

**REGULATION AND CONTROL
OF DOGS
IN MISSOURI MUNICIPALITIES**



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FOREWORD

The purpose of this analysis is to discuss the general types of dog ordinances in Missouri and their many varying provisions. From this report, it should be possible to gain a fair understanding of what Missouri cities are doing in the field of dog control and regulation.

Generally, the purpose underlying the enactment of most dog control and regulation ordinances is the protection of the public health, safety and welfare of the community and its citizens. The greatest dangers created by the presence of dogs within a community are injuries due to dog bites, rabies or hydrophobia, damage to property and disturbances of the peace. Most dog control ordinances are enacted to prevent and protect against these dangers and nuisances.

We sincerely appreciate the cooperation of municipal officials, the Humane Society of Missouri, the American Humane Association, and the Humane Society of the United States in contributing information for this publication.

INTRODUCTION

The Missouri General Assembly has granted municipalities broad authority in dog control matters, apparently on the premise that they are largely local matters and can best be handled individually by municipalities. While the authority is there, municipal officials should not consider going beyond what they feel the public will accept in the type of regulation they choose to adopt. Before passing an ordinance or amendment, a council or board may find it advisable to hold a public hearing or otherwise test public opinion. If a too strict regulatory measure is adopted, usually it will be difficult, if not impossible, to enforce.

The following information should serve only as a guide to officials. It is not meant to be accepted in total; rather, municipal officials should consider each provision and practice in the light of their community's particular situations and problems.

LEGAL AUTHORITY

Courts throughout the country have uniformly held that individuals have only a qualified property right to dogs, and that this right is subject to regulation by local government units. There appears to be little doubt that, under proper charter and/or ordinance authority, Missouri's cities, towns and villages may license dogs and impose reasonable regulation upon their keeping. Appendix H provides a listing of Missouri statutes related to canine dog control.

Statutory Authority. All municipalities in the State of Missouri are expressly provided specific authority to regulate dogs. § 77.510 RSMo relating to third class cities, states, "the council may....tax, restrain and prohibit the running-at-large of dogs." It further provides authority for the destruction of dogs found running-at-large contrary to municipal ordinance and provides for penalties on the owners or keepers of such animals. In fourth class cities, the board of aldermen also may regulate or prohibit the running-at-large of dogs, impound them, and provide for their disposition. (§ 79.400 RSMo). Statutory authority differs little in regard to the regulation of dogs by towns and villages. According to § 80.090 RSMo, "the board of trustees shall have the power....to regulate and prohibit the running-at-large of dogs....in the streets and alleys of such towns".

The statutes discussed above are those relating directly and specifically to the control of dogs by Missouri municipalities. In addition, there are three other powers that have been granted to all municipalities by the State that should also be considered in the control of dogs. These are: the Nuisance Power¹ -- "the power to suppress all nuisances that are, or may be, injurious to the health and welfare of the inhabitants of said cities...."; the Health Power² -- "the power to do all acts and make all regulations that may be necessary or expedient for the protection of health or the suppression of disease"; the Ordinance Power³ -- "the power to enact and ordain any and all ordinances not repugnant to the good of the city...."

Municipal regulation of dogs has reached the courts in Missouri, and the following case further substantiates the authority for such controls. In the case, *City of Carthage v. Rhodes*, 101 Mo. 175, the court said: "Their (dogs) utter worthlessness in a crowded city for any purpose except to please the whim or caprice of their owners, the half-savage nature and predatory disposition of so many of them, rendering them destructive of animals of real value....point them out as subjects peculiarly fit for police regulation."

¹71.780 RSMo.

²77.560 RSMo 79.380 RSMo and 80.090(10) RSMo .

³77.260 RSMo 1986; 79.110 RSMo 1986; 80.090 RSMo.

RUNNING-AT-LARGE

As illustrated by the discussion of statutory authority for Missouri municipalities to regulate dogs, all cities, towns and villages are given expressed power to prevent these animals from running-at-large.

Nearly all Missouri municipalities impose a general prohibition against dogs running-at-large. A few cities prohibit dogs from running-at-large without making any requirement for licensing. In most cases, however, such a prohibition is coupled with a licensing requirement. The combination of prohibition and licensing not only provides a means of eliminating strays and generally controlling dogs, but the licensing system affords some revenue with which to finance the enforcement of the prohibition. Licensing is discussed in another section.

Examples of the different approaches used by cities in Missouri to prohibit dogs from running-at-large are as follows:

1. Unlicensed Dog Restriction. A few municipalities prohibit only unlicensed dogs from running-at-large within the community. Such ordinance provisions merely seem to be in effect to enforce the licensing controls since all dogs, once licensed, are allowed to continue to roam as they wish. The following City of Milan ordinance provision is typical of this type of restriction:

That no dog, male or female, over the age of three months shall be permitted to be at large within the corporate limits of the City of Milan, Missouri, unless a dog tax has been paid thereon as provided by the ordinances of the City of Milan, Missouri; and it shall be the duty of the city marshal of the City of Milan, and he is hereby ordered and directed to take up all dogs running-at-large in the City of Milan, which dogs do not have a collar with license attached.

2. Certain Periods, Prohibition. This type of ordinance provision is used by only a few Missouri municipalities and provides that any dog found and reported to have damaged property, such as trees, shrubs or gardens, must be confined for a certain period of time -- usually the summer months. This is done in order to reconcile the conflicting interests of garden lovers and dog owners with the least possible inconvenience to either. An example of the seasonal prohibition can be seen by the following ordinance provision of the City of Princeton, Missouri:

All dogs shall be confined to the owner's property and shall not be allowed to run-at-large from the first day of April of each year to the first day of October of each year, and any dog found running-at-large in the City during this period may be picked up by the city marshal, city policemen or other persons appointed by the mayor for this purpose. All dogs so picked up shall be impounded.

3. Reasonable Control Restriction. This type of control usually occurs when cities do not necessarily want to require the dog confined to the owner's property or on a leash. Such an ordinance provision merely requires the dog to be under the control of a nearby person. This seems to be a reasonable manner of control, but may cause some enforcement problems. See the following from the City of Independence:

It shall be unlawful for the owner of any dog to let such dog run-at-large, whether licensed or not, at any time, within the City of Independence, Missouri; and any dog or

dogs found to be running-at-large shall be impounded by the public humane officer of the City of Independence, at the humane shelter.

- (a) For the purpose of this section, the term "at large" is defined to be and mean, off the premises of the owner, and not under the reasonable control of owner, or member of his immediate family.
- (b) "Reasonable Control" as used herein is deemed to be when such dog is on the premises of its owner, or when such dog is not on the owner's premises with and under the control of its owner, his agent or some member of the owner's family.
- (c) "Not Under Reasonable Control" -- A dog shall be deemed to be not under reasonable control when such dog, not being upon the premises of its owner, if not with, or under the control of its owner, the owner's agent, or some member of the owner's family, or when such dog commits damage to the person or property of anyone other than its owner, except when the dog is in defense of its owner, his family or property.

4. Female dogs in heat. Some cities prohibit female dogs in heat from running at large. See the following example from the City of Centralia.

If the owner or possessor of any female dog shall permit her to run-at-large while in heat, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of ten dollars. And it hereby is made the duty of the city dog warden and the police officers of this City to impound and keep said female dog impounded for as long as she is in heat. Provided, however, that the city administrator or the chief of police may in their discretion release said female dog to its owner if proper provision has been made by said owner for restraining said female dog from running-at-large while in heat (and said owner has paid the impoundment fee and the board fee of \$1.00 per day).

5. The Leash Law. The most restrictive type of provision a city can adopt to prohibit dogs from running-at-large is the so-called leash law. This type of control requires the owner to keep the dog on his premises unless under the control of an individual by a leash, cord or chain, regardless of the time of year or whether the dog is licensed. Usually, the dog is strictly confined to the owner's property either by means of a fence or by tying the dog in the yard. The provision below from the City of Grandview is typical of this type of restriction:

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons owning, controlling, harboring, possessing, or having the management or care, in whole or in part, of any dog to permit such dog or dogs to run-at-large. For the purpose of this Ordinance, every dog when on any street, alley or other public place in the City of Grandview that is not attached to a leash, the other end of which is securely held, or when on private property within said City, which is either not attached to a leash, the other end of which is securely held, or which is not so confined as to prevent its straying from the premises, shall be deemed running-at-large; provided, however, that a dog bearing an identification tag containing its name and the name and address of its owner may remain on the property of its owner without leash or other confinement.

POOPER SCOOPER

Dog waste can present a very unpopular nuisance and a potential health hazard. Various cities have adopted 'pooper scooper' ordinances, requiring pet owners to clean up after their animals. The following ordinances from the City of Kennett and the City of Columbia provide fine examples:

ANIMAL WASTE (Kennett)

The owner of every animal shall be responsible for the removal of any excreta deposited by his animal(s) on public walks, recreation areas, or private property.

DOG WASTE (Columbia)

- (a) No person owning or responsible for a dog shall permit the dog to defecate on any public property or right of way or on any private property other than property owned or leased by the person owning or responsible for the dog.
- (b) It is a specific defense to a charge of violating this section that the person charged immediately removed the excrement and properly disposed of it in a sanitary manner.

BARKING

Dogs that have a propensity to bark loudly can be another source of annoyance to fellow residents. Many cities have enacted ordinances to counter this threat to peaceful civility. The following ordinance from Richmond Heights prohibits the keeping of habitually barking dogs.

BARKING OR ANNOYING DOGS.

No person shall own, keep or harbor upon his premises any dog that by loud or frequent or habitual barking, yelping or howling, or by threat of attacking or biting, causes fear or annoyance to the neighborhood, or to persons passing upon the streets and sidewalks.

This next section is contained in the City of Columbia's Noise ordinance. It extends the prohibition to all animals:

ANIMALS AND BIRDS

The keeping of animal or bird which, by causing frequent or long continued noise, shall disturb the comfort or repose of any persons in the vicinity is hereby declared unlawful.

DANGEROUS DOGS

According to statistics from the U.S. Center for Disease Control, every year dogs bite 4.7 million Americans. Every day, approximately 900 Americans are so badly bitten, usually by their own pets, that they require medical attention. Dog bites result in more emergency room trips to hospital than playground accidents, all terrain vehicle mishaps, inline skating, horseback riding, and skateboarding combined.

Bites to children account for 50% of the total number of dog bite cases. Their faces, (lips, nose and cheeks) are the most common target. When a child less than the age of four is the victim, the family dog was the attacker 47% of the time and the attack almost always happened in the family home. Of the 304 people who have been killed by dogs in the U.S. since 1979, 70% were children. By comparison, the odds that the victim of a fatal dog attack will be a burglar are 1 in 177.

Given the dramatic potential risk to public safety presented by dog attacks, many municipalities have taken steps aimed at preventing dog attacks. Some enacted 'breed specific' ordinances. Usually these ordinances dealt specifically with pit bulls, though some included rottweilers, chows or other breeds deemed potentially dangerous. Some municipalities such as New Franklin ban the animals completely, but grandfathered existing animals as long as they meet certain requirements. The requirements in New Franklin include registering the animal, insuring the animal for potential damage, keeping the animal securely on the owner's property and muzzling or caging the animal when taken off the owner's property. Other ordinances, such as University City, allow new pit bulls but required the owners to meet the same grandfather requirements as in New Franklin.

Here is an example of a portion of the breed specific ordinance from the City of New Franklin (The entire ordinance can be found in Appendix B):

PIT BULLS

It shall be unlawful to keep, harbor, own, store or in any way possess within the corporate limits of the City, any pit bull dog provided that pit bull dogs residing in the City on the effective date of this Section may be kept within the City subject to the standards and requirements herein set forth.

Here is the requirement from the City of University City:

PIT BULL DOGS

It shall be unlawful to keep, harbor, own or in any way possess within the corporate limits of the city any pit bull dog, unless said pit bull dog is licensed and registered by the owner with the city and subject to the limitations, standards, requirements and conditions set forth in section 5-21.3(2) of this chapter.

There as been much debate over the legality of breed specific bans. The main challenge to such ordinances has centered on the claim that pit bull definitions are too vague. Many attorneys, however, are quite comfortable the breed specific bans and many cities in Missouri and across the country do have breed specific ordinances. The survey conducted in conjunction with this 2004 revision found that 36 percent of the Missouri Municipalities do have some form of a breed specific ordinance.

Aside from the legal challenges, several other issues have pushed municipalities

away from enacting breed specific bans. Some governing bodies consider it unfair to prejudge all pit bulls and their owners, claiming pit bull bans are unfair to the responsible owner. In addition, pit bulls are no longer the only breed of dog making the headlines for taking part in dog attacks. Other breeds, such as Rottweilers, German Shepherds, Huskies, Great Danes, Saint Bernards, Alaskan malamutes, Doberman pinschers, chow chows, and Akitas have been listed as potentially dangerous. Rather than incorporating all of these breeds into the breed specific bans, many municipalities have turned to a dangerous or vicious dog ordinance.

These ordinances focus on the individual dog's actions and demeanor rather than its breed. The survey conducted in conjunction with this revision found that over 85 percent of the municipalities had an ordinance that included provisions focused on vicious dogs. The following from the City of Hazelwood's ordinance is typical of the definitions used in these types of ordinances:

DANGEROUS ANIMAL

(a) Any animal with the following characteristics shall be classified as dangerous by the Police Chief.

- (1) Any animal with a known propensity, tendency or disposition to attack unprovoked, to cause injury, or to otherwise threaten the safety of human beings or domestic animals.

It should be noted that Hazelwood's ordinance applies to any animal kept by residents, not just dogs. The rest of Hazelwood's ordinance can be found in Appendix C.

Some cities have sought to combine their pit bull ordinance with the dangerous dog ordinance. In fact, almost all of the cities with pit bull ordinances had also enacted a dangerous dog ordinance. The City of Town and Country uses a similar definition to that of Hazelwood. However, in addition to the above list of the characteristics of the definition of a dangerous dog, Town and Country's list includes the following four simple words:

(#) Any pit bull dog.

The development of a dangerous dog ordinance is an important process. As with all municipal issues the ordinance developed should fit the community. Some municipalities may not need strict regulations while others may feel that a complete ban on dangerous dogs is appropriate. Dogs do pose a potential threat to public safety and this is an issue that is best addressed prior to problem rather than after an injury. Any municipality seeking to adopt a dangerous dog ordinance should seek legal counsel.

LICENSING

All cities, towns and villages are provided authority to enact ordinances requiring owners of all dogs to secure a license for them. Eighty percent of the municipalities surveyed had used this authority. In a few instances, there are several special classes of dogs that are exempted. For example, some ordinances do not require owners of dogs under a certain age, usually before the ages of three or six months, to obtain a license. In several Missouri cities, "seeing eye" dogs are exempt from licensing. Also, many cities do not require the class of "imported dogs" to be licensed. This class, in most cases, includes those brought to the community for functions such as dog shows and those brought into the community by nonresident persons who are only temporarily residing in the city.

Licensing fees, among the 45 surveyed municipalities, ranged from zero to twenty dollars. Some municipalities used the licensing fee to encourage spay or neutering by adjusting the licensing fee. For example, the City of Tarkio charges \$2.50 to license spayed or neutered dogs vs. \$10.00 for unfixed animals. Other municipalities provide a reduced price for senior citizens. The City of Cape Girardeau charges residents over 65 one dollar to license their dogs. The results of the survey are tabulated in Appendix G.

Municipalities considering raising their license fee should consult their attorney first. There is speculation that a dog license fee should be considered a tax under the Hancock amendment and as such raising the fee would require a vote of the people.

Before Licensing. Provisions relating to the acts that are necessary before licensing vary only slightly among Missouri municipalities. Most ordinances require the owner to file an application form; to have the dog vaccinated against rabies; to have proof of this from the person giving the inoculation; and finally, to pay the city's license fee. Some cities, such as Columbia, allow for a multi-year license.

Dogs Confined to Owner's Premises. Whether or not a dog may be kept on the owner's property without being subject to the dog license fee depends in most cases entirely upon the terms of the ordinance. A few ordinances provide for the licensing only of dogs running-at-large, and keeping dogs on the premises is a sufficient defense to a demand for a license. However, most municipalities now require a license regardless of whether the dog is kept on the property. It frequently has been held by the courts that the fact the owner of a dog has never permitted him to run-at-large does not exempt the owner from paying the license fee imposed for the privilege of keeping the animal. (2 Am. Jur., Animals, Sec. 3; *Iola v. Sugg*, 8 Kansas Ap. 529, 56 Pac. 541; *MacPhail v. Denver*, 59 Colo. 248, 149 Pac. 257; Ann. Cas. 1915E 1143.)

Licensing Period. Most of the ordinances reviewed provide that the license will be valid for one year. Some provided that the license be renewed every time a rabies vaccine was needed. It should be noted that 3 year rabies vaccines are now available.

Licensing Officer. In most cases, the city, town or village clerk is given the responsibility for collecting dog license fees. In a few instances this duty is made the responsibility of the marshal. Some cities, such as Columbia, have made arrangements with local veterinarians to license pets at the vet's office. Columbia established this procedure through the following ordinance:

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY LICENSE ADMINISTRATORS FOR COLLECTION OF ANIMAL LICENSE TAX.

Each licensed veterinarian engaged in such practice within the city shall, upon application to the business license administrator, be appointed by the business license administrator as a deputy business license administrator for the sole purpose of collecting the animal license tax and, issuing a certificate and metallic tag, to be supplied by the business license administrator, evidencing payment of such tax. Such deputies shall be accountable to the business license administrator for such metallic tags and certificates received, and all license taxes collected. It shall be a misdemeanor for any deputy business license administrator to fail to pay over to the business license administrator the license tax herein provided to be paid to such business license administrator. In addition to penalties provided by law for misdemeanor, the business license administrator may revoke such deputy's appointment and remove him from office.

Licensing Forms. Licensing forms differ very slightly among Missouri municipalities. Their format usually is not set out in the ordinance but left to the person responsible for the licensing program. Generally, the information required on these forms includes: 1) name and address of owner, 2) the date of the rabies inoculation, 3) issue date of the license, 4) name of the veterinarian performing the inoculation, and 5) the name, sex, age and description of the dog to be licensed. (See Appendix F for examples.)

License Tags. All cities reporting to us require that dogs licensed by the city wear a collar with a license tag attached at all times, except when the dog is being trained and then the collar and tag must be close at hand. These tags usually are changed in color and/or appearance every year so enforcement officers can tell at a glance whether or not the license the dog is wearing is up-to-date. The tags usually are imprinted with 1) the words "Dog License," 2) the name of the municipality and 3) a number corresponding to the number of the license form. They often are metal and a number of cities include in their ordinances a provision making it unlawful to counterfeit tags. Also, some ordinances prohibit the wrongful removal of a tag legally placed on a dog.

The following City of Berkeley licensing provision is a good example:

LICENSE AND REGULATIONS:

(a) An annual license fee of \$1.00 for each male dog or spayed female and \$2.00 for each unspayed female dog is hereby imposed upon every resident person who owns, controls, manages, possesses or has part interest in any dog four (4) months of age or older, kept any time during the year, or upon every resident person who permits a dog four (4) months of age or older, to come upon, on or in, and to remain in or about his home, place of business or other premises in the area affected by this ordinance. An applicant for a dog license for any dog shall present to the director of finance a certificate of inoculation against rabies signed by a licensed veterinarian, which certificate shall have been executed sometime during the previous thirty-six- (36-) month period if a three- (3-) year type vaccine approved by the St. Louis County health commissioner was administered, or during the previous twelve- (12-) month period for all other vaccines, and which certificate shall bear thereon information as to the type of vaccine used, sex of the dog, and if a female, whether or not it has been spayed. Said director of finance shall not issue a license unless such certificate shall be presented. Applications for a dog license shall be made and the license obtained on or before the 31st day of January of each year, for the succeeding twelve- (12-) month period. The

full license fee shall be paid and collected for part of a year. The transfer of ownership or custody of any dog shall be reported to the director of finance by the transferee within ten (10) days after such transfer, by written notice at which time the transferee shall pay the director of finance a transfer fee of twenty-five cents (25¢). Any owner of a dog who suffers the loss of his dog license tag shall report said loss promptly to the director of finance and exhibit the original license at which time he shall be issued a new license tag at a cost of twenty-five cents (25¢).

(b) The provisions of this Section do not apply to owners who are nonresidents temporarily within the City or who bring dogs into the City for the purpose of participating in a dog show, nor to the owner of a "seeing-eye" dog properly trained to assist blind persons when such dog is actually being used and owned by the blind person for the purpose of aiding him in going from place to place.

TAG AND COLLAR.

Upon payment of the license fee, the director of finance shall issue to the owner a license certificate and a metallic tag for each dog so licensed. The shape of the tag shall be changed every year and shall have stamped thereon the year for which it was issued and the number corresponding with the number on the certificate. Every owner shall provide each dog with a collar to which the license tag must be affixed and shall see that the collar and tag are constantly worn. In case a dog tag is lost or destroyed, a duplicate shall be issued by the director of finance upon presentation of a receipt showing payment of the license fee for the current year. Dog tags shall not be transferable from one dog to another and no refund shall be made on any dog license fee because of the death of the dog or the owner's leaving the city before expiration of the licensed period.

In the case of the City of Gladstone, a penalty is provided for late application of license:

DUE DATE, DELINQUENCY.

All dog licenses shall be issued for one (1) year beginning with the first day of January. The owner may apply for the license during January without penalty for the delay, but when an application that should have been made by January 1 is not made until after January 31, the appropriate license fee shall be increased by fifty percent (50%); provided, that after January 1, the license fee may be prorated to the nearest quarter and the penalty for delinquency shall be added thirty (30) days after the date when the license should have been procured.

IMPOUNDING

As previously stated, the value of a dog control program usually depends upon the manner and extent the ordinance is enforced. As an enforcement measure, all most all Missouri municipalities have provided for impounding and confining dogs that are in violation of the ordinance.

In 1992, the General Assembly enacted Sections 273.325 to 273.405 RSMo, 1992 Cum. Supp., to license and regulate pounds and animal shelters as commercial kennels and pet shops. The new law requires that municipal pounds be licensed annually by the Director of the Department of Agriculture. The annual fee is five hundred dollars, but the fee is waived for pounds and shelters operated by public bodies.

The law also requires municipal pounds to comply with standards covering "1) adequate shelter, including proper conditions of sanitation and ventilation; 2) adequate food and water; and 3) maintenance of records of acquisition and disposition of animals in the custody of the licensee."

The state veterinarian has the obligation and authority to inspect all licensees including municipal pounds. Inspections are to be conducted at least once a year or upon a complaint to the Agriculture Department about a particular facility.

The overall intent of the law is to regulate "puppy mills" and to stop the inhumane treatment of animals by certain commercial establishments. It does, however, require that certain minimum standards be met by municipal pounds.

Notification of Dog Owners. Once a dog is picked up and impounded, most municipalities require notice to the owner. However, there is some variation among cities as to how the notification will be rendered. For example, a majority of the cities require notice directly to the dog owner if he is known, and posting or publication when the owner is unknown. A few ordinances do not specify the form of notice to be given the dog owner when his dog is impounded, and apparently it is left to the discretion of the person designated to provide the notice. Others require only posting or publication regardless of whether or not the owner is known.

In addition, these ordinances usually establish a set period of time after the dog is impounded for notification to the owner. Frequently, this is two to five days.

In several cities, the enforcement officer knowing the owner of a dog running-at-large, is not required to pick up the dog, but may serve notice on the dog owner of the violation and require the owner to appear in municipal court. An example of impoundment provisions is cited from the City of Liberty's ordinance:

IMPOUNDMENT:

(A) Dogs not licensed pursuant to this ordinance, or found not under restraint or abandoned, may be picked up and impounded by any police or humane officer. Impoundment may be in any animal shelter designated by the city council; provided, that such shelter is built and equipped to care for the animals in a humane manner. The city clerk shall be notified on the day any animal is impounded.

(B) If the dog wears a license tag or if the owner can by any other reasonable means be identified and located, the owner shall be notified by the city clerk as soon as possible that the dog has been impounded.

(C) If a dog is not redeemed by the owner within five (5) days after impoundment, the dog may be disposed of in one of the following ways, but no other way: 1) euthanasia, using a method approved by the Humane Society of the United States, 2) release for adoption by a new owner who shows evidence of ability and intention to provide the dog with an appropriate home and humane care; provided that no unspayed female dog shall be released for adoption unless the spaying fee has been paid and a certificate issued by a licensed veterinarian certifying that the fee has been paid, and that the dog will be brought in for spaying within five (5) days, or if too young, that it will be brought in for spaying at the age of five (5) months.

(D) An owner redeeming a dog from impoundment shall pay, before release, an impoundment fee of \$5.00 plus a boarding charge of \$1.00 for each 24 hours or fraction thereof that the dog has been impounded. Such fees shall be delivered by the animal shelter to the city clerk.

(E) Any new owner adopting an impounded dog shall first obtain a license for the dog, and shall, in addition, pay an adoption fee of \$5.00.

(F) The intent of this Ordinance is to require dog owners to comply with the law, not merely to operate an impoundment program. Police officers and humane officers shall, therefore, place primary emphasis upon apprehending and initiating prosecution of violators of this Ordinance.

Pound Fees. Most cities with impounding provisions in their ordinances provide for the redemption of dogs upon payment of an impounding fee. In some instances a daily boarding fee is charged in addition to the basic impounding cost. Pound fees in the surveyed municipalities ranged from zero to \$30.00, with additional daily fees ranging from \$1 to \$50.00. See Appendix G for the complete survey results.

Sterilization of Dogs. The RSMo § 273.403 requires that provisions be made for the sterilization of all dogs and cats sold or released for adoption from a public or private shelter. Such provisions may be made in either of two ways:

1. Providing for sterilization by a licensed veterinarian before relinquishing custody of the animal; or
2. Entering into a written agreement with the adopter or purchaser guaranteeing that sterilization will be performed by a licensed veterinarian, in compliance with a sterilization agreement that shall contain the following information:
 - a. The date of the agreement;
 - b. The name, address, and signature of the releasing agency and the adopter;
 - c. A description of the animal to be adopted;
 - d. A statement printed in conspicuous bold print that sterilization of the animal is required pursuant to RSMo § 273.400 to 273.405;
 - e. A sterilization completion date that shall be either:
 - (1) The thirtieth day after the date of adoption in the case of an adult animal; or
 - (2) the thirtieth day after a specified date estimated to be the date an adopted infant female or male puppy or kitten becomes six months of age; or
 - (3) If the releasing agency has a written policy recommending sterilization of certain infant animals at an earlier date, the thirtieth day after the date contained in the written policy.

3. An adopter who signs a sterilization agreement shall have the adopted animal sterilized on or before the sterilization date stated in the agreement. If the sterilization completion date stated in the agreement falls on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, the deadline may be extended to the first day that is not a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday. The releasing agency may extend the deadline for thirty days on the presentation of a letter or telephone report from a licensed veterinarian stating that the life or health of the adopted animal may be jeopardized by sterilization. There shall be no limit to the number of extensions that may be granted for this reason.

The statute (273.405 RSMo 1992) goes on to say that the pound may consider the animal sterilized upon receipt of written notification by the veterinarian who performed the sterilization. It does not say what happens if the adopter does not fulfill the terms of the agreement.

EUTHANASIA

After an attempt is made to find the owner of a dog or to place the animal in a new home, and often after a set period of time, most cities provide for the euthanasia of unclaimed animals. Several methods of euthanasia are being used by Missouri municipalities and several others suggested by the American Humane Association. Under RSMo 273.325, the Director of the Missouri Department of Agriculture is instructed to promulgate rules for the humane disposal of animals left in municipal pounds. As of 2004, those rules found in 2 CSR division 30 Chapter 9 require that municipal pounds must hold the animals for at least 5 days prior to euthanasia. In addition, only those methods approved of by the American Veterinary Medical Association may be used to euthanize the animals. For practical purposes the following methods are currently accepted as humane: barbiturates, inhalant anesthetics, CO₂, CO, and potassium chloride in conjunction with general anesthesia.

The American Medical Association publishes a report on euthanasia that examines the above procedures and several others. The report is available from the AVMA website at www.avma.org or from League headquarters. Various factors such as the scale of the operation, the age, health and disposition of the animal, and the training level of the personnel will dictate what euthanasia method is appropriate. Given the potential danger to personnel as well as the need to perform euthanasia as humanely as possible, only well trained personnel should carry out this procedure.

It should also be noted that under state and federal laws, controlled substances, such as barbiturates, must be under the control of a licensed practitioner (in this case a licensed veterinarian) at all times. This will preclude the practice of storing barbiturates at the municipal pound for euthanization purposes. If this method is selected, a close working relationship with one or more licensed veterinarians will be necessary.

MUNICIPAL ANIMAL SHELTERS

Requests have been received by League headquarters asking for information on the construction of an animal shelter. Many cities find that makeshift arrangements cannot satisfactorily handle the flow of dogs when the program is enforced. As a result, included in this publication are the American Humane Association's suggestions and preliminary drawings for building a well-constructed but inexpensive shelter. (See Appendix E) These suggestions are not intended to serve as standards nor the drawings as "blueprints" for construction. Rather, the purpose is to present what has been found to be essential for good, efficient animal shelter operation. It is recommended that a qualified architect and/or a local veterinarian be consulted before final building plans are drawn.

The following suggestions should be kept in mind in the overall planning of a pound:

Location:

1. Should not be located within a residential area if dogs are permitted outside runs.

General Construction:

1. Materials used should be fireproof.
2. Floors should be of smooth cement and have the proper slope to the gutters and drains.
3. The need for easy cleaning should be kept in mind when building a shelter.
4. The shelter should be constructed with combination inside and outside runs.
5. The suggested area of a run, per dog, is - outside 4' x 12'; inside 4' x 6'.
6. All fencing should be of heavy gauge, chain-link type. The American Humane Association recommends not less than 11 gauge.

Heating and Ventilation:

1. Radiant floor heating has proven most satisfactory.
2. No matter what type of heating is used, it should be directed toward the floor where the dogs are confined.
3. Large electrically driven fans are suggested for proper ventilation.

Drainage:

Covered drains of not less than 8 inches in diameter are recommended.

Euthanasia:

A separate room closed to the public should be maintained for euthanasia.

Office and Reception Facility:

Sufficient space should be provided for office operations including space for receiving the public.

CONTROL OF RABIES

General Quarantine. Generally, there are two types of ordinance provisions found in Missouri for the prevention and control of rabies epidemics. Most frequently used are the provisions for the mayor or city council to declare a quarantine of all dogs during an emergency period. In most ordinances this proclamation provides that no dog will be allowed to run-at-large during the quarantine unless securely muzzled. The following provisions are examples of quarantine:

City of Nevada, Ordinance No. 2539.

Section 30: MAYOR MAY CAUSE DOGS TO BE MUZZLED OR CONFINED. It shall be the duty of the mayor, whenever in his opinion the danger to the public safety from rabid dogs is great and imminent, to publish his proclamation ordering and requiring all persons owning, keeping or harboring any dog to securely muzzle or confine the same, for the period prescribed in the proclamation, and all dogs not so muzzled or confined during such period shall be presumed to be an abandoned or unowned dog.

Code of City of Florissant

Section 4-20. ORDER OF QUARANTINE -- GENERALLY. The city council shall have the power and authority at any time it shall deem it necessary for the protection of the public peace, health, welfare and safety against the disease known as rabies to issue an order to quarantine, and it shall be the duty of any person who owns, controls, possesses or has in custody any animal subject to rabies to comply strictly with such quarantine order. Notice of such quarantine order shall be given by posting copies thereof in at least six public places within the city or by publication in some newspaper published within the city; provided, however, that the city council shall have power and authority at any time to cancel and recall such quarantine order. (Ord. No. 1231, Section 2.02)

Section 4-21. SAME -- DOGS AND CATS TO BE CONFINED, ETC., WHILE ORDER IN FORCE. During the time any quarantine order enacted by the city council pursuant to Section 4-20 shall be and remain in force, all persons residing within the city owning dogs or cats are hereby required to keep such dogs or cats confined upon their premises, unless such dog or cat shall be attached to a leash not more than six feet long, held by a competent person. (Ord. No. 1231, Section 2.03)

Special Quarantine. The second type of provision applies specifically to a suspected dog rather than to all dogs. It provides that any dog known to have bitten a person, another animal or appearing to be infected with rabies must be confined for an observation period of usually not less than 10 days. Sometimes confinement is required in the city animal shelter at the owner's expense.

The following provision from the City of Olivette is a good example:

Section 11. QUARANTINE OF ANIMALS. Owners or keepers of a dog or other animal that has bitten a person, or acts in a suspicious manner suggesting rabies, or is viciously inclined, either on the premises of its owner or keeper or elsewhere, shall, upon receipt of written notice from the director of public health impound and quarantine

such dog or other animal for a period of ten days for rabies observation. Such dog or other animal so impounded shall be kept in such a manner that neither human beings nor animals can be bitten during such period of observation.

KENNELS

Almost all commercial operations involving domestic pets must obtain a license from the Missouri Department of Agriculture's Animal Care Division. Operating such businesses without a state license could result in prosecution by state officials.

In addition to the state requirements, many Missouri municipalities require owners of kennels within the city limits to purchase a special license. The following provision is typical of such a regulation.

- (a) Any person who shall own and keep, or harbor upon his premises, more than three (3) dogs other than under the age of six months shall be deemed the owner of a dog kennel. Such owner shall file application therefore on a form provided by the city clerk, prescribed by the city council and the city manager, which application shall provide information to indicate whether or not the proposed kennel and its operation will violate any provisions of state and city laws and ordinances. If it appears that such kennel and the operation thereof will not be in violation of state and city laws, the city clerk shall issue a kennel license to said applicant upon the payment of the following license fee to the city.
- (b) (City provides for license fee here.)
- (c) Such license shall permit the applicant to operate such kennel described in the application for a period of one year, unless said license is revoked; and any violation of the sections of this ordinance shall constitute sufficient cause for revocation of such license.
- (d) Kennel premises shall be maintained in a clean and satisfactory and sanitary condition at all times and sanitary methods shall be used to obliterate or prevent any offensive odors. The humane officer, city health officer and the city police shall have the right to inspect such kennels at reasonable hours.
- (e) If any dog kennel is licensed to operate within 200 feet of a building used or occupied as a residence, except for the keeper of the kennels, the kennel dogs shall be continuously confined within the kennel building and not allowed to run-at-large or be in the outdoor enclosures of the kennel.
- (f) All kennel dogs shall be fed, maintained and housed in separate compartments, and separate outdoor runways, and not to come in physical contact with other dogs except when breeding, and except in cases of mothers and their young. The inside and outside spaces shall be completely cleaned at least twice per day. The breeding shall not be done in public view.

ANIMAL HOARDERS

The phenomenon of animal hoarding has been receiving more attention lately. The Humane Society estimates that about 2,000 cases of extreme animal hoarding are uncovered each year. In most of these cases individuals have collected anywhere from 50 to 200 animals and are unable to provide even minimal care for the animals. Many cases report finding deplorable conditions, with dead animals undisposed of, and other malnourished animals locked in inadequately sized cages. Very often the individuals involved in these cases suffer from a psychological inability to admit that the animals are being improperly cared for. Occasionally, the hoarder actually is acting as a sanctioned animal rescuer and authorities are unaware of the conditions the animals are being kept in.

Two approaches have been developed that address animal hoarding. The first is a limit on the number of pets per household. The following ordinance from the city of Columbia is typical of this approach:

Limitation upon number of dogs and cats kept.

No person shall, at any time, keep, harbor or own, at one location within the city, more than a total of four (4) dogs or cats over the age of six (6) months. This provision shall not apply to a lawfully operated commercial kennel, a kennel maintained in connection with a small animal hospital, or the city pound.

Many cities have enacted similar limitations on the number of pets. Some variation was noted regarding the limit, for instance Marshall allows up to three dogs and three cats, while the city of Liberty allows only two dogs but up to four cats.

Aside from limiting the number of animals, many communities have also adopted ordinances addressing cruelty to animals (a sample ordinance on this can be found in Appendix D).

ABANDONMENT OF DOGS

One area of dog control that is a problem to many cities is the abandonment of dogs within the city by persons living outside the city. Several Missouri cities have tried to combat this problem by providing in their dog ordinance a penalty for such practice. The City of Odessa attempts to curb this problem in the following manner:

ABANDONMENT OF DOGS

It shall be unlawful for any person to abandon any dog within the corporate limits of the City of Odessa or to permit any dog abandoned by him in the vicinity of the corporate limits of the City of Odessa to stray within the corporate limits of said city.

REGULATION AND CONTROL OF CATS

A few cities have adopted an ordinance that regulates both dogs and cats. Other cities have amended their dog control ordinances to include cats. The following example is from the Code of the City of Jackson:

City of Jackson, Ordinance No. 2006

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER FOUR OF THE JACKSON CITY CODE REGARDING LICENSING, REGULATION AND CONTROL OF DOGS AND INCLUDING CATS WITHIN THE PROVISIONS OF SAID CHAPTER.

Whereas, it is felt that it is in the best interest of the City of Jackson, Missouri, and to promote the public health and welfare of said city by including cats in the provisions of Article II, Chapter 4 and to revise, in part, the provisions of Chapter 4.

Now therefore, be it ordained by the mayor and board of aldermen of the City of Jackson, as follows:

1. The title heading of Article II, Chapter 4, shall be amended to read "Dogs and Cats."
2. Any and all provisions of Article II, Chapter 4, shall be amended to include the words "or cats" following the use of the word "dog" in said sections, it being the intent of this ordinance that the sections should read "dog or cat" and that the provisions of Article II shall apply equally to dogs as well as cats.

PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS

The final provision in most regulatory ordinances is a section establishing penalties for violation of the ordinance. Such is the case with a majority of dog control ordinances. In most Missouri cities, any violation of the provisions of the dog ordinance may result in a fine usually not to exceed \$100 and not less than \$5 or \$10. Some ordinances provide for a jail sentence if the fine is not paid, but many do not.

RESOURCES

Missouri Department of Agriculture Division of Animal Care Facilities – This division is responsible for licensing animal shelters in Missouri. They can be reached at Missouri Department of Agriculture, P.O. Box 630, Jefferson City, MO 65102-0630 or on the Internet at <http://www.mda.state.mo.us/Animals/b5a.htm> .

Humane Society - The Humane Society provides consultant services to city and county officials. They will assist you in developing and adopting an ordinance that would be most suitable to your community. No fee is charged. Their address is The Humane Society of the United States, 1145 Nineteenth Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036, or on the Internet at www.hsus.org.

ASPCA - The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is another resource, providing shelter outreach. They can be contacted at their Mid-West Regional Headquarters located at 1717 South Philo Rd., Suite 36, Urbana, IL 61802, or on the Internet at www.aspca.org .

APPENDIX A

SUGGESTED DOG CONTROL ORDINANCES

Below are two suggested ordinances for controlling dogs. The long form, while licensing only dogs running-at-large and not generally restricting the running-at-large of licensed dogs, contains detailed provisions on the issuance of licenses, impounding, muzzling and other subjects. Many councils will consider much of this detail unnecessary. It is included because it follows the pattern of ordinances in effect in a number of municipalities and may contain a number of desired provisions.

The short form ordinance, while including a general restriction against the running-at-large of dogs, omits the detail of the longer ordinance.

As with all League ordinances, these "models" are to be considered only as guides for local adoption. If neither contains provisions desired in a municipality, others may be requested from the League.

I. Short Form Dog Control Ordinance

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE LICENSING AND REGULATING THE KEEPING OF DOGS.

The (city council)⁽¹⁾ of the (city) of _____ does ordain:

Section 1. Running-at-large, prohibited. No dog shall be permitted to run-at-large within the limits of this (city).⁽²⁾

Section 2. Dogs on leash. The restriction imposed by Section 1 shall not prohibit the appearance of any dog upon streets or public property when such dog is on a leash and is kept under the control of the accompanying person.⁽³⁾

Section 3. License required. No person shall keep any dog within the (city) without securing a license therefor from the clerk, who shall keep a record of all licenses issued and shall issue a metal tag for each license.⁽⁴⁾

NOTES:

⁽¹⁾ See instructions at end of Appendix A.

⁽²⁾This provision for a year-round prohibition of running-at-large may easily be adapted to impose a seasonal restriction by adding the phrase "during the period from _____ to _____ of each year" at the end of the sentence.

⁽³⁾If it is felt unnecessary to require the dog to be on a leash, the language may easily be modified to read somewhat as follows:

"Section 2. The restriction imposed by Section 1 shall not prohibit the appearance of any dog upon streets or public property when the dog is under the immediate control of the person charged with its care."

⁽⁴⁾If the council wishes to license only dogs running-at-large, language such as the following may be substituted for this sentence: "No dog shall be permitted to run-at-large in the (city) unless a license for him has first been secured from the clerk, who shall keep a record of all licenses issued and shall issue a metal tag for such license." A slight change in language in the first sentence of Section 4 will also be necessary.

If the council wishes to exempt puppies from the licensing requirement, the phrase "over _____ months of age" may be added after the word "dog" in this sentence.

The annual license fee shall be: \$_____ for each male dog or spayed female dog and \$_____ for each unspayed female dog. Licenses shall expire on the _____ day of _____ next following their issuance.

Section 4. Impounding. The humane officer and every police officer shall impound any dog found unlicensed or running-at-large and shall give notice of the impounding to the owner of such dog if known. If the owner is unknown, such officer shall post notice at the animal shelter and at the (city) hall that if the dog is not claimed within _____ days of the posting of the notice, it will be killed. If such dog is not claimed within the time specified and all fees and charges paid, the humane officer shall kill such dog and dispose of its carcass. The humane officer shall house and feed, in a humane manner, any dog held at the pound. An impounding fee of \$_____ and a charge of _____ cents per day for feeding shall be charged for any dog held at the animal shelter. The (city) marshal⁽⁵⁾ shall be the humane officer.

Section 5. Penalty. Any person keeping a dog without a license or allowing a dog under his control to run-at-large is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$_____. (or by imprisonment for not more than ninety days.) (optional)

Passed by the council this _____ day of _____, 20__.

Mayor

(SEAL)
Attest:

Clerk

⁽⁵⁾ Any appropriate municipal officer may be designated here.

II. Long Form Dog Control Ordinance

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE LICENSING AND REGULATING DOGS, PROVIDING FOR
IMPOUNDING DOGS, AND PRESCRIBING A PENALTY FOR VIOLATION.

The (city council) of _____ does ordain:

Section 1. Definitions.

(a) As used in this ordinance, "owner" means any person, firm or corporation owning, harboring or keeping a dog.

(b) "At large" means off the premises of the owner and not under the control of the owner or a member of his immediate family, either by leash or otherwise.

Section 2. ⁽¹⁾ License required. No dog owner shall keep any dog ⁽²⁾ within the (city) after the _____ day of _____, 20__, unless a license therefor has first been secured. Licenses shall be issued by the (city clerk) for a fee of \$_____ for each male or spayed female dog and \$_____ for each unspayed female dog. An applicant for a license for a spayed female dog shall present a statement from a qualified veterinarian indicating that the dog has been spayed and giving the date of the operation. Licenses shall expire on the _____ day of _____ next following their issuance.

Section 3. Date of payment. It shall be the duty of each owner of a dog to pay the license fee imposed in Section 2 to the (city clerk) on or before the first day of _____ in each year, or upon acquiring ownership or possession of any unlicensed dog or upon establishing residence in the (city). The clerk shall cause a notice of the necessity of paying such license fee to be printed in the official paper one time before the _____ day of _____ of each year.

Section 4. Receipts and tags. Upon the payment of the license fee, the clerk shall execute a receipt in duplicate. He shall deliver the original receipt to the person who pays the fee, retaining the duplicate. He also shall procure a sufficient number of suitable metallic tags, the shape of which shall be different for each license year; and he shall deliver one appropriate tag to the owner when the fee is paid.

NOTES:

⁽¹⁾This section provides for licensing of dogs kept in the municipality, including those confined on their owner's premises. If the council wishes to limit the licensing requirement to dogs running-at-large, the following section may be suggested as an alternative:

"Section 2. No dog owner shall permit his dog to run-at-large within the (city) after the _____ day of _____, 20__, unless a license therefor has first been secured. Licenses shall be issued by the (city clerk) for a fee of _____

\$ _____ for each male or spayed female dog and \$ _____ for each unspayed female dog kept within the (city)...."

²If the council desires to exempt puppies from the licensing requirements, the phrase "over _____ months of age" should be inserted here.

Section 5. Affixing tags. The owner shall cause said tag to be affixed by a permanent metal fastening to the collar of the dog so licensed in such a manner that the tag may be easily seen by the officers of the (city). The owner shall see that the tag is constantly worn by such dog.

Section 6. Impounding. Thirty days after this ordinance takes effect and on and after the first day of _____ of each year thereafter, the police officers of the (city) shall take up and impound any dogs found in the (city) without the tag provided for in Section 4 hereof; and to enforce this ordinance said officers are empowered and instructed to enter upon any private premises where they have reasonable cause to believe there is an unlicensed dog.⁽³⁾

Section 7. Notice of impounding. Upon taking up and impounding any dog as provided in Section 6, the humane officer shall immediately post in three or more conspicuous places in the (city) a notice of impounding in substantially the following form:

NOTICE OF IMPOUNDING DOG

Date _____, 20 ____

To Whom It May Concern:

I have this day taken up and impounded in the animal shelter of the (city) at _____ Street, a dog answering to the following description:

Sex _____ Color _____

Breed _____

Approximate Age _____

Name of Owner _____

Notice is hereby given that unless said dog is claimed and redeemed on or before _____ o'clock __. m., on the _____ day of _____, 20 __, the same will be sold or killed as provided by ordinance.

Signed _____

Humane Officer⁽⁴⁾

NOTES:

⁽³⁾If the alternate Section 2 is adopted so that only dogs running-at-large are licensed, Section 6 should be modified to read somewhat as follows:

"Section 6. Thirty days after this ordinance takes effect and on and after the first day of _____ of each year thereafter, the police officers of the (city) shall take up and impound any dogs found at large in the (city) without the tag provided for in Section 4 hereof."

⁽⁴⁾It may be found impractical, particularly in the larger municipalities, to provide for a posted notice as is provided in this section. Some councils may wish to omit the notice provision altogether and others may prefer to substitute a provision for personal notice where the owner is known. If no notice is provided for in the ordinance, subsequent sections should be renumbered and appropriate changes made in the language in Section 8. Even if a posted notice is provided for, some councils may find the inclusion of the form of notice unnecessary.

The date of sale or killing of the dog shall be the _____ day after the posting of the notice unless that date falls on a Sunday or holiday, in which case it shall be the following day.

Section 8. Redemption. Any dog may be redeemed from the pound by the owner within the time stated in the notice by the payment to the clerk of the license fee for the current year with an impounding fee of \$_____, and _____ cents for each day the dog is confined in the animal shelter as the cost of feeding.

Section 9. Release. Upon the presentation of a correct license tag and a receipt for a dog license for the current year and for the fees provided in Section 8, the humane officer shall release to any owner the dog claimed by him.

Section 10. Duplicate tags. In case any dog tag is lost, a duplicate may be issued by the clerk upon presentation of a receipt showing the payment of the license fee for the current year. A charge of _____ cents shall be made for each such duplicate tag.

Section 11. Disposition of unclaimed dogs. Any dog that is not claimed as provided in Section 8, within _____ days after impounding may be sold for not less than the amount provided in Section 8 to anyone desiring to purchase the dog. All sums received above the costs and tax shall be held by the clerk for the benefit of the owner and, if not claimed in one year, such funds shall be placed in the general fund of the (city). Any dog not claimed by the owner or sold shall be painlessly killed and buried by the humane officer.

Section 12. Establishment of animal shelter. The _____ hereby is designated as the (city) animal shelter for the purpose of placing this ordinance in effect. The _____ (chief of police, marshal or other suitable officer here named) shall be humane officer and shall attend to the maintenance of such pound, presenting a proper claim to the council monthly for the necessary expenses he may incur in so doing, which claim shall be audited by the clerk and, if allowed by the council, paid by the treasurer.

Section 13. Confinement of certain dogs. No female dog in heat, no dog of vicious habits or likely to cause injury to any person and no dog that habitually chases

automobiles shall be allowed by its owner to run-at-large. The police officers of the (city) shall take up and impound any dog found at large in violation of this provision, and release it only upon order of the council⁽⁵⁾ after payment of the fees provided in Section 8.

Section 14. Restrictions on certain dogs. No person shall keep or harbor a dog that habitually barks or cries between the hours of 10:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. No dog owner shall permit his dog to damage any lawn, garden or other property.

NOTES:

⁽⁵⁾An administrative official may be substituted if desired.

Section 15. Interference with officers. It is unlawful for any unauthorized person to break open the animal shelter or to attempt to do so, or to take or let out any dogs therefrom, or to take or attempt to take from any officer any dog taken up by him in compliance with this ordinance or in any manner to interfere with or hinder such officer in the discharge of his duties under this ordinance.

Section 16. Offenses involving tags. It is unlawful to counterfeit or attempt to counterfeit the tags provided for in Section 3 of this ordinance or take from any dog a tag legally placed upon it by its owner with the intent to place it upon another dog, or to place such tag upon another dog.

Section 17. Tags not transferable. Dog tags are not transferable and no refunds shall be made on any dog license fee because of leaving the (city) or death of the dog before the expiration of the license period.

Section 18. Muzzling proclamation. Whenever the prevalence of hydrophobia renders such action necessary, to protect the public health and safety, the (council) shall issue a proclamation ordering every person owning or keeping a dog to confine it securely on his premises unless it is muzzled so that it cannot bite. No person shall violate such proclamation, and any unmuzzled dog running-at-large during the time fixed in the proclamation shall be killed by the police without notice to the owner.

Section 19. Kennels. No person, firm or corporation shall maintain in this (city) a kennel where dogs are kept for sale without securing a license therefore from the (city clerk). The license fee shall be \$_____ per year. This fee shall be in addition to the license fee prescribed in preceding sections for each dog kept in such kennel.

Section 20. Penalty. Any person, firm or corporation violating any provision of this ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$_____, (or imprisonment in the (city) (county) jail for not more than 90 days.) (optional)

Section 21. Repeal. Ordinance No. _____ passed _____, 20__, and Ordinance No. _____ passed _____, 20__, are hereby repealed.

Section 22. Effective date. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication according to law.

III. Suggested Compulsory Anti-rabies Vaccination Provisions

(The following provisions have been prepared as alternatives in the long form ordinance to incorporate a plan for annual compulsory vaccination of all dogs. It can easily be adapted for inclusion in any other dog ordinance or for enactment as a separate ordinance.)

Altered Section 2. License required. No dog owner shall keep any dog within the (city) after the _____ day of _____, 20__, unless a license therefore has been secured first. Licenses shall be issued by the (city clerk) for a fee of \$ _____ for each male or spayed female dog and \$ _____ for each unspayed female dog. Every application for a license shall be accompanied by a certificate from a qualified veterinarian showing that the dog to be licensed has been given a vaccination against rabies in compliance with Section 19. An application for a license for a spayed female dog shall present a statement from a qualified veterinarian indicating that the dog has been spayed and giving the date of the operation. Licenses shall expire on the _____ day of _____ next following their issuance.

Section 19. (Note: Renumber present Sections 19 and 20 and subsequent sections accordingly) Vaccination. No license shall be granted for a dog that has not been vaccinated against rabies as provided in this section during the 90-day period preceding the making of an application for such license except that when a dog is first licensed for an entire year hereafter, the license may be issued if the dog has been vaccinated within a period of six months preceding the application for a license. Vaccination shall be performed only by a doctor qualified to practice veterinary medicine in the state in which the dog is vaccinated. A veterinarian who vaccinates a dog to be licensed in the (city) shall complete in duplicate a certificate of vaccination. One copy shall be issued to the dog owner for affixing to the license application, and one copy shall be retained in the veterinarian's files.

When any title or word used in any suggested form or ordinance appears in parenthesis (thus), the reader should insert the proper title or word for the particular class of city making use of the suggested form or ordinance.

Administrative titles for third and fourth class cities, towns and villages are given below:

Third Class City

City
Mayor
Council
City Clerk
City Counselor
Councilman

Fourth Class City

City
Mayor
Board of Aldermen
City Clerk
City Attorney
Alderman

Town or Village

Town or Village
Chairman of the Board
Board of Trustees
Town or Village Clerk
Town or Village Attorney
Trustee

APPENDIX B

A. It shall be unlawful to keep, harbor, own, store or in any way possess within the corporate limits of the City, any pit bull dog provided that pit bull dogs residing in the City on the effective date of this Section may be kept within the City subject to the standards and requirements herein set forth. "Pit Bull Dog" is defined to mean:

1. Staffordshire bull terrier breed of dog;
2. The American pit bull terrier breed of dog;
3. The Americana Staffordshire terrier breed of dog;
4. Any mixed breed of dog which contains an element of any of the above listed breeds as to be identified partially as being related to or apart of such breeds.
5. Any dog which has the appearance and characteristics of being predominately of the breeds listed above and any other breed commonly know as pit bulls, pit bull dogs, pit bull terriers, or any combination thereof.

B. Pit bull dogs residing in the City on the effective date of this ordinance and thereafter, may be kept by their owners subject to the following standards:

1. Pit bull dogs must be registered with the City Animal Control Officer or other appropriate official within ten days of the enactment of this ordinance.
2. No person shall permit a pit bull dog to go outside its enclosure or pen unless such dog is securely leashed with a leash no longer than four (4) feet in length. No person shall permit a pit bull dog to be kept on a chain, rope or other type of leash outside its enclosure or pen unless a person is in physical control of the leash. Such dogs may not be leashed to inanimate objects such as trees, posts, buildings, etc. In addition all pit bull dogs on a leash outside the animal's enclosure or pen must be muzzled by a muzzling device sufficient to prevent such dog from biting persons or other animals.
3. All pit bull dogs shall be securely confined indoors or in a securely enclosed and locked pen or enclosure, except when leashed and muzzled as provided above. Such pen, enclosure or structure must have secure sides and a secure top attached to the sides. All structures used to confine pit bull dogs must be locked with a key or combination lock when such animals are within the structure. Such structure must have a secure bottom or floor attached to the sides of the pens or the sides of pen must be embedded in the ground no less than two feet. All structures erected to house pit bull dogs must comply with all zoning and building regulations of the City. All structures must be adequately lighted and ventilated and kept in a clean and sanitary condition.
4. No pit bull dog may be kept on a porch, patio or in any part of a house or structure that would allow the dog to exit such building on its own volition. In addition, no such animal may be kept in a house or structure when the windows are open or when screen windows or screen doors are the only obstacles preventing the dog from exiting the structure.
5. All owners, keepers or harborers of pit bull dogs within the City shall within ten

days of the effective date of this ordinance display in a prominent place on their premises a sign easily readable by the public using the words” Be Aware of Dog - Pit Bull.” In addition, a similar sign required to be posted on the enclosure or pen of such animal.

6. All owners, keepers or harborers of pit bull dogs must within ten days of the effective date of this ordinance provide proof to the Animal Control Officer or other appropriate official of public liability insurance in a single incident amount of \$500,000.00 dollars for bodily injury to or death of any person or persons for damage to property owned by any person or persons which may result from the ownership, keeping or maintaining of such animal. Such insurance policy shall provide that no cancellation of the policy will be made unless ten days written notice is first given to the Animal Control officer. An effective insurance policy with the coverage and in the amounts specified herein must be maintained by the owner, keeper or harborer at all times. For purposes of civil suits against said owner, for liability for personal injuries to any person the pit bull dog shall be considered an animal with known dangerous propensities.

7. All owners, keepers or harborers of pit bulls dogs when registering the dog with the City must provide the Animal Control Officer two color photographs (two different poses) of the animal clearly showing the color and approximate size of the animal.

8. All owners, keepers or harborers of pit bull dogs must within ten days of any such incident, report the following information in writing to the City Animal Control Officer as required hereinafter:

- a. The removal from the City or death of a pit bull dog;
- b. The birth of offspring of a pit bull dog;
- c. The new address of a pit bull dog owner should the owner move from one address within the corporate City Limits to another address within the corporate City limits.

C. No person shall sell, barter or in any other way dispose of a pit bull dog registered within the City to any other person within the City unless the recipient person resides permanently in the same household and on the same premises as the registered owner of such dog; provided that the registered owner of a pit bull dog may sell or otherwise dispose of a pit bull dog or the offspring of such dog to persons who do not reside within the City.

D. All offspring born of pit bull dogs within the City must be removed from the City within six weeks of the birth of such animal.

E. It shall be unlawful for the owner, keeper or harborer of a pit bull dog to fail to comply with the requirements and conditions set forth in this ordinance. Any dog found to be the subject of a violation of this ordinance shall be subject to immediate seizure and impoundment.

F. Any person violating or permitting the violation of any provision of this section shall upon conviction be fined a sum not less than \$200.00 not more than \$500.00 or a sentence of imprisonment not to exceed thirty days. In addition the Court shall order the registration of

the pit bull dog revoked and order the dog be removed from the City. Should the person so ordered fail to remove said dog from the City, the Judge may find them in contempt and order the dog immediately confiscated, and the animal may be impounded. Each day that a violation of this ordinance occurs the violations shall be deemed a separate offense. In addition to the foregoing penalties, any person who is held in contempt of court and said person's dog is impounded shall be responsible for all expenses for the pit bull dog including shelter, food, handling, veterinary care and testimony necessitated by the enforcement of this ordinance.

- G. Once a pit bull dog has be impounded the owner shall first pay all fines and expenses owing before said dog is returned to the owner. If the owner does not pay all fines and expenses within 30 days, the Court may order that another home be found for the dog, or that the dog be placed with an animal shelter. If no other suitable place is found for the pit bull dog within 90 days of impoundment, and the owner has not paid the fines and expenses the court may order the animal destroyed.

APPENDIX C “Dangerous Animal Ordinance”
City of Hazelwood

SECTION 210.130: DANGEROUS ANIMALS--GENERALLY

A. Classification. The Director of Public Works or his designated representative shall classify any animal with the following characteristics as a "dangerous animal" for purposes of this Section and [Section 210.140](#) of this Code:

1. Any animal which has inflicted a severe or fatal injury on a human on public or private property. "Severe injury" means any physical injury resulting directly from an animal's bite, which results in broken bones or lacerations requiring stitches, or hospitalization. The victim receiving severe injuries as defined above, must provide the Police Chief with a signed physician's statement documenting the injury and the treatment qualifying such as a severe injury, or sign an authorization for the release of such statement.

2. Any animal which has attacked or bitten a human being or domestic animal, without provocation, on public or private property other than the property of the owner.

3. Any animal which, while on the owner's property, has attacked or bitten, without provocation, a human being other than the owner or a member of the owner's family who normally resides at the place where the animal is kept, or domestic animal.

4. Any animal which, while off the owner's property, has killed a domestic animal, livestock, or poultry without provocation.

5. Any animal owned or harbored primarily or in part for the purpose of fighting or any animal trained for fighting.

6. Any animal which, when unprovoked, chases or approaches a person upon the streets, sidewalks, or any public grounds, or private property other than that property of the owner, in a menacing fashion or apparent attitude of attack, regardless of whether or not a person is injured by said animal.

7. Any animal with a known propensity, tendency or disposition to attack unprovoked, to cause injury, or to otherwise threaten the safety of human beings or domestic animals.

8. In addition, in any administrative or judicial proceeding relating to the provisions of this Section, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that any of the following are dangerous animals and may only be owned or maintained within the City in strict compliance with all provisions of this Section:

a. Any "bull terrier" breed of dog, which shall be defined as any Staffordshire bull terrier breed of dog, and/or, any American pit bull terrier breed of dog, and/or any American Staffordshire terrier breed of a dog, and/or, any mixed breed of dog which contains, as an element of its breeding, genetic components of the aforementioned bull terrier breed of dog, and/or, any dog which has the appearance and characteristics and is known by the owner to be predominantly of the breeds of the bull terriers, Staffordshire bull terrier, American pit bull terrier, American Staffordshire terrier; and/or any other breed commonly known as pit bulls, pit bull dogs or pit bull terriers, or a combination of any of these breeds.

B. Notice. Within five (5) working days after classifying an animal as a "dangerous animal", the Director of Public Works or his designated representative shall notify the

animal's owner of such classification, in writing. The notice shall identify the requirements and conditions for maintaining a dangerous animal as set forth in this Section and [Section 210.140](#). If the owner cannot be located, the animal may be immediately impounded and notice shall be posted at the owner's last known address.

C. Appeal And Hearing. If the circumstances surrounding the classification as a dangerous animal under any of the definitions listed in Subsection (A) of this Section are in dispute or if the animal owner contests the classification, then the owner has the option of submitting, within five (5) working days of Notice of said classification, a written request to the Director of Public Works for a hearing to contest the "dangerous animal" classification.

1. The City Manager shall, within ten (10) working days after receipt of a bona fide written request, designate a Hearing Officer to conduct the hearing and render a decision.

2. Pending the outcome of such a hearing, the animal must be confined in such a manner so as not to be a threat to any person. The confinement may be on the owner's premises or with a licensed veterinarian.

3. The Hearing Officer shall determine whether to declare the animal to be a "dangerous animal" based upon evidence and testimony presented at the time of the hearing, in addition to witnesses, animal control personnel, Police or any other person possessing information pertinent to such determination. The hearing shall be informal and strict rules of evidence shall not apply. The owner may be represented by counsel, present oral and written evidence, and cross examine witnesses.

4. The Hearing Officer shall issue a decision after the close of the hearing and notify the owner in writing of the decision. The owner or possessor of the animal found to be a "dangerous animal" shall be required to maintain the animal as herein provided in this Code.

5. Any person aggrieved by the determination of the Hearing Officer may appeal the decision to the Circuit Court of St. Louis County pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 536, RSMo.; provided however, that any appeal must be filed with the Circuit Court within five (5) days of the date of the Hearing Officer's decision.

D. Exemptions To Dangerous Animal Classification.

1. No animal may be declared a "dangerous animal" if the threat, injury or damage was sustained by a person who, at the time, was committing a willful trespass or other tort upon the premises occupied by the owner or keeper of the animal, or was teasing, tormenting, abusing, or assaulting the animal, or has, in the past, been observed or reported to have teased, tormented, abused or assaulted the animal or was committing or attempting to commit a crime.

2. The Director of Public Works may, because of extenuating circumstances, determine from the investigation of an incident, that an animal is not dangerous. However, the owner, being responsible for said animal, shall be warned of the animal's tendencies and shall take appropriate action to prevent subsequent incidences. This, however, does not exempt the owner from being cited for other animal control ordinance violations.

3. Animals owned by governmental or law enforcement agencies when being used in the services of those agencies are exempt.

4. Actions to be taken for dangerous animals causing severe or fatal injuries.

a. An animal responsible for an unprovoked severe or fatal attack shall be humanely destroyed.

b. An animal responsible for a provoked severe or fatal attack should be maintained as a dangerous animal pursuant to [Section 210.140](#) of this Code. (CC 1997 §6.13; Ord. No. 2129-89, 1-4-89; Ord. No. 3031-99 §1, 1-20-99)

SECTION 210.140: DANGEROUS ANIMALS--OWNERS' RESPONSIBILITIES

From and after June 1, 1999, owners or keepers of an animal that has been declared a dangerous animal may maintain the dangerous animal only subject to the following limitations, requirements and conditions:

1. Registration. Within ten (10) days of June 1, 1999, or the acquisition of a dangerous animal, every owner or keeper of a dangerous animal in the City shall register said animal with the Director of Public Works of the City on the "dangerous animal" registry. Failure to so register shall constitute a violation of this Section. Notice of this requirement shall be given by posting a copy of this Section in City Hall.

2. Rabies quarantine impoundment. Any dangerous animal which bites or scratches a human, or any animal which is determined to be dangerous because of such biting or scratching of a human, shall be impounded for a ten (10) day rabies quarantine in accordance with the provisions of [Section 210.050](#) of this Code.

3. Collar. Any dangerous animal shall wear at all times, a bright orange collar with a large brightly colored metal tag attached to the collar so the animal can readily be identified as a dangerous animal.

4. Loose, unconfined or missing dangerous animal. The owner or keeper shall notify the Police Department immediately if a dangerous animal is loose, unconfined or missing, has attacked another animal or has attacked a human being.

5. Reporting requirements. The owner or keeper shall notify the Public Works Department within twenty-four (24) hours:

a. Death or transfer of ownership. If a dangerous animal has died or has been sold or given away, or otherwise transferred in ownership or possession. If the animal has been sold, given away, or otherwise transferred in ownership or possession, the owner or keeper shall provide the Public Works Department with the name, address and telephone number of the new owner or keeper, and, if the dog is kept within the City limits of Hazelwood, the new owner or keeper must comply with the requirements of this Chapter.

b. Birth. All offspring born of dangerous animals within the City must be removed from the City within two (2) months of their birth.

c. New address. Of the new address of a dangerous animal owner or keeper should the owner or keeper move from one address within the corporate City limits to another address within the corporate City limits.

6. Confinement.

a. All dangerous animals must be securely confined indoors or in a securely enclosed and locked pen, kennel or other structure, except when leashed and muzzled as provided herein. The pen, kennel or other structure must be suitable to prevent the entry of young children and designed to prevent the animal from escaping. Such pen, kennel or other structure must have minimum dimensions of five (5) feet by ten (10) feet and must have secure sides and secure top attached to all sides. The pen, kennel, or other structure must be locked with a key or combination lock when dangerous animals are confined within. The pen, kennel, or other structure must have a secured bottom or floor attached to all sides; however, if it has no bottom secured to the sides, the sides must be embedded in the ground no less than twelve (12) inches. The enclosure must also provide protection from the elements for the animal.

b. The enclosure, when occupied by a dangerous animal, shall not be occupied by any other animal. If the dangerous animal is a female with offspring under three (3) months of age, the offspring may occupy the same enclosure as the mother.

c. All structures erected to house dangerous animals must comply with all zoning and building regulations of the City. All such structures must be adequately lifted and ventilated and kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

d. No dangerous animal may be kept on a porch, patio, or in any part of a house or structure that would allow the animal to exit such building on its own volition. In addition, no such animal may be kept in a house or structure when the windows are open or when screen windows or screen doors are the only obstacle preventing the animal from exiting the structure.

7. Signs. The owner or keeper shall display a sign on his premises that there is a dangerous animal on the property and which bears a symbol warning children of the presence of a dangerous animal. This sign shall be visible and capable of being read from the public highway or thoroughfare from which the property is entered. In addition, a similar sign is required to be posted on the kennel or pen or fenced yard of such animal.

8. Leash and muzzle. A dangerous animal may be off the owner's premises if it is muzzled and restrained by a substantial chain or leash not exceeding six (6) feet in length and under the control of a responsible person. The muzzle must not cause injury to the animal or interfere with its vision or respiration but must prevent it from biting any person or animal.

9. Insurance. The owner or keeper of a dangerous animal shall present to the Public Works Department proof that the owner or keeper has procured liability insurance in a single incident amount of at least one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000.00), for bodily injury to or death of any person or persons or for damage to property owned by any persons which may result from the ownership, keeping or maintenance of such animal covering the twelve (12) month period during which licensing is sought. An effective insurance policy with the coverage and in the amounts specified herein must be maintained by the owner or keeper at all times. This policy shall contain a provision requiring the City of Hazelwood receive ten (10) days' written notice by the insurance company prior to any cancellation, termination, or expiration of the policy.

10. Photographs. All owners or keepers of dangerous animals, must, within ten (10) days of such classification, provide the Public Works Department with two (2) color photographs (one (1) showing the left profile and the other showing the right profile) of the

animal, clearly showing the color, distinguishing markings, and approximate size of the animal.

11. Compliance, violations and penalties.

a. It shall be unlawful for the owner or keeper of a dangerous animal within the City of Hazelwood to fail to comply with requirements and conditions set forth in this Section. Any animal found to be in violation of this Section may be, in addition to other penalties provided by the Municipal Code, subject to immediate seizure and impoundment for a minimum of ten (10) days or the time necessary for the owner or keeper to show compliance with this Section, whichever is shorter.

b. Any person found guilty of violation any provision of this Section shall be punished as provided in [Section 100.130](#) of this Code. In addition to any penalty as provided above, the Court shall order the registration of the subject dangerous animal revoked and the animal revoked from the City. Should the defendant refuse to remove the animal from the City, the Municipal Court Judge may find the defendant owner in contempt and order the immediate confiscation and impoundment of the animal. Each day that a violation of this Section continues shall be deemed a separate offense. In addition to the foregoing penalties, any person who violates this Section shall pay all expenses, including shelter, food, handling, veterinary care and testimony necessitated by the enforcement of this Section. (CC 1997 §6.14; Ord. No. 2129-89, 1-4-89; Ord. No. 3031-99 §2, 1-20-99)

SECTION 210.150: GUARD DOG

A. No person shall own, keep, harbor, maintain or allow to be upon any premises occupied by him or under his charge or control, any guard dog without such dog being confined behind a fence from which it cannot escape. No guard dog may be kept in any part of a house or structure when the windows are open or when screen windows or screen doors are the only obstacle preventing the dog from exiting the structure. Guard dogs must not be used or maintained in a manner which, as determined by the Director of Public Works, endangers individuals on or off the premises guarded.

B. Any guard dog, including law enforcement dogs, used in the City by virtue of such use is hereby declared to be subject to the license and rabies vaccination requirements of this Chapter.

C. All guard dogs residing in or used as such in the City of Hazelwood must be registered annually with the Public Works Department. (CC 1997 §6.15; Ord. No. 2129-89, 1-4-89)

APPENDIX D
Cruelty to Animals Ordinance

Prohibited act generally.

No person shall perform any of the following acts pertaining to animals and fowl:

- (a) Cruelty to animals. Overdrive, overload, drive when overloaded, overwork, torture, cruelly beat, mutilate or needlessly kill, or carry or transport in any vehicle or other conveyance in a cruel and inhumane manner, any animal or cause any of these acts to be done.
- (b) Food and Shelter. Shall fail to provide any animal in his charge or custody with necessary sustenance, drink and protection from the elements, or cause any of these acts to be done.
- (c) Abandonment. Abandon any animal, or cause such act to be done.
- (d) Fight upon exhibition. Maintain any place where fowl or any animals are suffered to fight upon exhibition, or sport upon any wager.
- (e) Poisoning dogs. Poison any dog or distribute poison in any manner whatsoever with the intent of poisoning any dog.
- (f) Killing birds. Frighten, shoot at, wound, kill, take, capture, ensnare, net, trap or in any other manner molest or injure any robin, lark, whippoorwill, finch, thrush, wren, martin, swallow, snowbird, bobolink, red-winged blackbird, oriole, kingbird, mockingbird or other songbird or insectivorous bird; or in any manner molest or injure the nest eggs, young or body of such bird.

FLOOR PLAN OF BASIC UNIT

The minimum basic unit shown on this floor plan is designed to meet the needs of the average community.

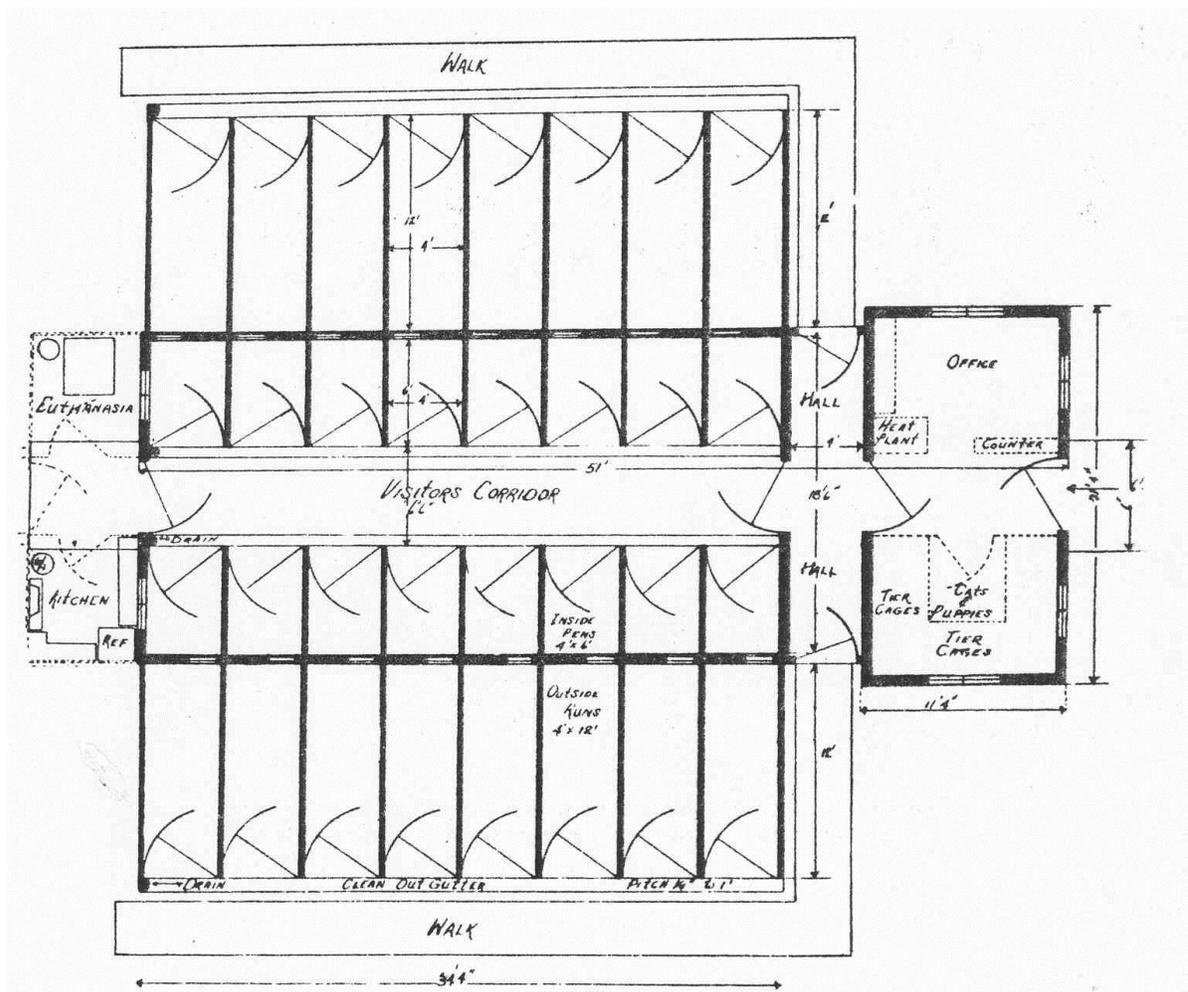
This unit can provide adequate and comfortable accommodations for up to 75 animals (including cat and puppy cages).

It is most important to plan a shelter so that it will be flexible enough to meet future growth.

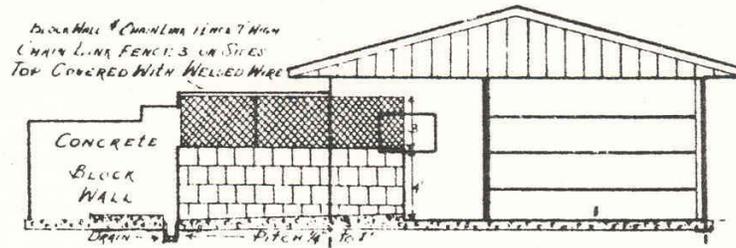
The basic unit is designed to permit construction of parallel pairs of runs. Shown on floor plan are 8 such pairs of inside-outside connecting runs. Expansion would simply require construction of additional runs and the corresponding overhead structure.

Flexibility is also provided to meet the needs of a community requiring a smaller capacity which may, in its initial structure, build fewer than the 8 pairs of runs shown here.

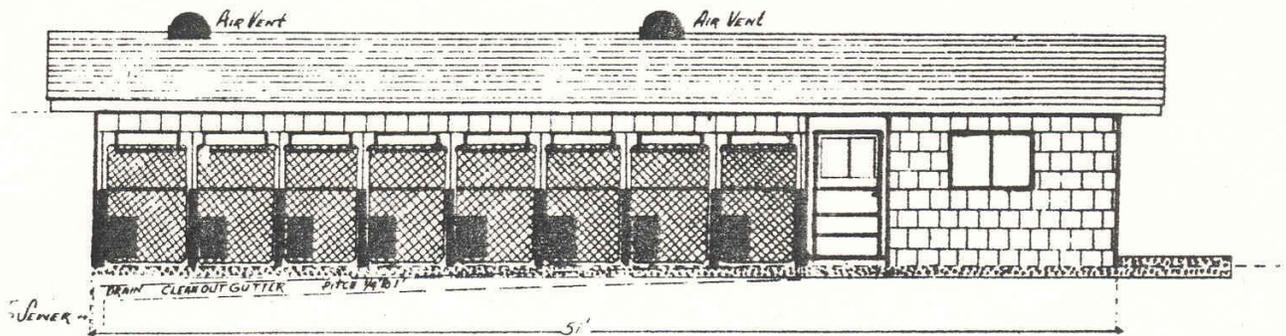
This plan, too, is adaptable for use in connection with existing structures and also will conveniently blend into any over-all architectural design.



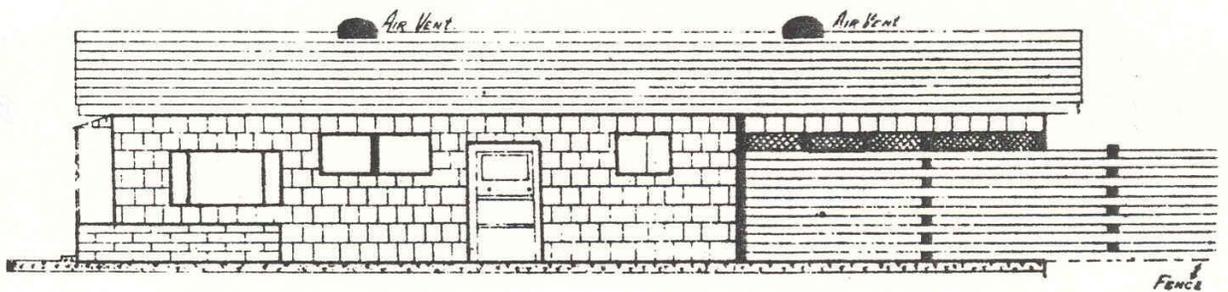
ELEVATION OF MODIFIED BASIC UNIT



Side view of modified basic unit showing observation kennels and garage entrance.



Side view of kennel building and service entrance adjacent to the kitchen and storage entrance.



End view of the modified basic unit: Left to Right: Side window of front office, service entrance into work areas and side view of fence surrounding isolation runs.

APPENDIX F DOG LICENSING FORMS

CITY OF MAPLEWOOD
DOG LICENSE YEAR ENDING _____ Tag No. _____

Male dog \$2.00
Female dog \$2.00

Color _____ (age) _____ Breed _____

Phone _____

Inoculation date _____

Veterinarian _____

Owner _____

Address _____

APPLICATION FOR CITY DOG LICENSE
Richmond Heights, MO

EXPIRES DECEMBER 31, 200 _____ LICENSE NO. _____

DATE ISSUED

(PAID ONLY WHEN MACHINE RECEIPTED)

OWNER FILL IN FOLLOWING BLANKS ONLY

NAME OF OWNER _____ PHONE NO. _____

PRINT - USE BALL POINT PEN OR TYPE

ADDRESS _____

DESCRIPTION SPECIES _____ SEX _____ COLOR _____

SIGNATURE OF OWNER _____

FEES: MALE \$1.00 FEMALE \$2.00 SPAYED FEMALE \$1.00

POUND FEE \$2.00 INOCULATION NO _____

DATE _____

REGULATION OF DOGS: DOGS ARE PROHIBITED FROM BEING AT LARGE UPON THE STREETS, ALLEYS, OR OTHER PUBLIC PLACES AT ANY TIME UNLESS ON A LEASH AND SHALL BE LICENSED AND INOCULATED AGAINST RABIES

20 ___ DOG LICENSE APPLICATION

PLEASE PRINT

LIC NO _____

OWNER'S NAME _____ PHONE _____

ADDRESS _____

DOG'S NAME _____ AGE _____ BREED _____

COLOR _____ DRS NAME & INOCULATION NO _____

MALE \$1.00 FEMALE \$2.00 SPAYED FEMALE \$1.00
Your 19 ___ Dog licenses is due and payable as of January 1, current year.
TAGS ARE VALID FROM JAN. 1 TO DEC. 31, EACH YEAR

Fill out the above application, enclose and return with check or money order, payable to the "City of Jennings" together with rabies inoculation certificate dated during previous 12 months (or 36 months, if certificate show that 3 year vaccine was given) and veterinarian's certificate of dog being spayed (if spayed). Your license will be mailed and certificates returned.

IT IS A VIOLATION OF LAW TO OWN OR KEEP A DOG WITHOUT LICENSE!

Tag No. _____

CITY OF SLATER, MISSOURI

LICENSE FEE
Male \$1.00
Spayed Female \$1.00
Female \$2.00
IMMUNIZATION FEE \$1.00

CERTIFICATE OF IMMUNIZATION

Date _____, 19__

This is to certify that _____ has paid \$ ___ for a
Name of Owner

Dog license fee, including \$1.00 for immunization of a: () Male, () spayed female
or () female dog. _____

This is to certify that I have immunized the above dog for rabies and issued 19__

Tag No. _____.

Veterinarian

Date _____, 19 ____

APPENDIX G “Dog Policy Survey”

Dog Policy Survey					
Missouri Municipalities					
Survey Conducted by Missouri Municipal League					
Feb-04					
Municipality	License Fee	Renewal	Impound Fee per day	Days until Euthanized	Dangerous Dog Ordinance
Airport Drive	No License	N/A	contracted		Vicious
Albany	\$2	annual	\$5 plus \$2 per day	10 days	Pits & Rottweillers prohibited / Vicious
Ashland	\$5 / \$2.50 if spayed/neutered	annual	\$12.50 + \$5 per day	5 days taken to humane society	Pits prohibited / Vicious
Bland	\$5	annual	\$12.50 plus \$9 per day	7 days	Pits prohibited / Vicious
Bourbon	\$8	annual	\$8	6 days	not addressed
Cabool	\$4	annual	\$10 + \$1 per day	10 days	Pits prohibited / Vicious
Calhoun	\$2.50	annual	Use City of Clinton	5 days	Vicious
California	\$7	annual	varies	7 days	Vicious
Cape Girardeau	\$15 / \$3 if spayed or neutered	renewed with rabies vac	\$8	5 days / 10 days if owner known	Vicious
Caruthersville	\$3	annual	\$10 + \$1 day	7 days then sent to Humane Society	Pits prohibited / Vicious
Clarkson Valley	No License	N/A	Use St. Louis County - charges \$6.60	10 days	not addressed
Clinton	No License	N/A	\$10 plus \$2 per day	10 days	Pits prohibited / Vicious
Corder	\$5	annual	\$10 + \$8 per day	7 days	Vicious
Country Club Village	\$1	renewed with rabies vac	No Animal Shelter	N/A	pits prohibited
El Dorado Springs	\$2 / \$3 for unspayed female	annual	\$4 plus \$2 per day	5 days	Vicious
Ellisville	No License	N/A			Vicious
Flint Hill			Use St. Charles County		
Grandview	No License	N/A	\$17.50	Release to Wayside	Vicious

Hanley Hills	\$5	annual	Use St. Louis County - charges \$6.60	10 days	Pits prohibited / Vicious
Harrisonville	\$8 / \$5 if spayed or neutered with \$5 penalty if late	annual	\$5	7 days	Vicious
Hazelwood	No Fee - but must show Rabies vac	Every time rabies vac needed	Use St. Louis County - charges \$6.60	10 days	Breed specific and vicious
Hollister	\$3 with \$25 penalty if late	annual	\$10	10 days	Vicious
Independence			\$30 per day / \$50 unneutered	5 days	Vicious
Kearney	\$10 / \$7.50 if spayed or neutered	annual	\$25 + \$5 day	7 days	
Lamar	\$2	annual	\$10	10 days	Penned if deemed dangerous: removed from city if bite other animal or person
Liberty	\$10 / \$5 if spayed/neutered	annual	\$5	5 days	Pits prohibited / Vicious
Merriam Woods	\$20 / \$3 if spayed or neutered	annual	\$5	5 days	Vicious - require insurance
Mexico	\$10 / \$5 if spayed/neutered	annual	\$10 plus \$3 per day	10 days	Vicious
Mountain Grove	\$3	annual	\$10 plus \$2 per day	5 days	Vicious
New Franklin	\$5 / \$2 if spayed/neutered	annual	\$3	3 days but generally hold longer	Breed specific and vicious
Odessa	\$3.50 (seniors - get one tag for free)	annual		7 days	Vicious
Platte City	\$3	annual	\$30 pick up fee - Use Jackson County	Up to 30 days	Pits prohibited / Vicious
Pleasant Valley	\$2	annual	\$7	7 days	Vicious
Republic	\$3			7 days	Vicious
Riverside	\$6 / \$4 if spayed/neutered	annual	\$7 total	2 days then contracted	Pits prohibited / Vicious

Appendix G “Dog Policy Survey”

Savannah	\$5	annual	\$5	7 days	Pits prohibited/Vicious must be penned
St. John	\$2	annual	\$10	10 days	Vicious
Stewartsville	\$3 /\$7 for females unspayed	annual	\$18	7 days	Pits prohibited / Vicious
Verona	No License	N/A	\$10 per day	5 days then take to Springfield	Pits prohibited / Vicious
Versailles	\$4 / \$2 if spayed or neutered	annual	\$10 plus \$2 per day	5 days	Vicious
Warson Woods	\$2	annual	Use St. Louis County - charges \$6.60	10 days	Vicious
Warrenton	No License	N/A	\$10	10 days	Vicious
Washington			\$25 + \$8 per day after	5 days then taken to humane society	Vicious
Weston	\$7.50 / \$5 if spayed or neutered	annual	\$25 plus \$10 per day	5 days	Vicious

APPENDIX H

Statutes related to Municipal Regulation of Dogs

Running At Large

§ 77.510 RSMo	Third Class Cities
§ 79.400 RSMo	Fourth Class Cities
§ 80.090 RSMo	Villages

Regulation of Nuisances

§ 71.780 RSMo	All cities
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Regulation of Health

§ 77.560 RSMo	Third Class
§ 79.380 RSMo	Fourth Class Cities
§ 80.090 RSMo	Villages

Ordinance Power

§ 77.260 RSMo	Third Class Cities
§ 79.110 RSMo	Fourth Class Cities
§ 80.090 RSMo	Villages

Local Option Dog Tax

§ 273.040 - § 273.180 RSMo	All Cities
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Animal Care and Facilities Licensing and Regulation

§ 273.325 - § 273.325 RSMo	All Cities
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