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PART 1**Dogs Running at Large****§ 101. Definitions. [Ord. 57-3, 2/27/1957; as amended by Ord. 1985-2, 8/12/1985]**

As used in this Part, the following terms have the meaning indicated, unless a different meaning clearly appears from the context:

OWNER — Any person having a right of property in any dog or having custody of any dog, or any person who harbors or permits a dog to remain on or around his or her property.

RUNNING AT LARGE — Being upon any public highway, street, alley, park, or any other public land, or upon property of another person other than the owner, and not being accompanied by or under the control of the owner or any other person having custody of said dog.

§ 102. Unlawful to Allow Dogs to Run at Large. [Ord. 57-3, 2/27/1957; as amended by Ord. 1985-2, 8/12/1985]

It shall be unlawful for the owner of any dog or dogs to allow or permit such dog or dogs to run at large in the Township.

§ 103. Seizing of Dogs. [Ord. 57-3, 2/27/1957; as amended by Ord. 1985-2, 8/12/1985]

Any police officer or dog warden may seize any dog found at large in the Township. Such dogs are to be impounded in a licensed kennel.

§ 104. Licensed Dogs. [Ord. 57-3, 2/27/1957; as amended by Ord. 1985-2, 8/12/1985]

Owners of licensed dogs are to be notified by registered or certified mail, with return receipt, that the dog is impounded and will be disposed of in five days if not claimed. Five days after the return receipt has been received, and the dog has not been claimed, the dog may be sold or destroyed in accordance with the 1982 Dog Law.

§ 105. Unlicensed Dogs. [Ord. 57-3, 2/27/1957; as amended by Ord. 1985-2, 8/12/1985]

Unlicensed dogs that are seized are to be held in such kennel for 48 hours and if not claimed may be destroyed in accordance with the 1982 Dog Law.

PART 2
Barking Dogs

§ 201. Barking Dogs. [Ord. 2003-2, 7/14/2003, § 1]

1. Nuisance Defined. With respect to dogs, a dog owner shall be presumed to have created or maintained a nuisance if he, she or it shall:
 - A. Permit the dog to cause annoyance or discomfort to or to disturb the peace of the citizens, residents or other persons lawfully in the Township by barking, yelping, howling or causing any other unseemly noise.
 - B. Permit the dog to make any loud or harsh noise or disturbance with such frequency as to interfere with or disturb the peace, the quiet, rest, sleep or repose of any person within the Township.
2. Presumptions. Disturbance of the Peace; Annoyance. It shall not be necessary to establish that any occurrence has lasted for any specific period of time in order to find a violation of this Part. However, continuous barking, yelping, howling or the making of any loud or harsh noise by a dog for more than 1/2 hour on any one occasion shall give rise to the presumption that such dog has disturbed the peace and has caused the annoyance and discomfort of persons in the Township.
3. Permission. At the trial or hearing on any charge of violation of this section, if it shall be determined that a dog has disturbed the peace, quiet, rest, sleep or repose of any person within the Township or has caused the annoyance or discomfort of such persons by barking, yelping, howling or causing any other unseemly noise as hereinbefore set forth, it shall be conclusively presumed that the dog owner has permitted the occurrence to have happened.
4. Notice Required.
 - A. Prior to the issuance of a citation or the filing of a private criminal action for a violation of this section, it shall be necessary to serve written notice upon the dog owner in one of the following ways:
 - (1) By mailing a copy of the notice to the dog owner by any form of mail requiring a receipt signed by the dog owner or agent thereof.
 - (2) By personal delivery of the notice to the property at which the dog is located.
 - (3) By handing a copy of the notice at the residence of the dog to an adult member of the family in possession of the premises; but,

PART 3
EXOTIC ANIMALS

§ 301. Definitions. [Ord. 2015-1, 4/20/2015]

As used in this Part, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

EXOTIC ANIMAL — Any animal that is not normally domesticated in the United States or is wild by nature. Exotic animals include, but are not limited to, any or all of the following orders and families, whether bred in the wild or in captivity, and also any or all of their hybrids with domestic species. The animals listed in parentheses are intended to act as examples and are not to be construed as in exhaustive list or limit the generality of each group of animals, unless otherwise specified.

- A. Nonhuman primates and prosimians (monkeys, chimpanzees, baboons).
- B. Felidae (lions, tigers, bobcats, cougars, leopards, jaguars, mountain lions and nondomesticated cats).
- C. Canidae (wolves, coyotes, jackals, nondomesticated dogs).
- D. Ursidae (all bears).
- E. Reptilia (all venomous snakes and all constricting snakes).
- F. Crocodylia (all gators, crocodilian).
- G. Proboscidea (elephants).
- H. Hyaenidae (hyenas).
- I. Artiodactyla (hippopotamuses, giraffes, and camels, but not cattle, swine, sheep or goats).
- J. Procyonidae (raccoons, coatis).
- K. Marsupialia (kangaroos, opossums).
- L. Perissodactyla (rhinoceroses and tapirs, but not horses, donkeys or mules).
- M. Edentata (anteater, sloths and armadillos).
- N. Viverridae (mongooses, civets and genets).

§ 302. Keeping of Exotic Animals Prohibited. [Ord. 2015-1, 4/20/2015]

1. It shall be unlawful for any person to own, possess, keep, harbor, bring, or have in one's possession an exotic animal(s) within Township limits.
2. It shall be unlawful for the owner, tenant, possessor, or any other person in control of a lot, tract, or parcel of land in the Townships limits, or any residence or business premises situated thereon, to knowingly permit any