



Queen Anne's County

Chapter 9

Animal Control Regulations

The Animal Control Commission develops and updates, as the Commission may deem appropriate, a comprehensive set of regulations necessary or appropriate to implement the provisions and purpose of this chapter. Such regulations shall have the force and effect of law.

§9-8 Public Hearings.

A written complaint of a citizen requesting a hearing before the Animal Control Commission must be accompanied by the appropriate documentation concerning any evidence substantiating the said complaint.

§9-12 Animal Registration

Registration applications must be completed for all dogs, cats and ferrets. A certificate of vaccination that the animal is currently vaccinated for Rabies is required prior to the issuance of any registration other than the temporary registration. An owner/ custodian must register a dog/ cat/ ferret within thirty days of residency. All registration applications must be signed by the owner/custodian who is attesting that all statements made and or answers given are truthful and that all answers given are subject to perjury.

Dogs and cats must have a microchip inserted prior to the issuance of a county registration.

Feral cat colonies must obtain a current Cat Colony registration if the colony contains ten (10) cats or more. Each individual cat must be currently vaccinated for rabies and have a microchip inserted prior to the issuance of the Colony registration. Each Cat Colony must have a responsible party designated as the active manager.

Registration Classifications

Permanent Registration is required for all dogs, cats and ferrets four months of age or older.

Restricted Registration is required for an animal that is designated as a Vicious and/or Dangerous animal by any jurisdiction. The Registration will be valid for one (1) year and will be subject to a yearly inspection on each renewal.

Fees

Dog/Cat Registration	\$ 10.00	
Restricted Registration	\$100.00 Altered	\$200.00 Unaltered

§9-13 Licensing of Commercial Animal Establishment

Commercial establishment licenses will be issued in seven categories:

- Breeder of Dogs, Cats, Psattacine Birds
- Groomer, Mobile Groomer
- Pet Shop
- Boarding Kennel
- Humane Society, Animal Rescue

Any Commercial Establishment that primarily functions as an animal rescue will be required to submit a signed affidavit that their organization will accept back any animal adopted/ placed by it for return within three (3) years of the animal's adoption/ placement.

- Petting Zoo, Zoological Park
- Auction

Commercial Animal Establishment Standards

<i>Category</i>	<i>General Standard</i>
Care of Dogs/ Cats [Standard (1)]	Dogs/cats should have access on a daily basis for play and exercise. Dogs/cats must have access to fresh water as appropriate. Dogs/cats must have access to fresh food provided at appropriate intervals to maintain a healthy weight. Documentation is required to support evidence of a program that provides appropriate health care, including routine and preventative care. Dogs/cats shall be provided with daily positive human contact and socialization. Each dog/cat shall have its overall health and behavior assessed daily. Any deviation in its health must be addressed expeditiously and appropriately to ensure good health of animal. Dogs/cats should be free from internal and external parasites. Dogs/cats should be afforded regular grooming to ensure health and comfort. When euthanasia is necessary, it shall be performed humanely. Each dog/cat shall have current county registration and rabies vaccinations.
Kennels and Housing [Standard (2)]	The primary shelter must be large enough to allow the Dogs/Cats to sit, stand, lie down, or turn around comfortably without overcrowding. The primary shelter/ enclosure must be constructed and maintained so that

	<p>(1) Dogs/cats are securely confined, and</p> <p>(2) The shelter does not cause the dogs/cats injury.</p> <p>Facilities must provide protection from adverse or extreme weather conditions.</p> <p>Flooring shall provide solid footing. Wire is not acceptable.</p> <p>Facilities must be lighted to provide a regular lighting cycle for the dogs/cats.</p> <p>Bedding material made available to dogs/cats shall be clean and safe.</p> <p>Facility shall be kept sanitary and clutter-free and not pose a risk to dogs/cats.</p>
Groomer/Mobile Groomer	In addition to General Standards (1) and (2), a groomer/mobile groomer shall keep all equipment and facilities maintained according to generally acceptable industry practices.
Boarding Kennel	Must adhere to General Standards (1) and (2),
Humane Society/ Animal Rescue	Must adhere to General Standards (1) and (2)
Breeder of Dog, Cat or Psattacine Birds	In addition to General Standards (1) and (2), a breeder shall obtain all shots appropriate for age of animal and a temporary registration in owner's or custodian/breeder's name.
Petting Zoo	An owner shall provide his or her animal(s) with nutritious food in sufficient quantity, necessary veterinary care, proper drink, air, space, and shelter or protection from the weather. Animals shall be groomed and kept in accordance with normal and recognized grooming and keeping practices for their species or breed type.
Zoological Park	An owner shall provide his or her animal(s) with nutritious food in sufficient quantity, necessary veterinary care, proper drink, air, space, and shelter or protection from the weather. Animals shall be groomed and kept in accordance with normal and recognized grooming and keeping practices for their species or breed type.

<p>Operations</p>	<p>All records shall be available and provided to the Animal Control Office: Vaccination/ Rabies Certificates, Registration, and Health/ vet certificates There must be a sufficient number of staff to carry out appropriate levels of care and conditions for the number of dogs kept. Facility and primary enclosures should be clean, free from debris and odor, and feces should be picked up and disposed of as frequently as necessary to maintain the dogs' health. Each kennel should maintain an adequate emergency preparedness plan for the type of facility owned and breeds of dogs maintained therein.</p>
<p>Inspections Annual/ Un announced</p>	<p>Commercial Establishments must submit the completed license application, all requested documentation and fees to the Animal Control Commission for approval prior to the initial inspection.</p> <p>Commercial Animal Establishment Licenses will be Valid from January 1 to December 31 of the current calendar year.</p> <p>In addition to the annual inspection, there may be at least one (1) unannounced inspection per year.</p> <p>Renewal applications must be submitted to Animal Control with all required documentation prior to November 15 of each year.</p> <p>Failure of Commercial Establishment, to submit requested documentation will result in the suspension or revocation of the license.</p>

<u>Fees</u>	<u>Application</u>	<u>Renewal</u>
Breeder	\$200.00	\$100.00
Groomer, Mobile Groomer	\$200.00	\$100.00
Pet Shop	\$200.00	\$100.00
Boarding Kennel	\$200.00	\$100.00
Humane Society, Animal Rescue (Current 501C3 in good standing)	Exempt	Exempt
Animal Rescue	\$500.00	\$250.00
Petting Zoo, Zoological Park	\$50.00	\$50.00
Auction	\$ 2000.00	\$1000.00
License Transfer		\$ 100.00

§9-15 Standard Regulations of Care for Domestic Animals and Domesticated Livestock

An owner /custodian shall provide his or her animal(s) with nutritious food in sufficient quantity, necessary veterinary care, proper drink, air, space, and shelter or protection from the weather. Animals shall be groomed and kept in accordance with normal and recognized grooming and keeping practices for their species or breed type. Including but not limited to:

Small Animals- mice, hamsters, rats, gerbils, guinea pigs, rabbits, sugar gliders

Cattle- calves, bison, buffalo and other domestic bovidae

Poultry- chickens, rooster, capons, hens, ducks, geese, turkeys, doves, pigeons, guinea fowl and ratites

Small ruminants- sheep, goats, llamas, alpacas and farm raised cervidae

Amphibians

Reptiles

Psittacine- parrots, macaws and parakeets

Dog/ Cat Regulations

Nutritious Food in sufficient quantities	Food that provides an animal with the proper nutrition to maintain its health, weight and well-being
Necessary Vet Care	<p>Appropriate vaccinations and care as needed by the situation or circumstance</p> <p>A. Injured Animal – Animals shall be afforded immediate veterinary care if they are known or suspected to have suffered an accidental or deliberate injury, and they exhibit such signs as shock, temperature fluctuation, tremors, swelling, broken bones, open wounds, inability to eat or drink or get away from its feces or urine, blistering, irregular or abnormal breathing, partial or total paralysis, irrational behavior, official discharge or bleeding, or any abnormal sign.</p> <p>B. Ill or Diseased Animal – An Animal that has exhibited signs of disease or severe parasitic infestation such as infection, discharge, loss of appetite, weight loss, abnormal skin condition or hair loss, tremors, temperature fluctuation, inability to bear weight on a limb or lameness, or any other such sign shall be seen by a veterinarian within 24 hours. Internal and external parasites shall be controlled.</p> <p>C. Other Sick Animal – Animal shall be afforded immediate veterinary care if it is debilitated and weakened, or exhibits signs of bloat or other life threatening illness such as persistent vomiting or diarrhea.</p>
Proper Drink	Fresh drinkable water free from ice and secured to prevent tipping shall be available at all times.
Air & Space	An owner shall keep all confinement environments clean, free from feces, urine and debris by

	<p>implementing housing and husbandry practices that are utilized to ensure both the physical and mental health of all customary household pets.</p> <p>An enclosure where animals are kept shall be graded and drained so as to keep the surface reasonably dry and prevent any fluids from running through the enclosure. Flies, fleas and parasites shall be controlled in all enclosures.</p>
Shelter	<p>Proper shelter shall be a structure that will provide protection from the weather elements and danger. Proper shelter shall be of sufficient size to allow the animal to stand, turn and stretch to its full length and height within the shelter. The shelter for an animal shall have a weatherproof roof, enclosed sides, a doorway, and a solid floor raised at least two inches from the ground, and no interior surfaces shall be metal. Vehicles are not at any time considered adequate shelter.</p>

Protection from Weather	<p>A. Between December 1 and March 15, the following shall be provided:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Shelters shall have a weatherproof roof and an off set outer door shall protect the entryway or a flexible flap made of windproof material.2. The floor shall be solid and raised from the ground at least two inches. No interior surfaces shall be metal.3. The shelter opening shall be facing away from the prevailing winds.4. Bedding, such as wood shavings, straw, or other nonabsorbent material, shall be provided in sufficient quantity for insulation against cold and damp. Bedding shall be kept dry.5. If there is no artificial heat source, structures shall be small enough to allow the animal to warm the interior of the structure and maintain his or her body heat, but large enough to permit ease of entry and normal postural adjustments, as previously defined.6. Fresh, drinkable water without ice shall be made available to the animal a minimum of twice daily. The water receptacle shall be sanitary and made unable to be tipped over. <p>B. During the summer months between June 1 and September 15, shade, either natural or man-made, shall be available to a confined animal between the hours of 11:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Fresh, drinkable water shall always be available. The water receptacle shall be sanitary and unable to be tipped over.2. Under no circumstances shall a shelter/ dog house be considered shade during the summer months.
-------------------------	---

Secure Enclosure	A fenced area or building from which an animal cannot escape or be accidentally released which cannot be entered by animals or unauthorized persons. (An electric fence is not considered a secure enclosure for dangerous animals.)
Enclosures	Proper enclosure shall be a physically restricted area within which an animal is free to roam. Enclosure flooring must be of a material that does not in itself present a safety or health risk to the animal , wire, cardboard, plywood, chip board, treated lumber, particle board, plastic wrap or sheathing, fiberglass. Sides must be structurally sound and made of a material that does not in itself present a safety or health risk to the animal, unacceptable materials are; chicken wire, solid metal, etc . A dog kennel/enclosure for outside dogs shall meet the minimum size requirements as listed in the table below; these requirements are applicable to all kennels, commercial kennels, veterinary hospitals, pet shops, animal care and control facilities and humane organizations.

All dimensions below are in feet and are in addition to and exclude a dog house.

Number of Dogs	Small (up to 25 pounds)	Medium (25 to 50 pounds)	Large (over 50 pounds)
1	3 x 7 (21 square feet)	6 x 10 (60 square feet)	8 x 10 (80 square feet)
2	4 x 8 (32 square feet)	8 x 10 (80 square feet)	10 x 10 (100 square feet)
3	5 x 9 (45 square feet)	8 x 12 (96 square feet)	10 x 14 (140 square feet)
4	8 x 10 (80 square feet)	10 x 12 (120 square feet)	12 x 16 (192 square feet)

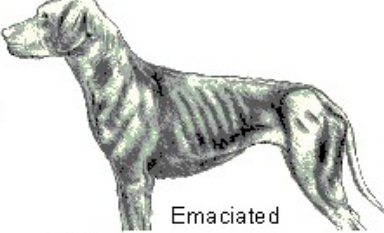







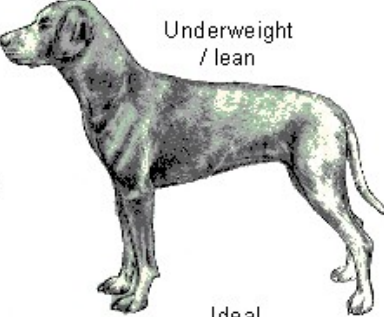

Tethering	<p>A. Tethering is prohibited unless the dog is in visual range of the responsible party, and the responsible party is located outside with the dog.</p> <p>B. A tether to confine a dog shall be a minimum of 15ft if the yard permits but under no circumstances less than 10ft.</p> <p>C. The tether shall be comprised of a coated cable designed for animal use. (CHAINS & ROPES ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE). The cable must have swivels at both ends to prevent kinking and knotting. The cable must be attached to a buckle type collar or properly fitted harness. The harness or collar must be made of a material that prevents choking and shall be monitored regularly so as to assure proper fit, prevent discomfort or injury. The area covered shall be maintained so that the tether cannot become entangled or pose a substantial risk of injury to the dog and shall be positioned so that the dog cannot wrap the tether around posts, trees or debris, or hang by jumping a fence or guardrail, or drown by jumping into a pool.</p> <p>D. Enclosed buildings and sheds that are used for shelter, see earlier reference regarding “Shelter”, shall have;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Readily available outdoor access and be properly ventilated.2. Be reasonably lighted.3. Provide protection from the weather.4. Maintain a temperature considered safe for the animal's health as determined by the breed and condition of the dog.5. Kept in good repair at all times.
-----------	--

Assessing Body Condition	Animal Control will use a guide such as the Tufts Animal Care and Condition (TACC) Scales for Assessing Body Condition, Weather and Environmental Safety, and Physical Care in Dogs, or WSAVA Global Nutrition guide in determining the safe temperature. [See charts, below]
--------------------------	---

Tufts Animal Care and Condition* (TACC) scales for assessing body condition, weather and environmental safety, and physical care in dogs

*Patronek, G.J. In: Recognizing and reporting animal abuse ~ a veterinarian's guide. Denver, CO: American Humane Association, 1997.

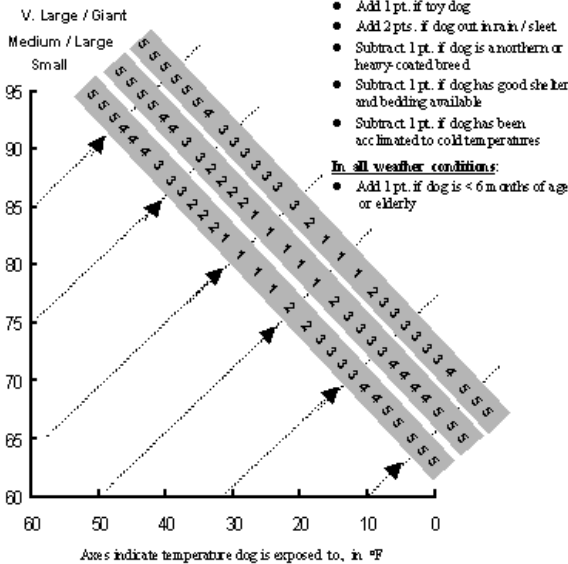
I. Body condition scale (Palpation essential for long-haired dogs; each dog's condition should be interpreted in light of the typical appearance of the breed)

5	 <p>Emaciated</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All bony prominences evident from a distance ▪ No discernible body fat ▪ Obvious loss of muscle mass ▪ Severe abdominal tuck and extreme hourglass shape
4	 <p>Very underweight</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ribs, lumbar vertebrae, and pelvic bones easily visible ▪ No palpable body fat ▪ Some loss of muscle mass ▪ Prominent abdominal tuck and hourglass shape to torso
3	 <p>Thin</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tops of lumbar vertebrae visible, pelvic bones becoming prominent. ▪ Ribs easily palpated and may be visible with no palpable fat ▪ Obvious waist and abdominal tuck ▪ Minimal loss of muscle mass
2	 <p>Underweight / lean</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ribs easily palpable with minimal SQ fat ▪ Abdominal tuck evident ▪ Waist clearly visible from above ▪ No muscle loss ▪ May be normal for lean breeds such as sighthounds
1	 <p>Ideal</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ribs palpable without excess SQ fat ▪ Abdomen tucked slightly when viewed from the side ▪ Waist visible from above, just behind ribs

Body condition scale adapted from Laflamme, DP. Proc. N.A. Vet Conf 1993, 290-91; and Armstrong, P.J., Lund, EM. Vet Clin Nutr 3:83-87; 1996. Artwork by Erik Petersen.

II. Weather safety scale

Read score off diagonal bars, by dog size:



To determine score, draw a line up from the current temperature and parallel to the dotted lines, and read score on bars. Common sense must be used to take into account the duration of exposure to any given temperature when assessing risk; even brief periods of high heat can be very dangerous, whereas a similar duration of exposure to cold temperatures would not be life-threatening.

In warm or hot weather:

- Subtract 1 pt. if water is available
- Subtract 1 pt. if dog is in a shaded area or protected from full sun
- Add 1 pt. if dog is brachycephalic
- Add 1 pt. if dog is obese

In cool or cold weather:

- Add 1 pt. if toy dog
- Add 2 pts. if dog out in rain/sleet
- Subtract 1 pt. if dog is a northern or heavy coated breed
- Subtract 1 pt. if dog has good shelter and bedding available
- Subtract 1 pt. if dog has been acclimated to cold temperatures

In all weather conditions:

- Add 1 pt. if dog is < 6 m. olds of age or elderly

Interpretation of the TACC score from scales I - IV:

The Tufts Animal Condition and Care (TACC) score is assessed from the number of points read off either the **Body Condition**, **Weather Safety**, **Environmental Health** or **Physical Care** Scale. When multiple scales are evaluated, the highest score on any scale should be used to determine the risk of neglect. Multiple high scores are indicative of greater neglect, risk, or inhumane treatment than a single high score.

Score	Body condition, physical care, environ. health scales	Weather safety scale
≥ 5	Severe neglect and inhumane treatment. An urgent situation that justifies an assertive response to protect the animal.	Potentially life-threatening risk present. Immediate intervention to decrease threat to the animal required (provide water, shelter).
4	Clear evidence of serious neglect and / or inhumane treatment (unless there is a medical explanation for the animal's condition). Prompt improvement required.	Dangerous situation developing. Prompt intervention required to decrease risk (e.g. provide water, shade, shelter, or bring indoors). Warn owner of risk and shelter requirements.
3	Indicators of neglect present. Timely assessment, correction of problems and/or monitoring of situation may be required.	Indicators of a <u>potentially</u> unsafe situation, depending on breed, time outdoors. Inform owner of risk and proper shelter requirements.
2	A lapse in care or discomfort may be present. Evaluate, and discuss concerns with owner. Recommend changes in animal husbandry practices, if needed.	Risk unlikely, but evaluate the situation, and if warranted, discuss your concerns and requirements for proper shelter with the owner.
≤ 1	No evidence of neglect based on scale (s) used	No evidence of risk

Disclaimer: The TACC score is intended to be a simple screening device for determining when neglect may be present, for prioritizing the investigation of reported animal cruelty cases, and as a system for investigative agencies to use to summarize their case experience. The TACC score is not intended to replace definitive assessment of any animal by a veterinarian or law enforcement agent. A low TACC score does not preclude a diagnosis of abuse, neglect, or a dog requiring veterinary care upon more careful examination of an animal and its living situation.

III. Environmental health scale

- Filthy** - many days to weeks of accumulation of feces and / or urine. Overwhelming odor, air may be difficult to breathe. Large amount of trash, garbage, or debris present; inhibits comfortable rest, normal postures, or movement and / or poses a danger to the animal. Very difficult or impossible for animal to escape contact with feces, urine, mud, or standing water. Food and / or drinking water contaminated.
- Very unsanitary** - many days of accumulation of feces and / or urine. Difficult for animal to avoid contact with waste matter. Moderate amount of trash, garbage, or clutter present that may inhibit comfortable rest and / or movement of the animal. Potential injury from sharp edges or glass. Significant odor makes breathing unpleasant. Standing water or mud difficult to avoid.
- Unsanitary** - several days accumulation of feces and urine in animal's environment. Animal is able to avoid contact with waste matter. Moderate odor present. Trash, garbage, and other debris cluttering animal's environment but does not prohibit comfortable rest or normal posture. Clutter may interfere with normal movement or allow dog to become entangled, but no sharp edges or broken glass that could injure dog. Dog able to avoid mud or water if present.
- Marginal** - As in #1, except may be somewhat less sanitary. No more than 1-2 day's accumulation of feces and urine in animal's environment. Slight clutter may be present.
- Acceptable** - Environment is dry and free of accumulated feces. No contamination of food or water. No debris or garbage present to clutter environment and inhibit comfortable rest, normal posture and range of movement or pose a danger to or entangle the animal.

"Environment" refers to the kennel, pen, yard, cage, barn, room, tie-out or other enclosure or area where the animal is confined or spends the majority of its time. All of the listed conditions do not need to be present in order to include a dog in a specific category. The user should determine which category best describes a particular dog's condition.

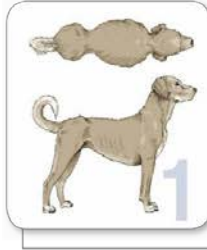
IV. Physical care scale

- Terrible** - extremely matted haircoat, prevents normal motion, interferes with vision, perineal areas irritated from soiling with trapped urine and feces. Hair coat essentially a single mat. Dog cannot be groomed without complete clipdown. Foreign material trapped in matted hair. Nails extremely overgrown into circles, may be penetrating pads, causing abnormal position of feet and make normal walking very difficult or uncomfortable. Collar or chain, if present, may be imbedded in dog's neck.
- Poor** - substantial matting in haircoat, large chunks of hair matted together that cannot be separated with a comb or brush. Occasional foreign material embedded in mats. Much of the hair will need to be clipped to remove mats. Long nails force feet into abnormal position and interfere with normal gait. Perineal soiling or irritation likely. Collar or chain, if present, may be extremely tight, abrading skin.
- Borderline** - numerous mats present in hair, but dog can still be groomed without a total clip down. No significant perineal soiling or irritation from waste caught in matted hair. Nails are overdue for a trim and long enough to cause dog to alter gait when it walks. Collar or chain, if present, may be snug and rubbing off neck hair.
- Lapsed** - haircoat may be somewhat dirty or have a few mats present that are easily removed. Remainder of coat can easily be brushed or combed. Nails in need of a trim. Collar or chain, if present, fits comfortably.
- Adequate** - dog clean, hair of normal length for the breed, and hair can easily be brushed or combed. Nails do not touch the floor, or barely contact the floor. Collar or chain, if present, fits comfortably.

All of the listed conditions do not need to be present in order to include a dog in a specific category. The user should determine which category best describes a particular dog's condition. This scale is not meant for assessment of medical conditions, e.g., a broken limb, that clearly indicate a need for veterinary attention.



Body Condition Score



UNDER IDEAL

- 1 Ribs, lumbar vertebrae, pelvic bones and all bony prominences evident from a distance. No discernible body fat. Obvious loss of muscle mass.
- 2 Ribs, lumbar vertebrae and pelvic bones easily visible. No palpable fat. Some evidence of other bony prominences. Minimal loss of muscle mass.
- 3 Ribs easily palpated and may be visible with no palpable fat. Tops of lumbar vertebrae visible. Pelvic bones becoming prominent. Obvious waist and abdominal tuck.

IDEAL

- 4 Ribs easily palpable, with minimal fat covering. Waist easily noted, viewed from above. Abdominal tuck evident.
- 5 Ribs palpable without excess fat covering. Waist observed behind ribs when viewed from above. Abdomen tucked up when viewed from side.

OVER IDEAL

- 6 Ribs palpable with slight excess fat covering. Waist is discernible viewed from above but is not prominent. Abdominal tuck apparent.
- 7 Ribs palpable with difficulty; heavy fat cover. Noticeable fat deposits over lumbar area and base of tail. Waist absent or barely visible. Abdominal tuck may be present.
- 8 Ribs not palpable under very heavy fat cover, or palpable only with significant pressure. Heavy fat deposits over lumbar area and base of tail. Waist absent. No abdominal tuck. Obvious abdominal distention may be present.
- 9 Massive fat deposits over thorax, spine and base of tail. Waist and abdominal tuck absent. Fat deposits on neck and limbs. Obvious abdominal distention.

German A, et al. Comparison of a bioimpedance monitor with dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry for noninvasive estimation of percentage body fat in dogs. *AVJ* 2010;71:393-396.
Jousette L, et al. Effect of breed on body composition and comparison between various methods to estimate body composition in dogs. *Res Vet Sci* 2010;88:227-232.
Kruis RD, et al. Effects of diet restriction on life span and age-related changes in dogs. *JAMA* 2002;287:1315-1320.
Lafamme DP. Development and validation of a body condition score system for dogs. *Canine Pract* 1987;22:10-15.

©2013. All rights reserved.



Equine Regulations

<p>Nutritious Food</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Food must be of sufficient quality (e.g. wholesome, palatable and free from contamination, such as feces, mold, mildew, insects, etc.) B. Food shall be provided in sufficient quantity and be of adequate and appropriate nutritive value. C. Diet shall be prepared with consideration for the age, breed/type, condition, size, work level and quantity of equine(s). D. Equines should score, by a veterinarian, no less than a body condition score 3 on the Henneke Condition Scoring Chart to be considered of adequate weight.[See chart, below]. E. An owner or custodian shall provide written certification from a licensed Veterinarian for weight and condition exemptions. G. Equines shall have access to adequate natural forage or be fed daily or as recommended by a veterinarian. H. All storage and feeding receptacles shall be kept clean and free from contaminants, such as feces, mold, mildew, insects, etc. If more than one animal is fed at one time or in one place, it shall be the responsibility of the owner/custodian to ensure that each animal receives nutrition in sufficient quantity.
<p>Proper Drink</p>	<p>Shall mean clean, water available all times for all equines. Exceptions shall be determined by veterinary consultation or professionally accepted practices for the safety and well-being of the equine.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Equines that are being worked or are in transport shall be provided water as often as necessary for the health and comfort of the

	<p>equine. Frequency of watering shall consider age, breed/type, condition, size and quantity of equine(s). Activity levels and climatic conditions must be considered.</p> <p>B. Equines that do not have free access to water, must be offered water at least twice daily.</p> <p>C. All water receptacles shall be kept clean and free of contaminants and be positioned or affixed to minimize spillage.</p>
Shelter For Equines	<p>Shall have at least a roof and three sides and be kept in good repair and free of standing water, accumulated waste, sharp objects and debris.</p> <p>A. Proper shelter provides protection from inclement weather conditions(e.g. prevailing wind, sleet, rain and temperature extremes).</p> <p>B. It is the responsibility of the owner/custodian to ensure that each equine, taking into consideration age, breed/type, and health, has access to proper shelter or protection from the weather (e.g. relief from more dominant equines that may exclude him/her from the shelter).</p> <p>C. All equines should have access to proper/ appropriate shelter from weather extremes. Trees and natural weather barriers providing shelter may be considered adequate shelter.</p>
Enclosed Areas	<p>Should be constructed or modified to allow free flow of air to control temperature, humidity and prevent air stagnation.</p>
Veterinary Care	<p>An equine shall be afforded immediate veterinary care if known or suspected to have an injury, accidental or deliberate, or exhibiting such signs as shock, colic, founder, tremors, swelling, broken bones, open wounds, inability to eat or drink, blistering as a result of fire, acid, etc., irregular or abnormal breathing, partial or total paralysis, abnormal discharge or bleeding, signs</p>

	<p>of disease, severe parasitic infestation or infection, loss of appetite, weight loss, abnormal skin condition or hair loss, temperature fluctuation, persistent diarrhea, inability to bear weight on a limb or lameness, or other such sign.</p>
<p>Standard Veterinary Guidelines</p>	<p>The following is recognized as standard Veterinary care guidelines for equines;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Hoof care maintenance and trimming every six (6) to eight (8) weeks, or as directed by a veterinarian or a farrier. B. Parasites kept under control through worming or as directed by your veterinarian. C. Necessary treatment to ensure proper and adequate food digestion. D. Vaccinations as recommended by your veterinarian. E. Proof of testing for Equine Infectious Anemia (Coggins Test) is mandated by law in the following cases; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When equines are being transported across state lines 2. When equines are bought or sold 3. When equines are at shows or gatherings F. Space available to the equine must be usable and safe (e.g. must be provided an area free from standing water, accumulated waste, sharp objects and debris and maintained in a safe and healthful manner). G. Fencing shall be well maintained and in good repair at all times. H. Equines shall be allowed to exercise and have freedom of movement as necessary to reduce stress and maintain good physical condition. I. Space and provisions for exercise must be appropriate and sufficient for the age, breed/ type, quantity, condition and size of the equine(s).

BODY CONDITION SCORE CHART

Areas of emphasis for body condition scoring, thickening of the neck, fat covering the wither, fat deposits along backbone, fat deposits on flanks, fat deposits on inner thighs, fat deposits around tailhead, fat deposits behind shoulders, fat covering ribs, shoulder blends into neck



Pour
A thin horse with a very narrow chest, a prominent wither, and a very thin neck. The ribs are easily visible, and the spine is sharp. The horse appears to be in poor health and lacks energy.



Fair
A horse with a moderate build, a slightly thickened neck, and a small amount of fat covering the wither. The ribs are still visible, but the spine is less sharp. The horse appears to be in good health and has some energy.



Good
A horse with a well-developed body, a thick neck, and a significant amount of fat covering the wither. The ribs are not visible, and the spine is rounded. The horse appears to be in excellent health and has a lot of energy.



Excellent
A horse with a very well-developed body, a very thick neck, and a large amount of fat covering the wither. The ribs are completely hidden, and the spine is very rounded. The horse appears to be in peak health and has a great deal of energy.



Overweight
A horse with a very heavy build, a very thick neck, and a large amount of fat covering the wither. The ribs are completely hidden, and the spine is very rounded. The horse appears to be in poor health and lacks energy.



Severely Overweight
A horse with a very heavy build, a very thick neck, and a large amount of fat covering the wither. The ribs are completely hidden, and the spine is very rounded. The horse appears to be in poor health and lacks energy.



Extremely Overweight
A horse with a very heavy build, a very thick neck, and a large amount of fat covering the wither. The ribs are completely hidden, and the spine is very rounded. The horse appears to be in poor health and lacks energy.



Morbidly Overweight
A horse with a very heavy build, a very thick neck, and a large amount of fat covering the wither. The ribs are completely hidden, and the spine is very rounded. The horse appears to be in poor health and lacks energy.

The Equus philosophy is all about feeding horses as naturally as possible with digestive health as the foundation throughout our range. We combine the proven principals of natural feeding techniques with the latest technology and research to ensure that your horse performs at his best, naturally and effortlessly.

You will never look back... except at your competitor!

www.equusfeeds.co.za · Tel: + 27 14 755 4370/3945 · Feeding Advice: + 27 73 423 5491



§9- 20 Dangerous Animal

The owner or custodian of a designated Dangerous animal, after five (5) years, may file a petition in writing to the Animal Control Commission to enable removal of the Dangerous Animal designation removed or the modification of restrictions.

§9- 25 Wild Animals

It is in the public interest to insure the conservation, preservation, and condition of wildlife native to Queen Anne’s County by regulating the destruction or relocation of nuisance wildlife.

- A. Animal Control will assist with wildlife only at the request or direction of the Queen Anne’s County Department of Health concerning rabies risks.
- B. Residents will be advised to contact a licensed Wildlife Rehabilitator or Trapper with all other wildlife concerns or complaints.

LICENSED WILDLIFE CONTROL & MANAGEMENT	
The following is a non-exclusive list of known businesses in Queen Anne’s County that specialize in Wildlife Management.	
Chestertown Wildlife Control Contact Person: Dale Loughry Office: (410) 778-3315	Licensed & Insured Does not handle raptor birds, exotic animals, Deer and swan.
ABC Wildlife Control LLC Owner: Mark Leggett Office: Toll free (888) 884-4330	Licensed & Insured MD & DEL. 24 hour service, humane capture only, <u>will also trap feral cats</u>
Nuisance Wildlife Control & Management Contact Person: Morgan Bennett III Office: (410) 943-4623	Licensed & Insured Handles all species, covering the Eastern Shore
Adcock’s Wildlife Management Contact Person: Michael Adcock Office: (410) 827-0547 Cell: (410) 253-0489	Licensed & Insured Handles all wildlife covering MD, DC and Virginia
Department of Natural Resources Wildlife Annapolis, MD Office: (410) 260-8540	Office: (410) 758-2890 Dispatch NRP for injured wildlife

**Queen Anne’s County Animal Control Ordinance
Fine Schedule**

Section 9-12 Animal Registration

(a) (1)	Willful failure to obtain a temporary, permanent, seasonal or feral cat colony Animal Registration	\$100.00
	Failure to obtain a Restricted Animal Registration	\$300.00
(e)	Failure to wear proper QR tag as required	\$50.00
(f)	Failure to display Animal Registration Certificate to an Animal Control Officer.	\$50.00

Section 9-13 Licensing of Commercial Animal Establishments

	Failure to follow specified Commercial Animal Establishment Regulations.	\$500.00
--	--	----------

Section 9-15 Standard Regulations of Care for Domestic Animals or Domestic Livestock

	Failure to follow specified Standard Regulations of Care for Domestic Animals or Domestic Livestock	\$150.00
--	---	----------

Section 9-17 Animals At Large

(a) (1)	Animal not being properly restrained	\$100.00
(b) (1)	Animal on school grounds without permission	\$100.00
(b) (2)	Animal in public area without being properly restrained	\$100.00
(b) (3)	Animal on prohibited county property	\$100.00
(c)	Failure to report to the Animal Control Center a stray animal	\$50.00

Section 9-18 Discharge on property of others

- (a) Allowing an animal to defecate on private property of another \$50.00
- (b) Allowing an animal to defecate on public property without removing waste immediately \$100.00

Section 9-19 Public Nuisance Animal

- (b) Keeping or maintaining an animal in such a manner as to allow that animal to be a public nuisance under Sec. 9-19 paragraph (1) (a) \$200.00

Section 9-20 Dangerous Animals

- (c) Failure to surrender dangerous animal \$1,000.00

Section 9-21 Cruelty

- (a) Abandon an animal \$1,000.00
- (b) Tease, torture, torment, deliberately incite, cruelly beat or kill, intentionally injure, mutilate, and intentionally run down with a vehicle, overdrive, overload, or otherwise abuse an animal . \$1,000.00
- (c) Administer poison to any animal or knowingly place or leave any poisonous or other harmful substance with the intent to injure or kill any animal other than vermin; \$1,000.00
- (d) Use or permit any animal to be used for the purpose of fighting, raised for the purpose of fighting, or organize or participate in any type of animal fighting; \$1,000.00
- (f) Inflict unnecessary suffering or pain upon an animal under the individual's charge or custody, or unnecessarily fail to provide the animal with nutritious food in sufficient quantity, necessary veterinary care, proper drink, air, space, shelter, or protection from the elements; \$500.00

- (g) Leave any domestic animal unattended in a standing or parked vehicle in a manner that endangers the health or safety of the animal \$ 250.00
- (h) Shoot any domestic animal, except as provided under § 9-30 of this chapter or to humanely destroy such animal because of sickness, disease, or injury. \$100.00

Section 9-22 Rabies Prevention

- (a) (1) Failure to obtain current rabies vaccination \$1,000.00
- (b) (2) Failure to display rabies certificate upon request to a Animal Control Officer \$ 100.00
- (c) Failure to attach a rabies tag to dog \$ 100.00
- (d) (2) Failure to confine animal in secure enclosure \$ 500.00
- (d) (3) Failure to prevent contact with other animals or persons \$ 500.00
- (d) (4) Failure to obtain permission from Environmental Health before removing animal from premises \$1,000.00
- (d) (5) Failure to notify Environmental Health after animal becomes sick \$1,000.00
- (d) (6) Failure to notify Environmental Health after animal dies/Fail to make corpse available for testing \$1,000.00
- (d) (7) Failure to make proper notification upon escape of a confined animals \$1,000.00
- (d) (8) Failure to obtain permission from Environmental Health before killing, giving away, selling, or disposing of the animal \$1,000.00

- (d) (9) Failure to report health status or make available for an inspection to Environmental Health or an Animal Control Officer on the last day of quarantine \$1,000.00
- (d) (10) Obtaining rabies vaccination before end of ten quarantine (human exposure) \$500.00
- (d) (11) Failure to obtain a rabies vaccination within five (5) days of end of quarantine \$ 500.00

Section 9-24 Animal Struck by vehicle

- (a) Failure to report striking of a domestic animal/
domestic livestock with a motor vehicle
Fail to remain at scene until help arrives for the animal \$500.00

Section 9-25 Wild Animals

- (a) Keeping wild animals in Queen Anne’s County without required permits \$ 250.00
- (a) (2) Failure to register wild animal with the Queen Anne’s Department of Animal Control \$ 250.00

Section 9-26 Miscellaneous Prohibited Acts

- (a) (1) Failure to comply with an order or direction for the Animal Control Commission \$500.00
- (a) (2) Failure to comply with an order or direction an Animal Control Officer \$500.00
- (a) (3) Interfering with an Animal Control Officer \$500.00
- (a) (4) In General. A person may not put, place, or leave an animal in a situation or circumstance that endangers the health, safety or welfare of the animal. \$ 250.00

