

Chapter 166

ANIMALS

[HISTORY: Adopted by the Village Board of the Village of Spring Green at time of adoption of Code (see Ch. 1, General Provisions, Art. I). Amendments noted where applicable.]

§ 166-1. Definitions.

In this chapter, unless the context or subject matter otherwise requires, the following terms shall have the meaning indicated:

ANIMAL — Mammals, reptiles and birds.

AT LARGE — To be off the premises of the owner and not under the control of some person either by leash or otherwise, but a dog or cat within an automobile of its owner, or in an automobile of any other person with the consent of the owner of said dog or cat, shall be deemed to be upon the owner's premises.

CAT — Any feline, regardless of age or sex.

CRUEL — Causing unnecessary and excessive pain or suffering or unjustifiable injury or death.

DOG — Any canine, regardless of age or sex.

FARM ANIMAL — Any warm-blooded animal normally raised on farms in the United States and used for food or fiber.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER — Has that meaning as appears in § 967.02(5), Wis. Stats., and includes a humane officer under § 173.03, Wis. Stats., but does not include a conservation warden appointed under § 23.10, Wis. Stats.

NEUTERED — As describing a dog or cat shall mean a dog or cat having nonfunctional reproductive organs.

OWNER — Any person owning, harboring or keeping a dog or cat and the occupant of any premises on which a dog or cat remains or to which it customarily returns daily for a period of 10 days; such person is presumed to be harboring or keeping the dog or cat within the meaning of this definition.

PET — An animal kept and treated as a pet.

§ 166-2. Rabies vaccination required.

- A. Rabies vaccination. The owner of a dog shall have the dog vaccinated against rabies by a veterinarian within 30 days after the dog reaches five months of age and revaccinated within one year after the initial vaccination. If the owner obtains the dog or brings the dog into the Village of Spring Green after the dog has reached five months of age, the owner shall have the dog vaccinated against rabies within 30 days after the dog is brought into the

Section 166-13(E) amended June 23, 2010 to allow for the keeping of chickens. Section 166-13(E) amended March 14, 2018 to allow for the keeping of chickens in the S-1 School Zoning District.

Village unless the dog has been vaccinated as evidenced by a current certificate of rabies vaccination. The owner of a dog shall have the dog revaccinated against rabies by a veterinarian before the date that immunization expires as stated on the certificate of vaccination or, if no date is specified, within two years after the previous vaccination. The certificate of vaccination shall meet the requirements of § 95.21(2), Wis. Stats.

- B. Issuance of certificate of rabies vaccination. A veterinarian who vaccinates a dog against rabies shall complete and issue to the owner a certificate of rabies vaccination bearing a serial number and in the form approved by the Village stating the owner's name and address, the name, sex, spayed or unspayed, neutered or unneutered, breed and color of the dog, the date of the vaccination, the type of rabies vaccination administered and the manufacturer's serial number, and the date that the immunization expires as specified for that type of vaccine by the Centers for Disease Control of the United States Department of Health and Human Services and the Village.
- C. Copies of certificate. The veterinarian shall keep a copy of each certificate of rabies vaccination in a file maintained for this purpose until the date that the immunization expires or until the dog is revaccinated, whichever occurs first.
- D. Rabies vaccination tag. After issuing the certificate of rabies vaccination, the veterinarian shall deliver to the owner a rabies vaccination tag of durable material bearing the same serial number as the certificate, the year the vaccination was given and the name, address and telephone number of the veterinarian.
- E. Tag to be attached. The owner shall attach the rabies vaccination tag or a substitute tag to a collar and a collar with the tag attached shall be kept on the dog at all times, but this requirement does not apply to a dog during competition or training, to a dog while hunting, to a dog securely confined indoors or to a dog securely confined in a fenced area. The substitute tag shall be of a durable material and contain the same information as the rabies vaccination tag. The requirements of this subsection do not apply to a dog which is not required to be vaccinated under Subsection A.
- F. Duplicate tag. The veterinarian may furnish a new rabies vaccination tag with a new serial number to an owner in place of the original tag upon presentation of the certificate of rabies vaccination. The veterinarian shall then indicate the new tag number on the certificate and keep a record in the file.
- G. Cost. The owner shall pay the cost of the rabies vaccination and the cost associated with the issuance of a certificate of rabies vaccination and the delivery of a rabies vaccination tag.

§ 166-3. Dog and kennel licenses.

A. Dog licenses.

- (1) It shall be unlawful for any person in the Village of Spring Green to own, harbor or keep any dog more than five months of age without complying with the provisions of §§ 174.05 through 174.09, Wis. Stats., relating to the listing, licensing and tagging of the same.

- (2) The owner of any dog more than five months of age on January 1 of any year, or five months of age within the license year, shall annually, or on or before the date the dog becomes five months of age, pay a license tax and obtain a license.
- (3) Upon payment of the required license tax and upon presentation of evidence that the dog is currently immunized against rabies, as required by § 166-2 of this chapter, the Village Clerk-Treasurer shall complete and issue to the owner a license for such dog containing all information required by state law. The Village Clerk-Treasurer shall also deliver to the owner, at the time of issuance of the license, a tag of durable material bearing the same serial number as the license, the name of the county in which issued and the license year.
- (4) The owner shall securely attach the tag to a collar and the collar with the tag attached shall be kept on the dog for which the license is issued at all times, except as provided in § 166-2E.
- (5) The fact that a dog is without a tag attached to the dog by means of a collar shall be presumptive evidence that the dog is unlicensed. Any Village police or humane officer shall seize, impound or restrain any dog for which a dog license is required which is found without such tag attached.
- (6) Notwithstanding the foregoing, every dog specifically trained to lead blind or deaf persons is exempt from the dog license tax, and every person owning such a dog shall receive annually a free dog license from the Village Clerk-Treasurer upon application therefor.

B. Kennel licenses.

- (1) Any person who keeps or operates a kennel may, instead of the license tax for each dog required by this chapter, apply for a kennel license for the keeping or operating of the kennel. Such person shall pay for the license year a license tax as set by the Village Board. Upon payment of the required kennel license tax and, if required by the Village Board, upon presentation of evidence that all dogs over five months of age are currently immunized against rabies, the Village Clerk-Treasurer shall issue the kennel license and a number of tags equal to the number of dogs authorized to be kept in the kennel. Kennels may only be located in areas so designated by the Village Zoning Ordinance.
- (2) The owner or keeper of a kennel shall keep at all times a kennel license tag attached to the collar of each dog over five months old kept by the owner or keeper under a kennel license, but this requirement does not apply to a show dog during competition, to a dog securely confined indoors or to a dog securely confined in a fenced area. These tags may be transferred from one dog to another within the kennel whenever any dog is removed from the kennel. The rabies vaccination tag or substitute tag shall remain attached to the dog for which it is issued at all times, but this requirement does not apply to a show dog during competition, to a dog securely confined indoors or to a dog securely confined in a fenced area. No dog bearing a kennel tag shall be permitted to stray or to be taken anywhere outside the limits of the kennel unless the dog is on a leash or temporarily for the purposes of hunting, breeding, trial, training

or competition.

- (3) The term "kennel" means any establishment wherein or whereon three or more dogs are kept.
- (4) No kennel license shall be issued to the keeper or operator of a kennel who fails to provide proper food and drink and proper shelter for the dogs in said kennel or who neglects or abandons said dogs. The Chief of Police or other designated official shall investigate any complaints regarding the failure to maintain proper standards or investigate any kennel premises upon his own initiative. Expressly incorporated by reference in this section as minimum standards for kennel keepers or operators are the relevant provisions of Ch. 951, Wis. Stats.

§ 166-4. Late fee.

The Village Clerk-Treasurer shall assess and collect a late fee as provided in § 174.05(5), Wis. Stats., from every owner of a dog five months of age or over if the owner failed to obtain a license prior to April 1 of each year, or within 30 days of acquiring ownership of a licensable dog, or if the owner failed to obtain a license on or before the dog reached licensable age. Said late fee shall be charged in addition to the required license fee.

§ 166-5. Rabies quarantine.

- A. Dogs and cats confined. If a district is quarantined for rabies, all dogs and cats within the Village shall be kept securely confined, tied, leashed or muzzled. Any dog or cat not confined, tied, leashed or muzzled is declared a public nuisance and may be impounded. All officers shall cooperate in the enforcement of the quarantine. The Village Clerk-Treasurer shall promptly post in at least three public places in the Village notices of quarantine.
- B. Exemption of vaccinated dog or cat from Village quarantine. A dog or cat which is immunized currently against rabies, as evidenced by a valid certificate of rabies vaccination or other evidence, is exempt from the Village quarantine provisions of Subsection A if a rabies vaccination tag or substitute tag is attached to the dog's or cat's collar.
- C. Quarantine or sacrifice of an animal suspected of biting a person or being infected or exposed to rabies.
 - (1) Quarantine or sacrifice of dog or cat. An officer or animal warden shall order a dog or cat quarantined if the officer has reason to believe that the animal bit a person, is infected with rabies or has been in contact with a rabid animal. If a quarantine cannot be imposed because the dog or cat cannot be captured, the officer may kill the animal. The officer shall attempt to kill the animal in a humane manner and in a manner which avoids damage to the animal's head.
 - (2) Sacrifice of other animals. An officer may order killed or may kill an animal other than a dog or cat if the officer has reason to believe that the animal bit a person or is infected with rabies.

D. Quarantine of dog or cat.

- (1) Delivery to isolation facility or quarantine on premises of owner. An officer or animal warden who orders a dog or cat to be quarantined shall deliver the animal or shall order the animal delivered to an isolation facility as soon as possible but no later than 24 hours after the original order is issued, or the officer may order the animal to be quarantined on the premises of the owner if the animal is immunized currently against rabies as evidenced by a valid certificate of rabies vaccination or other evidence.
- (2) Health risk to humans. If a dog or cat is ordered to be quarantined because there is reason to believe that the animal bit a person, the custodian of an isolation facility or the owner shall keep the animal under strict isolation under the supervision of a veterinarian for at least 10 days after the incident occurred. In this subsection, "supervision of a veterinarian" includes, at a minimum, examination of the animal on the first day of isolation, on the last day of isolation and on one intervening day. If the observation period is not extended and if the veterinarian certifies that the dog or cat has not exhibited any signs of rabies, the animal may be released from quarantine at the end of the observation period.
- (3) Risk to animal health.
 - (a) If a dog or cat is ordered to be quarantined because there is reason to believe that the animal has been exposed to a rabid animal and if the dog or cat is not currently immunized against rabies, the custodian of an isolation facility or the owner shall keep the animal leashed or confined for 180 days. The owner shall have the animal vaccinated against rabies between 155 and 165 days after the exposure to a rabid animal.
 - (b) If a dog or cat is ordered to be quarantined because there is reason to believe that the animal has been exposed to a rabid animal but if the dog or cat is immunized against rabies, the custodian of an isolation facility or the owner shall keep the animal leashed or confined for 60 days. The owner shall have the animal revaccinated against rabies as soon as possible after exposure to a rabid animal.
- (4) Destruction of a dog or cat exhibiting symptoms of rabies. If a veterinarian determines that a dog or cat exhibits symptoms of rabies during the original or extended observation period, the veterinarian shall notify the owner and the officer who ordered the animal quarantined and the officer or veterinarian shall kill the animal in a humane manner and in a manner which avoids damage to the animal's head. If the dog or cat is suspected to have bitten a person, the veterinarian shall notify the person or the person's physician.

E. Delivery of carcass; preparation; examination by Laboratory of Hygiene. An officer who kills an animal shall deliver the carcass to a veterinarian or local health department. The veterinarian or local health department shall prepare the carcass, properly prepare and package the head of the animal in a manner to minimize deterioration, arrange for delivery by the most expeditious means feasible of the head of the animal to the State Laboratory of Hygiene and dispose of or arrange for the disposal of the remainder of the carcass in a

manner which minimizes the risk of exposure to any rabies virus. The Laboratory of Hygiene shall examine the specimen and determine if the animal was infected with rabies. The State Laboratory of Hygiene shall notify the Village, the veterinarian or local health department which prepared the carcass and, if the animal is suspected to have bitten a person, that person or the person's physician.

- F. Cooperation of veterinarian. Any practicing veterinarian who is requested to be involved in the rabies control program by an officer is encouraged to cooperate in a professional capacity with the Village, the Laboratory of Hygiene, the local health department, the officer involved and, if the animal is suspected to have bitten a person, the person's physician.
- G. Responsibility for quarantine and laboratory expenses. The owner of an animal is responsible for any expenses incurred in connection with keeping the animal in an isolation facility, supervision and examination of the animal by a veterinarian, preparation of the carcass for laboratory examination and the fee for the laboratory examination. If the owner is unknown, the county is responsible for these expenses.

§ 166-6. Restrictions on keeping of dogs, cats, fowl and other animals.

- A. Restrictions. It shall be unlawful for any person within the Village of Spring Green to own, harbor or keep any dog or cat which:
 - (1) Habitually pursues any vehicle upon any public street, alley or highway in the Village.
 - (2) Assaults or attacks any person or destroys property.
 - (3) Is at large within the limits of the Village.
 - (4) Habitually barks or howls to the annoyance of any person or persons. (See § 106-12.)
 - (5) Kills, wounds or worries any domestic animal.
 - (6) Is known by such person to be infected with rabies or to have been bitten by an animal known to have been infected with rabies.
 - (7) In the case of a dog, is unlicensed.
- B. Vicious dogs and animals.
 - (1) No vicious dog shall be allowed off the premises of its owner unless muzzled or on a leash in charge of the owner or a member of the owner's immediate family over 16 years of age. For purposes of enforcing this subsection, a dog shall be deemed as being of a vicious disposition if, within any twelve-month period, it bites two or more persons or inflicts serious injury to one person in unprovoked circumstances off the owner's premises. Any vicious dog which is found off the premises of its owner other than as hereinabove provided may be seized by any person and, upon delivery to the proper authorities, may, upon establishment to the satisfaction of a court of competent jurisdiction of the vicious character of said dog, be killed by the law enforcement authorities.

- (2) No person shall harbor or permit to remain on his premises any animal that is habitually inclined toward attacking persons or animals, destroying property, barking excessively or making excessive noises or running after automobiles.
- C. Animals running at large.
- (1) No person having in his possession or ownership any animal or fowl shall allow the same to run at large within the Village. The owner of any animal, whether licensed or unlicensed, shall keep his animal tied or enclosed in a proper enclosure so as not to allow said animal to interfere with the passing public or neighbors. Any animal running at large unlicensed and required by state law or Village ordinance to be licensed shall be seized and impounded by a humane or law enforcement officer or animal warden.
 - (2) A dog or cat shall not be considered to be running at large if it is on a leash not to exceed 10 feet in length and under control of a person physically able to control it.
- D. Owner's liability for damage caused by dogs; penalties. The provisions of § 174.02, Wis. Stats., relating to the owner's liability for damage caused by dogs, together with the penalties therein set forth, are hereby adopted and incorporated herein by reference.

§ 166-7. Impoundment of animals.

- A. Animal control agency.
- (1) The Village of Spring Green may contract with or enter into an agreement with such person, persons, organization or corporation to provide for the operation of an animal shelter, impoundment of stray animals, confinement of certain animals and disposition of impounded animals and for assisting in the administration of rabies vaccination programs.
 - (2) The Village of Spring Green does hereby delegate to any such animal control agency the authority to act pursuant to the provisions of this section.
- B. Impounding of animals. In addition to any penalty hereinafter provided for a violation of this chapter, a law enforcement officer or animal warden may impound any dog, cat or other animal which habitually pursues any vehicle upon any street, alley or highway of this Village, assaults or attacks any person, is at large within the Village, habitually barks, cries or howls, kills, wounds or worries any domestic animal or is infected with rabies. In order for an animal to be impounded, the impounding officer must see or hear the violation of this section or have in his possession a signed statement of a complaining witness made under oath and verified by law enforcement alleging the facts regarding the violation and containing an agreement to reimburse the Village for any damages it sustains for improper or illegal seizure.
- C. Claiming animal disposal of unclaimed animals. After seizure of animals under this section by a law enforcement officer or animal warden, the animal shall be impounded. The officer shall notify the owner, personally or through the United States Mail, if such owner is known to the officer or can be ascertained with reasonable effort, but if such owner is unknown or cannot be ascertained, the officer shall post written notice in three public

places in the Village, giving a description of the animal and stating where it is impounded and the conditions for its release, after the officer or warden has taken such animal into his possession. If within seven days after such notice the owner does not claim such animal, the officer may dispose of the animal in a proper and humane manner, provided that, if an animal before being impounded has bitten a person, the animal shall be retained in the animal shelter for 10 days for observation purposes. Within such times, the owner may reclaim the animal upon payment of impoundment fees, such fees to be established by resolution of the Village Board. No animal shall be released from the pound without being properly licensed if so required by state law or Village ordinance.

- D. Sale of impounded animals. If the owner does not reclaim the animal within seven days, the animal warden may sell the animal to any willing buyer.
- E. Village not liable for impounding animals. The Village and/or its animal control agency shall not be liable for the death of any animal which has been impounded or disposed of pursuant to this section.

§ 166-8. Dogs and cats excluded from cemeteries.

No dog or cat shall be permitted in any public cemetery. Every dog specially trained to lead blind persons shall be exempt from this section.

§ 166-9. Duty of owner in case of dog or cat bite.

Every owner or person harboring or keeping a dog or cat who knows that such dog or cat has bitten any person shall immediately report such fact to the Police Department and shall keep such dog or cat confined for not less than 10 days or for such period of time as the Police Department shall direct. The owner or keeper of any such dog or cat shall surrender the dog or cat to a law enforcement or humane officer upon demand for examination.

§ 166-10. Animal feces.

The owner or person in charge of any dog or other animal shall not permit solid fecal matter of such animal to deposit on any street, alley or other public or private property, all pet owners are expected to remove fecal matter from their private property in a timely manner unless such matter is immediately removed therefrom by said owner or person in charge. This section shall not apply to a person who is visually or physically handicapped.

§ 166-11. Injury to property by animals.

It shall be unlawful for any person owning or possessing an animal, dog or cat to permit such animal, dog or cat to go upon any private lands or premises without the permission of the owner of such premises and break, bruise, tear up, crush or injure any lawn, flower bed, plant, shrub, tree or garden in any manner whatsoever, or to defecate thereon.

§ 166-12. Barking dogs or crying cats.

It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to keep or harbor any dog which habitually barks, howls or yelps or any cat which habitually cries or howls to the great discomfort of the peace and

quiet of the neighborhood or in such manner as to materially disturb or annoy persons in the neighborhood who are of ordinary sensibilities. Such dogs and cats are hereby declared to be a public nuisance. A dog or cat is considered to be in violation of this section when two formal, written complaints are filed with the Police Department within a four-week period.

§ 166-13. Protected animals; wild animals; livestock and fowl.

A. Protected animals.

- (1) Possession and sale of protected animals. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to possess with intent to sell or offer for sale, or buy or attempt to buy, within the Village any of the following animals, alive or dead, or any part or product thereof: all wild cats of the family felidae, polar bear (*thalarctos maritimus*), red wolf (*canis niger*), vicuna (*vicugna vicugna*), gray or timber wolf (*canis lupus*), sea otter (*enhydra lutris*), Pacific ridley turtle (*lepidochelys olivacea*), Atlantic green turtle (*chelonina mydas*), or Mexican ridley turtle (*lepidochelys kempi*).
- (2) Compliance with federal regulations. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to buy, sell or offer for sale a native or foreign species or subspecies of mammal, bird, amphibian or reptile, or the dead body or parts thereof, which appears on the endangered species list designated by the United States Secretary of the Interior and published in the Code of Federal Regulations pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1969 (Public Law 135, 91st Congress).
- (3) Regulating the importation of certain birds. No person, firm or corporation shall import or cause to be imported into this Village any part of the plumage, skin or dead body of any species of hawk, owl or eagle. This subsection shall not be construed to forbid or restrict the importation or use of the plumage, skin, body or any part thereof legally collected for use by the American Indians for ceremonial purposes or in the preservation of their tribal customs and heritage.

B. Exceptions. The provisions of Subsection A above shall not be deemed to prevent the lawful importation, possession, purchase or sale of any species by any public agency, institute of higher learning, persons holding federal permits, or by a person holding a scientific collector's permit issued by the Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources of the state, or to any person or organization licensed to present a circus.

C. Wild animals; prohibition on keeping. It shall be unlawful for any person to keep, maintain or have in his possession or under his control within the Village any poisonous reptile or any other dangerous or carnivorous wild animal, insect or reptile, any vicious or dangerous domesticated animal or any other animal or reptile of wild, vicious or dangerous propensities. Specifically, it shall be unlawful for any person to keep, maintain or have in his possession or under his control within the Village any of the following:

- (1) All poisonous or wild animals and reptiles.
- (2) Game cocks and other fighting birds.
- (3) Poisonous insects.
- (4) Except on farms, horses, mules, ponies, donkeys, cows, pigs, goats, sheep, geese or

any animal raised for fur-bearing purposes unless otherwise permitted elsewhere in this Code.

- D. Exceptions; pet shops. The prohibitions of Subsection C above shall not apply where the creatures are in the care, custody or control of a veterinarian for treatment; agricultural fairs; shows or projects of the 4-H Clubs; a display for judging purposes; an itinerant or transient carnival, circus or other show; dog or cat shows or trials; public or private educational institutions; licensed pet shops; or zoological gardens, if:
- (1) Their location conforms to the provisions of the Village Zoning Ordinance.
 - (2) All animals and animal quarters are kept in a clean and sanitary condition and so maintained as to eliminate objectionable odors.
 - (3) Animals are maintained in quarters so constructed as to prevent their escape.
- E. Livestock and fowl: Chickens may be raised in the R-1 & R-2 Residential Zoning District and the S-1 School Zoning District providing the following conditions are met:
- (1) No more than six (6) chickens may be maintained on any parcel.
 - (2) Roosters and crowing cockerels shall not be kept.
 - (3) The chickens are raised on the property of the owner, or if a tenant, with the written consent of the property owner.
 - (4) The chickens shall be provided with a covered coop with not less than two (2) square feet of area per chicken. The coop shall be constructed to be predator proof and constructed of commonly accepted building materials and shall provide adequate protection from the elements. The floor of the coop shall be covered with sufficient material (e.g., hay, sawdust, wood chips, etc.) and be regularly cleaned or otherwise maintained. Waste shall be disposed of in an appropriate manner to control odor. Chicken feed shall be stored in a secure manner to prevent attracting rodents. The coop may be built onto the exterior of a yard shed, or garage, but cannot be placed on top of a building.
 - (5) Chickens shall be provided with a run with not less than six (6) square feet of area per chicken attached to, or surrounding the coop. The run shall be made of strong, predator proof wire fencing. To prevent chickens from flying out of the run, fencing shall be of sufficient height, be covered, or the chickens shall have their wings clipped.
 - (6) Chickens shall be kept in the covered coop or in the fenced run at all times.
 - (7) Chickens shall not be allowed inside a residence.
 - (8) Chicken coops and runs shall be allowed in the rear/side yard only and may not be located closer than ten (10) feet to any lot line, and may not be located closer than twenty-five (25) feet to a neighboring residence and may not be located closer to a neighboring residence than to the residence located upon the coop's parcel unless there is written consent from the neighboring properties.

- (9) The slaughtering of chickens in residential zoning districts is prohibited.
- (10) The keeping of chickens shall require a permit issued by the village. No permit shall be issued until the coop and run have been inspected to ensure that they are adequate and in accordance with the requirements of this ordinance. The Village Board shall review applications for chicken permits. Not less than 10 days notice of an application review shall be provided to all property owners contiguous with the parcel proposed for a chicken coop. No application should be approved if any property owner, or their tenants, so notified present proof that the proximity of chickens next to their property would harm the health, or well-being of any person residing on their property. Such objections shall either be in writing and signed by the property owner or tenant or made by personal appearance at a Village Board Meeting.
- (11) The permit fee shall be set by the Village Board at \$40.00 per application. Chickens are required to be registered with the state and proof of registration will be required within thirty (30) days of chicken acquisition. Existing chicken owners will have ninety (90) days to register and comply with the current ordinance.
- (12) Revocation of Permit. In the event that a permit holder accumulates three violations of this section within any 12-month period, or five violations within any 36-month period, the permit shall be revoked. A person whose permit is revoked shall have the right to a hearing on the revocation before the Village Board, if such a hearing is requested in writing within 10 days of service of the Notice of Revocation. A Notice of Revocation is deemed served upon the day of mailing if sent by certified mail to the applicant of the permit at the address as listed upon the application for the chicken permit.

F. Enforcement. The provisions of this section shall be enforced by the Village and the Village Police Department.

§ 166-14. Sale of rabbits, chicks or artificially colored animals.

- A. No person may sell, offer for sale, raffle, give as a prize or premium, use as an advertising device or display living chicks, ducklings, other fowl or rabbits that have been dyed or otherwise colored artificially.
- B. No person may sell, offer for sale, barter or give away living chicks, ducklings or other fowl without providing proper brooder facilities for the care of such chicks, ducklings or other fowl during the time they are in such person's care, custody or control.
- C. No retailer, as defined in § 100.30(2)(e), Wis. Stats., may sell, offer for sale, barter or give away living baby rabbits, baby chicks, ducklings or other fowl under two months of age, in any quantity fewer than six, unless the purpose of selling these animals is for agricultural, wildlife or scientific purposes.

§ 166-15. Providing proper food and drink to confined animals.

- A. No person owning or responsible for confining or impounding any animal may refuse or neglect to supply the animal with a sufficient supply of food and water as prescribed in this section.

- B. The food shall be sufficient to maintain all animals in good health.
- C. If potable water is not accessible to the animals at all times, it shall be provided daily and in sufficient quantity for the health of the animal.

§ 166-16. Providing proper shelter.

- A. Proper shelter. No person owning or responsible for confining or impounding any animal may fail to provide the animal with proper shelter as prescribed in this section. In the case of farm animals, nothing in this section shall be construed as imposing shelter requirements or standards more stringent than normally accepted husbandry practices in the particular county where the animal or shelter is located.
- B. Indoor standards. Minimum indoor standards of shelter shall include:
 - (1) Ambient temperatures. The ambient temperature shall be compatible with the health of the animal.
 - (2) Ventilation. Indoor housing facilities shall be adequately ventilated by natural or mechanical means to provide for the health of the animals at all times.
- C. Outdoor standards. Minimum outdoor standards of shelter shall include:
 - (1) Shelter from sunlight. When sunlight is likely to cause heat exhaustion of an animal tied or caged outside, sufficient shade by natural or artificial means shall be provided to protect the animal from direct sunlight. As used in this subsection, "caged" does not include farm fencing used to confine farm animals.
 - (2) Shelter from inclement weather.
 - (a) Animals generally. Natural or artificial shelter appropriate to the local climatic conditions for the species concerned shall be provided as necessary for the health of the animal.
 - (b) Dogs. If a dog is tied or confined unattended outdoors under weather conditions which adversely affect the health of the dog, a shelter of suitable size to accommodate the dog shall be provided.
- D. Space standards. Minimum space requirements for both indoor and outdoor enclosures shall include:
 - (1) Structural strength. The housing facilities shall be structurally sound and maintained in good repair to protect the animals from injury and to contain the animals.
 - (2) Space requirements. Enclosures shall be constructed and maintained so as to provide sufficient space to allow each animal adequate freedom of movement. Inadequate space may be indicated by evidence of debility, stress or abnormal behavior patterns.
- E. Sanitation standards. Minimum standards of sanitation for both indoor and outdoor enclosures shall include periodic cleaning to remove excreta and other waste materials, dirt and trash so as to minimize health hazards.

§ 166-17. Neglected, abandoned or injured animals; dead animals.

A. Neglected or abandoned animals.

- (1) No person may abandon any animal.
- (2) Any law enforcement officer or animal warden may remove, shelter and care for an animal found to be cruelly exposed to the weather, starved or denied adequate water, neglected, abandoned or otherwise treated in a cruel manner and may deliver such animal to another person to be sheltered, cared for and given medical attention, if necessary. In all cases the owner, if known, shall be immediately notified and such officer or other person having possession of the animal shall have a lien thereon for its care, keeping and medical attention and the expense of notice.
- (3) If the owner or custodian is unknown and cannot, with reasonable effort, be ascertained or does not, within five days after notice, redeem the animal by paying the expenses incurred, it may be treated as a stray and dealt with as such.
- (4) Whenever in the opinion of any such officer or animal warden an animal is hopelessly injured or diseased so as to be beyond the probability of recovery, it shall be lawful for such officer to kill such animal, and the owner thereof shall not recover damages for the killing of such animal unless he shall prove that such killing was unwarranted.
- (5) Section 173.10, Investigation of cruelty complaints, and § 173.24, Reimbursement of expenses, Wis. Stats., are hereby adopted by reference and made a part of this chapter.

B. Injured animals. No person who owns, harbors or keeps any animal shall fail to provide proper medical attention to such animal when and if such animal becomes sick or injured. In the event the owner of such animal cannot be located, the Village or any animal control agency with which the Village has an agreement or contract shall have the authority to take custody of such animal for the purpose of providing medical treatment, and the owner thereof shall reimburse the person or organization for the costs of such treatment.

C. Dead animals. No person shall cause any dead animal to be placed in any street, alley, or walkway or on any public or private land in the Village or knowingly permit any dead animal to remain unburied upon premises occupied by him or her or in the streets, alleys or walkways fronting upon the premises occupied by him or her or place any animal, vegetable or mineral substance upon or in any sidewalk, gutter, street, alley, walkway or public or private land in the Village that will in any manner obstruct such sidewalk, gutter, street, alley, walkway or public or private land or that will create any noisome odor or tend to endanger the public health.

§ 166-18. Cruelty to animals and birds.

A. Acts of cruelty prohibited. No person except a law enforcement officer or animal warden in the pursuit of his duties shall, within the Village, shoot or kill or commit an act of cruelty to any animal or bird or disturb any bird's nest or bird's eggs.

B. Leading animal from motor vehicle. No person shall lead any animal upon a Village street from a motor vehicle or from a trailer or semitrailer drawn by a motor vehicle.

- C. Use of poisonous and controlled substances. No person may expose any pet animal owned by another to any known poisonous substance or controlled substance listed in § 961.14, Wis. Stats., whether mixed with meat or other food or not, where it is reasonable to anticipate the substance may be eaten by such animal or for the purpose of harming the animal. This subsection shall not apply to poison used on one's own premises and designed for the purpose of rodent and pest extermination, nor the use of a controlled substance used in accepted veterinarian practice or in research by persons or organizations regularly engaged in such research.
- D. Use of certain devices prohibited. No person may directly or indirectly, or by aiding, abetting or permitting the doing thereof, either put, place, fasten, use or fix upon or to any animal used or readied for use for a work purpose or for use in an exhibition, competition, rodeo, circus or other performance any of the following devices: a bristle bur, tack bur or like device, or a poling device used to train a horse to jump which is charged with electricity or to which have been affixed nails, tacks or other sharp points.
- E. Shooting at caged or staked animals. No person may instigate, promote, aid or abet as a principal, agent, employee, participant or spectator, or participate in the earnings from or intentionally maintain or allow any place to be used for, the shooting, killing or wounding with a firearm or any deadly weapon any animal that is tied, staked out, caged or otherwise intentionally confined in a man-made enclosure, regardless of size.

§ 166-19. Limitation on number of dogs and cats.

- A. Purpose. The keeping of a large number of dogs or cats within the Village of Spring Green for a considerable period of time detracts from and, in many instances, is detrimental to healthful and comfortable life in such areas. The keeping of a large number of dogs or cats is, therefore, declared a public nuisance.
- B. Definitions. As used in this section, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

FAMILY — One or more persons.

RESIDENTIAL LOT — A parcel of land occupied or to be occupied by a dwelling, platted or unplatted, and under common ownership. For the purpose of this section, any vacant parcel or parcels adjoining a dwelling and under the same ownership shall constitute one lot.

- C. Number limited.

- (1) No family shall own, harbor or keep in its possession more than three dogs and/or cats on any residential lot without the prior approval of the Village Board, except that a litter of pups or a portion of a litter may be kept for not more than eight weeks from birth. If more than one family resides on a residential lot, then only a total of three dogs and/or cats shall be allowed on the residential lot unless prior approval is obtained from the Village Board.

§ 166-20. Violations and penalties.

- A. Any person violating § 166-15, 166-16, 166-17, 166-18 or 166-19 shall be subject to a forfeiture of not less than \$20 and not more than \$300. This section shall also permit the

Village Attorney to apply to a court of competent jurisdiction for a temporary or permanent injunction restraining any person from violating any aspect of this chapter.

- B. Anyone who violates §§ 166-2, 166-3, 166-4 and 166-5 of this chapter or Ch. 174, Wis. Stats., shall be subject to a forfeiture of not less than \$20 and not more than \$300 for the first offense and not less than \$100 and not more than \$400 for any subsequent offenses.
- C. An owner who refuses to comply with an order issued under § 166-5 to deliver an animal to an officer, isolation facility or veterinarian or who does not comply with the conditions of an order that an animal be quarantined shall be subject to a forfeiture of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, together with costs of prosecution, and, in default of payment of such forfeiture and costs, shall be imprisoned in the county jail until such forfeiture and costs are paid, but not exceeding 60 days.
- D. Any person who violates §§ 166-6 through 166-14 of this chapter shall be subject to a forfeiture of not less than \$20 and not more than \$300 for the first violation and not less than \$100 and not more than \$400 for subsequent violations.