

Effective 5/7/2025

76-13-202 Cruelty to an animal.

(1) (a) As used in this section:

- (i) (A) "Abandon" means to intentionally deposit, leave, or drop off any live animal:
 - (I) without providing for the care of that animal, in accordance with accepted animal husbandry practices or customary farming practices; or
 - (II) in a situation where conditions present an immediate, direct, and serious threat to the life, safety, or health of the animal.
- (B) "Abandon" does not include returning wildlife to its natural habitat.

- (ii) (A) "Animal" means, except as provided in Subsection (1)(a)(ii)(B), a live, nonhuman vertebrate creature.
- (B) "Animal" does not include:
 - (I) a live, nonhuman vertebrate creature, if:
 - (Aa) the conduct toward the creature, and the care provided to the creature, is in accordance with accepted animal husbandry practices; and
 - (Bb) the creature is:
 - (Ii) owned or kept by a zoological park that is accredited by, or a member of, the American Zoo and Aquarium Association;
 - (Illi) kept, owned, or used for the purpose of training hunting dogs or raptors; or
 - (IIIi) temporarily in the state as part of a circus or traveling exhibitor licensed by the United States Department of Agriculture under 7 U.S.C. Sec. 2133;
 - (II) a live, nonhuman vertebrate creature that is owned, kept, or used for rodeo purposes, if the conduct toward the creature, and the care provided to the creature, is in accordance with accepted rodeo practices;
 - (III) livestock, if the conduct toward the creature, and the care provided to the creature, is in accordance with accepted animal husbandry practices or customary farming practices; or
 - (IV) wildlife, as defined in Section 23A-1-101, including protected and unprotected wildlife, if the conduct toward the wildlife is in accordance with lawful hunting, fishing, or trapping practices or other lawful practices.
- (iii) "Custody" means ownership, possession, or control over an animal.
- (iv) "Legal privilege" means an act that:
 - (A) is authorized by state law, including rules under Title 23A, Wildlife Resources Act; and
 - (B) is not in violation of a local ordinance.
- (v) "Livestock" means:
 - (A) domesticated:
 - (I) cattle;
 - (II) sheep;
 - (III) goats;
 - (IV) turkeys;
 - (V) swine;
 - (VI) equines;
 - (VII) camelidae;
 - (VIII) ratites; or
 - (IX) bison;

- (B) domesticated elk, as defined in Section 4-39-102;
- (C) a livestock guardian dog, as defined in Section 76-6-111; or
- (D) any domesticated nonhuman vertebrate creature, domestic furbearer, or domestic poultry, raised, kept, or used for agricultural purposes.

(vi) "Necessary food, water, care, or shelter" means the following, taking into account the species, age, and physical condition of the animal:

- (A) appropriate and essential food and water;
- (B) adequate protection, including appropriate shelter, against extreme weather conditions; and
- (C) other essential care.

(vii) "Torture" means intentionally or knowingly causing or inflicting extreme physical pain to an animal in an especially heinous, atrocious, cruel, or exceptionally depraved manner.

(b) Terms defined in Sections 76-1-101.5, 76-13-101, and 76-13-201 apply to this section.

(2) Except as provided in Subsection (4), an actor commits cruelty to an animal if the actor, without legal privilege to do so, intentionally, knowingly, recklessly, or with criminal negligence:

- (a) fails to provide necessary food, water, care, or shelter for an animal in the actor's custody;
- (b) abandons an animal in the actor's custody;
- (c) injures an animal;
- (d) causes an animal, not including a dog or game fowl, to fight with another animal of like kind for amusement or gain; or
- (e) causes an animal, including a dog or game fowl, to fight with a different kind of animal or creature for amusement or gain.

(3) A violation of Subsection (2) is:

- (a) a class B misdemeanor if committed intentionally or knowingly; or
- (b) a class C misdemeanor if committed recklessly or with criminal negligence.

(4) If an actor's conduct in violation of this section also constitutes a violation of Section 76-13-203, Aggravated cruelty to an animal, or Section 76-13-204, Torturing a companion animal, the actor's conduct shall be prosecuted under either Section 76-13-203 or 76-13-204 as applicable.

(5) It is a defense to prosecution under this section that the conduct of the actor towards the animal was:

- (a) by a licensed veterinarian using accepted veterinary practice;
- (b) directly related to bona fide experimentation for scientific research, provided that if the animal is to be destroyed, the manner employed will not be unnecessarily cruel unless directly necessary to the veterinary purpose or scientific research involved;
- (c) permitted under Section 18-1-3;
- (d) by an actor who humanely destroys an animal found suffering past recovery for any useful purpose; or
- (e) by an actor who humanely destroys an apparently abandoned animal found on the actor's property.

(6) For purposes of Subsection (5)(d), before destroying the suffering animal, the actor who is not the owner of the animal shall obtain:

- (a) the judgment of a veterinarian of the animal's nonrecoverable condition;
- (b) the judgment of two other persons called by the actor to view the unrecoverable condition of the animal in the actor's presence;
- (c) the consent from the owner of the animal to the destruction of the animal; or
- (d) a reasonable conclusion that the animal's suffering is beyond recovery, through the actor's own observation, if the actor is in a location or circumstance where the actor is unable to contact another person.

- (7) This section does not affect or prohibit:
 - (a) the training, instruction, and grooming of animals, if the methods used are in accordance with accepted animal husbandry practices or customary farming practices;
 - (b) the use of an electronic locating or training collar by the owner of an animal for the purpose of lawful animal training, lawful hunting practices, or protecting against loss of that animal; or
 - (c) the lawful hunting of, fishing for, or trapping of, wildlife.
- (8) County and municipal governments may not prohibit the use of an electronic locating or training collar.
- (9) Upon conviction under this section, the court may in its discretion, in addition to other penalties:
 - (a) order the defendant to be evaluated to determine the need for psychiatric or psychological counseling, to receive counseling as the court determines to be appropriate, and to pay the costs of the evaluation and counseling;
 - (b) require the defendant to forfeit any rights the defendant has to the animal subjected to a violation of this section and to repay the reasonable costs incurred by any person or agency in caring for each animal subjected to violation of this section;
 - (c) order the defendant to no longer possess or retain custody of any animal, as specified by the court, during the period of the defendant's probation or parole or other period as designated by the court; and
 - (d) order the animal to be placed for the purpose of adoption or care in the custody of a county or municipal animal control agency or an animal welfare agency registered with the state to be sold at public auction or humanely destroyed.
- (10) This section does not prohibit the use of animals in lawful training.
- (11) A veterinarian who, acting in good faith, reports a violation of this section to law enforcement may not be held civilly liable for making the report.

Renumbered and Amended by Chapter 173, 2025 General Session