



State of Wisconsin
2013 - 2014 LEGISLATURE



LRB-2993/P2
RCT:sac:rs
P2
2
Y/W/V
9

Wanted 1/14

PRELIMINARY DRAFT - NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION

ONote

(pb)

please regenerate
↓

1 **AN ACT to amend** 169.07 (1) (a), 169.08 (1), 169.11 (1) (a) (intro.), 169.15 (4) (b),
2 173.22 (1) and 173.22 (3) (a) (intro.); and **to create** 173.13 (1) (a) 10., 173.21 (1)
3 (e), 173.22 (3) (a) 5. and 173.50 of the statutes; **relating to:** the possession of
4 certain dangerous wild animals and providing a penalty.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Analyses
insert

~~This is a preliminary draft. An analysis will be provided in a subsequent version of this draft.~~

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Insert
1-5

5 **SECTION 1.** 169.07 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:
6 169.07 (1) (a) No person may exhibit any captive live native wild animal ~~or any~~
7 ~~captive live nonnative wild animal of the family ursidae~~ except as authorized under
8 a captive wild animal farm license, a rehabilitation license, a nonprofit educational
9 exhibiting license, or a nonresident temporary exhibiting license or under s. 29.319.

1 SECTION 2. 169.08^v (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

2 169.08 (1) REQUIREMENT. No person may propagate any native wild animal ~~or~~
3 ~~any nonnative wild animal of the family ursidae~~ except as authorized under a captive
4 wild animal farm license, a bird hunting preserve license, a wild fur farm license, a
5 nonprofit educational exhibiting license, or a scientific research license.

6 SECTION 3. 169.11^x (1) (a) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

7 169.11 (1) (a) (intro.) The department shall designate by rule cougars, members
8 of the ~~family ursidae~~ species Ursus americanus, wild swine, and feral swine as
9 harmful wild animals. After consulting with the department of agriculture, trade
10 and consumer protection and the department of health services, the department of
11 natural resources may designate by rule other species of wild animals, except
12 dangerous ~~wild~~ ^{exotic} animals, as defined in s. 173.50 (1) (b), as harmful wild animals if any
13 of the following applies:

Insert
2-14
3

14 SECTION 4. 169.15^x (4) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

15 169.15 (4) (b) If any member of the family ~~ursidae~~, felidae, or canidae or of the
16 species Ursus americanus escapes from its enclosure or fenced area on a captive wild
17 animal farm, the person holding the captive wild animal farm license shall notify the
18 department within 24 hours after the escape.

Insert
2-18

19 SECTION 5. 173.13^x (1) (a) 10. of the statutes is created to read:

20 173.13 (1) (a) 10. A dangerous ~~wild~~ ^{exotic} animal possessed, imported into this state,
21 sold, transferred, or bred in violation of s. 173.50.

22 SECTION 6. 173.21^x (1) (e) of the statutes is created to read:

23 173.21 (1) (e) There are reasonable grounds to believe that the animal is a
24 dangerous ~~wild~~ ^{exotic} animal possessed, imported into this state, sold, transferred, or bred
25 in violation of s. 173.50.

173, which is titled "Animals; Humane Officers." I don't think it is necessary to define the term in this section.

① *Insert 4-1* (b) "Dangerous ^{exotic} wild animal" means any of the following:

2 1. A lion, tiger, cheetah, jaguar, cougar, leopard, clouded leopard, or snow
3 leopard or a hybrid of any of these species.

4 2. A bear, other than a bear of the species *Ursus americanus*.

5 3. An ape.

6 4. An alligator, crocodile, or caiman.

7 (c) "Municipality" means a city, village, or town.

8 (d) "Wildlife sanctuary" means a nonprofit entity to which all of the following
9 apply:

10 1. The entity operates a place of refuge where abused, neglected, unwanted,
⑪ abandoned, orphaned, displaced, or impounded dangerous ^{exotic} wild animals are
12 provided with lifelong care.

13 2. The entity does not conduct any commercial activity involving a dangerous
⑭ ^{exotic} wild animal, including the sale, trading, or leasing of dangerous ^{exotic} wild animals or the
15 dead bodies or parts of bodies of dangerous ^{exotic} wild animals or the use of dangerous ^{exotic} wild
16 animals in a for-profit operation.

⑰ 3. The entity does not use dangerous ^{exotic} wild animals for ^{performances} ~~entertainment purposes~~
18 or in a traveling exhibit.

***NOTE: I think that this might be interpreted to mean that the entity may not allow the public to come onto the property to observe the animals. Is that intended?

⑱ 4. The entity does not breed dangerous ^{exotic} wild animals.

20 (2) PROHIBITIONS. (a) Except as provided in sub. (3), no person may possess,

⑳ 21 import into this state, sell, transfer, or breed a dangerous ^{exotic} wild animal.

1 (b) No person may allow a member of the public to come into direct contact with
2 a dangerous ~~wild~~^{or exotic} animal.

3 (3) EXEMPTIONS. (a) Subsection (2) (a) does not apply to any of the following:

4 1. An entity that is an accredited member of the Association of Zoos and
5 Aquariums or that has a contract under a species survival plan of the Association of
6 Zoos and Aquariums for the breeding of species listed as threatened or endangered
7 under 16 USC 1533 (c).

8 ****NOTE: I did not see a reference to contracts on the AZA Internet site's content
related to species survival plans. There are references to participants in the plans.

9 2. A zoo that is operated by a municipality ^{or county}.

10 3. A circus.

11 4. Circus World Museum.

12 5. A wildlife sanctuary.

13 6. A person operating a research facility that is registered under the federal
14 Animal Welfare Act, 7 USC 2131 to 2159.

15 7. A veterinarian licensed under ch. 453 who is providing treatment to a
dangerous ~~wild~~^{or exotic} animal.

16 ****NOTE: It appears that this state does not license veterinary hospitals, but only
17 veterinarians.

18 8. An individual performing his or her duties as a humane officer or law
19 enforcement officer, a political subdivision on whose behalf a humane officer or law
enforcement officer takes a dangerous ~~wild~~^{or exotic} animal into custody, or a person
providing services under a contract under s. 173.15 (1).

20 9. A person transporting a dangerous ~~wild~~^{or exotic} animal through this state if the
21 dangerous ~~wild~~^{or exotic} animal is in this state for no longer than 72 hours.

****NOTE: I am uncertain whether all of the listed entities should be exempt from
all of the prohibitions in sub. (2) (a). Please let me know if they should not.

1 (b) A person who owns a dangerous ^{exotic}wild animal on the effective date of this
2 paragraph [LRB inserts date] and who does not qualify for an exemption in par.

3 (a) may possess the dangerous ^{exotic}wild animal, if all of the following apply:

4 1. The person maintains documentation showing that on the effective date of
5 this subdivision [LRB inserts date], the person owns the dangerous ^{exotic}wild animal.

6 2. The person registers the dangerous ^{exotic}wild animal under sub. (4) and pays the
7 registration fee no later than the first day of the 7th month beginning after the
8 effective date of this subdivision [LRB inserts date].

Insert
6-8
9

9 (4) REGISTRATION. A municipality shall accept registrations of dangerous ^{exotic}
10 animals for the purposes of sub. (3) (b) 2. beginning no later than the first day of the
11 4th month beginning after the effective date of this subsection [LRB inserts date].

12 A municipality shall charge a fee for registering a dangerous ^{exotic}wild animal.

Insert
6-12

****NOTE: The instructions indicate that registration can be modeled after the dog
licensing provision in ch. 174 and also indicate that animal control authorities would
register the animals. The dog licensing statutes are complex. Under those statutes, the
"collecting official" receives the fee for dog licensing and issues the license. Under s.
174.065, the collecting official is the municipal treasurer or other tax collecting officer,
unless the municipal governing body provides for the appointment of a different person.
Municipalities may also allow humane societies and veterinarians to be collecting
officials. This draft allows each municipality to decide how to conduct registration of
dangerous wild animals. If that is not acceptable, we should discuss alternatives.

13 (5) ORDINANCES. A municipality or county may enact an ordinance relating to
14 dangerous ^{exotic}wild animals if the ordinance is at least as strict as subs. (2) to (4).

15 (6) PENALTIES. (a) A person who violates this section may be required to forfeit not
16 more than \$1,000. Each animal with respect to which the person violates this section
17 constitutes a separate violation.

Insert
18 6-17

(END)

Note

1

Analysis insert

This bill makes changes to the laws relating to the possession of certain wild animals.

Under current law, known as the captive wildlife law, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) regulates the possession of, and other activities related to, certain wild animals. Generally under current law, a person may not possess a wild animal that is native to Wisconsin without a license from DNR. There are exceptions to this prohibition for some animals, including chipmunks, mice, pigeons, and voles. Certain entities may possess wild animals without a license from DNR, including veterinarians, zoos accredited by the Association of Zoos and Aquariums, municipal zoos, and circuses.

Generally, the captive wildlife law does not require a person to have a license from DNR to possess a wild animal that is not native to Wisconsin, such as a lion, unless the animal is endangered or threatened and native to the United States or Canada or is a harmful wild animal. Under the statutes, cougars, wild and feral swine, and bears, including nonnative bears, are harmful wild animals. The law authorizes DNR to designate other wild animals that satisfy specified criteria as harmful wild animals. DNR has designated mute swans and wolf-dog hybrids as harmful wild animals. Generally, a person may not possess, exhibit, propagate, sell, or purchase a harmful wild animal without specific authorization in a license issued by DNR.

The captive wildlife law also authorizes a city, village, town, or county to enact an ordinance that prohibits the possession of wild animals.

This bill generally prohibits the possession, propagation, and sale of dangerous exotic animals. Under the bill, dangerous exotic animals are nonnative big cats, including lions and tigers; nonnative bears, including brown bears and polar bears; apes, including gorillas, chimpanzees, and gibbons; and crocodylians, including alligators, crocodiles, and caimans. Certain entities are exempt from the prohibitions, including veterinarians, accredited zoos, municipal zoos, circuses, federally licensed research facilities, and wildlife sanctuaries. The bill authorizes a person who does not qualify for an exemption but who owns a dangerous exotic animal when the bill takes effect to continue to possess the animal if the person registers the animal with the municipality in which the person keeps the animal.

The bill prohibits a person from allowing a member of the public to come into direct contact with a dangerous exotic animal and requires the owner of a dangerous exotic animal to inform local law enforcement if the animal escapes. The bill also authorizes a city, village, town, or county to enact an ordinance relating to dangerous exotic animals if the ordinance is at least as strict as the provisions in the bill relating to dangerous exotic animals.

In addition, the bill makes changes to the captive wildlife law, including eliminating DNR's authority to regulate dangerous exotic animals as harmful wild animals. Under the bill, DNR may not authorize a person to possess a black bear or a cougar (which are native to Wisconsin) unless the person operates a wildlife refuge

or circus, holds a rehabilitation or scientific research license, or legally possesses the black bear or cougar when the bill takes effect. A veterinarian or accredited zoo will continue to be able to possess a black bear or cougar without a license from DNR. The bill also prohibits a person from allowing a member of the public to come into direct contact with a black bear or cougar.

For further information see the *state and local* fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

1 **Insert 1-5**

2 **SECTION 1.** 169.01 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:

3 169.01 (4) "Circus" means an entity holding a class C license as an exhibitor
4 under the federal Animal Welfare Act, 7 USC 2131 to 2159, that holds a scheduled
5 event staged by a traveling company with mobile facilities in which entertainment
6 consisting of a variety of performances by acrobats, clowns, ~~or~~ and trained animals
7 is the primary attraction or principal business.

8 History: 2001 a. 56; 2011 a. 258. **SECTION 2.** 169.01 (28) of the statutes is amended to read:

9 169.01 (28) "Public zoo or aquarium" means a zoo or aquarium that is operated
10 by the state or by a city, village, town, or county or that is an accredited member of
11 the ~~American Zoo and Aquarium Association~~ of Zoos and Aquariums.

History: 2001 a. 56; 2011 a. 258.
****NOTE: The organization has changed its name.

12 **SECTION 3.** 169.01 (40) of the statutes is created to read:

13 169.01 (40) "Wildlife sanctuary" means a nonprofit entity to which all of the
14 following apply:

15 (a) The entity operates a place of refuge where abused, neglected, unwanted,
16 abandoned, orphaned, displaced, or impounded wild animals are provided with
17 lifelong care.

18 (b) The entity does not conduct any commercial activity involving a wild
19 animal, including the sale, trading, or leasing of wild animals or the dead bodies or
20 parts of bodies of wild animals or the use of wild animals in a for-profit operation.

1 (c) The entity does not use wild animals for performances or in a traveling
2 exhibit.

****NOTE: I'm not certain whether the restrictions on what a wildlife refuge may do with animals should apply to all wild animals they possess or only to certain ones (e.g. black bears and cougars).

3 **Insert 2-13**

x

4 **SECTION 4.** 169.11 (2) of the statutes is created to read:

5 169.11 (2) BLACK BEARS AND COUGARS. (a) Except as provided in par. (c), the
6 department may not authorize a person to possess, take, propagate, sell, purchase,
7 transfer, exhibit, or rehabilitate a bear of the species *Ursus americanus* or a cougar
8 unless one of the following applies:

- 9 1. The person operates a wildlife sanctuary and holds a captive wild animal
- 10 farm license.
- 11 2. The person holds a rehabilitation license.
- 12 3. The person holds a scientific research license.
- 13 4. The person operates a circus or the Circus World Museum.

14 (b) No person may allow a member of the public to come into direct contact with
15 a bear of the species *Ursus americanus* or a cougar.

16 (c) The department may authorize a person who is authorized to possess a bear
17 of the species *Ursus americanus* or a cougar on the effective date of this paragraph
18 [LRB inserts date], as authorized by the department, and who is not described in
19 subd. 1., to continue to possess the bear or cougar.

****NOTE: Should this require the person to also register with the municipality? Please see the note following proposed s. 173.50 (3) (b) concerning the ability of an owner to transfer a grandfathered animal. Note that s. 169.11 (3) will continue to allow veterinarians and accredited zoos to possess black bears and cougars.

20 **Insert 2-18**

****NOTE: Given that captive wild animal farms will continue to be able to possess canids and some felines, wildlife refuges will be able to possess all kinds of native captive

wild animals, and captive wild animal farms will be authorized to possess grandfathered black bears and cougars, it seems appropriate not to repeal this provision.

1 **SECTION 5.** 169.20^λ (2) (b) 3. of the statutes is repealed.

 ***NOTE: This eliminates the authority for a person with a hound dog training license to use a captive black bear to train hound dogs, which seems to follow from the limits that the draft puts on possession of black bears. Please let me know if you do not want this change.

2 **SECTION 6.** 169.21 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

3 169.21 (2) (b) A hound dog trial license authorizes the holder of the license to
4 purchase, possess, release into the wild, and hunt live captive raccoon, live captive
5 rabbit, live captive fox, live captive coyote, and live captive bobcat, ~~and live captive~~
6 ~~bear of the species Ursus americanus~~ for any organized competitive field event that
7 involves sporting dog breeds and that is sanctioned, licensed, or recognized by a local,
8 state, regional, or national dog organization.

History: 2001 a. 56; 2003 a. 239.

 ***NOTE: Please let me know if you do not want to make this change.

9 **SECTION 7.** 169.36^λ (8) of the statutes is amended to read:

10 169.36 (8) Zoos. If a zoo or aquarium is not an accredited member of the
11 ~~American Zoo and Aquarium Association of Zoos and Aquariums~~, the governing body
12 of the zoo or aquarium shall keep correct and complete records of all transactions
13 involving the movement of wild animals that are native wild animals, nonnative wild
14 animals of the family cervidae, harmful wild animals, or endangered or threatened
15 species. The department shall determine the information to be kept in these records.

History: 2001 a. 56.

16 **SECTION 8.** 169.45^λ (2) (e) of the statutes is amended to read:

17 169.45 (2) (e) *Harmful wild animals.* For a violation of s. 169.11 (1) (b) or (c)
18 or (2) (b), a person shall be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000 or
19 imprisoned for not more than 6 months or both.

History: 2001 a. 56, 105.

1 **Insert 4-1**

2 1. Any of the following animals of the family Felidae: a lion, tiger, jaguar,
3 leopard, snow leopard, clouded leopard, Sunda clouded leopard, or cheetah or a
4 hybrid of any of these species.

5 2. Any of the following animals of the family Ursidae: an Asiatic black bear,
6 brown bear, polar bear, sloth bear, sun bear, giant panda bear, or spectacled bear or
7 a hybrid of any of these species.

8 3. Any of the following animals of the family Hominidae: a gorilla, orangutan,
9 chimpanzee, or bonobo.

10 4. Any of the following animals of the family Hylobatidae: a siamang or gibbon.

11 5. Any of the following animals of the order Crocodylia: an alligator of any
12 species, crocodile of any species, caiman of any species, or gharial.

 ***NOTE: The redraft instructions included the scientific names of some of the
kinds of animals. I don't think this would be particularly helpful, but we can discuss it
if you wish.

13 **Insert 6-8**

 ***NOTE: In reviewing the draft, it occurred to me that this provision allows an
owner to continue to possess an exotic wild animal, but not to sell or otherwise transfer
it. The only option available if the owner no longer wants the animal would seem to be
having it euthanized. Should the draft allow the owner to transfer the animal to an entity
that is authorized to possess it, such as a wildlife refuge or zoo?

14 **Insert 6-12**

15 (5) ESCAPES. (a) If a dangerous exotic animal is released or escapes, the owner
16 of the dangerous exotic animal shall immediately notify a local law enforcement
17 agency.

18 (b) The owner of a dangerous exotic animal that is released or escapes is liable
19 for the expenses incurred to recapture the dangerous exotic animal.

1 **Insert 6-17**

2 (b) If a person violates sub. (5) (a) and the dangerous exotic animal causes
3 property damage or attacks an individual, the person may be required to forfeit not
4 more than \$2,000.

DRAFTER'S NOTE
FROM THE
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

LRB-2993/P2dn

RCT: j.....

SAC

-date-

This is a second preliminary version of the dangerous animal proposal. I have changed the term to describe the animals regulated under proposed s. 173.50 to "dangerous exotic animals" to help clarify the difference between the animals regulated under proposed s. 173.50 and those regulated by DNR under the captive wildlife law, ch. 169, as modified by this draft. Please review the draft carefully. There are notes in the draft concerning specific provisions.

Please note that the treatment of s. 169.11 in combination with s. 169.04 (4) (b) deprives DNR of the authority to regulate dangerous exotic animals under ch. 169.

The redraft instructions indicated that the definition of "wild animal" in ch. 29 should be amended. Chapter 29 is long and complex and changes to it may cause concern among various interest groups. I do not think that DNR has authority under ch. 29 that would allow it to take actions with respect to dangerous exotic animals that conflict with proposed s. 173.50. There also may be some provisions of ch. 29 that you would want to apply with respect to dangerous exotic animals. An example might be s. 29.506 concerning taxidermists. In addition, there are provisions of ch. 29 that use the defined term "game" or "game animals" (which are very broadly defined), rather than "wild animal" and changing the definition of "wild animal" would not affect those provisions. If you remain concerned about DNR's authority under ch. 29 as it relates to dangerous exotic animals, we should go through the chapter carefully to determine any changes that should be made. It would be helpful to have permission to discuss DNR's authority under ch. 29, if questions arise in the course of that review.

Please contact me with any questions or redraft instructions.

Rebecca C. Tradewell
Managing Attorney
Phone: (608) 266-7290
E-mail: becky.tradewell@legis.wisconsin.gov

with someone from DNR

**DRAFTER'S NOTE
FROM THE
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU**

LRB-2993/P2dn
RCT:sac:jf

January 10, 2014

This is a second preliminary version of the dangerous animal proposal. I have changed the term to describe the animals regulated under proposed s. 173.50 to "dangerous exotic animals" to help clarify the difference between the animals regulated under proposed s. 173.50 and those regulated by DNR under the captive wildlife law, ch. 169, as modified by this draft. Please review the draft carefully. There are notes in the draft concerning specific provisions.

Please note that the treatment of s. 169.11 in combination with s. 169.04 (4) (b) deprives DNR of the authority to regulate dangerous exotic animals under ch. 169.

The redraft instructions indicated that the definition of "wild animal" in ch. 29 should be amended. Chapter 29 is long and complex and changes to it may cause concern among various interest groups. I do not think that DNR has authority under ch. 29 that would allow it to take actions with respect to dangerous exotic animals that conflict with proposed s. 173.50. There also may be some provisions of ch. 29 that you would want to apply with respect to dangerous exotic animals. An example might be s. 29.506 concerning taxidermists. In addition, there are provisions of ch. 29 that use the defined terms "game" or "game animals" (which are very broadly defined), rather than "wild animal" and changing the definition of "wild animal" would not affect those provisions. If you remain concerned about DNR's authority under ch. 29 as it relates to dangerous exotic animals, we should go through the chapter carefully to determine any changes that should be made. It would be helpful to have permission to discuss DNR's authority under ch. 29 with someone from DNR, in case questions arise in the course of that review.

Please contact me with any questions or redraft instructions.

Rebecca C. Tradewell
Managing Attorney
Phone: (608) 266-7290
E-mail: becky.tradewell@legis.wisconsin.gov

Tradewell, Becky

From: Rainbolt, Marcie
Sent: Wednesday, January 15, 2014 3:22 PM
To: Tradewell, Becky
Subject: FW: Draft review: LRB -2993/P2 Topic: Possession of dangerous wild animals
Attachments: 13-2993/P2.pdf; DraftersNote1.pdf

Becky,

Thank you very much for all your work on this draft. We have one change which is to remove everything regarding black bears and cougars specifically and the collateral changes that were made to accommodate the new section can also be eliminated. Between Representative Petryk and our stakeholders, we no longer want to address the issue of black bears and cougars in this legislation.

Also, to your question on page 10, should the draft allow the owner to transfer the animal to an entity that is authorized to possess it, such as a wildlife refuge or zoo? The answer is yes.

Thank you again for your time and attention to this bill draft. As you know, we are in crunch time now and are hoping to get this bill heard before a committee the first week of February. I know that you are likely to have received this request from many others but we are hoping to get this draft completed ASAP.

Thank you again!

Marcie Rainbolt

Office of Representative Petryk
103 West, State Capitol
(608) 266-0660

From: LRB.Legal
Sent: Friday, January 10, 2014 3:01 PM
To: Rep.Petryk
Subject: Draft review: LRB -2993/P2 Topic: Possession of dangerous wild animals

Following is the PDF version of draft LRB -2993/P2 and drafter's note.



State of Wisconsin
2013 - 2014 LEGISLATURE



LRB-2993/P2 1
RCT:sac:ffc

Friday (1/17) if possible

YMR

~~PRELIMINARY DRAFT - NOT READY FOR INTRODUCTION~~

please regenerate

1 AN ACT *to repeal* 169.20 (2) (b) 3.; *to amend* 169.01 (4), 169.01 (28), 169.07 (1)
 2 (a), 169.08 (1), 169.11 (1) (a) (intro.), 169.15 (4) (b), 169.21 (2) (b), 169.36 (8),
 3 169.45 (2) (e), 173.22 (1) and 173.22 (3) (a) (intro.); and *to create* 169.01 (38m),
 4 169.11 (2), 173.13 (1) (a) 10., 173.21 (1) (e), 173.22 (3) (a) 5. and 173.50 of the
 5 statutes; **relating to:** the possession of certain wild animals and providing a
 6 penalty.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

This bill makes changes to the laws relating to the possession of certain wild animals.

Under current law, known as the captive wildlife law, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) regulates the possession of, and other activities related to, certain wild animals. Generally under current law, a person may not possess a wild animal that is native to Wisconsin without a license from DNR. There are exceptions to this prohibition for some animals, including chipmunks, mice, pigeons, and voles. Certain entities may possess wild animals without a license from DNR, including veterinarians, zoos accredited by the Association of Zoos and Aquariums, municipal zoos, and circuses.

Generally, the captive wildlife law does not require a person to have a license from DNR to possess a wild animal that is not native to Wisconsin, such as a lion, unless the animal is endangered or threatened and native to the United States or

Canada or is a harmful wild animal. Under the statutes, cougars, wild and feral swine, and bears, including nonnative bears, are harmful wild animals. The law authorizes DNR to designate other wild animals that satisfy specified criteria as harmful wild animals. DNR has designated mute swans and wolf-dog hybrids as harmful wild animals. Generally, a person may not possess, exhibit, propagate, sell, or purchase a harmful wild animal without specific authorization in a license issued by DNR.

The captive wildlife law also authorizes a city, village, town, or county to enact an ordinance that prohibits the possession of wild animals.

This bill generally prohibits the possession, propagation, and sale of dangerous exotic animals. Under the bill, dangerous exotic animals are nonnative big cats, including lions and tigers; nonnative bears, including brown bears and polar bears; apes, including gorillas, chimpanzees, and gibbons; and crocodylians, including alligators, crocodiles, and caimans. Certain entities are exempt from the prohibitions, including veterinarians, accredited zoos, municipal zoos, circuses, federally licensed research facilities, and wildlife sanctuaries. The bill authorizes a person who does not qualify for an exemption but who owns a dangerous exotic animal when the bill takes effect to continue to possess the animal if the person registers the animal with the municipality in which the person keeps the animal.

The bill prohibits a person from allowing a member of the public to come into direct contact with a dangerous exotic animal and requires the owner of a dangerous exotic animal to inform local law enforcement if the animal escapes. The bill also authorizes a city, village, town, or county to enact an ordinance relating to dangerous exotic animals if the ordinance is at least as strict as the provisions in the bill relating to dangerous exotic animals.

eliminates In addition, the bill ~~makes changes to~~ ^{under} the captive wildlife law, ~~including~~ ^{eliminating} DNR's authority to regulate dangerous exotic animals as harmful wild animals. Under the bill, DNR may not authorize a person to possess a black bear or a cougar (which are native to Wisconsin) unless the person operates a wildlife refuge or circus, holds a rehabilitation or scientific research license, or legally possesses the black bear or cougar when the bill takes effect. A veterinarian or accredited zoo will continue to be able to possess a black bear or cougar without a license from DNR. The bill also prohibits a person from allowing a member of the public to come into direct contact with a black bear or cougar.

For further information see the *state and local* fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. 169.01 (4) of the statutes is amended to read:
2 169.01 (4) "Circus" means an entity holding a class C license as an exhibitor
3 under the federal Animal Welfare Act, 7 USC 2131 to 2159, that holds a scheduled

including nonnative bears,

1 event staged by a traveling company with mobile facilities in which entertainment
2 consisting of a variety of performances by acrobats, clowns, ~~or~~ and trained animals
3 is the primary attraction or principal business.

4 SECTION 2. 169.01 (28) of the statutes is amended to read:

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***NOTE: The organization has changed its name.

8 SECTION 3. 169.01 (38m) of the statutes is created to read:

9 169.01 (38m) "Wildlife sanctuary" means a nonprofit entity to which all of the
10 following apply:

11 (a) The entity operates a place of refuge where abused, neglected, unwanted,
12 abandoned, orphaned, displaced, or impounded wild animals are provided with
13 lifelong care.

14 (b) The entity does not conduct any commercial activity involving a wild
15 animal, including the sale, trading, or leasing of wild animals or the dead bodies or
16 parts of bodies of wild animals or the use of wild animals in a for-profit operation.

17 (c) The entity does not use wild animals for performances or in a traveling
18 exhibit.

***NOTE: I'm not certain whether the restrictions on what a wildlife refuge may
do with animals should apply to all wild animals they possess or only to certain ones (e.g.
black bears and cougars).

19 SECTION 4. 169.07 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

20 169.07 (1) (a) No person may exhibit any captive live native wild animal ~~or any~~
21 ~~captive live nonnative wild animal of the family ursidae~~ except as authorized under

1 a captive wild animal farm license, a rehabilitation license, a nonprofit educational
2 exhibiting license, or a nonresident temporary exhibiting license or under s. 29.319.

3 SECTION 5. 169.08 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

4 169.08 (1) REQUIREMENT. No person may propagate any native wild animal or
5 ~~any nonnative wild animal of the family ursidae~~ except as authorized under a captive
6 wild animal farm license, a bird hunting preserve license, a wild fur farm license, a
7 nonprofit educational exhibiting license, or a scientific research license.

8 SECTION 6. 169.11 (1) (a) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

9 169.11 (1) (a) (intro.) The department shall designate by rule cougars, members
10 of the ~~family ursidae~~ species Ursus americanus, wild swine, and feral swine as
11 harmful wild animals. After consulting with the department of agriculture, trade
12 and consumer protection and the department of health services, the department of
13 natural resources may designate by rule other species of wild animals, except
14 dangerous exotic animals, as defined in s. 173.50 (1) (b), as harmful wild animals if
15 any of the following applies:

16 SECTION 7. 169.11 (2) of the statutes is created to read:

17 169.11 (2) BLACK BEARS AND COUGARS. (a) Except as provided in par. (c), the
18 department may not authorize a person to possess, take, propagate, sell, purchase,
19 transfer, exhibit, or rehabilitate a bear of the species Ursus americanus or a cougar
20 unless one of the following applies:

- 21 1. The person operates a wildlife sanctuary and holds a captive wild animal
- 22 farm license.
- 23 2. The person holds a rehabilitation license.
- 24 3. The person holds a scientific research license.
- 25 4. The person operates a circus or the Circus World Museum.

1 (b) No person may allow a member of the public to come into direct contact with
2 a bear of the species *Ursus americanus* or a cougar.

3 (c) The department may authorize a person who is authorized to possess a bear
4 of the species *Ursus americanus* or a cougar on the effective date of this paragraph
5 [LRB inserts date], as authorized by the department, and who is not described in
6 subd. 1., to continue to possess the bear or cougar.

***NOTE: Should this require the person to also register with the municipality?
Please see the note following proposed s. 173.50 (3) (b) concerning the ability of an owner
to transfer a grandfathered animal. Note that s. 169.11 (3) will continue to allow
veterinarians and accredited zoos to possess black bears and cougars.

7 SECTION 8. 169.15 (4) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

8 169.15 (4) (b) If any member of the family *ursidae*, *felidae*, or *canidae* or of the
9 species *Ursus americanus* escapes from its enclosure or fenced area on a captive wild
10 animal farm, the person holding the captive wild animal farm license shall notify the
11 department within 24 hours after the escape.

***NOTE: Given that captive wild animal farms will continue to be able to possess
canids and some felines, wildlife refuges will be able to possess all kinds of native captive
wild animals, and captive wild animal farms will be authorized to possess grandfathered
black bears and cougars, it seems appropriate not to repeal this provision.

12 SECTION 9. 169.20 (2) (b) 3. of the statutes is repealed.

***NOTE: This eliminates the authority for a person with a hound dog training
license to use a captive black bear to train hound dogs, which seems to follow from the
limits that the draft puts on possession of black bears. Please let me know if you do not
want this change.

13 SECTION 10. 169.21 (2) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

14 169.21 (2) (b) A hound dog trial license authorizes the holder of the license to
15 purchase, possess, release into the wild, and hunt live captive raccoon, live captive
16 rabbit, live captive fox, live captive coyote, and live captive bobcat, and live captive
17 bear of the species *Ursus americanus* for any organized competitive field event that

1 involves sporting dog breeds and that is sanctioned, licensed, or recognized by a local,
2 state, regional, or national dog organization.

****NOTE: Please let me know if you do not want to make this change.

3 **SECTION 11.** 169.36 (8) of the statutes is amended to read:

4 169.36 (8) ZOOS. If a zoo or aquarium is not an accredited member of the
5 ~~American Zoo and Aquarium Association of Zoos and Aquariums~~, the governing body
6 of the zoo or aquarium shall keep correct and complete records of all transactions
7 involving the movement of wild animals that are native wild animals, nonnative wild
8 animals of the family cervidae, harmful wild animals, or endangered or threatened
9 species. The department shall determine the information to be kept in these records.

10 **SECTION 12.** 169.45 (2) (e) of the statutes is amended to read:

11 169.45 ~~(2)~~ (e) *Harmful wild animals*. For a violation of s. 169.11 (1) (b) or (c)
12 ~~or (2) (b)~~, a person shall be fined not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000 or
13 imprisoned for not more than 6 months or both.

14 **SECTION 13.** 173.13 (1) (a) 10. of the statutes is created to read:

15 173.13 (1) (a) 10. A dangerous exotic animal possessed, imported into this state,
16 sold, transferred, or bred in violation of s. 173.50.

17 **SECTION 14.** 173.21 (1) (e) of the statutes is created to read:

18 173.21 (1) (e) There are reasonable grounds to believe that the animal is a
19 dangerous exotic animal possessed, imported into this state, sold, transferred, or
20 bred in violation of s. 173.50.

21 **SECTION 15.** 173.22 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

22 173.22 (1) PETITION. A person claiming that an animal that he or she owns was
23 improperly taken into custody under s. 173.13 (1) (a) 3., 4., 5., 6. ~~or~~ 8., or 10. or is
24 wrongfully withheld under s. 173.21 (1) may seek return of the animal by petitioning

1 for an order from the circuit court for the county in which the animal was taken into
2 custody or in which it is held.

3 **SECTION 16.** 173.22 (3) (a) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

4 173.22 (3) (a) (intro.) If the animal was taken into custody under s. 173.13 (1)
5 (a) 8. or 10. or is withheld under s. 173.21 (1), the court shall order the animal
6 returned to the owner unless it determines that one of the following conditions is
7 satisfied:

8 **SECTION 17.** 173.22 (3) (a) 5. of the statutes is created to read:

9 173.22 (3) (a) 5. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the animal is a
10 dangerous exotic animal possessed, imported into this state, sold, transferred, or
11 bred in violation of s. 173.50.

12 **SECTION 18.** 173.50 of the statutes is created to read:

13 **173.50 Dangerous exotic animals. (1) DEFINITIONS.** In this section:

14 (a) "Circus" means an entity holding a class C license as an exhibitor under the
15 federal Animal Welfare Act, 7 USC 2131 to 2159, who conducts scheduled events
16 performed by a traveling company that uses mobile facilities in which entertainment
17 consisting of a variety of performances by acrobats, clowns, and trained animals is
18 the primary attraction or principal business.

19 (b) "Dangerous exotic animal" means any of the following:

20 1. Any of the following animals of the family Felidae: a lion, tiger, jaguar,
21 leopard, snow leopard, clouded leopard, Sunda clouded leopard, or cheetah or a
22 hybrid of any of these species.

23 2. Any of the following animals of the family Ursidae: an Asiatic black bear,
24 brown bear, polar bear, sloth bear, sun bear, giant panda bear, or spectacled bear or
25 a hybrid of any of these species.

1 3. Any of the following animals of the family Hominidae: a gorilla, orangutan,
2 chimpanzee, or bonobo.

3 4. Any of the following animals of the family Hylobatidae: a siamang or gibbon.

4 5. Any of the following animals of the order Crocodylia: an alligator of any
5 species, crocodile of any species, caiman of any species, or gharial.

****NOTE: The redraft instructions included the scientific names of some of the kinds of animals. I don't think this would be particularly helpful, but we can discuss it if you wish.

6 (c) "Municipality" means a city, village, or town.

7 (d) "Wildlife sanctuary" means a nonprofit entity to which all of the following
8 apply:

9 1. The entity operates a place of refuge where abused, neglected, unwanted,
10 abandoned, orphaned, displaced, or impounded dangerous exotic animals are
11 provided with lifelong care.

12 2. The entity does not conduct any commercial activity involving a dangerous
13 exotic animal, including the sale, trading, or leasing of dangerous exotic animals or
14 the dead bodies or parts of bodies of dangerous exotic animals or the use of dangerous
15 exotic animals in a for-profit operation.

16 3. The entity does not use dangerous exotic animals for performances or in a
17 traveling exhibit.

18 4. The entity does not breed dangerous exotic animals.

19 (2) PROHIBITIONS. (a) Except as provided in sub. (3), no person may possess,
20 import into this state, sell, transfer, or breed a dangerous exotic animal.

21 (b) No person may allow a member of the public to come into direct contact with
22 a dangerous exotic animal.

23 (3) EXEMPTIONS. (a) Subsection (2) (a) does not apply to any of the following:

1 1. An entity that is an accredited member of the Association of Zoos and
2 Aquariums or that has a contract under a species survival plan of the Association of
3 Zoos and Aquariums for the breeding of species listed as threatened or endangered
4 under 16 USC 1533 (c).

5 2. A zoo that is operated by a municipality or county.

6 3. A circus.

7 4. Circus World Museum.

8 5. A wildlife sanctuary.

9 6. A person operating a research facility that is registered under the federal
10 Animal Welfare Act, 7 USC 2131 to 2159.

11 7. A veterinarian licensed under ch. 453 who is providing treatment to a
12 dangerous exotic animal.

13 8. An individual performing his or her duties as a humane officer or law
14 enforcement officer, a political subdivision on whose behalf a humane officer or law
15 enforcement officer takes a dangerous exotic animal into custody, or a person
16 providing services under a contract under s. 173.15 (1).

17 9. A person transporting a dangerous exotic animal through this state if the
18 dangerous exotic animal is in this state for no longer than 72 hours.

19 (b) A person who owns a dangerous exotic animal on the effective date of this
20 paragraph [LRB inserts date] and who does not qualify for an exemption in par.

21 (a) may possess the dangerous exotic animal, if all of the following apply:

22 1. The person maintains documentation showing that on the effective date of
23 this subdivision [LRB inserts date], the person owns the dangerous exotic animal.

**2013-2014 DRAFTING INSERT
FROM THE
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU**

LRB-2993/lins
RCT:.....

1 **Insert 10-3**

2 (c) A person who is authorized to possess a dangerous exotic animal under par.
3 (b) may transfer the dangerous exotic animal to another person who is legally
4 authorized to possess the dangerous exotic animal.

Tradewell, Becky

From: Rainbolt, Marcie
Sent: Tuesday, January 21, 2014 3:42 PM
To: Tradewell, Becky
Subject: Dangerous Animal Legislation

Becky,

We did get some feedback from the DNR on our bill. They would like one addition:

- It may be helpful if this bill could clarify in the definition it creates for "Dangerous exotic animals" that it means LIVE animals of each of the groups of animals it identifies. Otherwise, a person who legally harvests a brown bear, grizzly bear, alligator, etc. in another state or country may not be able to possess or import the carcass of that animal into this state. I am sure this is not what they are trying to prohibit, but one could interpret the general prohibition under s. 173.50(2)(a) on line 22 page 5 of this bill to read as such.

If you have any questions let me know. Otherwise, this should be the final change and we should be ready to introduce the bill.

Thank you,

Marcie Rainbolt
Office of Representative Petryk
103 West, State Capitol
(608) 266-0660



State of Wisconsin
2013 - 2014 LEGISLATURE

Wed 1/27



LRB-2993/3
RCT:sac:js

VMR

2013 BILL

see pp. 445

gen cat

1 AN ACT *to amend* 169.07 (1) (a), 169.08 (1), 169.11 (1) (a) (intro.), 169.15 (4) (b),
2 173.22 (1) and 173.22 (3) (a) (intro.); and *to create* 173.13 (1) (a) 10., 173.21 (1)
3 (e), 173.22 (3) (a) 5. and 173.50 of the statutes; **relating to:** the possession of
4 certain wild animals and providing a penalty.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

This bill makes changes to the laws relating to the possession of certain wild animals.

Under current law, known as the captive wildlife law, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) regulates the possession of, and other activities related to, certain wild animals. Generally under current law, a person may not possess a wild animal that is native to Wisconsin without a license from DNR. There are exceptions to this prohibition for some animals, including chipmunks, mice, pigeons, and voles. Certain entities may possess wild animals without a license from DNR, including veterinarians, zoos accredited by the Association of Zoos and Aquariums, municipal zoos, and circuses.

Generally, the captive wildlife law does not require a person to have a license from DNR to possess a wild animal that is not native to Wisconsin, such as a lion, unless the animal is endangered or threatened and native to the United States or Canada or is a harmful wild animal. Under the statutes, cougars, wild and feral swine, and bears, including nonnative bears, are harmful wild animals. The law authorizes DNR to designate other wild animals that satisfy specified criteria as harmful wild animals. DNR has designated mute swans and wolf-dog hybrids as

BILL

harmful wild animals. Generally, a person may not possess, exhibit, propagate, sell, or purchase a harmful wild animal without specific authorization in a license issued by DNR.

The captive wildlife law also authorizes a city, village, town, or county to enact an ordinance that prohibits the possession of wild animals.

This bill generally prohibits the possession, propagation, and sale of dangerous exotic animals. Under the bill, dangerous exotic animals are nonnative big cats, including lions and tigers; nonnative bears, including brown bears and polar bears; apes, including gorillas, chimpanzees, and gibbons; and crocodilians, including alligators, crocodiles, and caimans. Certain entities are exempt from the prohibitions, including veterinarians, accredited zoos, municipal zoos, circuses, federally licensed research facilities, and wildlife sanctuaries. The bill authorizes a person who does not qualify for an exemption but who owns a dangerous exotic animal when the bill takes effect to continue to possess the animal if the person registers the animal with the municipality in which the person keeps the animal.

The bill prohibits a person from allowing a member of the public to come into direct contact with a dangerous exotic animal and requires the owner of a dangerous exotic animal to inform local law enforcement if the animal escapes. The bill also authorizes a city, village, town, or county to enact an ordinance relating to dangerous exotic animals if the ordinance is at least as strict as the provisions in the bill relating to dangerous exotic animals.

In addition, the bill eliminates DNR's authority, under the captive wildlife law, to regulate dangerous exotic animals, including nonnative bears, as harmful wild animals.

For further information see the *state and local* fiscal estimate, which will be printed as an appendix to this bill.

The people of the state of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

1 **SECTION 1.** 169.07 (1) (a) of the statutes is amended to read:

2 169.07 (1) (a) No person may exhibit any captive live native wild animal ~~or any~~
3 ~~captive live nonnative wild animal of the family ursidae~~ except as authorized under
4 a captive wild animal farm license, a rehabilitation license, a nonprofit educational
5 exhibiting license, or a nonresident temporary exhibiting license or under s. 29.319.

6 **SECTION 2.** 169.08 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

7 169.08 (1) **REQUIREMENT.** No person may propagate any native wild animal ~~or~~
8 ~~any nonnative wild animal of the family ursidae~~ except as authorized under a captive

BILL

1 wild animal farm license, a bird hunting preserve license, a wild fur farm license, a
2 nonprofit educational exhibiting license, or a scientific research license.

3 **SECTION 3.** 169.11 (1) (a) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

4 169.11 (1) (a) (intro.) The department shall designate by rule cougars, members
5 of the family ~~ursidae~~ species Ursus americanus, wild swine, and feral swine as
6 harmful wild animals. After consulting with the department of agriculture, trade
7 and consumer protection and the department of health services, the department of
8 natural resources may designate by rule other species of wild animals, except
9 dangerous exotic animals, as defined in s. 173.50 (1) (b), as harmful wild animals if
10 any of the following applies:

11 **SECTION 4.** 169.15 (4) (b) of the statutes is amended to read:

12 169.15 (4) (b) If any member of the family ~~ursidae~~, felidae, or canidae or of the
13 species Ursus americanus escapes from its enclosure or fenced area on a captive wild
14 animal farm, the person holding the captive wild animal farm license shall notify the
15 department within 24 hours after the escape.

16 **SECTION 5.** 173.13 (1) (a) 10. of the statutes is created to read:

17 173.13 (1) (a) 10. A dangerous exotic animal possessed, imported into this state,
18 sold, transferred, or bred in violation of s. 173.50.

19 **SECTION 6.** 173.21 (1) (e) of the statutes is created to read:

20 173.21 (1) (e) There are reasonable grounds to believe that the animal is a
21 dangerous exotic animal possessed, imported into this state, sold, transferred, or
22 bred in violation of s. 173.50.

23 **SECTION 7.** 173.22 (1) of the statutes is amended to read:

24 173.22 (1) PETITION. A person claiming that an animal that he or she owns was
25 improperly taken into custody under s. 173.13 (1) (a) 3., 4., 5., 6. ~~or~~, 8., or 10. or is

BILL

1 wrongfully withheld under s. 173.21 (1) may seek return of the animal by petitioning
2 for an order from the circuit court for the county in which the animal was taken into
3 custody or in which it is held.

4 **SECTION 8.** 173.22 (3) (a) (intro.) of the statutes is amended to read:

5 173.22 (3) (a) (intro.) If the animal was taken into custody under s. 173.13 (1)
6 (a) 8. or 10. or is withheld under s. 173.21 (1), the court shall order the animal
7 returned to the owner unless it determines that one of the following conditions is
8 satisfied:

9 **SECTION 9.** 173.22 (3) (a) 5. of the statutes is created to read:

10 173.22 (3) (a) 5. There are reasonable grounds to believe that the animal is a
11 dangerous exotic animal possessed, imported into this state, sold, transferred, or
12 bred in violation of s. 173.50.

13 **SECTION 10.** 173.50 of the statutes is created to read:

14 **173.50 Dangerous exotic animals. (1) DEFINITIONS.** In this section:

15 (a) "Circus" means an entity holding a class C license as an exhibitor under the
16 federal Animal Welfare Act, 7 USC 2131 to 2159, who conducts scheduled events
17 performed by a traveling company that uses mobile facilities in which entertainment
18 consisting of a variety of performances by acrobats, clowns, and trained animals is
19 the primary attraction or principal business.

20 (b) "Dangerous exotic animal" means ^{live} any of the following:

21 1. ^{One} Any of the following animals of the family Felidae: a lion, tiger, jaguar,
22 leopard, snow leopard, clouded leopard, Sunda clouded leopard, or cheetah or a
23 hybrid of any of these species.

BILL

1

2. ^{One} ~~Any~~ of the following animals of the family Ursidae: an Asiatic black bear, brown bear, polar bear, sloth bear, sun bear, giant panda bear, or spectacled bear or a hybrid of any of these species.

4

3. ^{One} ~~Any~~ of the following animals of the family Hominidae: a gorilla, orangutan, chimpanzee, or bonobo.

6

4. ^{One} ~~Any~~ of the following animals of the family Hylobatidae: a siamang or gibbon.

7

5. ^{One} ~~Any~~ of the following animals of the order Crocodylia: an alligator of any species, crocodile of any species, caiman of any species, or gharial.

(c) "Municipality" means a city, village, or town.

(d) "Wildlife sanctuary" means a nonprofit entity to which all of the following apply:

1. The entity operates a place of refuge where abused, neglected, unwanted, abandoned, orphaned, displaced, or impounded dangerous exotic animals are provided with lifelong care.

2. The entity does not conduct any commercial activity involving a dangerous exotic animal, including the sale, trading, or leasing of dangerous exotic animals or the dead bodies or parts of bodies of dangerous exotic animals or the use of dangerous exotic animals in a for-profit operation.

3. The entity does not use dangerous exotic animals for performances or in a traveling exhibit.

4. The entity does not breed dangerous exotic animals.

(2) PROHIBITIONS. (a) Except as provided in sub. (3), no person may possess, import into this state, sell, transfer, or breed a dangerous exotic animal.

(b) No person may allow a member of the public to come into direct contact with a dangerous exotic animal.

BILL**SECTION 10**

1 **(3) EXEMPTIONS.** (a) Subsection (2) (a) does not apply to any of the following:

2 1. An entity that is an accredited member of the Association of Zoos and
3 Aquariums or that has a contract under a species survival plan of the Association of
4 Zoos and Aquariums for the breeding of species listed as threatened or endangered
5 under 16 USC 1533 (c).

6 2. A zoo that is operated by a municipality or county.

7 3. A circus.

8 4. Circus World Museum.

9 5. A wildlife sanctuary.

10 6. A person operating a research facility that is registered under the federal
11 Animal Welfare Act, 7 USC 2131 to 2159.

12 7. A veterinarian licensed under ch. 453 who is providing treatment to a
13 dangerous exotic animal.

14 8. An individual performing his or her duties as a humane officer or law
15 enforcement officer, a political subdivision on whose behalf a humane officer or law
16 enforcement officer takes a dangerous exotic animal into custody, or a person
17 providing services under a contract under s. 173.15 (1).

18 9. A person transporting a dangerous exotic animal through this state if the
19 dangerous exotic animal is in this state for no longer than 72 hours.

20 (b) A person who owns a dangerous exotic animal on the effective date of this
21 paragraph [LRB inserts date] and who does not qualify for an exemption in par.

22 (a) may possess the dangerous exotic animal, if all of the following apply:

23 1. The person maintains documentation showing that on the effective date of
24 this subdivision [LRB inserts date], the person owns the dangerous exotic animal.

Parisi, Lori

From: Rainbolt, Marcie
Sent: Wednesday, January 22, 2014 3:41 PM
To: LRB.Legal
Subject: Draft Review: LRB -2993/2 Topic: Possession of dangerous wild animals

Please Jacket LRB -2993/2 for the ASSEMBLY.