

CHAPTER 174

DOGS

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174.001 Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the context indicates otherwise:

(1) "Collar" means a band, strip or chain placed around the neck of a dog.

(2) "Department" means the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection.

(2m) The term "kennel" means any establishment wherein or whereon dogs are kept for the purpose of breeding, sale or sporting purposes.

(3) "Livestock" means any horse, bovine, sheep, goat, pig, domestic rabbit or domestic fowl, including game fowl raised in captivity.

(4) "Officer" has the meaning designated under s. 95.21 (1) (b).

(5) "Owner" includes any person who owns, harbors or keeps a dog.

History: 1979 c. 289 ss. 8m, 17

174.01 Restraining action against dogs.

(1) **RESTRAINING ACTION.** Restraining action with respect to a dog includes:

(a) *Notifying owner.* Notifying the dog's owner and requesting that the owner capture and restrain the dog;

(b) *Notifying officer.* Notifying an officer and requesting that the officer capture and restrain the dog;

(c) *Capturing the dog.* Capturing and restraining the dog; and

(d) *Killing the dog.* Killing the dog if the circumstances require immediate action.

(2) **DOG ASSAULTING OR INJURING A PERSON.** A person may take restraining action with respect to a dog if the dog assaults, injures or causes injury to a person while the dog is off the property of its owner.

(3) **DOG ASSAULTING OR INJURING LIVESTOCK.** A person may take restraining action with respect to a dog if the dog assaults, injures

or causes injury to livestock while the dog is off the property of its owner.

(4) **DOG SUSPECTED OF BEING INFECTED WITH RABIES.** A person who suspects that a dog is infected with rabies or has been exposed to rabies infection shall notify an officer who shall take appropriate action as required under s. 95.21 (4).

History: Sup. Ct. Order, 67 W (2d) 775; 1975 c. 218; 1979 c. 289.

174.02 Owner's liability. The owner or keeper of any dog which has injured or caused the injury of any person or property or killed, wounded or worried any horses, cattle, sheep, ranch mink or lambs shall be liable to the person so injured and the owner of such animals for all damages so done, without proving notice to the owner or keeper of such dog or knowledge by him that his dog was mischievous or disposed to kill, wound or worry horses, cattle, sheep, ranch mink or lambs; but when ranch mink are killed, wounded or worried, it shall be proven that the dog forcibly entered the enclosure in which they were kept.

This section does not impose strict liability on the keeper of a dog but does eliminate the necessity of proving knowledge of vicious or mischievous propensities of the dog. There is no liability for the innocent act of a dog unless the owner is negligent. *Chambliss v. Gorelik*, 52 W (2d) 523, 191 NW (2d) 34.

Owner's liability for injuries caused by his dog. *Heller*, 1973 WLR 635.

174.025 Injury to animal by dog. (1) Any owner or keeper of a dog, who, negligently or otherwise, allows or permits such dog to leave his enclosure and which dog shall have killed, wounded, or worried any horse, cattle, sheep or lamb, in addition to being liable in damages therefor according to law, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25.

(2) The owner or keeper of any dog which shall have worried, wounded or killed any horse, cattle, sheep or lamb, who shall have verbal or written notice of the fact given him, shall, if such dog again worry, wound or kill any such animal, in addition to being liable in damages therefor according to law, be punished by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50, and in default of the payment thereof be committed to the county jail until payment is made, for not exceeding 20 days.

174.03 Double damages. If any dog shall worry, wound or kill any horses, cattle, sheep or lambs, and the person owning or harboring such dog shall not keep such dog confined after being notified of such worrying, wounding or killing, such owner or keeper shall be liable to pay damage in double the value of any horses, cattle, sheep or lambs which may be thereafter killed or injured by such dog, to be recovered in an action by the owner of such animals; and any person may kill any such dog if found out of the inclosure or immediate care of its owner or keeper after twenty-four hours from the time of such notice.

174.04 Treble damages. Any person suffering personal injury by any dog in the manner set forth in s. 174.01 may give notice to the owner or keeper of the act done, and if after such notice such dog shall injure any person, or wound or kill any horses, cattle, sheep or lambs, or do any other mischief or injury the owner or keeper shall be liable to pay to the person injured thereby treble damages.

History: 1975 c. 41.

Public policy does not prohibit insurance coverage for statutorily imposed multiple damages. *Cieslewicz v. Mutual Service Cas. Ins. Co.* 84 W (2d) 91, 267 NW (2d) 595 (1978).

174.042 Dogs running at large and untagged dogs subject to impoundment; penalties. (1) **DOG RUNNING AT LARGE.** A dog is considered to be running at large if it is off the premises of its owner and not under the control of the owner or some other person.

(2) **UNTAGGED DOG.** A dog is considered to be untagged if a valid license tag is not attached to a collar which is kept on the dog whenever the dog is outdoors unless the dog is securely confined in a fenced area.

(3) **DOG RUNNING AT LARGE OR UNTAGGED DOG SUBJECT TO IMPOUNDMENT.** Any officer may and a humane officer shall attempt to capture and restrain any dog running at large and any untagged dog.

(4) **PENALTIES.** If the owner of a dog negligently or otherwise permits the dog to run at large or be untagged, the owner shall forfeit not

less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for the first offense and not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for subsequent offenses.

History: 1979 c. 289.

174.046 Impoundment. (1) **POUND.** A county board may provide a pound for strays or unwanted dogs in the county. A county board may designate a humane society or other organization to provide a pound for strays or unwanted dogs in the county. A county pound or a humane society or other organization designated to provide a pound may receive payment from the dog license fund for expenses incurred in the collecting, caring for and disposing of dogs and may receive surplus from the dog license fund as provided under s. 174.09 (2).

(2) **DELIVERY.** A person who captures and restrains a dog shall notify or deliver the dog to the county pound or humane society or other organization designated to provide a pound, or if there is none in the county, to any officer.

(3) **ATTEMPT TO NOTIFY OWNER.** (a) The pound, humane society, organization or officer who is notified or to whom a dog is delivered shall attempt to notify the owner personally or by mail as soon as possible if the owner is known or can be ascertained with reasonable effort.

(b) The officer or pound who is notified or to whom a dog is delivered shall check the lost and found column of the local daily newspapers having general circulation in the community to determine if a dog is advertised which answers the description of the dog.

(4) **RECORDS.** The officer or pound who is notified or to whom a dog is delivered shall keep a record of each dog, giving a description of the dog, the dates of its impoundment, if any, and the disposition of the dog. If the dog is kept by or released to a person the record shall include the name, address and date of delivery of the dog. This record is a public record.

(5) **IMPOUNDMENT FEE.** In counties having a population of 500,000 or more and in counties in which the county board requires an impoundment fee, the owner of an impounded dog shall pay an impoundment fee to the officer or pound to whom the dog was delivered. The minimum impoundment fee is \$1 but the county board may increase this fee by resolution. All impoundment fees shall be paid to the county treasurer and credited to the dog license fund.

(6) **BOARDING FEE.** The owner of an impounded dog shall pay the officer or pound to whom the dog was delivered a boarding fee for each day or fraction of a day that a dog is impounded. The officer or pound shall establish the boarding fee but this fee may not exceed the

actual average daily cost for boarding and caring for the dog. Boarding fees may be retained to pay expenses incurred by the officer or pound.

(7) RELEASE OF DOG TO OWNER OR REPRESENTATIVE. The officer or pound to whom a dog is delivered may release the dog to its owner or a representative of the owner if:

(a) The owner or representative gives his or her name and address;

(b) The owner or representative presents evidence that the dog is licensed and presents evidence that the dog is vaccinated against rabies or a receipt from a licensed veterinarian for prepayment of a rabies inoculation.

(c) The owner or representative pays the boarding fees and any impoundment fee for the dog.

(8) RELEASE OF DOG TO PERSON OTHER THAN OWNER. The officer or pound to whom a dog is delivered may release the dog to a person other than the dog's owner if:

(a) The owner is unknown or does not claim the dog within 7 days after the dog is delivered to the officer or pound;

(b) The person to whom the dog is released gives his or her name and address;

(c) The person to whom the dog is released signs a statement agreeing to license the dog and to have the dog vaccinated against rabies unless evidence is presented that the dog is licensed and vaccinated; and

(d) The person to whom the dog is released, if required by the officer or pound, pays the boarding fees and any impoundment fee for the dog.

(9) SACRIFICE OR USE FOR HUMANE PURPOSES IF DOG IS UNCLAIMED. A dog which is not released to its owner or to a person other than its owner within the impoundment period is deemed an unclaimed dog. The minimum impoundment period is for 7 days after the dog is delivered to the officer or pound. The officer or pound may extend the impoundment period if release of the dog to the owner or a person other than the owner appears likely. The officer or pound may dispose of an unclaimed dog by releasing it as provided under s. 174.13, or if the dog is not released as provided under s. 174.13, by disposing of the dog in a proper and humane manner.

History: 1979 c. 289.

174.05 Dog license tax. (1) REQUIREMENT. The owner of a dog more than 5 months of age on January 1 of any year, or 5 months of age within the license year, shall annually, or on or before the date the dog becomes 5 months of age, pay the dog license tax and obtain a license.

(2) TAX. The minimum dog license tax is \$2 for a neutered male dog or spayed female dog, upon presentation of evidence that the dog is

neutered or spayed, and \$5 for an unneutered male dog or unspayed female dog, or one-half of these amounts if the dog became 5 months of age after July 1 of the license year.

(3) ADDITIONAL TAX. The governing body of any county may by a majority vote of the members present at any regular meeting raise the minimum dog license tax on dogs within its jurisdiction and the governing body of any town, village or city may by resolution raise the minimum dog license tax on dogs within its jurisdiction. The additional tax may not exceed the total cost of all dog licensing, regulating and impounding activities for the previous year, less any refunds which may be received under s. 174.09 (2), and shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other dog license taxes.

(4) LICENSE YEAR. The license year commences on January 1 and ends on the following December 31.

(5) LATE FEES. The collecting official shall assess and collect a late fee of \$5 from every owner of a dog 5 months of age or over, if the owner failed to obtain a license prior to April 1 of each year, or within 30 days of acquiring ownership of a licensable dog or if the owner failed to obtain a license on or before the dog reached licensable age. All late fees received or collected shall be paid into the local treasury as revenue of the town, village or city in which the license was issued. The governing body of any county, town, village or city may, when setting the amount of the tax, provide that any person purchasing a dog license for a dog 5 months of age or over after April 1 shall pay an additional late fee.

History: 1979 c. 289.

174.052 Publication of the dog license requirement and rabies vaccination requirement. (1) JANUARY NOTICE. The county board of each county shall cause a class 1 notice under ch. 985 to be published between January 1 and January 15 of each year in a newspaper having general circulation in the county notifying the public that rabies vaccinations and dog licenses are required under the statutes.

(2) MARCH NOTICE. The county board of each county shall cause a class 1 notice under ch. 985 to be published between March 1 and March 15 of each year in a newspaper having general circulation in the county notifying the public that rabies vaccinations and dog licenses are required under the statutes and that late fees may be assessed after April 1.

History: 1979 c. 289.

174.053 Kennel licenses. (1) KENNEL LICENSE OPTION. Any person who keeps or operates a kennel may, instead of the license tax for

each dog required by this chapter, apply to the collecting official for a kennel license for the keeping or operating of the kennel. For the kennel the person shall pay a license tax of \$25 for the license year. Upon payment of the required kennel license tax and, if required by the governing body of the county, city, village or town, upon presentation of evidence that all dogs over 5 months of age are currently immunized against rabies, the collecting official shall issue the kennel license and a number of tags equal to the number of dogs authorized to be kept in the kennel.

(2) KENNEL LICENSE TAGS. Kennel license tags shall be made in a form so that they may be readily distinguishable from the individual license tags for the same year. The owner or keeper of a kennel shall keep at all times a kennel license tag attached to the collar of each dog over 5 months old kept by the owner or keeper under a kennel license but this requirement does not apply to a show dog during competition, to a dog securely confined indoors or to a dog securely confined in a fenced area. These tags may be transferred from one dog to another within the kennel whenever any dog is removed from the kennel. The rabies vaccination tag or substitute tag shall remain attached to the dog for which it is issued at all times but this requirement does not apply to a show dog during competition, to a dog securely confined indoors or to a dog securely confined in a fenced area. No dog bearing a kennel tag shall be permitted to stray or to be taken anywhere outside the limits of the kennel unless the dog is in leash or temporarily for the purposes of hunting, breeding, trial, training or show.

(3) APPLICABILITY OF OTHER REQUIREMENTS. Unless clearly inapplicable, all the provisions of this chapter relating to the individual dog license tax, licenses and tags shall apply to the kennel license and tags.

History: 1979 c. 289 ss. 12, 18, 19, 21.

174.055 Exemption of dogs for blind and deaf. Every dog specially trained to lead blind or deaf persons is exempt from dog license tax and every person owning such a dog shall receive annually a free dog license from the local collecting officer upon application therefor.

History: 1979 c. 247.

174.056 Dogs for blind and deaf admitted to public places. (1) No person who is an owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent or employe of any place of public accommodation, amusement or recreation, including but not limited to any inn, hotel, restaurant, eating place, barbershop, billiard parlor,

store, public conveyance on land or water, theater, motion picture house, public educational institution or elevator, may refuse to permit a blind or deaf person to enter or use any such accommodations if the accommodations are available, for the reason that the person is being led by a dog specially trained to lead blind or deaf persons, if:

(a) Such dog is wearing a harness; and

(b) The person has presented, for inspection, credentials issued by an accredited school for training dogs for the blind or deaf.

(2) Any person violating sub. (1) may be fined not more than \$100 or imprisoned not more than 30 days or both.

History: 1979 c. 247.

174.06 Listing. (1) RESPONSIBILITY TO LIST. Every town, village and city shall annually ascertain by diligent inquiry the dogs owned or kept within the assessment district or county.

(2) LISTING OFFICIAL; GENERALLY. In a city or village the listing official is the municipal clerk. In a town, the town board shall designate a person to be the listing official.

(3) COMPENSATION. A listing official who is not a full-time, salaried municipal employe shall receive as compensation 15 cents for each dog listed, to be audited and allowed by the county board as other claims against the county and to be paid out of the dog license fund. A listing official who is a full-time, salaried municipal employe shall receive this compensation from the county board but shall be required to pay the compensation into the town, village or city treasury.

(4) COOPERATION WITH LISTING OFFICIAL. Every person shall answer frankly and fully all questions asked by the listing official relative to the ownership or keeping of dogs within the district or county.

(5) RECORDS. The listing official shall enter in the records for personal property assessments, or in a separate record, all dogs in the district or county subject to tax, to whom they are assessed, the name, number, sex, spayed or unspayed, breed and color of each dog. The listing official shall make in triplicate a list of the owners of all dogs assessed.

(6) KENNEL RECORDS. The listing official shall make in triplicate a list of the names of persons owning and operating kennels and the number of dogs kept in each.

(7) LIST DELIVERY. The listing official shall deliver one copy of the list under sub. (5) or (6) to the county clerk, one copy to the collecting official, and retain one copy for his or her files.

(8) ASSESSMENT OR TAX ROLL. Dog licenses need not be entered on any assessment or tax roll

other than the lists prepared by the listing official under subs. (5) and (6). These lists may be deemed property assessment and tax rolls for all tax collection purposes.

History: 1973 c. 90, 333; 1975 c. 290, 421; 1977 c. 29 s. 1650m (4); 1979 c. 289.

174.065 Collection. (1) COLLECTING OFFICIAL. The collecting official is the city, village or town treasurer or other tax collecting officer or a person deputized by the treasurer or tax collecting official.

(3) COLLECTION OF DELINQUENT DOG LICENSE TAXES. Delinquent dog license taxes may be collected in the same manner as in s. 74.11 for the collecting of personal property taxes.

History: 1979 c. 289 ss. 14, 24.

174.07 Dog licenses and collar tags. (1)

(a) License required. A dog license is necessary for the keeping of any dog over 5 months of age.

(b) Licenses. Upon payment of the required dog license tax and, if required by the governing body of the county, city, village or town, upon presentation of evidence that the dog is currently immunized against rabies, the collecting official shall complete and issue to the owner a license for the dog bearing a serial number and in the form prescribed by the department stating the date of its expiration, the owner's name and address, and the name, sex, spayed or unspayed, neutered or unneutered, breed and color of the dog.

(c) Copies. The collecting official shall keep a duplicate copy of the license on file. In counties having a population of 500,000 or more, the collecting official shall immediately send to the county clerk or whatever agency the county board may direct, a triplicate copy of the license.

(d) Tag. After issuing the license the collecting official shall deliver to the owner a tag of durable material bearing the same serial number as the license, the name of the county in which issued and the license year.

(e) Tags to be attached. The owner shall securely attach the tag to a collar and a collar with the tag attached shall be kept on the dog for which the license is issued at all times but this requirement does not apply to a show dog during competition, to a dog securely confined indoors or to a dog securely confined in a fenced area.

(f) Duplicate tags. A new tag with a new number shall be furnished to the owner by a collecting official in place of the original tag upon presentation of the license. The collecting official shall then endorse the new tag number on the license and shall keep a record in the file.

(2) PROVISION AND DISTRIBUTION OF BLANKS AND TAGS. (a) The department shall

contract for and have prepared and furnished annually to the county clerk of each county a sufficient number of tags. The cost of making and furnishing the tags and the cost of printing all forms shall be paid by the counties out of the dog license fund.

(b) The county clerks shall distribute tags and license blanks to the collecting officials in proper amounts together with blank license receipts.

(c) The department shall provide and the clerk shall distribute triplicate or quadruplicate copy license blanks to any collecting official who makes such a request.

(d) The department shall furnish county clerks with suitable kennel tags and blank licenses for distribution to the collecting officials.

(3) FILING AND ACCOUNTING. (a) Copies. A collecting official shall, at the time of issuing a license, make a complete duplicate upon the stub portion of the license blank before delivering the license. A copy of each license shall be kept in a file maintained by the collecting official. In counties having a population of 500,000 or more, the collecting official shall send immediately to the county clerk or whatever agency the county board may direct an additional copy of the license.

(b) Return of tags and licenses. The collecting official shall annually by December 15 return to the county clerk all unused tags of the preceding license year, together with license books and all duplicate licenses of the preceding year. The county clerk shall carefully check the returned tags, duplicate licenses, and license blanks to ascertain whether all tags and license blanks which were furnished by the county clerk have been accounted for, and to enable the county clerk to do that the county clerk shall charge each collecting official with all tags and blank licenses furnished or delivered and credit those returned. In case of discrepancy, the county clerk shall notify the department.

(c) Reimbursement. The collecting official may retain 10 cents for each license issued as compensation for the service, if not a full-time, salaried municipal employe. If the collecting official is a full-time, salaried municipal employe this compensation shall be paid into the treasury of the town, village or city.

History: 1975 c. 290, 421; 1977 c. 29 ss. 1260g, 1650m (4); 1979 c. 289 ss. 20, 25 to 30.

174.08 License fees paid to county treasurer. Every collecting official shall pay all dog license taxes to the town, village or city treasurer or other tax collecting officer who shall deduct any additional tax which may have been levied by the municipal governing body and pay the remainder to the county treasurer at the time

settlement is made with the county treasurer for collections of personal property taxes, and shall at the same time report in writing to the county clerk the licenses issued. The report shall be in the form prescribed by the department, and the forms shall be furnished by the county clerks.

History: 1977 c. 29; 1979 c. 289.

174.09 Dog license fund; how disposed of and accounted for. (1) The dog license taxes so paid to the county treasurer shall be kept in a separate account and shall be known as the "dog license fund" and shall be appropriated and disbursed for the purposes and in the manner following: Within 30 days after receipt of the same the county treasurer shall pay into the state treasury 5 per cent of the minimum tax as provided for under s. 174.05 of all dog license taxes which shall have been received by the county treasurer.

(2) Expenses necessarily incurred by the county in purchasing and providing books, forms and other supplies required in the administering of the dog license law and expenses incurred by the county under s. 95.21 (4) (b) and (8) shall be paid out of the dog license fund. The amount remaining in the fund after deducting these expenses shall be available for and may be used as far as necessary for paying claims allowed by the county to the owners of domestic animals because of damages done by dogs during the license year for which the taxes were paid. Any surplus in excess of \$1,000 which may remain from the dog license taxes of any license year shall on March 1 of the succeeding year be paid by the county treasurer to the towns, villages and cities of the county for their use in the proportion in which the towns, villages and cities contributed to the fund out of which the surplus arises.

History: 1979 c. 289.

174.11 Claims for damage by dogs to domestic animals; payable, when, from dog license fund; appeals. (1) The owner of any domestic animals (including poultry, and including ranch mink when it is proven that the dog forcibly entered the enclosure in which the mink were kept) attacked, chased, worried, injured or killed by dogs may within 3 days after the owner has knowledge or notice thereof, file a written claim for damages with the clerk of the town, village or city in which the damage occurred or, if it occurred in a town or village, with the chairman of such town or the supervisor of such village. The form of such claim may be prescribed by the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection. Upon presentation of such claim the supervisors of the town, the board of trustees of the village, or the

common council of the city, or a committee appointed for that purpose by the supervisors, the board of trustees or the common council shall promptly investigate said claim and may subpoena witnesses, administer oaths and take testimony relative thereto and shall within 30 days after the filing of said claim make, certify and return to the county clerk said claim, a report of the investigation, the testimony taken and the amount of damages suffered by the owner of said animals, together with the assessed valuation of same as shown on the last assessor's blotter or record for personal property assessments or if there is none, then the assessed value of similar animals on such blotter or record.

(2) The form of the report and certification may be prescribed by the department of agriculture, trade and consumer protection, and shall be subscribed by the supervisors, board or committee making the same. The county clerk shall lay before the county board at its first meeting, following the receipt of any such claim, all claims so filed and reported and the same shall be acted upon and determined by the county board as other claims are determined and acted upon, and the county board shall equalize the values and claims between and within the various towns of the county. The amount of damages filed and reported to the county clerk shall be prima facie proof of the actual damages sustained, but evidence may be taken before the county board relative to the claims as in other cases and appeals from the action of the county board shall lie as in other cases. On appeal from the action of the county board, said trial shall be by the court without a jury.

(3) Such claims shall be solely against the dog license fund and shall create no other liability on the part of the county.

(4) The amount allowed by the county board shall be the amount of the equalized value of the personal property destroyed. In the alternative, damages may be allowed by the county board in an amount not to exceed 50% more than the assessed value of the personal property destroyed. When any assessable personal property for which claim is made does not appear on such assessor's blotter or record it shall be deemed to be of the same value as the assessed valuation of similar personal property upon such blotter or record in the town, city or village in which the claim arose. Whenever the claimant furnishes conclusive evidence as to the ownership of the dog doing the damage the claimant shall be paid the full market value of the damaged property; and for each horse or mule for which such claim is made the county board shall allow not to exceed \$100. No claim shall be paid to any

person who has failed or neglected to pay a dog tax on an assessable dog

History: 1977 c. 29 s. 1650m (4)

174.12 Actions against owners. (1) The allowance by the county of any claim for damages done by dogs shall work an assignment to the county of the cause of the action of the claimant for which the claim is filed and the county may sue and recover from the owner of the dog or dogs doing the damages the full amount thereof and which shall not be limited to the sum paid the claimant by the county. Before any claim shall be allowed by the county on account of damages done by dogs, the claimant shall furnish satisfactory proof that the damage was not done in whole or in part by any dog owned, kept or harbored by him.

(2) No claim shall be allowed by the county board at less than the amount so certified and reported, unless the claimant shall first be notified that such action is contemplated and shall have been given a reasonable opportunity to be heard and to offer further evidence in support of his claim.

(3) This chapter shall not in any way limit the existing right or authority of any town, village or city to pass ordinances for the keeping and regulating of dogs, or repeal or annul any existing statute or ordinance or local regulation governing the keeping and regulating of dogs; but on and after July 1, 1920, no town, village or city shall pass any ordinance for the licensing of dogs, and all town, village or city ordinances and local regulations licensing dogs then in force shall be null and void.

(4) No person except the owner or his authorized agent shall remove any license tag from a dog collar or remove any collar with a license attached thereto from any dog. No person shall keep or harbor a dog wearing a fictitious, altered or invalid license tag, or a license tag not issued in connection with the licensing or keeping of the dog wearing the same. No license or license tag issued for one dog shall be transferable to another dog. Every town, village or city treasurer shall notify the district attorney of his county of every refusal or failure of an owner to obtain a license for keeping his dog and it shall be the duty of the district attorney to institute proceedings against such owner and against every owner within his county who has violated any of the provisions of the dog license law.

(5) Dogs brought into the state temporarily for a period not to exceed 30 days if kept confined or in leash shall be exempt from this chapter.

(6) The provisions of this chapter of the statutes relating to the licensing of dogs and the provisions for the payment of claims out of the dog license fund for damages done by dogs are severable and the provisions relating to such payment of claims are not an inducement to the enactment of any other provisions of said chapter.

174.13 Humane use of dogs for diagnosis and treatment. (2) Any officer or pound which has custody of an unclaimed dog may release the dog to the university of Wisconsin system, the medical college of Wisconsin, inc., or to any other educational institution of higher learning chartered under the laws of the state and accredited to the university of Wisconsin system, upon requisition by the institution. The requisition shall be in writing, shall bear the signature of an authorized agent, and shall state that the dog is requisitioned for scientific or educational purposes. If a requisition is made for a greater number of dogs than is available at a given time, the officer or pound may supply those immediately available and may withhold from other disposition all unclaimed dogs coming into the officer's or pound's custody until the requisition is fully discharged, excluding impounded dogs as to which ownership is established within a reasonable period. A dog left by its owner for disposition is not considered an unclaimed dog under this section. If operated by a county, city, village or town, the officer or pound is entitled to the payment of \$1 for each dog requisitioned. An institution making a requisition shall provide for the transportation of the dog.

(3) An officer or pound which has custody of unclaimed dogs shall maintain records as provided under s. 174.046.

(4) It shall be unlawful for any person, except a person licensed or registered and regulated under federal animal welfare laws, to take or send outside the state or to purchase or otherwise acquire in this state for the purpose of taking or sending outside the state, any living cat or dog to be used for any medical, surgical or chemical investigation, experiment or demonstration.

History: 1971 c. 40 s. 93; 1973 c. 130; 1977 c. 418, 447; 1979 c. 289.

174.15 Penalty. Any person who violates this chapter shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned up to 60 days or both.

History: 1979 c. 289 ss. 34, 36.