



The Wichita Eagle

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Wichita restricts chaining of dogs

BY DIANE McCARTNEY
The Wichita Eagle

Wichitans who keep their dogs chained will have to find a new way to confine them, and those who own vicious dogs will have to pay more to keep them under changes approved Tuesday to the animal control code.

The Wichita City Council voted 6-1 to restrict the tethering of dogs and set tougher requirements for the owners of dogs that have been found to be dangerous.

The antitether law allows dogs to be "picketed" for three one-hour periods a day, separated by three hours. Violators could face fines of \$500.

Jack Brown, the city's director of environmental health, said the law

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Jill Jarsulic/The Wichita Eagle

A pit bull rests in the shade while chained in his yard along 27th Street North.

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was proposed because tethering is generally considered inhumane and is thought to cause animals to develop "aggressive tendencies."

Speakers — including veterinarian Bill Skaer and Kim Janzen, executive director of the Kansas Humane Society — told the council the new laws would help reduce the problem of vicious dogs in the community.

About 1,500 dog bites are reported in Sedgwick County every year, records show.

But Mindy Markley argued that the law would result in more dangerous dogs running loose — at least in the Planeview neighborhood, where she lives.

"The chain is there to protect the community, just like the leash law," said Markley, who owns pit bulls. "The lower-income people are not going to be able to buy pens to put these dogs in."

And people who can't afford fences are not going to pay the \$100 annual registration fee that the new laws require for owners of dangerous dogs, she said.

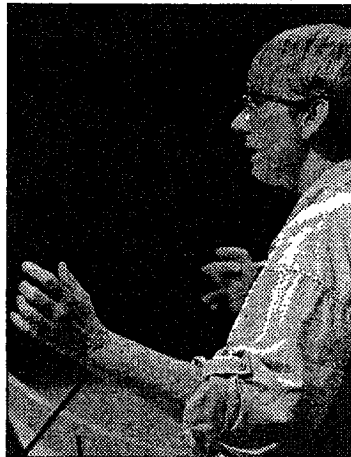
People who own dogs that have been determined in a hearing to be vicious are required to keep them in a secure enclosure and post warning signs.

Under the new laws, they will also be required to take out \$100,000 in liability insurance and have the dog fitted with an identifying microchip.

Paul Gray, the only council member to vote against the new laws, said he keeps a "well-mannered" pit bull tied on a chain at a construction site.

Because the dog is large, "can chew through a chain-link fence" and is too old to house-train, "I don't have the option of taking this dog inside," he said.

Gray also disagreed with the opinion expressed by speaker Ellen Querner, president of Pals Animal Rescue, that the antitether



Dave Williams/The Wichita Eagle

Ellen Querner, president of Pals Animal Rescue, speaks to the Wichita City Council on Tuesday about proposed changes to dog ownership laws. The council approved changes limiting the tethering of dogs and strengthening requirements for the owners of dangerous dogs.

er law would help the city's problem with illegal dog fighting.

"Even if they don't tether, they are still going to fight" the dogs, Gray said.

Council member Carl Brewer disagreed. He said he has seen dogs in his neighborhood tethered on "log chains, for the sole purpose of preparing them to fight."

This summer, several dead pit bulls, thought to be victims of illegal dog fighting, have been found dumped in Grove Park, located in Brewer's District 1.

Brewer said he frequently hears complaints about dangerous dogs on the loose, sometimes near schools.

"I'm not interested in risking a child's life," Brewer said.

Mayor Carlos Mayans said the laws may not solve all the city's problems with dogs, but "they are probably a step in the right direction."

Reach Diane McCartney at 268-6593 or dmccartney@wichitaeagle.com.

Did you know? WICHITA'S NEW ANIMAL CONTROL CODES

ANTITETHER LAW

- Defines "picketing" (tethering).
- Restricts picketing of a dog to "no more than one continuous hour, except that picketing of the same dog may resume after a hiatus of three continuous hours, for up to three hours total time on picket per day."
- Requires tethers to be at least 10 feet long.
- Limits tethering devices to no more than an eighth of the dog's weight.
- Prohibits tethering that may cause injury, strangulation or entanglement.
- Requires the use of a collar, harness or similar device to prevent injury.

DANGEROUS DOG LAWS

These new requirements will apply to animals determined to be dangerous after an administrative hearing:

- Leashes and muzzles on dangerous dogs during transportation.
- Health officer approval of enclosures used to confine dangerous dogs.
- Annual registration, at a cost of \$100 for each dangerous dog.
- Insertion of a microchip to allow identification of dangerous dogs.
- Liability insurance of \$100,000.
- Notification of the Department of Environmental Health when a dangerous dog is relocated.

Wichitans get time to comply with dog tethering law

BY JEAN HAYS
The Wichita Eagle

Wichitans who leave their dogs tied up all the time can now face fines of up to \$500.

But most folks who violate the new ordinance will get off with a warning for now.

Animal control workers stress that they want to work with dog owners and give them time to comply with the ordinance, which took effect Friday.

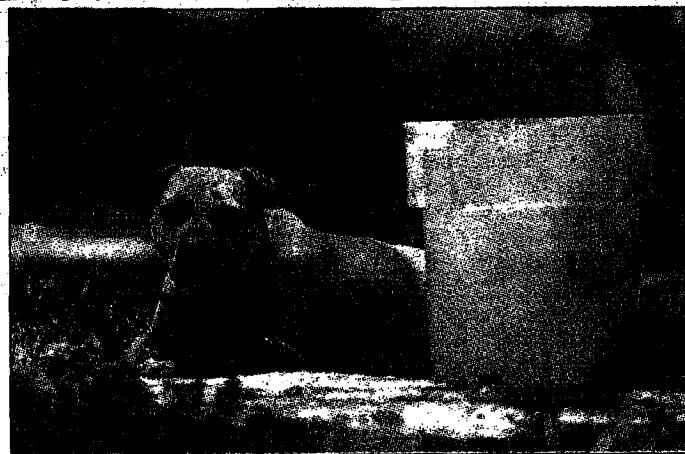
"Living your life on the end of a chain is not the best way to be," said Dennis Graves, who supervises the city's animal control program. "I wouldn't want to live that way."

Animal control workers will not drive the streets looking for dogs that are tethered, he said, but will investigate complaints. Enforcement will be on a case-by-case basis.

The city will take action if there are other signs of obvious cruelty or if it appears that the owner has tied up the dog to make it more aggressive for fighting, he said.

At least 28 cities and six counties nationwide, including Austin, Texas, and Palm Beach County, Fla., have laws restricting the tethering of animals.

Throughout the country, such ordinances have sparked conflict between



Jill Jarsulic/The Wichita Eagle

At least 28 cities and six counties nationwide, including Austin, Texas, and Palm Beach County, Fla., have laws restricting the tethering of animals.

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LAW

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those who think it's OK to tie up a dog in their yard and those who think dogs are being held prisoners.

Dogs that live their lives on the end of a chain tend to become mean and aggressive, said Jack Brown, Wichita's director of environmental health.

When dogs are frightened they either run away or fight, he said. Dogs that are tied up can't run away so they fight, attacking anything that gets within the length of its chain.

An owner and his family are three times more likely to be bitten if the dog is kept chained up, Brown said.

The ordinance does not prohibit tethering but says dogs cannot be tied up for more than one hour at a time.

The ordinance, which was passed on second reading by the Wichita City Council last week, gives animal control officers another tool and will make it easier to prosecute owners who are cruel to or neglect their

dogs.

The city investigated 1,414 complaints of cruelty or neglect last year. The majority of those complaints involved lack of shelter, food or water.

Most of the time, owners were given a warning and a little education on how to care for a pet.

"We leave them a notice that says: 'You have to do this. Your dog needs water every day,'" Graves said.

As an alternative to tethering, the city suggests fencing a yard or building a dog run.

If the dog can escape from a fenced yard, the Humane Society suggests putting chicken wire at the bottom of the fence, installing an electric fence or putting a 45-degree inward extension on the top of an existing fence.

Better yet, Graves said, let the dog indoors with the rest of the family.

"Dogs are pack animals," he said. "They want to be involved in the family unit. They want to be involved in what is going on around them."

Reach Jean Hays at 268-6557 or jhays@wichitaeagle.com.

Did you know? WICHITA'S ANTITETHERING ORDINANCE

■ Dogs can be tethered for a maximum of one hour at a time. After a three-hour break, the dog can be tethered again, but for no more than three hours a day.

■ The chain, rope or leash must be at least 10 feet long and weigh no more than one-eighth of the dog's body weight.

■ The tether must be attached to a harness or collar and be placed to avoid strangulation, injury or entanglement.

Information about the new ordinance will be sent out in water bills.

For more information about the ordinance or to file an animal cruelty complaint, call the city at 268-8473 or 268-8407.

[unchainyourdog.org](http://www.unchainyourdog.org)[Exit](#)

Wichita Anti-tether Law Considered a Success

The Associated Press

January 4, 2004, WICHITA KANSAS— Although a few dog owners have been forced to give up their pets as a result of an ordinance that limits how long people can keep their dogs tied up, most government officials and animal lovers consider the 3-month-old law a success.

"We're pleased," said Ellen Querner, president of Pals Animal Rescue, which urged the City Council to adopt the anti-tethering ordinance. "I guess I can say that we're pleased with the enforcement." But it will take time before we're going to be a totally chain-free community. That doesn't happen overnight."

At least 28 cities and six counties nationwide restrict the tethering of animals.

Dennis Graves, supervisor of the city's animal control program, said his department has written about 30 citations for violations of the law. In other cases, he said, violators have been given warnings and an opportunity to find other ways to keep their dogs without tethering them. "It's depending on the severity of the situation," Graves said. "If a dog is chained with no food and water, on a short chain, the owner is given 24 hours, a notice saying that we've observed this situation and we'll be back tomorrow. "If it's a good setup, and they just need to fix some holes on a fence, we can work with them longer. We take each one on a case-by-case basis."

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HOT

HIGH 99 ■ LOW 71 ■ DETAILS, 88

Volatile dogs get council's attention

BY DIANE MCCARTNEY
The Wichita Eagle

A proposal that would make it more difficult and expensive to own a dangerous dog has gained enough support from the city's district advisory boards to be considered by the Wichita City Council.

The proposed addition to the city's animal control code would require owners of dangerous dogs — defined by behavior, not by breed — to pay a \$100 annual registration fee and carry \$200,000 in liability insurance.

A controversial plan to include rottweilers and pit bulls in the city's definition of dangerous dogs failed to win support in any district.

The changes were proposed because of a general concern about dangerous dogs in the community,

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NEWSUPDATE

The city's district advisory boards heard proposed changes to the animal control code.

WHAT'S NEW

Four of the six boards voted to recommend a proposal to limit the tethering of dogs to one hour. A proposal to classify pit bulls and rottweilers as dangerous dogs was defeated.

WHAT'S NEXT

District 2's advisory board will revisit the antitethering issue next month.

DOGS

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said Jack Brown, the city's environmental health director.

About 1,500 dog bites are reported in Sedgwick County every year, animal control records show.

Another proposal limiting the amount of time a dog can be tethered or chained was approved by a majority of the city's district advisory boards and will also move forward for consideration by the council.

Some animal experts think the antitether ordinance, if passed, could help solve the city's problem with dangerous dogs.

Defining dangerous

The city's current animal code defines dangerous dogs as those that have "exhibited a vicious propensity toward persons or domestic animals," have attacked or bitten, or are kept for fighting.

Owners of these dogs are now required to keep them in a secure enclosure and to post "beware of dog" signs.

The new language proposed by the city would also require dangerous dogs to be muzzled when taken to or from the veterinarian.

Most of the district advisory boards seemed to think that "strengthening the dangerous dog law was a good idea," Brown said.

The controversial part of the proposal was the addition of rottweilers, pit bulls and mixes of those breeds to the city's definition of a dangerous dog.

Bill Stevens, who lost his legs seven years ago, relies on his rottweiler, Rowdy, to pick up his keys, wallet or anything else he might drop.

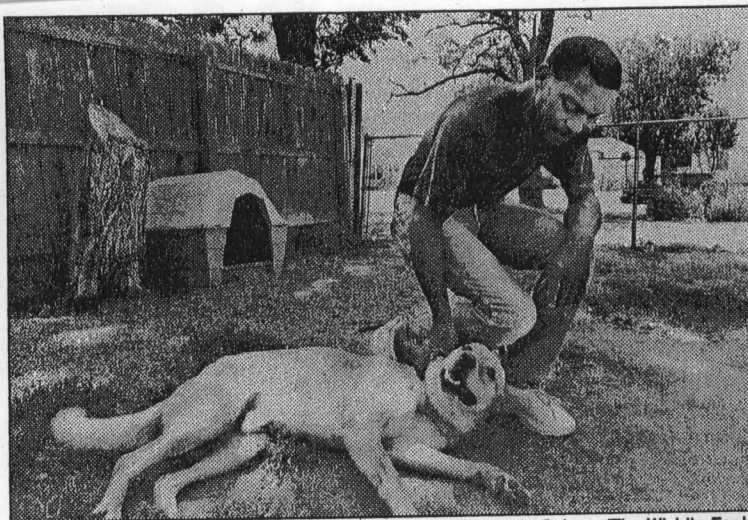
Forcing the service dog to wear a muzzle "kind of defeats the reason behind his training," Stevens said.

Veterinarian Lori Mitchell, who also owns a rottweiler, said the labeling of a dog as dangerous just because it is a certain breed is "unfair and discriminatory."

"I feel that we should hold the dog owners responsible, not the breeds," she said.

Many agree that holding owners responsible is the key to solving the city's problem with dangerous dogs.

Responsible dog owners keep their pets — including pit bulls and rottweilers — "as companion animals in their home, not in the back yard and on a tether," said Ellen Querner, director of Pals Animal Rescue and a former director of the Kansas Humane Society. She said she thinks the



Fernando Salazar/The Wichita Eagle

Carl Ligon pets his dog, Blanco, a shepherd-rottweiler mix. Ligon has been tethering his dog to a tree stump in the back yard but hopes to find another way to keep him from jumping the fence.

antitether law would help reduce the number of people attacked by vicious dogs as well as the problem of illegal dog fighting.

Chains fuel aggression

The antitether ordinance would make it illegal for anyone to "continuously picket a dog for more than one hour within a 24-hour period."

The tether must be at least 10 feet long and must not weigh more than one-eighth of the dog's body weight.

The ordinance, Brown said, is not intended for the person who puts a dog outside for a short time but for the "repeated situations where we see an animal" that lives its entire life on a chain.

At least 28 U.S. cities and six counties have ordinances restricting the tethering of animals.

Tethering is inhumane, Brown said, and can make dogs aggressive. Some people train dogs to fight by keeping them on chains, he said.

Querner showed board members in District 1 photos of tethered dogs from around the city.

"Dogs were not meant to live on chains," she said.

Tethered dogs are not able to protect themselves or their owner's property, Querner said. They often will circle the area that is available to them, destroying grass and embedding their waste into the dirt, becoming an odor and nuisance problem.

People who keep dogs tied up have several common excuses, Querner said: They can't afford a fence; the dog jumps the fence; the dog destroys their flower beds; the dog jumps on the kids.

But there are solutions for all those excuses, she said.

Brown said the one-hour time limit was proposed for the ease of law enforcement. It will be easier

for animal control to observe a dog on a chain for one hour than for a period longer than that, he said.

From the district advisory meetings he has attended, Brown said he senses "general support" for the antitethering law. "The question was, 'How do you enforce it?'" he said.

If the law passes, animal control will enforce it on a case-by-case basis, said Dennis Graves, the city's animal control supervisor.

With 10 field staff members — and two open positions that the department hopes to fill — animal control will have to assign priorities, he said.

A dangerous dog on the loose would be a higher priority than a dog on a chain, Graves said, "but that doesn't mean we won't address it."

Carl Ligon, who attended the District 1 meeting, said he has been keeping his dog on a 10-foot cable but now realizes that is not the humane thing to do.

"I agree something needs to be done," he said. "It's important that something be done if I love my dog, and I do."

Reach Diane McCartney at 268-6593 or dmccartney@wichitaeeagle.com.

DETAMC

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found problems with the program.

Records show that, from 1999 to 2002, only about half of DETAMC's students completed the course.

DETAMC also did not follow certification procedures for parts supplied to Boeing Co., according to a joint investigation by Boeing and the Federal Aviation Administration.

Former DETAMC workers told The Eagle that they were told to do personal chores for company owners George Johnson, 73, and his wife, Pamela, 51.

Pamela Johnson and DETAMC lawyers did not comment Tuesday.

Two federal investigations are looking into how job training grants were used in Wichita.

Mayans, who was not in office when the city approved the DETAMC funding, said city officials should have seen the state's lack of support for DETAMC as a "red flag."

SRS officials decided to stop contributing money to DETAMC because the program seemed ineffective, department spokeswoman Stacey Herman said.

"It appears that we continue to have a need for checks and balances in the process between the staff and the City Council," Mayans said.

Council member Susan Schlapp, who joined the council this spring, said that if the work-

LOCAL & STATE

The Wichita Eagle

Laws perplex dog owners

■ Antitering and registration rules prompt questions from residents. For animal control officials, the changes mean business as usual, with additional authority.

BY DIANE MCCARTNEY
The Wichita Eagle

Changes to the city's animal control code approved by the City Council last week have Wichita dog owners asking a lot of questions. Some want to know if they have to

take out \$100,000 in liability insurance and pay a \$100 registration fee because their dog is a rottweiler or pit bull (the answer is no).

Others want to know how much time they have to get their dog off a chain and put up a fence under the new antitering law (about three weeks).

And some want to know how they can turn in neighbors who have dangerous dogs or continuously keep their dogs on chains (call animal control, 268-8473). The council on Tuesday voted 6-1 to approve new laws limiting the tethering of dogs and imposing stricter requirements

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Randy Tobias/The Wichita Eagle



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for the owners of dogs deemed dangerous.

The laws will not be enforceable until after a second reading by the City Council on Sept. 9 and subsequent publication.

Dangerous dogs

The biggest misconception people seem to have about the laws is whether a dog is considered dangerous because it is a certain breed, said Jack Brown, the city's environmental health director.

"Some people think they have to pay a \$100 registration fee if they have a rottweiler or pit bull," and that is not true, Brown said.

A dog's breed has no bearing on whether it is considered dangerous. A proposal to include rottweilers and pit bulls in the city's definition of dangerous dogs was strongly opposed and failed to gain support when presented to the city's district advisory boards.

For a dog to be declared dangerous, it would have to bite or attack someone (or their pet) — or show that it has a tendency to do so — and that person would have to file a complaint. Then a municipal court judge would decide in an administrative hearing whether the dog is dangerous.

Only the owners of those dogs found dangerous in such a hearing would be required to acquire \$100,000 in liability insurance, register the dog and pay a \$100 annual fee, among other requirements.

Antitether law

The antitether law applies to all dogs, regardless of breed. The law limits the length of time a dog can be tied up or chained to three one-hour periods a day, each separated by at least three hours.

Some callers wanted to know how much time they have to put up a fence.

The ordinance does not require a fence, nor does it make it illegal to tether a dog, Brown said. It merely places conditions on tethering — the length and weight of the tether and how long the dog can be tied up, he said.

Under the new law, people will not be able to keep their dogs on a chain for 24 hours a day.

Alternatives include building a fence or pen, or keeping the animals inside.

Dog owners "do have to comply with the law," Brown said. "How

drive around the city, looking for people whose dogs are tied up," Brown said.

The city will take complaints and follow up on them, he said. Animal control receives about 30,000 calls a year — complaints about dangerous dogs, animals running loose, animal bites and cruelty to animals, Brown said. Some of those complaints are about tethering.

"We will be continuing business as usual with this additional authority," Brown said, "and we will apply it when necessary."

People found guilty of violating the laws can face a fine of up to \$500.

Alternatives to tethering

Wichitans can get more information about the laws when they receive their water bills in September. The city will include brochures on dog ownership that will explain the laws, suggest alternatives to tethering and tell people what they can do to help end animal cruelty.

For owners who choose to build an enclosure for their dog, the brochures recommend pen

sizes of at least 150 square feet for a dog weighing less than 25 pounds, 200 square feet for a dog between 25 and 60 pounds, and 250 square feet for a dog weighing more than 60 pounds.

Brown said the city has been talking with local groups about possibly providing assistance to people who need help paying for fences.

"We are all sort of working together for the common good," he said.

Reach Diane McCartney at 268-6593 or dmccartney@wichitaeagle.com.

WICHITA'S NEW ANIMAL CONTROL CODES

ANTITETHER LAW

- Defines "picketing" (tethering).
- Restricts picketing of a dog to "no more than one continuous hour, except that picketing of the same dog may resume after a hiatus of three continuous hours, for up to three hours total time on picket per day."
- Requires tethers to be at least 10 feet long.
- Limits tethering devices to no more than an eighth of the dog's weight.
- Prohibits tethering that may cause injury, strangulation or entanglement.
- Requires the use of a collar, harness or similar device to prevent injury.

DANGEROUS DOG LAWS

These new requirements will apply to animals determined to be dangerous after an administrative hearing:

- Leashes and muzzles on dangerous dogs during transportation.
- Health officer approval of enclosures used to confine dangerous dogs.
- Annual registration, at a cost of \$100 for each dangerous dog.
- Insertion of a microchip to allow identification of dangerous dogs.
- Liability insurance of \$100,000.
- Notification of the Department of Environmental Health when a dangerous dog is relocated.

DO FENCE ME IN

■ Try these options to keep even "Houdini" hounds safely contained in your yard.

BY DIANE MCCARTNEY
The Wichita Eagle

Wichitans who keep dogs chained or tied up could be looking for alternatives if the City Council approves a proposed anti-tether ordinance when it meets Aug. 19.

The proposed addition to the city's animal control code would restrict the length of time and conditions under which a dog could be "picketed," or tethered.

The Humane Society of the United States recommends that dogs be kept indoors as much as possible with the rest of the family. While you're away, a fenced yard with plenty of room to run around in, adequate shelter, ventilation, shade and fresh water can provide a safe environment for your dog.

Some dogs — like Christine Tasheff's mixed breed, Sydney — will try to escape even the largest and nicest of yards.

"She has the most ideal situation for a dog you could possibly dream of, and she still wants out," said Tasheff, whose 60-pound dog climbs over her wrought-iron fence.

Here are some tips for keeping your dog safely confined — without a tether:

Build a fence

Fences don't have to be expensive if you are willing to do some work yourself. Sink wooden posts and staple inexpensive metal fencing to them for the cheapest fence. Chain link is easy, too.

Workers at home-improvement stores can tell you what materials to buy and offer advice.

For escape artists:

- Install an electric fence (\$150 and up) or add a "hot wire" (\$40-\$60) to your existing fence. Pet and farm supply stores and specialty companies sell elec-

Find out more

CARING FOR YOUR DOG

The Humane Society of the United States has information and advice on dog care and behavior, from separation anxiety to house- and crate-training.

Visit www.hsus.org and click on Pets, then Pet Care, Dog Care and Dog Behavior Tip Sheets.

NEWS 2 USE

The mild correction, or shock, a dog receives when he crosses or touches the wire is not dangerous, said Chris Feist, assistant manager of Tractor Supply Co. on West Kellogg.

"Obviously, they don't like it; it's a deterrent," he said.

"It usually only takes once or twice until they get where they realize, 'That's going to hurt.'"

- Install a 45-degree inward extension to the top of your fence. Most home improvement stores can help with this.

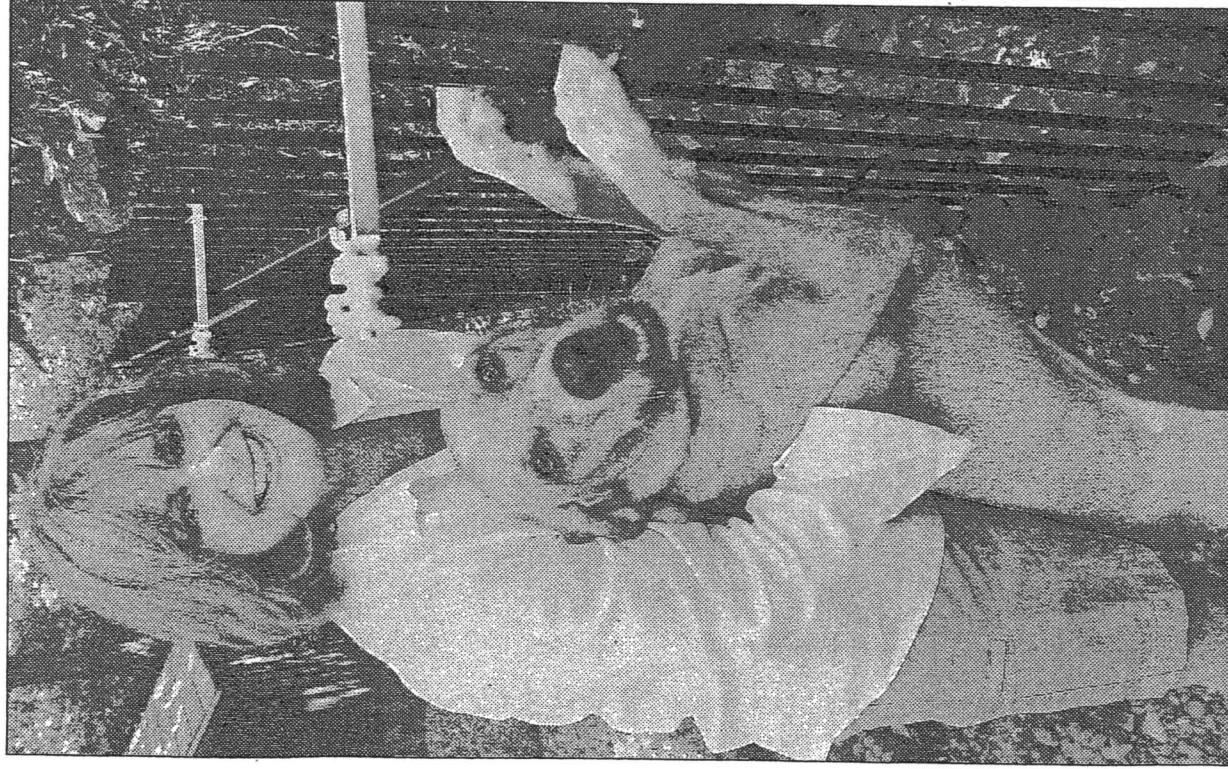
- To deter diggers, try chicken wire at the base of your fence (with the sharp edges rolled inward), place large rocks at the base or lay chain-link fencing on the ground. You can also dig a trough under the fence and fill it with concrete.

Spay or neuter

Spaying or neutering your dogs will remove much of their desire to escape and can help with behavioral problems, too — the reason many dogs are banished from the house.

Crate him inside

If you don't trust your dog to stay in the house while you're gone, crate-training can limit his access until he learns the rules. If you properly train your dog to use a crate, he'll think of it as his safe place and will be happy to spend time there when necessary.



Mike Huttmacher/The Wichita Eagle

Christine Tasheff has resorted to putting an electric "hot wire" inside her wrought-iron fence to keep her dog Sydney from getting out. Hot wires are one solution for people whose dogs climb over or dig under a fence.

TETHERING?

■ The City Council will consider limiting the length of time a dog can be chained or tied up.

BY DIANE McCARTNEY
The Wichita Eagle

The Wichita City Council will consider two changes to the city's animal control code when it meets

Aug. 19.

One would beef up the requirements for owners of dangerous dogs, and the other would restrict the tethering, or chaining, of dogs.

The anti-tether law is not intended for the person who puts a dog outside for a short time, said Jack Brown, the city's environmental health director, but for the "repeated situations where we see an animal" that lives its entire life on a chain.

At least 28 cities and six counties nationwide have laws restricting the tethering of animals.

What is wrong with keeping a dog on a chain? What benefits — to dogs and to the community — could come from such a law?

Here are some answers from the Humane Society of the United States:

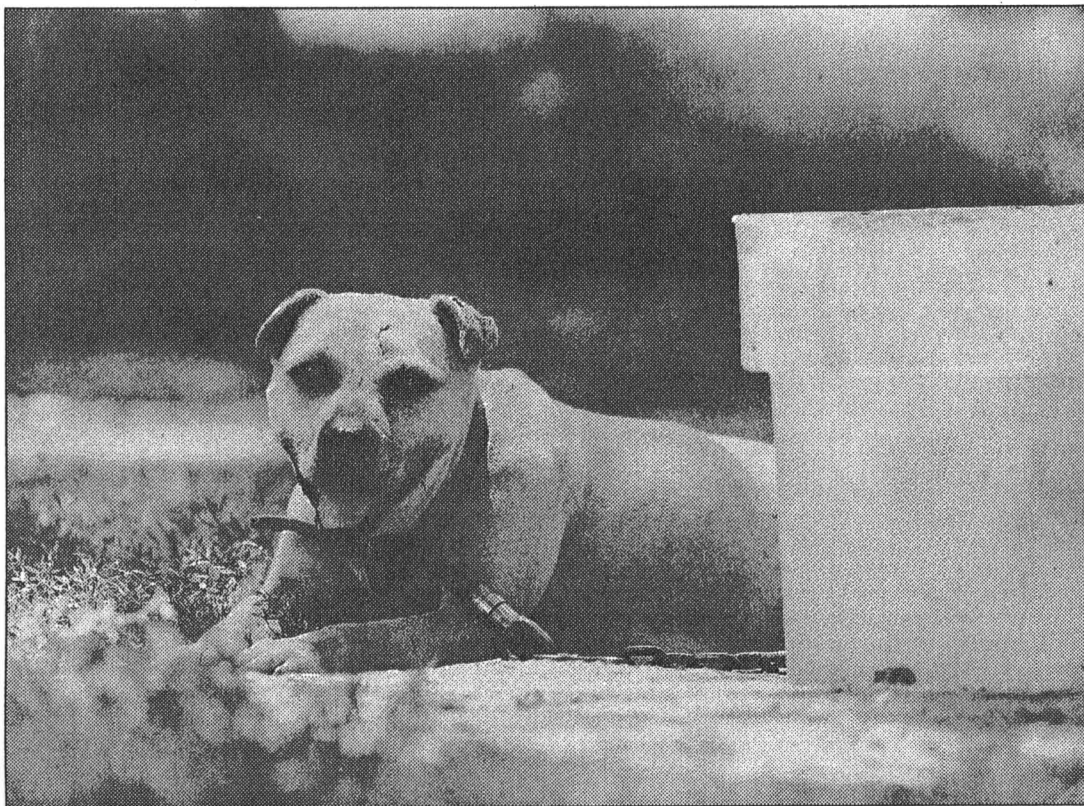
Why is tethering dogs inhumane?

Dogs are social beings that thrive on interaction with humans and other animals. A dog chained in one spot for hours, days, months or even years suffers immense psychological damage. An otherwise friendly and docile dog, when continuously chained, becomes neurotic, unhappy, anxious and often aggressive.

How does tethering dogs pose a danger to humans?

Dogs tethered for long periods can become highly aggressive. Dogs feel naturally protective of their territory; when confronted with a perceived threat, they respond according to their fight-or-flight instinct. A chained dog, unable to take flight, often feels forced to fight, attacking any unfamiliar animal or person who wanders into his territory.

A tethered dog that finally does get loose from his chains may remain aggressive and is likely to chase and attack passersby and pets.



Jill Jarsulic/The Wichita Eagle

An ordinance to be considered by the City Council would make it illegal to keep a dog, like this pit bull, continuously tethered.

ANTI-TETHERING PROPOSAL

A proposal to control the tethering of dogs will be voted on Aug. 19 by the Wichita City Council. Additions to the animal control code would:

- Define "picketing" (tethering).
- Restrict the length of time a dog may be tethered to three one-hour periods, at least three hours apart, within 24 hours.

- Require chains, ropes or other tethers to be at least 10 feet long.

■ Limit tethering devices to no more than 1/8 of the dog's weight.

- Prohibit tethering that may cause injury or entanglement.

- Require use of a collar, harness or similar device to prevent injury.

Source: Wichita Animal Control

In addition to psychological damage, dogs forced to live on a chain make easy targets for other animals, humans and biting insects.

Finally, dogs' tethers can become entangled with other objects, which can choke or strangle the dogs to death.

Are tethered dogs otherwise treated well?

Rarely does a tethered dog receive sufficient care. Tethered dogs suffer from sporadic feedings, overturned water bowls, inadequate veterinary care and extreme temperatures.

chained dogs are rarely given even minimal affection.

Are the areas in which tethered dogs are confined usually comfortable?

No, because the dogs have to eat, sleep, urinate and defecate in a single confined area. Owners who chain their dogs are also less likely to clean the area. Although there may have once been grass in an area of confinement, it is usually so beaten down by the dog's pacing that the ground consists of nothing but dirt or mud.

If a dog is tethered for a peri-

tether should be secured in such a way that the tether cannot become entangled with other objects. Collars used to attach an animal should be comfortable and properly fitted; choke chains should never be used. Restraints should allow the animal to move about and lie down comfortably. Animals should never be tethered during natural disasters such as floods, fires, tornadoes or blizzards.

Why should a community outlaw the continuous tethering of dogs?

Animal control and humane agencies receive countless calls every day from citizens concerned about animals in these cruel situations. Animal control officers, paid at taxpayer expense, spend many hours trying to educate pet owners about the dangers and cruelty involved in this practice.

A chained animal is caught in a vicious cycle; frustrated by long periods of boredom and social isolation, he becomes a neurotic shell of his former self — further deterring human interaction and kindness.

NEXT WEEK: Alternatives to tethering.