subchapter or a board rule adopted under this subchapter.

(b) An offense under this section is a Class B misdemeanor.

Tex. Health & Safety Code § 821.057. Injunction

A court of competent jurisdiction, on the petition of any person, may prohibit by injunction the substantial violation of this subchapter or a rule adopted under this subchapter.

Tex. Health & Safety Code § 821.076. Definitions

Repealed, effective January 18, 2022.

Tex. Health & Safety Code § 821.077. Unlawful Restraint of Dog

Repealed, effective January 18, 2022.

Tex. Health & Safety Code § 821.078. Exceptions

Repealed, effective January 18, 2022.

Tex. Health & Safety Code § 821.079. Penalty

Repealed, effective January 18, 2022

Tex. Health & Safety Code § 821.080. Disposition of Penalty



Repealed, effective January 18, 2022.

Tex. Health & Safety Code § 821.081. Hand-held Leashes

Repealed, effective January 18, 2022.

Tex. Health & Safety Code § 821.101. Definitions.

In this subchapter:

- (1) “Adequate shelter” means a sturdy structure:
 - (A) that provides the dog protection from inclement weather; and
 - (B) with dimensions that allow the dog while in the shelter to stand erect, sit, turn around, and lie down in a normal position.
- (2) “Collar” means a band of material specifically designed to be placed around the neck of a dog.
- (3) “Harness” means a set of straps constructed of nylon, leather, or similar material, specifically designed to restrain or control a dog.
- (4) “Inclement weather” includes rain, hail, sleet, snow, high winds, extreme low temperatures, or extreme high temperatures.
- (5) “Owner” means a person who owns or has custody or control of a dog.
- (6) “Properly fitted” means, with respect to a collar or harness, a collar or harness that:
 - (A) is appropriately sized for the dog based on the dog’s measurements and body weight;
 - (B) does not choke the dog or impede the dog’s normal breathing or swallowing; and
 - (C) does not cause pain or injury to the dog.



(7) “Restraint” means a chain, rope, tether, leash, cable, or other device that attaches a dog to a stationary object or trolley system.

Tex. Health & Safety Code § 821.102. Unlawful Restraint of Dog; Offense.

(a) An owner may not leave a dog outside and unattended by use of a restraint unless the owner provides the dog access to:

- (1) adequate shelter;
- (2) an area that allows the dog to avoid standing water and exposure to excessive animal waste;
- (3) shade from direct sunlight; and
- (4) potable water.

(b) An owner may not restrain a dog outside and unattended by use of a restraint that:

- (1) is a chain;
- (2) has weights attached;
- (3) is shorter in length than the greater of:
 - (A) five times the length of the dog, as measured from the tip of the dog’s nose to the base of the dog’s tail; or
 - (B) 10 feet; or
- (4) is attached to a collar or harness not properly fitted.

(c) A person commits an offense if the person knowingly violates this section. The restraint of each dog that is in violation is a separate offense.

(d) An offense under this section is a Class C misdemeanor, except that the offense is a Class B misdemeanor if the person has previously been convicted under this section.



(e) If conduct constituting an offense under this section also constitutes an offense under any other law, the actor may be prosecuted under this section, the other law, or both.

Tex. Health & Safety Code § 821.103. Exceptions.

(a) Section 821.102 does not apply to:

(1) the use of a restraint on a dog in a public camping or recreational area in compliance with the requirements of the public camping or recreational area as defined by a federal, state, or local authority or jurisdiction;

(2) the use of a restraint on a dog while the owner and dog engage in, or actively train for, an activity conducted under a valid license issued by this state provided the activity is associated with the use or presence of a dog;

(3) the use of a restraint on a dog while the owner and dog engage in conduct directly related to the business of shepherding or herding cattle or livestock;

(4) the use of a restraint on a dog while the owner and dog engage in conduct directly related to the business of cultivating agricultural products;

(5) a dog left unattended in an open-air truck bed only for the time reasonably necessary for the owner to complete a temporary task that requires the dog to be left unattended in the truck bed;

(6) a dog taken by the owner, or another person with the owner's permission, from the owner's residence or property and restrained by the owner or the person for not longer than the time necessary for the owner to engage in an activity that requires the dog to be temporarily restrained; or

(7) a dog restrained while the owner and dog are engaged in, or actively training for, hunting or field trialing.



(b) Section 821.102(b)(3) does not apply to a restraint attached to a trolley system that allows a dog to move along a running line for a distance equal to or greater than the lengths specified under that subdivision.

(c) This subchapter does not prohibit a person from walking a dog with a handheld leash.

Tex. Health & Safety Code § 821.104. Effect of Subchapter on Other Law.

This subchapter does not preempt a local regulation relating to the restraint of a dog or affect the authority of a political subdivision to adopt or enforce an ordinance or requirement relating to the restraint of a dog if the regulation, ordinance, or requirement:

- (1) is compatible with and equal to or more stringent than a requirement prescribed by this subchapter; or
- (2) relates to an issue not specifically addressed by this subchapter.

Tex. Health & Safety Code § 822.013. Dogs or Coyotes That Attack Animals

(a) A dog or coyote that is attacking, is about to attack, or has recently attacked livestock, domestic animals, or fowls may be killed by:

- (1) any person witnessing the attack; or
- (2) the attacked animal's owner or a person acting on behalf of the owner if the owner or person has knowledge of the attack.

(b) A person who kills a dog or coyote as provided by this section is not liable for damages to the owner, keeper, or person in control of the dog or coyote.

(c) A person who discovers on the person's property a dog or coyote known or suspected of having killed livestock, domestic animals, or fowls may detain or impound the dog or coyote and return it to its owner or deliver the dog or coyote to the local animal control authority. The owner of the dog or coyote is liable for all costs incurred in the capture and care of the dog or coyote and all damage done by the dog or coyote.



(d) The owner, keeper, or person in control of a dog or coyote that is known to have attacked livestock, domestic animals, or fowls shall control the dog or coyote in a manner approved by the local animal control authority.

(e) A person is not required to acquire a hunting license under Section 42.002, Parks and Wildlife Code, to kill a dog or coyote under this section.

