

PRESENTATION  
BY  
*BAN RESIDENT DOGS*  
FOR  
CONSIDERATION OF LEGISLATION  
TO BAN THE  
CHAINING, TETHERING, AND CRUEL CONFINING OF DOGS



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Suggested Amendment to Surrey By-Laws Regarding Care of Dogs

Care of Dogs

46. (a) As used in this section, tether means to restrain a dog by tying the dog to any object or structure, including without limitation a house, tree, fence, post, garage, or shed, by any means, including without limitation a chain, rope, cord, leash, or running line. Tethering shall not include using a leash to walk a dog.

(b) It shall be unlawful for a responsible party to tether a dog while outdoors, except when all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The dog is in visual range of the responsible party, and the responsible party is located outside with the dog.

(2) The tether is connected to the dog by a buckle-type collar or a body harness made of nylon or leather, not less than one inch in width. No person will cause a dog to be hitched, tied or fastened by a rope, chain or cord that is directly tied around the dog's neck or is attached to a choke, pinch or prong collar.

(3) The tether has the following properties: it is at least five times the length of the dog's body, as measured from the tip of the nose to the base of the tail; it terminates at both ends with a swivel; it does not weigh more than 1/8 of the dog's weight; and it is free of tangles.

(4) The dog is tethered in such a manner as to prevent injury, strangulation, or entanglement.

(5) The dog is not outside during a period of extreme weather, including without limitation extreme heat or near-freezing temperatures, thunderstorms, snowstorms, tornadoes or hurricanes.

(6) The dog has access to water and dry ground and has protection from direct rays of sun during summer months.

(7) The dog is not sick or injured.

(8) Pulley, running line, or trolley systems are at least 15 feet in length and are less than 7 feet above the ground.

(9) If there are multiple dogs, each dog is tethered separately.

(e) This section shall not apply to the transportation of dogs.

(d) For a first-time violation, the Animal Control Officer shall issue a warning notice to the responsible party and shall wait ten (10) days before taking any further enforcement action against the responsible party.

47. No person will keep a dog unless the dog is provided with:

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- (a) clean potable drinking water at all times and suitable food of sufficient quantity and quality to allow for normal growth and the maintenance of normal body weight;
- (b) food and water receptacles kept clean and disinfected and located so as to avoid contamination by excreta;
- (c) the opportunity for periodic exercise sufficient to maintain good health; and
- (d) necessary veterinary medical care when the dog exhibits signs of illness, pain, or suffering.

48. No person shall keep a dog outside unless the dog is provided with outside shelter:

- (a) to ensure protection from heat, cold and wet that is appropriate to the animal's weight and type of coat. Shelters must provide sufficient space to allow a dog the ability to turn about freely and to easily stand, sit and lie in a normal position;
- (b) that is at least 1 1/2 times the length of the dog and at least the dog's length in width, and at least as high as the dog's height measured from the floor to the highest point of the animal when standing in a normal position plus 10%;
- (c) in an area providing sufficient shade to protect the dog from the direct rays of the sun at all times

49. No person will keep a dog consistently confined in a garage, shed, basement, attic, closet, crate or otherwise consistently isolate a dog from his/her family. Any forms of confinement must not exceed 9 hrs in a 24 hr period.

50. Outdoor dog enclosures must:

- (a) provide at least 150 square feet of space for each dog over 6 months of age
- (b) be regularly cleaned and sanitized and all excreta removed at least once a day
- (c) contain a shelter that meets the requirements stated above in section 48

## Questions and Answers about Chained Dogs

### 1. What is meant by dog chaining or dog tethering?

*Chaining or tethering* refers to the practice of tying a dog to a stationary object to the animal confined. Chaining does not refer to animals being walked on a leash.



### 2. What problems are associated with dog tethering?

#### **Chaining is inhumane and unsafe for dogs.**

Dogs are, by nature, social beings who thrive on interaction with people and other animals. A dog kept chained in one spot for months or years suffers immense psychological damage. A continuously chained dog usually becomes neurotic, anxious, and aggressive.

In many cases, the necks of chained dogs become raw and infected from too-tight collars. Dog tethers can also easily become entangled with other objects, choking or strangling the dogs to death.

#### **Chaining is an extreme safety hazard for people.**

Dogs naturally feel protective of their territory. When confronted with a perceived threat, they respond according to their *fight-or-flight* instinct. A chained dog, unable to take flight, often feels forced to fight. A study by the Centers for Disease Control found that chained dogs are 2.8 times more likely to bite. The dogs most likely to bite are male, unneutered and chained. Tragically, the victims of chained dog attacks are usually children.

Dogs shouldn't be allowed to run loose either. Dogs should be socialized and kept inside the home or in a fenced yard.

### 3. Are tethered dogs otherwise treated well?

Unfortunately, tethered dogs rarely receive sufficient care. They suffer from sporadic feedings, overturned water bowls, inadequate veterinary care, lack of exercise, and extreme temperatures. They have to eat, sleep, urinate, and defecate in a single confined area. Grass is usually beaten into hard-packed dirt by the dog's continual pacing. Chained dogs are rarely given minimal affection and are easily ignored by their owners.

### 4. Should chaining ever be allowed?

To become well-adjusted companion animals, dogs should interact with people daily and receive regular exercise. Placing an animal on a restraint for short periods for exercise or fresh air is acceptable. Animals kept temporarily tethered should be safely secured so the tether can't become entangled with other objects. Collars should be properly fitted.

Using a pulley or trolley run is preferable to fixed-point chaining. However, dogs still get choked and tangled on trolleys. The best way to confine dogs is to bring them inside or provide them with a fenced area.

### 5. Who says chaining is inhumane?

The **United States Department of Agriculture** has stated, "Our experience in enforcing the Animal Welfare Act has led us to conclude that continuous confinement of dogs by a tether is inhumane. A tether significantly restricts a dog's movement. A tether can also become tangled around or hooked on the dog's shelter structure or other objects, further restricting the dog's movement and potentially causing injury."

In 1997, the USDA ruled that people and organizations regulated by the Animal Welfare Act cannot keep dogs continuously chained.





The **American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA)** has also come out publicly against dog tethering. In a press release for Dog Bite Prevention Week, the AVMA stated, "Never tether or chain your dog because this can contribute to aggressive behavior."

#### **6. Don't chained dogs make good guard dogs?**

No, the opposite is true. Chained dogs are unable to stop intruders. All they can do is bark. Since most chained dogs are unsocialized, they are unable to distinguish a real threat from a family friend or neighborhood child.

The best guard dogs are those who live inside the home and are treated as part of the family, which is how K9 police dogs are raised.

#### **7. Why should we pass a law to ban the continuous chaining of dogs?**

Local animal control advocates receive hundreds calls every year from citizens concerned about chained and neglected animals. Because chaining is legal, there is little officers can do to help the dog. By the time it becomes a clear-cut case of animal cruelty under current legal standards, it is often too late to save the dog.

Prohibiting chaining makes a community safer by reducing the number of dog attacks and dog bites. Also, a chaining law gives officers a tool to crack down on illegal dog fighting, since most fighting dogs are kept chained.

#### **8. Are there laws regulating dog chaining in other states or communities?**

Yes. Connecticut, California, Nevada, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia have statewide laws. Over 120 U.S. cities and counties have laws banning or carefully regulating chaining. Visit [unchainyourdog.org/laws](http://unchainyourdog.org/laws) to read more.

#### **9. Would passage of a chaining law cost lots of money?**

No. Animal control officers are already spending time and resources responding to reports of chained, neglected, and abused dogs. A ban would allow animal control officers to fine individuals who are constantly tethering their dogs. This would be a source of additional revenue.

#### **10. Who would be impacted by a law to ban dog tethering?**

This bill would not apply to situations where a dog is temporarily tied on public property, such as outside a store or restaurant. It would also not apply to situations where dogs are temporarily tethered per government regulation, such as at state parks or camping areas. People who keep their dogs continually chained would be affected by this law.

#### **11. What about people who can't afford a fence?**

You don't have to have a fence to have a dog! Think about the thousands of apartment-dwellers in large cities who don't even have yards. Their dogs are perfectly happy living inside the home with the family and going on regular walks. There are many resources available to help people train their dogs to be well-behaved members of the family.

#### **12. Where can I learn more?**

Visit [unchainyourdog.org](http://unchainyourdog.org) or [dogsdeservebetter.org](http://dogsdeservebetter.org) for articles, statistics, photos, ordinance language, and other information about chaining.





DOGS

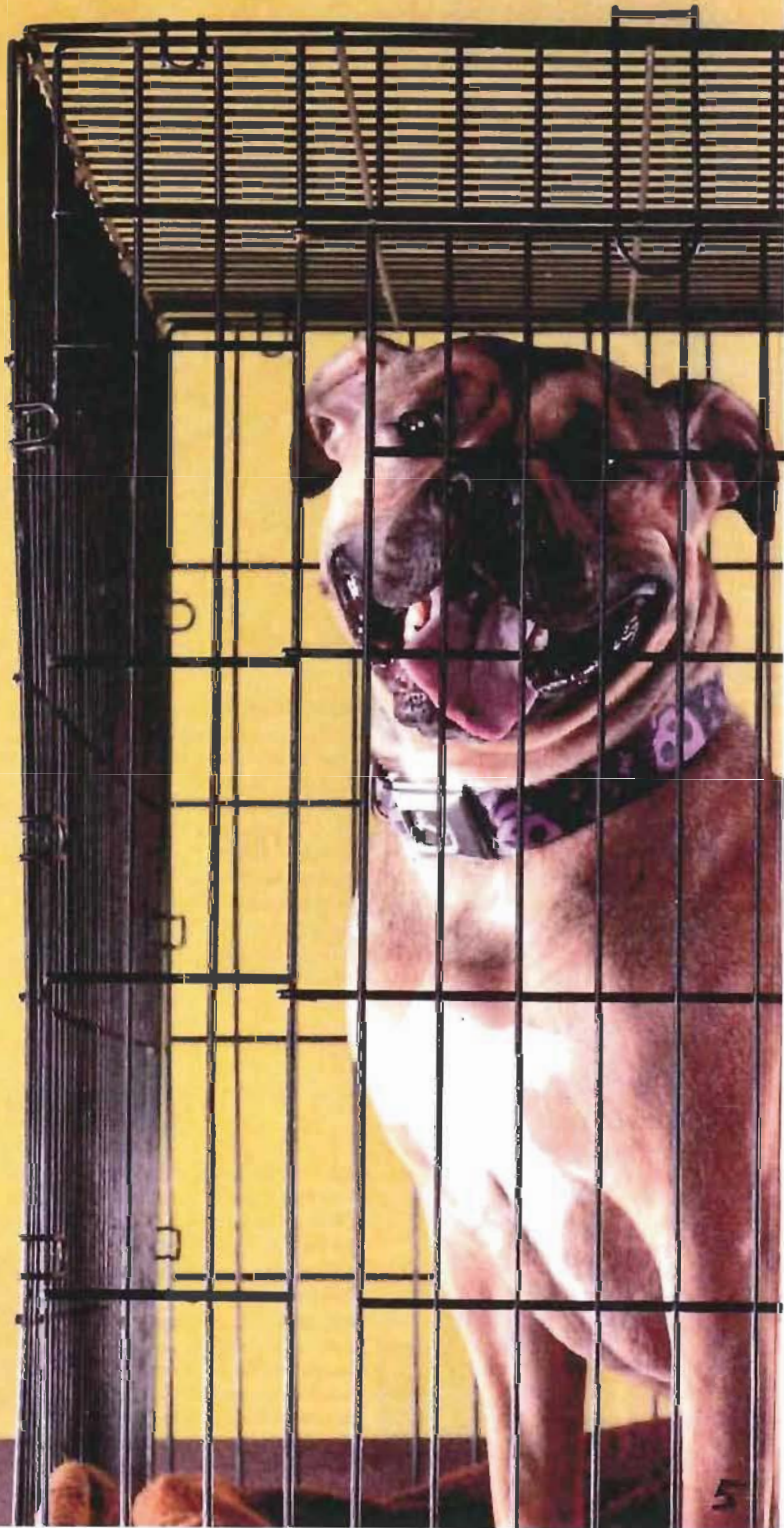
# THIS IS PET ABUSE?

Leashes. Crates. Even doghouses. Suddenly they're all evil. The debate over how to treat Fido is dividing pet owners.

JUST OUTSIDE the small Nova Scotia fishing town of Lockeport, Robbie Fowler's home sits near a bend in a country road that winds through Shelburne County. Two dogs named Buddy and Magnum, golden retriever mixed breeds, live on chains in the yard. The dogs love to walk in the woods, ride in Fowler's pickup truck and swim in nearby Allendale Bay. But they hate staying inside. "They don't even go in the doghouse half the time," says Fowler. "What they are is hunting dogs."

That's why Fowler keeps Buddy and Magnum on chains about 15 feet long. These are attached to "big long-run ropes" that Fowler says allow Buddy and Magnum to move up and down the yard while preventing them from straying out to the road and getting hit by a car. "They run around and get plenty of exercise," says Fowler.

One day in February, a cruelty investigator from the SPCA turned up at Fowler's door. Animal rights activists in the area have been filing complaints against Fowler for more than a year, telling authorities that the way he keeps his dogs is causing them to suffer social isolation and confinement. The investigator surveyed Fowler's yard, taking note of the run ropes and the insulated doghouse with a shingle roof that Fowler built for Buddy







and Magnum. "He said: 'Your dogs cannot get tangled up, they have a good long run, they have a nice house. I don't know what they're calling for,'" Fowler recalls. The investigator left after concluding Buddy and Magnum were well-fed and cared for.

Over the years, the boundary between animal cruelty and kindness has moved, and some of us didn't even notice. The days when dogs were sentries first and pets second are long gone. Even the junkyard dog has largely disappeared, replaced by video surveillance technology. Now we buy them organic food, seatbelts for the car, orthopaedic beds for the house, and take them to physiotherapists when they get arthritis. And the age-old practice of tying a dog up in the backyard or leaving it in a crate to housebreak it are as morally abhorrent to some as putting a child on a halter or keeping it in a playpen all day.

David Lummis, a pet market analyst with the research firm Packaged Facts, sees a societal shift: "Pets really do perform the function of surrogate children."

The movement to ban chains and crates for dogs first gained momentum in the U.S. in the mid-2000s, when animal welfare groups like People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) and Dogs Deserve Better started focused campaigns to make such practices illegal at the local and state levels. States like California, Nevada, Texas and West Virginia have since passed laws restricting the length of time a dog can be chained or tethered.

Anti-chaining attitudes have also made headway in Canada. There are now bylaws either banning or restricting how long a dog can be chained in Calgary, Victoria and Delta, B.C. In Vancouver, there's a little-known bylaw that prohibits owners from tying up their dogs and leaving them unattended in public, even if it's just to run into a café for a coffee. And in Nova Scotia, where Fowler lives with Buddy and Magnum, there's a concerted push to amend the provincial Animal Protection Act to either ban or make restrictions on dog chaining and tethering.

Groups like PETA also want to outlaw crating, a common practice for dog owners who are housebreaking puppies, while the Humane Society of Canada doesn't recommend it.

Last month, Manitoba made it illegal to crop dogs' ears, a relatively common procedure among certain breeders intended to maintain the dogs' physical standards. Those behind

**Cage match:** PETA wants to outlaw crating, a common practice for housebreaking puppies



the ban argued, successfully, that it was inhumane and distressing to the animals.

AS ANIMAL WELFARE groups successfully push for these changes, perceptions of what constitutes cruelty to dogs are escalating. Not everyone, however, is rising with the tide, and this is exposing fundamental disagreements about the place dogs hold in our lives. For some, an owner's right to determine what's best for their dog is being chipped away. The conflict has moved passed rhetorical jabs to the point where outright accusations of animal cruelty—not to mention calls placed to the SPCA—are souring relationships between neighbours. In Nova Scotia, especially in rural and suburban areas, some express outright disgust at the way they see dogs being treated. "If you don't want to be upset, just look straight ahead when you drive down the road," says Amanda Cleveland, founder of People for Dogs.

These attitudes are fuelled by stories of cruelty passed around by activists in the province. Scott Saunders, who is lobbying to ban continuous dog chaining in Nova Scotia, tells of a guard dog at a Cape Breton construction site that was found dead in the snow at the end of its chain two years ago. "What bothers me is that it is still 100 per cent legal to strap your dog out like a piece of junk," he says. "Until they actually die, right on the spot, still tied to that chain, nobody really gives a s---t."

Nahleen Ashton, who runs a dog rescue shelter in the province's Annapolis Valley region, also has a powerful story about the dangers of tying a dog outside for much of its life. Last summer, Ashton adopted a dog named the Mighty Quinn, who had spent about eight years on the end of a rope.

There was a bald ring around his neck from the rope's constant irritation. Most of his body was hairless too, exposing oozing sores made worse by his habit of gnawing and licking at himself—behaviour common for dogs tied up continuously, left to feel anxious and distressed. Ashton acquired the help of dog behaviour expert Silvia Jay, who says Quinn's state is typical of dogs left tied up for so long. "Dogs are not made to live alone, they need social companionship," says Jay. "In my opinion, dogs should be inside the house."

**'AN ANIMAL LEFT OUTSIDE IN A BACKYARD IS A TICKING TIME BOMB. IT'S NOT SAFE FOR ANYONE NEARBY.'**



She also says tying dogs can aggravate them and make them more aggressive, especially when kept on a short chain. She calls it "restraint frustration," which occurs if the dog is unable to follow its instinct to approach "environmental stimuli" that catch its attention: passing cars, wildlife and even pedestrians that distract or entice a dog beyond the reach of his tether. "An animal left outside in a backyard is really a ticking time bomb," says PETA spokesperson Ryan Huling, going even further. "It's not safe for anyone nearby." A 1994 study published in the journal *Pediatrics* concluded that dogs who bite are nearly three times more likely to be chained.

The impact of crating is similar, says Jay, in that dogs left in crates for hours on end can experience distress from social isolation. But instead of becoming more aggressive from restraint frustration, crated dogs suffer from boredom due to the lack of stimuli, which can lead to excessive barking and other behaviour, she says.

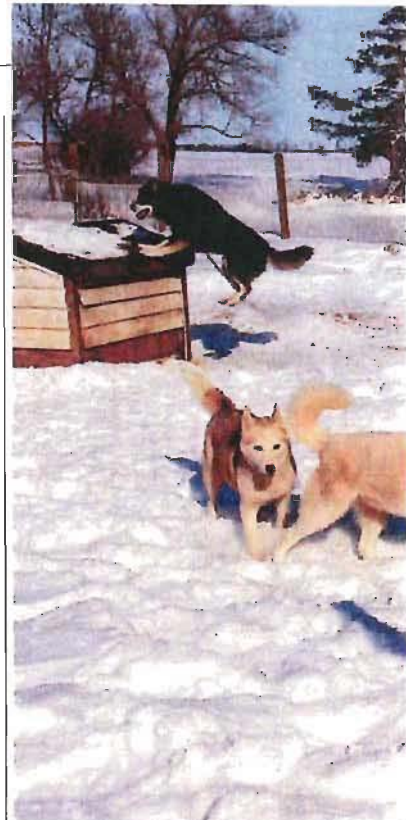
Still, even among animal rights activists there is ambivalence. "Crates can be a really good tool to manage a dog and keep him out of trouble, especially as a puppy," says Jay.

Similarly, Brad Nichols, a peace officer who conducts animal cruelty investigations in Calgary, says: "My dogs are sitting at home right now crated. It only becomes a problem when it's excessive."

But without a ban or strict legal limits, discretion about how much time is spent on chains or in crates is in the hands of dog owners, something that doesn't sit well with animal rights activists who don't trust the general public to look after a dog's welfare. "I'd rather have a no-tethering law than leave it up to people to decide how long a dog is to be outside

on a chain," says Jay, "because most people are getting it wrong."

ON AN UNSEASONABLY warm February day, dog owners congregate at a fenced-in, leash-free community dog park in Toronto's Danforth neighbourhood. They laugh as they watch their gregarious pets bounce around, releasing pent-up energy. Standing slightly apart from the others is Greg New, a self-employed accountant there with his dog, Suki, a white and black boxer-pointer mix.



New recognizes that much has changed since the days when dogs roamed free in the streets of Etobicoke, then a town on the western edge of Toronto where he grew up. He never sees dogs chained up in backyards anymore, and he feels crating is just as rare. But when asked about a ban on dog chaining, his response is unequivocal. "A blanket ban on tethering is foolish," says New. "What do you do if you don't have a fence?"

To answer such questions, animal rights activists and organizations like PETA say all dogs should live inside "with the rest of the family," and—like children—should only be allowed outside when supervised.

There's hardly a notion more foreign to Mark Balkwill, a 52-year-old dairy farmer and president of the Essex County Agricultural Association in southwestern Ontario. "To me that's cruelty to animals, keeping them in the house all day long," he says.

Back when he was young, most farmers had chained-up guard dogs. "Your dog was your eyes and your ears," he says. "It was like your alarm system." Aggressive guard dogs were preferred, since they would make potential thieves and intruders think twice. "Put you

PREVIOUS SPREAD: CHRIS BROWN/DELANEY/GETTY



**Chain gang:** Husky breeder Shannon DeBruin firmly believes in tying up her animals

back in the car, as we used to say," Balkwill says, chuckling.

But of all the farmers in his area today, Balkwill can't think of one who keeps a guard dog on a chain—though not for ethical reasons. Improvements in technology have allowed people to install cameras and motion sensors for security, eliminating the need for dogs to play guard. Thus, even in rural areas, perceptions of dogs have changed. "More farmers and rural people have pets," he says. "That's what they are. They end up being part of the family."

As such perceptions gain traction in both urban and rural settings, sled dogs are now some of the only working dogs left. Shannon DeBruin, a 47-year-old dog breeder and trainer who runs a sled dog operation south of Edmonton called Arctic Sun Siberian Adventures, has been approached by welfare advocates accusing her of cruelty for keeping her dogs chained outside in the snow at temperatures well below freezing. "Someone who lives with many dogs and sees them on a day-to-day basis," she says, "has a very dif-

ferent perspective than someone who doesn't."

As DeBruin sees it, there's a problem with how people are "anthropomorphizing" their pets; animal rights activists, she contends, are equating the way pets should be treated with the way they believe humans should be treated. "We are not allowing our dogs to just be dogs," she says. "Why do dogs eat poop? Because they like it. We don't. Just like I wouldn't greet someone by sniffing his butt."

Ron Worb, a long-time veterinarian at Winnipeg's Anderson Animal Hospital, has also noticed a change. "The vast majority of pet owners that I see day in, day out in my practice refer to themselves as the mom and the dad." And as would be expected from any loving parents, Worb says pet owners are constantly expecting higher standards of health care for their dogs. "We are being pushed all the time to do more and more."

One of his canine patients, for example, is suffering from a brain tumour. In an attempt to rid their pet of cancer, its owners might spend more than \$8,000 to send the dog to

present, but it's becoming stronger and stronger," says Worb.

Part of the reason for this lies in decades of steady urbanization. As society generally becomes more detached from rural life and the farm, where wounded horses are shot and cows routinely slaughtered, the only relationship most people have with animals is that of a pet, which doesn't exist to feed us, offer milk, or clothe us. It offers only love and loyalty. With changing demographics, where more than three million Canadians choose to live alone (according to the 2006 census) and the biggest chunk of the population are baby boomers, many of whom are living in empty nests devoid of children, pets fill a void. Humans are social animals too, after all, often relying on the strength of relationships for contentment.

At no time does the depth of such bonds become more apparent than when they are no longer there. John Sookrah, a Toronto mechanic and father of three, was deeply affected by the loss of his family dog, Sonic, a dachshund, whose death last November was unexpected. Sonic had managed to eat several lengths of dental floss, which veterinarians soon discovered had mangled his intestines. They put him down. "His passing did touch us all and made us realize he really was a part of us," says Sookrah. "My life was actually quite devastated."

The Sookrahs held a funeral for Sonic in their living room. "My son and I carried him in, like pallbearers," explains Sookrah. They laid Sonic's body down on his doggy bed in the middle of the room, surrounded by flowers, family, neighbours and friends. Prayers were said and hymns sung, including the funeral classic *Amazing Grace*. Afterward, a family friend read a eulogy. "I don't think any one of us could have done it," sighs Sookrah.

Helen Hobbs, the funeral director who organized the ceremony and offers such services—along with an urn and cremation—for about \$500, often feels a family's grief over a lost pet is deeper than that of a dead person. "I know that may sound strange to some people," she says. "They're so often people's children." Children, she adds, that never lose their innocence, their warmth or uncompromising loyalty.

And that's why people are so passionate about dogs; why neighbours turn on each other over cruelty. At the bottom of it all—the dis-

RAYSON



[UnchainYourDog.org](http://UnchainYourDog.org)

[Exit](#)

## **It's a Chained Dog's Life, and It's Not A Good One**

You are welcome to use any or all of the following editorial, change it up however you like, put your name on it, and send it to your own newspaper/distribute it. UnchainYourDog.org is my website and I wrote the following:

July 6, 2003 Arkansas Democrat-Gazette Guest Editorial  
By: Emily Pennel

Most of us have seen them: dogs who live at the end of a chain, day after day, month after month, year after year. In the summer they lie panting in the hot sun, scratching at the many fleas running over their skin. In the winter they huddle in the corner of dilapidated doghouses, with no blankets or hay to keep them warm. They never get the chance to run around and play. No one scratches them on the head or takes them for walks. Children throw rocks at them and tease them. Their collars become too tight as they grow. They get entangled in bushes and trees. The life of a chained dog is a life of deprivation and loneliness.

Dogs are pack animals. They are genetically wired to eat, sleep, hunt, and play in a pack. In the absence of other dogs, a dog's human family becomes his pack. It is cruel to keep a highly social animal isolated in the backyard with no interaction or socialization.

Why would someone get a dog, only to leave him languishing at the end of a chain? Some people chain their dogs because they don't have a fence, and they don't want the dog to escape. Some people end up with a dog they never wanted, so they toss him out on a chain. Many people consider their chained dogs as "guard dogs." This doesn't make sense, because a chained dog can't do anything to stop an intruder. All a chained dog can do is bark! And most chained dogs bark so often—because they are hungry, thirsty, bored, or lonely—that people cease paying attention when the dog barks. What is the dog supposed to be protecting? The yard?

The best guard dogs are those who are allowed inside the house, and who receive daily love and attention. We have all heard stories of house dogs who save their families from intruders, fires, and even gas leaks. K9 police dogs, the best guard dogs around, are brought home every night to live with the police officer and his or her family. An inside dog has the freedom and desire to protect his family, while a chained dog can only watch as a tragedy takes place inside.

People who mistreat and chain their dogs to make them "good guard dogs" are making a big mistake. Mistreated, chained dogs simply become aggressive, not protective. Protective dogs are well-socialized and accustomed to meeting lots of people. A protective dog uses his intuition, and his guardian's body language and tone of voice, to distinguish an intruder from a family friend. Aggressive dogs don't distinguish between friend and foe. An aggressive dog will attack anyone—a child, a meter reader, the mail carrier, or the family cat.

Chained dogs are very likely to become aggressive. When a chained dog feels threatened and his "fight or flight" instinct kicks in, the dog can't flee. So he is forced to fight. Over time, chained dogs tend to become very territorial of their little patch of earth. When an aggressive and territorial dog escapes, he is a real danger to the community. Especially since most backyard dogs are not vaccinated for rabies or other diseases.

According to the Centers for Disease Control, chained dogs are 2.8 times more likely to bite than unchained dogs. In 2003, a two-year-old Ohio girl had half her scalp peeled away when she approached a chained German shepherd, a young Illinois man was sent to the hospital for weeks when a chained pit bull broke his tether and attacked, and an Orlando child had his ear ripped off when a mixed-breed dog escaped his chain and attacked on a school playground. The guardians of all three of these dogs were sued for damages.

It is clear that keeping dogs continuously chained is inhumane to the dog and dangerous to the community. In a growing number of cities, such as Maumelle, AR, New Orleans, LA and Tucson, AZ, it is illegal to leave dogs on chains. Because chaining is legal in Little Rock, it is up to citizens to help. If you are concerned about a chained dog, there are many things you can do to improve his life. I have found that most dog guardians are willing to do the right thing and to accept help from concerned neighbors. Encourage the guardians to housetrain the dog and bring him inside. Housetraining tips can be found online and in libraries and bookstores. Dog obedience classes

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## Life at the End of a Chain

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By Judith Fish, M.S.W.

Thousands of dogs in South Florida and throughout the country are sentenced to life imprisonment with no possibility for parole. These dogs have done nothing wrong and have never committed a crime. Yet they're subjected to a punishment worse than death - life at the end of a chain. Many of these dogs are chained up 24/7 and some remain incarcerated like this for their entire lives. Most of these dogs have never been for a walk nor played a game of fetch. They have never enjoyed a ride in a car, and have never known a moment of love.

Dogs are pack animals and possess a strong need for social interaction. The cruelest thing you can do to a dog is to force him into solitary confinement. I find it difficult to comprehend why anyone would acquire a dog and then choose to ignore the animal for the rest of his life. You would not banish your human family member to the backyard or the garage for life, so why would you do this to your canine family member. Dogs are members of the family, too, and in some cases they are the nicest ones. Dogs are loyal, patient, affectionate and sensitive. They are non-judgmental and provide unconditional love, something most humans are unable to do. They are always there for you, yet millions of American families are not always there for them. Dogs do so many things for humans. They rescue them in disasters; they sniff for bombs, so humans will be safe. They lead the blind, assist the police and help heal the sick. It is time we help them!

Animals experience the same feelings that humans do such as pain, fear, joy and sadness. Dogs chained for extended periods of time suffer from immense psychological damage. Some bark incessantly out of frustration, loneliness and boredom. Others become depressed, sad or withdrawn. And many develop aggressive behavior.

According to a study by the American Veterinary Medical Association many fatal attacks and numerous dog bites involve animals who have been restrained. The Humane Society of the United States reports that dogs forced to live on a chain are defenseless against other animals that enter their territory. They are often subjected to harassment and teasing from insensitive humans and they are easy targets for thieves looking to steal animals for medical research. Further, many tethered dogs often strangle to death on their chains and others have been found with chains embedded in their necks, as a result of years of neglect.

Aside from the severe emotional and social deprivation these animals experience, they also suffer from exposure to extreme temperatures, medical neglect, dehydration, and parasite infestation. Many dogs are forced to eat, sleep and deposit their own waste in a single confined area. In addition, some chained dogs are used for dog fighting, an activity usually associated with other criminal behavior. And contrary to popular opinion, chained dogs do not make good watchdogs. Dogs instinctively protect their own territory, which in this case, is their yard, not the house where they are never invited.

Chaining a dog 24 hours a day is simply cruel and barbaric. It is unacceptable treatment for man's (and woman's) best friend and it should be abolished. Thankfully at least 25 communities have recently passed laws that restrict or prohibit the practice of tethering animals, including Okaloosa County, Florida. Dennis Fetko, Ph.D., summed up the situation best when he said, "An outside dog has an address, not a home."

It is time for all of us to take action to help our best friends so they don't have to live their entire lives at the end of a chain. Encourage your neighbors to bring their family member inside. Offer to take their dog for a walk. Educate them about the animal's needs and about the dangers of keeping a tethered dog. And check and make sure their dog has ready access to food, shelter and water. If they are not providing these basics, then call the local police or animal control. And consider approaching your local legislators about enacting a law in your community that prohibits this barbaric practice.

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## Donovan: The True Story of a Backyard Dog

By Lori Jo Oswald  
First published in Dog Fancy Magazine  
(1982)

Donovan was not a unique dog. He did not pull a child from in front of an oncoming car. He did not bark during a house fire and save an entire family from death. He did not win a ribbon in an American Kennel Club dogs show, or even in a community fun match. Indeed, Donovan was considered quite an "ordinary" dog.

Donovan's owners could be considered quite "ordinary" too — a young family, two children, several cats. Fourteen years ago they decided to get a dog. A dog would be fun for the kids, Mr. and Mrs. felt. So one day, perhaps at a shopping center giveaway, or maybe in the pet section of the local classified ads, they found Donovan and brought him home.

At first the kids were excited. They played with the little beagle mix in the



backyard, throwing him sticks to chase and fighting over who got to feed him. As the summer wore on, though, the children began to fight

over who had to feed Donovan.

Mr. built a small house for Donovan, staked it out back and attached his chain to it. Mr. and Mrs. agreed that Donovan would do "just fine" outside, and they wouldn't have to worry about dog hairs all over the house.

I never met Donovan. Though I'd once been to this house, I didn't know he existed. Because he was out back. The kids, I was told, couldn't decide if the last time they walked him was last year or the year before. Donovan lived on a 6-foot chain. He dug holes for entertainment. He dug and dug in his tiny yard. A friend who saw him told me about the circular trench around Donovan's dog house, as far as he could reach on his short chain.

Oh, but he was "well cared for." Mrs. complained of the way some people treat their dogs. She "can't understand" how some people could be so cruel. "We never starved Donovan," she said proudly, and it's true that he wasn't entirely neglected — he was well-fed. And it's also true that he was not completely ignored — when he barked, someone always yelled.

For 14 years Donovan lived out back on his chain. He ate his fill every night, but still he hungered — for attention and affection. One day he finally escaped his little world of chain and holes and doghouse: the day he died.

Donovan, unfortunately, is not a fictional character. Neither are his owners. They have been going to the local animal shelter lately and are talking about getting another dog. "We sure miss Donovan," they lament.

[Unchainyourdog.org](http://Unchainyourdog.org)
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## Man's Best Friend A Victim

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[www.prsstelegram.com](http://www.prsstelegram.com)

By Tom Hennessy

August 26, 2004, LONG BEACH, CA—It barked day and night, in sunshine and in rain. It barked when cars went by or when the street was deserted. It barked 24/7. When we moved away, the dog was still barking. But since it did so behind the wooden gate of a house across the street, we never saw the pooch. It would be inaccurate to say we fled Cermos years ago to escape that dog, but leaving the pooch sure was a bonus. The dog was never walked, as far as we could tell. Nor was it ever allowed in our neighbor's house. What was the point, we wondered, of having a dog under such circumstances.

I remembered that pooch last week when a letter came from a friend, Miriam Yarden, aka *Dog's Best Friend*. One of the founders of the Long Beach Dog Park, Yarden specializes in dog behavior. The subject of her letter: barking dogs ignored by owners. "You see him in every community," she said, "a dog relegated to the yard, porch or outdoor run; in effect, abandoned emotionally and socially. He is fed outside, and on a hot day he may have finished his water, and his bowl is empty for hours. In winter and rain, he shivers. In summers, he languishes from the heat. All year round, he suffers."

At the dawn of time, she notes, man and dog were partners. Man shared his food and dry quarters and brought the dog into his "pack" the family. But you do not have to go far in most neighborhoods today to find humans who have abandoned the partnership, but still insist on having dogs. In such cases, says Yarden, the dog can go in one of two directions. "He may become listless, lethargic and emotionally deprived. Or he may become hyperactive, fearful, noisy and aggressive even vicious."

As for providing protection, Yarden dismisses the notion. "Dogs do not protect back yards. They may bark at people, cats, other dogs, birds, butterflies or falling leaves, but this is not protective behavior. This is boredom, and an intruder can easily override it with an offering of food or friendship. However, if the dog has free access to the inside via a dog door, he will protect the house because it is his den as well. Such dogs are the best and most reliable protectors. At the same time, they are also protected from the elements, abusive strangers, dog-nappers and poison."

Issue in L.A. Yarden's timing coincides with that of the Los Angeles City Council. It voted last week to draft an ordinance that would ban the practice of permanently chaining dogs in yards. (No, I don't know if the Cermos dog was chained.) The impending crackdown has the support of organizations such as the Southern California Veterinary Medical Association, whose president, Robert Goldman, has been quoted as saying, "These are the dogs that bite. When someone ties a dog to a chain in their yard, you've got a dog that is a time bomb."

Other cities, such as New Orleans and Washington, D.C., have enacted such laws. Los Angeles would be the first in California to do so. And if L.A. passes the law, can Long Beach be far behind? Well, yes. Our own City Council is not famous for jumping on the bandwagon of progressive legislation. But then, there is always the possibility that a person with a backyard dog, a 24/7 barker, may move next door to a council member.

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## Dogs Need Time Off the Chain to Learn Good Behavior

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With Permission from Dr. Marty Becker  
[www.drmartybecker.com](http://www.drmartybecker.com)

Every time I drive the 16 miles from my ranch to my hometown in northern Idaho, I pass dogs that are chained to a tree, to a doghouse or to a stake driven into the ground. Make no mistake. These aren't loving, responsible pet owners who temporarily secure their outdoor dogs to make sure the animals are safe at night or when unsupervised. These pets are imprisoned within the chain's radius, 24/7/365. In the six years I've lived here, I've never seen them run free.

Sadly, millions of other pets across the country share their fate. I always feel sadness for the dogs' plight. I also feel frustration at their caretakers' lack of understanding that chaining a dog all the time can have serious consequences for the pet and its guardian.

Experts agree that chaining increases aggression in some dogs. "Rather than protecting the owner or property, a chained dog is often fearful for itself, particularly poorly socialized dogs or those with a previous negative experience," says Rolan Tripp, affiliate professor of animal behavior at the College of Veterinary Medicine at Colorado State University. "When tethered and exposed to a potentially threatening stimulus, one thing the dog definitely knows is, 'I can't get away.' In that circumstance, a reasonable response might be, 'Therefore I'm going to try and scare you away by growling or, worse yet, biting.'"

Myma Milani, a veterinary ethologist and author of several books on animal behavior, agrees. "I specifically see increased aggression when a dog feels responsible for protecting the owner and that person's belongings," she says. "Under those circumstances, restraint of any kind makes it impossible for the dog to freely explore any perceived threat to determine whether it poses any danger or get away from it if it does."

Adding to this chorus is veterinarian Elizabeth Shull, president of the American College of Veterinary Behaviorists. "In addition to frustration, the constant physical restraint promotes excessive territoriality, which may be manifested as aggression. These attacks are completely unnecessary as they are easily preventable by using a secure fence for containment," Shull says. This leaves the dog with the option of making a lot of noise (barking its head off) and looking as scary as possible (lips curled, teeth showing, coat fluffed) in hopes of frightening the perceived threat, or to bite when that threat gets too close. Thus, too often, biting becomes the chosen response when a bark would have done. Sadly, the person on the other end of the teeth is often a child, a delivery person or another dog that just wanted to play.

Dog bite statistics show that children are the most common victims. This then becomes a tragedy for all involved: the victim, the dog and the owner who is now liable for injuries that could have been avoided. "Another thing to consider is that dogs are social animals," says Janice Willard, veterinary ethologist from Moscow, Idaho. "They need to have company to live normal, healthy lives. Most dogs live in a human family that fills their biological need for companionship. But a chained, solitary dog is in the worst of circumstances. Not only are they starved for social contact, but often they have poor social skills from lack of experience. And they often live in a state of sensory deprivation. Their environment is barren, and they have nothing to explore or play with. They have nothing to do but pace the tiny space allotted to them. Or they become frustrated by the tantalizing world just out of their reach, increasing their anxiety and agitation."

The worst punishment for people in prison is solitary confinement, while the military uses the silent treatment as a nonviolent but highly effective means of reprimand. But these are only temporary measures; a dog may be committed to the same treatment for most of its life. What crimes did these dogs commit to deserve such a fate? If you need to secure your dog, get a big fence. If you need a security system, install an electronic one. If you want a dog but aren't willing to love it and consider its needs, get a stuffed one. Chaining a dog all the time is no way to treat a thinking, breathing, trusting, loving creature.

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You Can Help!



20 Ways to Help

Adopt a Rescued Dog

Build Fences

Build Trolleys

Care for Dogs

Donate Money

Educate Kids

Find Homes for Rescued Dogs

Get Handouts & Merchandise

Learn the Facts

Pass Laws

Talk to Chained Dog Owners

Watch Celebrity PSAs:

Chaining/Dogfighting Dogfighting

Watch Chaining Presentation

Help Dogs Deserve Better from Michael Vick's dogfighting property into a home for rescued dogs!



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## Are Chained Dogs Good Guard Dogs?

Chaining makes dogs aggressive - not protective. A protective dog is used to being around people and can tell when his family is being threatened. A dog learns to be protective by spending time with people and by learning to love his human family.

A protective dog is used to people and can tell when his family is threatened. Dogs learn to be protective by spending lots of time with people. When your dog loves you, he will want to protect you.



Leaving a dog on a chain is how to raise an aggressive dog. Aggressive dogs don't know the difference between friends and enemies, because they are not used to people. Aggressive dogs will attack anyone. They will attack children, a policeman, the meter reader, the mailman, other dogs.

If your aggressive dog attacks someone, you could be sued and forced to pay medical bills. Your dog will probably be put to sleep if he attacks someone, even if the attacks occurs on your property.



Chained dogs attack and kill children each year in the United States. According to the CDC, dogs most likely to bite are chained, male, and unneutered. Visit [MothersAgainstDogChaining.org](http://MothersAgainstDogChaining.org) to read more.

A chained dog can't do anything to stop an intruder! All he can do is bark. Do you get up and look every time your dog barks?? Barking is not a good way to protect your house.

Inside dogs provide very good security.

There are news stories all the time about inside dogs that save their families from fires, intruders, and even gas leaks. A robber will think twice about breaking into your home if he hears or sees a dog on the other side of the door. A robber will not think twice about breaking into your home if there is a chained dog in the backyard barking.

K9 police dogs are the best guard dogs, and they live inside with the family.



K9 police officers are with their dogs 24/7. Police dogs become a loved part of the police officer's family. They are not chained in the yard. They are treated with kindness. This kindness makes the dog want to protect the officer.

If all you want is a burglar alarm, consider an electronic one.

Installation is usually free, and the monthly fee will cost you about the same amount as feeding and providing vet care for a dog. An electronic alarm is more effective than a dog, too! When your alarm goes off for more than a minute or so, the police will be sent to your home.

Better than a barking dog!



Guard Dog, from Patrick McDonnell's wonderful comic strip MUTTS.

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## Why Chained Dogs Attack



Tragic news stories and statistics make the connection between tethering or chaining and dog attacks clear. Virtually every dog who spends a significant amount of time tethered will suffer some temperament problems. But why is it that, according to British animal behaviorist Dr. Roger Mugford, "[d]ogs, just like human beings who get locked up for no reason, will get mean and bitter"?

The short answer, according to renowned animal behavior specialist Shelby Marlo, is that "dogs who are forced to live their lives at the end of a chain suffer from severe psychological, emotional, and behavioral effects."

### Chaining Violates Dogs' Nature as Social Pack Animals

Dogs are highly social animals. In the wild, dogs ran around with each other as members of a "pack." Over a period of many years, dogs were gradually domesticated and came to rely on humans not only for their care but also for companionship. Humans became—and still are—dogs' "pack members." Because domesticated dogs no longer have packs of other dogs to live with, they need to be members of our families.

According to the Washington Humane Society, "Chaining, by definition, keeps a dog in solitary confinement, continually thwarting [the animal's] pack instinct to be with other animals or with [his or her] human 'pack.'"

Many experts, including the following, agree:

Karen Delise, author of *Fatal Dog Attacks: The Stories Behind the Statistics*, explains, "As pack animals, dogs [who] are chained are socially ... compromised. This obviously creates a stress-induced environment for many dogs."

Sue Sternberg, an expert in dog aggression, states, "A chained dog is an unsupervised dog, so without human intervention, the chained dog can, and usually does, rehearse aggressive behavioral sequences over and over again." Sternberg continues, "For the chained dog, these behavioral sequences get stronger and stronger, and his aggression increases with every passing day. ... It is usually only a matter of time ... before a mauling occurs."

According to well-known veterinarian and columnist Dr. Michael Fox, "Dogs are pack animals and need frequent contact with their own kind or with human beings." Dr. Fox writes that for dogs who have spent much of their lives in a back yard, "the chances are high that [they] will become overexcited when [they're] with people. Long periods of social deprivation ... can make a good-tempered dog quite ill-tempered." As a result, "Dogs do bite when they become overexcited. It's as though they don't know what to do with all their pent-up energies." This may explain why some chained dogs—who are used to being alone—attack when they are finally approached, even by a familiar face or a family member.

Animal behaviorist Linda Goodman states, "Dogs need to be a part of a social group. Living alone in the backyard actually constitutes a form of cruelty and abuse—isolation from the family [pack] is a very severe form of punishment." She continues, "Chained dogs have to endure an unnaturally lonely life. ... It is like a sentence of solitary confinement for life."

### Chaining Makes Dogs Even More Territorial

Dogs are territorial animals. A chain or tether limits the animal's space and makes the boundary of those few square feet of territory much more distinct.

In her book, Delise writes, "Because dogs are territorial animals, chaining them only serves to exacerbate space issues, as space is limited and more clearly defined." Delise goes on to explain that chaining "increases the likelihood of a dangerous defensive response to a perceived encroachment on the dog's territory or possessions (food or water bowls)."

As Dr. Michael Fox writes in his book *Understanding Your Dog*, approaching a chained dog will invariably result in a "show of aggression or territorial defense by barking and lunging." He explains that a "dog kept on such a restricted personal territory" may develop a "territorial defense behavior ... [that is] abnormally intense."

### 'Flight' Is Not an Option

Dogs are "fight or flight" animals. When confronted with a threat, a dog's psychology and physiology dictate that he or she will either flee from the danger ("flight") or confront it ("fight"). Because tethered dogs have no opportunity to flee and escape from danger, they must resort to aggression and attacks.

Delise explains that "the natural fight or flight response afforded to most animals in most stressful situations is denied to a chained animal." She writes, "The dog is cognizant of the fact that he can only retreat the length of the chain and will often opt to 'stand his ground.' Removing the option of flight for any animal will always increase the chance of a physical encounter (or fight response) to a perceived threat."



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## **Chained Dogs are Loaded Weapons**

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August, 2005

Here's a chilling fact from government statistics: Chained dogs kill as many children as do firearms, and more than falls from trees, playground equipment and fireworks accidents put together. Since last July, 52 people, including 33 children, have been attacked by chained dogs or those who have broken their tethers. Four kids, one just 34 days old, were killed in the attacks.

These tragic statistics from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, compiled for 2002, the last year for which complete statistics are available, prove what decent people have said all along: It's time to ban the dangerous, cruel practice of chaining dogs, for our children's sake as well as the dogs'.

In May, after a chained dog killed a Spartanburg County, S.C., child (the third such incident in two years in the county), one county official said that he considered a chained dog to be "just like a loaded gun" and suggested that their attacks are inevitable. He's right, and that's because tethering violates dogs' nature.

Dogs are pack and territorial animals, and — like us — they are "fight or flight" animals. Virtually every chained dog goes mad to some degree in solitary confinement. A chained dog grows more protective of the tiny plot that he or she is left to eat, sleep, defecate and urinate in. Prevented from fleeing by chains sometimes weighing half their body weight, these dogs respond in the only way they can when they believe someone is threatening their territory — they attack. When children, who are usually unaware of the danger, wander too close, their lives are in danger.

### **NEGLECTED DOGS, KIDS**

A close look at the CDC's statistics shows that chaining dogs can transform backyards from a place of fun and relaxation for all family members — human and animal — into one of gruesome death and frustrated suffering instead. Dogs kept tied up killed 33 percent more children than did falls and fireworks accidents together. As many kids perished at the feet of ignored dogs as did the sum of those who died of bites by scorpions, homets, wasps, bees, venomous snakes, lizards and spiders.

Forgotten dogs robbed just one less American child of his or her promising life in 2002 than did neglectful parents. Similarly, the hardships endured by neglected children — little food and water, inadequate shelter and care, and little or no love and attention — are suffered by millions of dogs outside American homes for their entire miserable lives. In many cases, these defenseless beings languish next to one another.

Our society works to keep children safe from many of these dangers. We have laws to protect children from neglectful parents and fireworks. Those who carelessly leave loaded firearms within kids' reach learn their lesson in court. Now we must be equally vigilant about the chaining of dogs. We must urge our municipal or county officials to ban or severely restrict this form of torture.

As a South Roxana, Ill., official said after the village discussed becoming the 70th American jurisdiction to pass such legislation, "This is something that needs to be done for the safety of the public and the animals."

We must commit to keeping dogs inside our homes for their entire 15- 20-year lives or else not acquire them at all. We must diligently work with our neighbors and, if need be, law-enforcement officers to parole already-chained and innocent dogs from their life sentence in shackles.

— Dan Paden works for People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, 501 Front St., Norfolk, VA 23510; [www.HelpingAnimals.com](http://www.HelpingAnimals.com).

## ANTI-CHAINING BYLAWS IN CALGARY, BURNABY, NEW WEST AND LIONS BAY

### CITY OF CALGARY - BYLAW NUMBER 23M2006

17. (1) The Owner of an Animal shall ensure that such Animal shall not be left unattended while tethered or tied on premises where the public has access, whether the access is express or implied.

(2) The Owner of an Animal shall ensure that such Animal shall not be left unsupervised while tethered or tied on private property.

(B/L 48M2008, 2008 NOVEMBER 3)

### VILLAGE OF LIONS BAY - Bylaw No. 298

A by-law to amend the licensing, Registration and Impounding of Dogs By-law No. 209.

The Council of the Village of Lions Bay, in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

(c) No chaining or tethering of unattended dogs

### CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NEW WESTMINSTER

#### ANIMAL CONTROL BYLAW NO 7222. 2008

600.3.1 no chaining or tethering of unattended dogs.

### THE CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF BURNABY

(8) No person shall: (BYLAW #12015)

(a) keep a dog tethered while unattended for more than one hour in any day;

(b) keep a dog tethered for more than one hour in any day, whether attended or not, on property used for any purpose other than residential use;

## No Unaccompanied Tethering

By Belen Brisco

former FL Dogs Deserve Better Rep, Animal Control Officer, Law Maven

My name is Belen Brisco and I volunteer my time as the SW Florida Animal Welfare Consultant working specifically on anti tethering legislation in Florida and surrounding counties. First, I want to say thank you to those reading this for taking the initiative to address the concern that many are having across the country. We have seen more and more anti tethering ordinances adopted and being discussed for adoption due to the growing information and education about safety hazards that chaining attributes to. I will make this short as I know you are busy but I wanted to let you know that since 2010, I have been personally involved in the introduction and adoption of five additional animal control ordinances in Florida adopting anti tethering language. In all of these counties (Collier, Sarasota, Hillsborough, Manatee and now working on Lee County), no county has a time limit. Time limits are too labor intensive for our officers.

I am a certified animal cruelty investigator and have received my Florida Animal Control Training. In my three years experience in the field, I have worked with education, compliance and enforcement and the compliance has been great. People need the education regarding the dangers of chaining your pet and they need the list of alternatives regarding how to contain their pet safely and humanely. All of these things have played a huge role in our success. Not to mention that animal control is always more effective if they do not have a time constraint that they must work with and a law that is easily understood.

Unattended chaining and timing of chained dogs does not change the nuisance calls, the neglect call that will continue and eventually turn into a cruelty call nor does it prevent a child from being bitten should that child walk up to an unattended and chained animal. We saw that these things needed to be given serious attention to and the best way to do that was to address the problem itself. Unattended chaining.

Many people will argue that they do not want a ban on chaining. This is not a ban on chaining but instead a ban on unattended chaining or tethering. The owner or responsible party of the dog, should be outside and in visual range of the animal in order to protect the community and most importantly our children.

I know that someone mentioned sled dogs or hunting dogs. A dog is a dog. It matters not what their working title is. We have learned that when a law is being adopted, we must make it clear and with no exceptions. Exceptions will begin to water down the enforceability of our laws. Our animal control officers are trained and they can use their discretion as to educate, warn or cite.

I wanted to offer this language below regarding anti chaining. This is from Seminole City, Florida and is a mirror of Collier, Sarasota, etc. When this was adopted back in 2009, we saw



no need to reinvent the wheel. This is working very well in Collier, Sarasota, Pembroke Pines, Seminole City, and the others that I have had the privilege to work with. The common theme is this:

(b) It shall be unlawful for a responsible party to tether a canine while outdoors, except when all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The canine is in visual range of the responsible party, and the responsible party is located outside with the canine.

Your community will know when a violation is or is not occurring. They do not have to guess if the dog is a working dog, a hunting dog, etc. They will see that a dog is outside, chained and alone. That in itself is a violation. Why? Because it is not a safe practice for the community and the people that live there nor is it safe for the animal. We have all seen and heard of the animal who is abused, attacked, stolen or worse and had no way to flee due to the chains that hold him.

And for us as constituents and residents; no one likes living next to the howling dog or dogs on a chain. Nor does anyone want to walk down a residential street fearing the unattended dog on a chain is going to break loose. These are only a few of the items that I wanted to bring up to you as they seem to be the same argument that many of the counties have faced. The answer is, people will comply with this law. We have experienced that an educational period of at least three months to get people ready for the enforcement part of the law, allows animal control, media and volunteers to assist in educating the public and giving them a head's up if you will in how they can come into compliance ahead of time getting them ready for the actual adoption date.

I have experienced a great response from people when you explain why this law needs to be enforced. Everyone wants our children to be safe and no one wants to be witness to a dog dying on a chain, embedded collars and listening to that lonely, hungry or abused dog next door on the chain. Dogs were not meant to live on chains and nor did most people adopt them with that thought process in mind. We need to assist our community in education because many do lack in responsible pet ownership education. This ordinance, this tool, will allow our officers to work smarter and to use our tax payer dollars more efficiently.

Another note is that this language allows for the person who needs to tether or chain their dog while doing things such as gardening, washing their car, outdoor activities where they are with their dog but want to keep the dog safe from running in the street, etc.

We have also heard the argument that everyone will give their dog away if they can not chain him/her. That has proven to be far from the truth. There have been very few cases of people giving their dogs up because of this ordinance. The few (and I mean less than five) that I know of were in situations that were neglect situations already and proved in the best interest of the animal. The one thing that I do know is that an anti tethering ordinance that is clear, concise and one that constituents can understand is a great use of tax payer monies and creates a safer community and a more humane living for our animals.

All my best to you and to your community. Below is the language that we have used again and again as well as I will attach as a document. Please know that we always address the proper enclosure language as well in order that people do not throw their animals into a small pen or crate and call that sufficient.

Please see this section of the Seminole City Florida Ordinance regarding chaining of dogs:

Sec. 18-110. Supervision, confinement and tethering of canines.

(a) As used in this section, tether means to restrain a canine by tying the canine to any object or structure, including without limitation a house, tree, fence, post, garage, or shed, by any means, including without limitation a chain, rope, cord, leash, or running line. Tethering shall not include using a leash to walk a canine.

(b) It shall be unlawful for a responsible party to tether a canine while outdoors, except when all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The canine is in visual range of the responsible party, and the responsible party is located outside with the canine.

(2) The tether is connected to the canine by a buckle-type collar or a body harness made of nylon or leather, not less than one inch in width.

(3) The tether has the following properties: it is at least five times the length of the canine's body, as measured from the tip of the nose to the base of the tail; it terminates at both ends with a swivel; it does not weigh more than 1/8 of the canine's weight; and it is free of tangles.

(4) The canine is tethered in such a manner as to prevent injury, strangulation, or entanglement.

(5) The canine is not outside during a period of extreme weather, including without limitation extreme heat or near-freezing temperatures, thunderstorms, tornadoes, tropical storms, or hurricanes.

(6) The canine has access to water, shelter, and dry ground.

(7) The canine is at least six months of age. Puppies shall not be tethered.

(8) The canine is not sick or injured.

(9) Pulley, running line, or trolley systems are at least 15 feet in length and are less than 7 feet above the ground.

(10) If there are multiple canines, each canine is tethered separately.

(c) This section shall not apply to the transportation of canines.

(d) For a first-time violation, the Code Enforcement Officer shall issue a warning notice to the responsible party and shall wait at least ten (10) days before taking any further enforcement

## "Just How Enforceable Is Our Tethering Law Going To Be, Anyway?"

In 2006, Ambuja Rosen, an animal welfare advocate in Ashland, Oregon, collected statistics from 12 communities that limit the tethering of animals:

### **ELECTRA, TEXAS**

Population: 3,000

Enforcement staff: 1 part-time ACO

Law in effect: At least 15 years

I spoke with: Mickie Mann, ACO. She's worked there 5 years. (940) 495-2131

Law: Ban on tethering dogs

Complaints: When she first started working there, she got maybe 20 a month. She estimates she now gets 10 calls a month.

Space complaints: She's had about 2 complaints a year about the minimal space requirement for dogs.

Compliance: Probably 80 percent comply with just one warning. She estimates that of the remaining, 20 percent comply after a second warning. She cites people who don't comply, and they've all complied.

Her advice: "If you publicize it in advance, I don't think you'll have a problem enforcing this."

### **MAUMELLE, ARKANSAS**

Population: 12,000

Enforcement staff: 2 full-time ACOs

Law in effect: 10 years

I spoke with: James Crockett, (501)851-6219

Law: Ban on tethering dogs

Complaints: Estimated 2 to 4 a month

Compliance: Law enforcement usually leaves people a copy of the ordinance. In the seven years he's been there, they've never issued a citation. Nothing has gone to court. 100% of people have complied.

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## **LAURINBURG, NORTH CAROLINA**

Population: 16,000

Enforcement Staff: 1 full-time ACO

Laws passed: 1997, 2000

I spoke with: Elaine Modlin, ACO, (910)291-1706

Tethering law: In 1997, they allowed up to 8 hours a day of unattended tethering for dogs. This was too hard to enforce because when people denied it, the ACO had to stake it out the 8 hours. Maybe 10 to 20% needed staking out.

In July 2000, the law switched to 1 hour maximum, and is a lot easier to enforce. Now, if the people have gone to work all day, you know the animal's been chained more than 1 hour.

Complaints: When the 1 hour law passed, probably 7 or 8 a month. Now an estimated 1 or 2 a month.

Compliance: She leaves a warning, such a doorhanger, with a copy of the law, at the house. Generally she checks again within 2 weeks. About 10% comply from the warning. When they don't comply, she either extends the grace period, cites them, or impounds (if the animal is in danger or a danger to others). About 50 percent of the people who don't comply with the first warning, do comply if she extends the grace period another month. Probably another 10 percent more comply upon being cited. About 30 to 40 percent won't comply. So she must impound.

Her advice: "If the police see a violation, they should address that. Some neighbors will never tell the police. So the police must act in these cases to make a difference for these animals."

## **BIG SPRING, TEXAS**

Population: 25,000

Enforcement staff: 3 full-time ACOs

Law passed: 7/24/04

I spoke with: Marie Wilson, (432)264-2372

Law: Ban on tethering

Complaints: less than 50 complaints since the law passed. She may get 1 a week.

Space complaints: She says, "I can almost guarantee that we don't ever get complaints about the space."

Compliance rate: Except for people using pit bulls for illegal purposes, such as drug trafficking, "pretty much everyone complies."

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### **DODGE CITY, KANSAS**

Population: 30,000

Enforcement staff: 12 ACO's, 11 full-time, 1 part-time

Law passed: June, 2005

I spoke with: Glenna Walker, animal shelter director, (620) 225-8180

Law: 3 hours maximum a day for dogs. No more than 1 hour at a time, with at least three hours break between each hour of chaining.

Complaints: In the first few months, ranged from 10 to 20 a month. In 2006, averaged 10 a month.

Space law: "We might get one or maybe two a month."

Compliance rate: "I'd say 95% have complied with the tethering and space requirements."

Advice to you: "This law has eliminated many other complaints, such as vicious dogs or dogs without water. The reason for this is that many of the tethered dogs were those abused dogs. This law has worked out fantastically. It was easier than I thought it would be when I [initiated] it."

### **SCOTLAND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

Population: 36,000

Enforcement staff: 1 ACO

Law in effect: About a year

I spoke with: Larry Herring, ACO, (910)277-2470 x 432

Tethering law: 1 hour maximum for dogs

Complaints: From 9/1/05 to 6/30/06, tethering calls averaged an estimated 25 a month.

Compliance: He warns people. There's a 30-day grace period. He visits again after 30 days. Of 422 cases, 385 complied within 30 days. About 10% went to court. All were found guilty.

His advice: "The initial visit can take from 10 to 30 minutes. The next visit takes 5 to 10 minutes. So each complaint takes roughly an hour of staff time, including visits and court time."

"It's just about impossible to enforce an eight-hour tethering limit. Even if you took time-lapse photography for eight hours, the person could say, 'I took my dog off for a few minutes. You didn't see it.'"

Larry has enforced his county's one-hour limit for a year now. Only two cases have gone to court, and each time Larry won by presenting photos of the animal. "I go by with a

camera and take a photo that has the time and date imprinted on it," he says. He goes back randomly at different times during the week. "It shows a pattern of the dog being on the chain."

"Don't go with an eight-hour limit," he advises the city of Ashland. "There's no way to enforce that."

### **BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN**

Population: 55,000

Enforcement Staff: 2 full-time ACOs

Law passed: About 2 years ago

I spoke with: Sergeant Edwina Keyser, ACO, (269)966-3322 x1007

Tethering law: 3 hours maximum a day for dogs. No more than 1 hour at a time, with at least three hours break between each hour of chaining.

Compliance: At least since March when she started working there, no cases have gone to court. Most people comply once they find out about the law.

Her advice: She suggests you issue a warning first. Then if no compliance, issue a citation. If still no compliance, it goes to the city attorney, who may issue a warrant for arrest.

### **LAWTON, OKLAHOMA**

Population: 100,000

Enforcement staff: 4 full-time ACOs

Law in effect: At least 13 years

I spoke with: Rose Wilson, superintendent of animal welfare division

Tethering law: ban for dogs

Complaints: Estimated average is 3 to 5 a day.

Compliance rate: 100% of the people comply.

Her Advice: Rose's employee, the only person who takes complaint calls, said, "We get a lot more loose-dog calls than we get tethered-dog calls." He also said that Lawton's tethering complaints may be especially high because of Lawton's culture. He said there's a low degree of responsibility toward companion animals, lower than most areas he's been in.

## **TOPEKA, KANSAS**

Population: 122,000

Enforcement Staff: 6 ACOs and 1 manager

I spoke with: Linda Halford, animal control supervisor, (785)368-9484

Tethering law: 3 hours maximum a day for dogs. No more than 1 hour at a time, with at least three hours break between each hour of chaining.

Complaints: Might average at least one a day.

Compliance rate: Most people comply without a citation. Only a small fraction must have their animals impounded.

Comments: In the beginning, the complaints were the most numerous. All the people who said, "It's about time," were now able to report the animals they'd wanted to report before.

"Our ordinance has been in effect for almost two years. It continues to work just fine. If people don't comply, they pay the price." Linda says almost all the calls they get are for round-the-clock tethering. The way most people comply is by building a fence or kennel.

No one's wasted the police's time with invalid complaints. "We don't have one documented case where someone complained and the tie-out turned out to be legal," she says.

## **BURNABY, BRITISH COLUMBIA**

Population: 230,000

Enforcement staff: 3 full-time ACOs

I spoke with: Mark Takhar, SPCA director, (604)841-6079

Law passed: March 2006

Tethering law: 1 hour maximum of unattended tethering for dogs

Complaints: Since the law went into effect in March, has received 29 complaints.

Compliance: They usually give a warning the first time. He gives them 24 hours to comply. Everyone has complied after the first warning and after being educated as to the reasons for the law.

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**Letter from Mark Takhar, BCSPCA Burnaby Branch Manager, to Ashland Mayor and Councilors:**

September 01, 2006

In the City of Burnaby, a by-law was introduced in March 2006 that placed restrictions on the tethering of dogs. The by-law prohibits keeping a dog tethered while unattended for more than one hour in any day. This includes the owner's residence and on property used for any purpose other than residential use.

The by-law to prohibit the tethering of dogs for extended periods was introduced to increase the welfare of dogs in the City of Burnaby. There has been documented evidence on the effects of long term tethering on dogs. The psychological distress that is caused on these dogs has resulted in maladaptive behaviours.

We expected many challenges to happen when enforcing this by-law. We expected the public to look for alternatives when their current option is not available. One concern that we had was with dogs being placed in pens instead of being tethered. If the animal is kept in a pen instead of being tethered and still not being properly socialized, then we have not addressed the animal welfare concerns of the animal. As a result the same issues of tethered dogs arises.

Fortunately the public has shown compliance with the new by-law. We have been educating the public on the harm of tethering instead of writing them tickets. Using education has been a tactic that has worked well. Most members of the public do not understand the effects of tethering and are open to other suggestions on housing animals.

We do have within our powers to seize an animal that has been tethered for longer than an hour. Fortunately we have not had to go to this extreme as of yet.

The issue of backyard dogs is very extensive and is something that needs to be addressed in our communities. Introducing an anti-tethering by-law is a step in the right direction in addressing these issues. There are many welfare concerns regarding the dogs in our communities, especially the poor socialization of backyard dogs, however, the anti-tethering by-law addresses some of these concerns.

**PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA**

Population: 800,000

Enforcement staff: 24 full-time ACOs

Law in effect 15 years

I spoke with: Jose Chavez, field supervisor, (520)743-7550

Tethering law: Ban for all animals except horses. Temporary tethering allowed for horses.

Complaints: Estimated 20 a week. 99% of the complaints are about dogs.

Compliance: He estimates that 90% comply. If the animal is in distress--for example entangled, or in the sun in the middle of summer with no water—and the owner's not home, they impound the animal if he's on a tie-out. They cite the owner when he picks up the animal. If the owner is there when the animal is discovered, he's issued a citation.

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## WICHITA, KANSAS

- Population: 400,000
- Enforcement staff: 11 full-time ACOs
- Law passed: 2002
- 316-838-9623
- Tethering Law: 3 hours maximum a day for dogs. No more than 1 hour at a time, with at least three hours break between each hour of chaining.
- Complaints: Average 60 a month.
- Compliance: They post a warning on the door with a copy of the ordinance. They go back in an hour. They cite if the dog is still on the tether. In about 85 to 90% of cases, the people comply before being cited. 10 to 15% get cited. If they repeatedly violate the law, they can be jailed and if no one is available to care for the animal, the animal would be impounded.
- Advice: "Be tenacious. Keep checking on the animals. I would definitely require a collar or harness because when people attach the tether directly to the dog's neck, it can cause injuries. Dogs pull on the tether, and the tethers slice their necks. I have so many animals with their little necks cut open."

From [www.helpinganimals.com](http://www.helpinganimals.com) - Dennis Graves, Animal Control Supervisor in Wichita, Kansas:

"Wichita, Kansas, in its effort to address aggression, cruel treatment, and neglect issues, passed tethering restrictions... Wichita's ordinance...has been a very useful tool in our efforts to improve the lives of the dogs in our city... This is a welcome and enforceable tool for the animal control section I oversee... This ordinance has made it possible for our officers to educate pet owners about the importance of interacting with their pets, proper activity, and exercise. It has also give us the ability and 'the teeth' to prosecute those individuals that refuse to comply... "I highly recommend that other jurisdictions consider passing similar ordinances if they have issues with animal neglect, continuous chaining, and illegal dog fighting. Our ordinance has served us well."

## How Tethering Laws Impact the Number of Loose Dogs and Dog Bites

### A Report on Ten Communities

This data was collected in the fall of 2007 by Ambuja Rosen of Ashland, Oregon. "Tethering complaints" means complaints that mainly involved violations of the tethering limit. In most cases, the sources were estimating, rather than reporting exact statistics. Please feel free to call the sources at the phone numbers below to verify information.

I've listed the communities in order of population, from the smallest to the largest:

#### **CARTHAGE, MISSOURI** - Population: 15,000 or 16,000

Sources: (1) Christine Vandegevel, who was an animal control officer at the time that the law passed. She is now a police officer in Carthage. (417)237-7200

(2) David Butler, who is currently an animal control officer. (417)358-6402

Tethering law: Ban on dog tethering. (A person has to hold the leash.)

DOGS AT LARGE: After the law passed in 1993, the number stayed about the same, according to Ms. Vandegevel.

DOG BITES: They decreased—by 25 percent, Ms. Vandegevel estimated. She said this is because:

(1) Dogs who are tied are usually more neglected and get more aggressive. After the ban passed, fewer dogs were tied; and

(2) Children were no longer walking by tied-up dogs and getting bitten.

Comments: "A few people were letting the dogs loose," Mr. Butler said.

#### **LAURINBURG, NORTH CAROLINA** - Population 16,000

Source: Elaine Modlin, Animal Control Officer, (910)291-1706

Tethering law: In 1997, Laurinburg allowed up to eight hours a day of unattended tethering for dogs. This was too hard to enforce, so in July 2000, it reduced the eight-hour maximum to one hour.

DOGS AT LARGE: Ms. Modlin said that no dogs ran at large due to the tethering ordinance, except for a couple of isolated cases. Once those people found out that it was a violation for dogs to run loose, they restrained the animals, complying with the law.

She said that after the tethering limit passed, fewer dogs were found running loose. Dogs couldn't get out of their pens or fences as easily as they had broken loose from their chains.

DOG BITES: They decreased dramatically—from 12 the year before the law passed, to 3 the year after it passed. Two years after it passed, the number dropped to one bite a year.

**BIG SPRING, TEXAS** - Population 25,000

Source: Marie Wilson, records technician. She keeps all police and animal control records. (432)264-2372

Tethering law: Ban for dogs.

**DOGS AT LARGE:** The law went into effect on October 1, 2004. The next year, the number of dogs at large increased--from 912 in 2004 to 938 in 2005. In 2006, it dropped down lower than before the law passed--to 876.

**DOG BITES:** Big Spring records animal bites, the vast majority of which are dog bites. Animal bites increased after the law passed: From 38 in 2004, to 56 in 2005, to 58 in 2006.

**DODGE CITY, KANSAS** - Population 30,000

Source: Glenna Walker, animal shelter director, (620)225-8180. Before becoming shelter director, she was a Dodge City police officer for ten years.

Tethering law: 3 hours maximum a day for dogs. No more than 1 hour at a time, with at least a three-hour break between each hour of chaining.

**DOGS AT LARGE:** The shelter keeps records of the number of animals running loose (the vast majority of whom are dogs). Since the tethering limit passed, this number has steadily decreased. In June 2004, before the law passed, there were 173. The law passed in June 2005. That month, the number was 172. In July 2005, 159. August 2005, 144. June 2006, 112.

**DOG BITES:** Dodge City keeps records of dogs who bite people or attack another domestic animal. After the law passed, this number decreased. Before the law passed, it had been 60 in 2002, 56 in 2003, and 62 in 2004. The tethering limit passed in June 2005, and that year the number decreased to 43. The next year, 2006, it was 37.

Dodge City banned Pit Bulls during this time, which may have contributed to the decrease in bites. But Ms. Welker still thinks the reduction in dog bites and attacks is largely because of the tethering limit.

**SCOTLAND COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA** - Population 36,000

Source: Larry Herring, Animal Control Officer, (910)277-2470, ext. 4432

Tethering law: one-hour maximum for dogs

**DOGS AT LARGE:** Decreased. Mr. Herring said, "I think we had a lot fewer dogs running loose--at least a 50 to 70 percent decrease." He said this based on statistics from the Department of Transportation. "The number of dogs hit by automobiles has gone down," he added.

**DOG BITES:** Decreased. In Fiscal Year 2002/2003, there were 33. In Fiscal Year 2003/2004, 50. In Fiscal Year 2004/2005, 48. The law went into effect in January 2006, and in Fiscal Year 2005/2006 the number of dog bites was 33. In Fiscal Year 2006/2007, it was 28.

**CITY OF BATTLE CREEK / BEDFORD TOWNSHIP, MICHIGAN**

Population: 55,000

Source: Sergeant Edwina Keyser, Animal Control Officer, (269)966-3322, ext. 1007

Tethering law: 3 hours maximum a day for dogs. No more than 1 hour at a time, with at least three hours break between each hour of chaining.

DOGS AT LARGE: Stayed the same.

DOG BITES: Stayed about the same.

Comments: "We get one tethering complaint a month, if that."

[Ambuja's comment: Battle Creek/Bedford does not allow anonymous complaints, so it probably gets fewer complaints than the Ashland police would.]

**LAWTON, OKLAHOMA** - Population 100,000

Source: Rose Wilson, Superintendent of Animal Welfare Division, (580)581-3219 or (580)581-3443

Tethering law: Ban for dogs

DOGS AT LARGE: Stayed the same.

DOG BITES: Decreased. The law passed in 1990 or 1991. Ms. Wilson can only provide statistics back to 2004. In 2004, there were 252 bites; in 2005, 204; and in 2006, 194.

Ms. Wilson said the steady decrease in dog bites is partly because of the tethering limit. She explained, "It is a proven fact that the act of chaining a dog for long periods of time causes the dog to become hyper, agitated, destructive and aggressive. Also, eliminating chaining, tying, tethering, promotes pet owners to have some interaction with the pet other than just bringing a bowl of food or water to it. ... I believe that improving the quality of life for an animal in any form, reduces the negative."

Comments: "Most tethered animals are not visible from the street."



**TOPEKA, KANSAS** - Population 122,000

Source: Linda Halford, animal control supervisor, (785)368-9484

Tethering law: 3 hours maximum a day for dogs. No more than 1 hour at a time, with at least three hours break between each hour of chaining.

DOGS AT LARGE: Stayed the same after the law passed.

DOG BITES: Stayed the same. The number of bites occurring because dogs were tethered did go down.

**BURNABY, BRITISH COLUMBIA** - Population 230,000

Source: Mark Takhar, Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA) director, (604)841-6079

Tethering law: 1 hour maximum of unattended tethering for dogs

DOGS AT LARGE: Stayed the same after the law passed.

DOG BITES: Stayed the same.

Comments: "There have been 44 tethering complaints since the law went into effect [in March 2006]."

**WICHITA, KANSAS** Population 400,000

Source: Gretchen (won't give her last name). She's taken animal complaint calls in Wichita for the past ten years. Before that, she was an animal control officer in the field for 11 years. (316)268-8378

Tethering law: 3 hours maximum a day for dogs. No more than 1 hour at a time, with at least three hours break between each hour of chaining.

DOGS AT LARGE: Stayed the same after the law passed in 2002.

DOG BITES: Stayed about the same.

Comments: "The majority of chained animals aren't visible from the street." "The problem is rampant. That's why we passed [the law]."

[unchainyourdog.org](http://unchainyourdog.org)

Exit

## Interviews With Animal Control Staff RE: Chaining Bans

Interviews Conducted by Dianne Lawrence with *Proper Care and Attention* of Los Angeles

### QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO ANIMAL REGULATION IN CITIES WHERE TETHERING IS ENFORCED:

1. How is the law enforced. (Do they check up on complaints & issue warnings.) How do they follow up?
2. Do they consider the law useful and successful in dealing with the issue. Why?
3. What noticeable benefits have happened since the law was passed?
4. What problems have they run into since the law was passed?

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CONTACT: Dennis Downing  
 POSITION: Supervisor  
 TOWN/STATE: Tucson, AZ  
 ORGANIZATION: Pima Animal Control Center PHONE #: 520.743.7550

1. Once a complaint has been made they go check it out. If the owner is home they are cited a ticket (min \$50 max \$250) They then must appear in court. They are told they are breaking the law and they must unleash their dog. If the owner is not home they will seize the dog.
2. Yes, very useful and successful. People of the town work together to stop tethering.
3. Fewer dogs are tethered.
4. Owners will turn the dog over instead of complying.

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CONTACT: Sheila Jones  
 POSITION: Supervisor  
 TOWN/STATE: Maumelle, Arkansas  
 ORGANIZATION: Maumelle Animal Services PHONE #: 501.851.6219

1. They first leave a notice to correct. They have 10 days. When they come back and the dog is still tethered they give them a 48 hour warning notice. Then if they still haven't complied they will receive a citation; first offense \$50-max \$250
2. Yes, It protects the dog from choking themselves and breaking off the chain and running loose. They could get hurt that way or possibly hurt others.
3. Stops people from having dogs tied up in the yard as a deterrent to robbers.
4. No problems. Law has been in effect since 1991 so they do not have problems with dogs that have been tethered for a long time.

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CONTACT: Daisy Brown  
 POSITION: Administrator Support Supervisor  
 TOWN/STATE: Wilmington, NC  
 ORGANIZATION: New Hanover Animal Control PHONE #: 910.341.4197

1. They first give a 60 day warning to comply. Then after 60 days if they haven't they receive a \$250 fine. No other

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follow up is done, there must be another complaint filed. Then they issue another ticket. The only time they take the dog is if the dog is in danger (tangled up in the chain)

2. Yes, people comply with the law.
3. Before the law they would get calls all the time about dogs being hung up on their chains. They would have to go and release the dog.
4. No problems except some do not comply and they keep issuing tickets. She said that dogs that are caged or tethered without contact and love often become problems. The law helps prevent this.

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CONTACT: Angela Durgasingh  
 POSITION: Licensing administrator  
 TOWN/STATE: Louisville, Kentucky  
 ORGANIZATION: Animal control  
 PHONE #: 502.361.1318

1. When they see the dog and the owner is not at home they take the dog and leave a notice. If the owner is home they tell them their dog can not be tied up and tell them they will be back in a week. If the situation is not fixed they take the dog and issue a citation in which they will have to go to court.
- 2 and 3. Yes, less dogs are being tied up. Once they talk to the owners and the owners see the picture the animal control has taken of their pet tied up looking sad and helpless. The owners are like "wow I never thought of it that way" and comply. Most owners grew up with their parents tying up their pet.
4. No problems. In fact in Nov of 2000 they changed their law from not being able to have your dog tied up for more than 8 hours to no more than an hour.

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CONTACT: Rose Wilson  
 POSITION: Superintendent  
 TOWN/STATE: Lawton, OK  
 ORGANIZATION: Animal welfare division of Lawton  
 PHONE #: 580.581.3219

1. If a complaint has come in via neighbor, police, or animal welfare, a citation will be issued. The pet owner must appear in court. The judge decides the fine \$65-\$500. There is no follow up, a list persay, but they do patrol.
2. Yes, people are more responsible for their pets.
3. The law has been in effect since 1991. Lawton is a transient community because of the military base. So enforcing the law is on going. They do have companies that will come and put up an enclosed area for their pet and then when they move they come take it down. They have seen a decrease in animal heatstroke deaths and dogs dying from strangling themselves.
4. People being upset over the law. They are used to chaining up their dogs. She said it has been proven dogs that are aggressive and bite are dogs that have been chained up most of their lives. (American Humane Society in Inglewood, CO)

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