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## Oklahoma stray dog laws

OKLAHOMA CHARTERS TITLE 4. ANIMALS NO 4-1. Repealed by the laws of 1980, c. 68, No. 1, arising. Eff. April 10, 1980. 4-2 euros. Repealed by the laws of 1980, c. 68, No. 1, arising. Eff. April 10, 1980. No 4-11. Repealed by the laws of 1980, c. 68, No. 1, arising. Eff. April 10, 1980. No 4-12. Repealed by the laws of 1980, c. 68, No. 1, arising. Eff. April 10, 1980. No 4-13. Repealed by the laws of 1980, c. 68, No. 1, arising. Eff. April 10, 1980. No 4-14. Repealed by the laws of 1980, c. 68, No. 1, arising. Eff. April 10, 1980. 4-15 euros. Repealed by the laws of 1980, c. 68, No. 1, arising. Eff. April 10, 1980. No 4-21. Repealed by the laws of 1980, c. 68, No. 1, arising. Eff. April 10, 1980. No 4-22. Repealed by the laws of 1980, c. 68, No. 1, arising. Eff. April 10, 1980. No 4-23. Repealed by the laws of 1980, c. 68, No. 1, arising. Eff. April 10, 1980. No 4-24. Repealed by the laws of 1980, c. 68, No. 1, arising. Eff. April 10, 1980. No 4-25. Repealed by the laws of 1980, c. 68, No. 1, arising. Eff. April 10, 1980. No 4-29.1. Repealed by the laws of 1951, page 91, No. 608. 4-29.2 euros. Repealed by the laws of 1951, page 91, No. 608. 4-29.3 euros. Repealed by the laws of 1951, page 91, No. 608. No 4-31. Certificates of Breeding - Installation Duty - Content - Form. The owner or custodian of any registered male animals that collect a fee for the service of the same, at the request of the owner of any registered female of the same breed, which was bred on such a registered male animal, and the fee for this is paid, to provide such a breed certificate, to give the name and registration number of such a male animal and the date of such service, such information should be provided in the form of required by the breeders' association, with which such animals are registered, until the end that offspring can be registered. Added by the laws of 1915, c. 40, No. 1. 4-32 euros. Refusal to issue a certificate - Penalty. Refusal to comply with section 1 of this article may be punishable by an offence punishable by a fine of no more than fifty dollars (\$50.00). Added by the laws of 1915, c. 40, No. 2. No 4-41. Beasts chasing or injuring livestock - Right to Kill - Owner's Responsibility - Trial - Definitions. A. It is legal for any person to kill any animal from the canidae family or family felidae found chasing cattle from the premises of the owner of such an animal. The owner of any such animal that kills or injures any livestock must be joint and somewhat responsible to any person, thus damaged, in full for the injury. The court, before which the reparation for any such damage, declares the animal found to be the cause of the injury to common nuisance, and order the defendant to kill or cause murder, such an animal within twenty-four (24) hours after the sentencing. Appeals are allowed in all such cases. Such appeals are prosecuted in a manner provided by the general laws governing appeals. B. For purposes This section: 1. Livestock means any cattle, bison, pigs, sheep, goats, horses, domestic rabbits, chickens or other poultry and includes exotic livestock; and 2. Exotic cattle mean commercial breeding of exotic cattle, including animal families bovidae, cervidae and antilocapridae or bird rat group. R.L. 1910, No. 120. Amendments to the 1935 Laws, page 190. No. 1; Laws of 1949, page 39, No. 1. Eff. February 15, 1949; Laws 1993, c. 36, No. 1, eff. July 1, 1993; Laws of 2002, c. 187, No. 2, eff. November 1, 2002. No 4-42.1. Personal injury of the dog - The responsibility of the owner. The owner or owners of any dog are responsible for the full damage caused when his dog, without provocation, bites or injures any person while such a person is in or at the place where he has a legal right to be. Added by the laws of 1947, page 32, No. 1. Amendments to the 1980 Acts, c. 75, No. 1, eff. October 1, 1980. 4-42.2 euros. A legitimate presence on the property of the owner of what is - a public place that is. For the purposes of this act, a person is considered legal to the private property of the dog owner when he is on such property in the performance of any duties imposed upon him by the laws of that state, or by United States laws, or by the postal rules of the United States, or when reading the counters, or to make repairs to any utility or service located on the said premises, or when working on the said property at the request of the owner or any tenant having a lease on any part of that property, or when on such property by invitation, is either expressed or implied by the owner or lessee of such property. The term public place must, for the purposes of this act, means and includes any public buildings, parks, playgrounds and recreational facilities, as well as any and all places of business, entertainment or entertainment that are privately owned, in which goods, property, services, entertainment or facilities are offered for sale, rent, lease or use. Added by the laws of 1947, page 32, No. 2. 4-42.3 euros. Exceptions to the act - Existing rights and obligations. Provided that the Act does not apply to rural areas of that State or to any towns or cities that do not have a United States urban or village postal service. Provided that none of this should be construed as diminishing any right or liability for injury from dog bites currently in place under the laws of that State. Added by the laws of 1947, page 32, No. 3. 4-43 euros. Counties over 200,000 population - Regulation and control of dogs runs on large - Penalties. County Council Any county with a population of two hundred thousand (200,000) or more under the latest federal ten-year census can regulate or prohibit running at free dogs within the said county, and cause dogs such as can be run at large to be confiscated and disposed of, as required by law or sold to cover the costs and penalties provided for violation of such a prohibition and the cost of parking and the preservation of the same for such sale; It can also provide the erection of all needy pens, pounds and buildings for use said by the county anywhere within the said county. It should be the duty of the county commissioners' board of any county that regulates and taxes dogs in this county under this law to establish and enforce the rules governing the same, and they must conclude a certain cooperation agreement with the sheriff said the county's destination said rules and regulations as well as the order and conditions of their enforcement, as well as to fund and compensate for it. The Council of District Commissioners may also regulate and tax dog owners and shelters, and authorize the humane killing or removal of dogs found in general, contrary to any ordinance governing the same. Any person, firm or corporation who violates any rules or regulations made by such a board of county commissioners under the powers of this act must be guilty of misconduct and punished, as stipulated by the laws of that State in any court of competent jurisdiction, provided that, if the offence continues, every day on which the crime occurs is a separate offence. Added by the laws of 1959, page 25, No. 1. No 4-44. Definition. As it is used in section 44 et seq. 1. Potentially dangerous dog means any dog that: a. when an unprovoked person bites either on public or private property, or b., when an unprovoked person kills or brutally injures a pet on either public or private property; 2. Dangerous dog means any dog that: a. inflicted grievous harm on a person without provocation on public or private property, b. previously it was found that it is potentially dangerous to the owner by receiving a notice of such animal control authority in writing and the dog then aggressively bites, attacks, or endangers the safety of humans, or c. previously it was found that it is potentially dangerous, the owner, having received notification of such animal control bodies in writing and the dog after that kills or seriously injures the pet; 3. Severe trauma means any physical injury that leads to broken bones or lacerations requiring multiple stitches or cosmetic surgery; 4. Proper fencing of a dangerous dog means, while on the property owner, the dangerous dog must be securely confined indoors or in a securely enclosed and locked pen or structure at least a hundred and fifty (150) square feet. The space for each dog is stored in them, which is more than six (6) months old, and which is suitable for preventing children from infiltrating and is designed to prevent the animal from escaping. Such a pen or or Must have safe sides and a safe top, as well as provide protection from elements for the dog; 5. The Animal Control Authority means organizing by acting alone or in contact with other local government units to enforce the city, county and state animal control laws, as well as shelter and animal welfare; 6. An animal control officer means any person hired, contracted with an animal control authority or appointed by an animal control authority to assist in the performance of this act or any other law or ordinance relating to animal license, animal control, or seizure and confiscation of animals, and includes any state or local law enforcement official or other employee whose duties in general or in part include in the assignments related to the seizure of the animal; and 7. The owner means any person, firm, corporation, organization or department possessing, harboring, storing, having an interest, or having control or guardianship of an animal. Added by the laws of 1991, c. 199, No. 1, eff. February 1, 1992. There were amendments to the 2001 Laws, c. 159, No. 1. Eff. May 1, 2001. 4-45 euros. Registration certificate for certain dogs is required - Exemption - Fee. A. It is illegal for the owner to have a dangerous dog in the state without a registration certificate issued under this section. This section does not apply to dogs used by law enforcement officers to work in the police force. B. The Animal Control Authority of the city or county, in which the owner has a dangerous dog, issues a certificate of registration to the owner of such an animal, if the owner submits to the animal control unit sufficient evidence: 1. Proper enclosure to limit the dangerous dog and the placement of premises with a clearly visible warning sign that there is a dangerous dog in the territory. In addition, the owner must noticeably show a sign with a warning symbol that informs children of the presence of a dangerous dog; and 2. Liability insurance policies such as homeowner insurance, or collateral bonds issued by an insurer qualified under Section 36 of the Oklahoma Charter amounting to at least fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000.00) of owner insurance for any personal injuries inflicted by a dangerous dog. C. If the owner has a dangerous dog in the included area, which is arranged by both the city and county animal control authority, the owner must obtain a registration certificate from the city authorities. D. Cities and/or counties may charge an annual fee of not more than ten dollars (\$10.00) in addition to regular dog licence fees if charge not exceeding ten dollars (\$10.00) to register dangerous dogs. Fees are maintained in the city or county issuing a license. Added by laws 1991, c. 199, No. 2, eff. February 1, 1992. 4-46 euros. Muzzle and restraint some dogs required - Local regulation regulation Dangerous Dogs - Dogs will not be declared dangerous. A. It is illegal for the owner of a dangerous dog to allow the dog to be outside the proper enclosure if the dog is muzzled and held back by a substantial chain or leash and under the physical restriction of the responsible person over sixteen (16) years. The muzzle should be made in such a way as not to harm the dog or interfere with its vision or breathing, but will not allow it to bite any person or animal. B. Potentially dangerous or dangerous dogs can be regulated through local, municipal and county governments, provided that the rules are not specific breeds. Nothing in this law prohibits such local governments from enforcing penalties for violations of such local laws. C. Dogs may not be declared dangerous if the threat, injury or damage was suffered by persons who at the time committed a wilful violation or other tort in the territory occupied by the dog owner, or tortured, insulted or assaulted a dog or, in the past, were seen or reportedly tortured, abused, or assaulted a dog or committed or attempted to commit a crime. Added By Laws 1991, c. 199, No. 3, eff. February 1, 1992. No 4-47. Confiscation of a dangerous dog - Purpose of the act - Other remedies. Any dangerous dog is immediately confiscated by the animal control authority if: 1. The dog is not registered under article 2 of this act; 2. The owner does not provide insurance coverage for liability or collateral of bonds required under article 2 of this act; 3. The dog is not supported in the proper enclosure; and 4. The dog is located outside the owner's home, or outside the proper enclosure, and not under the physical restriction of the responsible person. In addition, the owner pleads guilty to a misdemeanor punishable by a maximum of one year (1) in a county jail or a fine of no more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000,000) or both a fine and a prison sentence. Any such fine, at the discretion of the court, can be compensated by payments made by the dog owner to any victim of a dog attack. However, insurance payments cannot be considered as compensation. The purpose of this act is to provide additional and cumulative means to combat dangerous and potentially dangerous dogs in this state. Nothing in this act should be construed as infringing or altering the rights to action or remedy of victims in accordance with common law or statutory law, criminal or civil. Added By Laws 1991, c. 199, No. 4, eff. February 1, 1992. 4-51 euros. Repealed by the laws of 1943, page 16, No. 5. 4-52 euros. Repealed by the laws of 1943, page 16, No. 5. 4-53 euros. Repealed by the laws of 1943, page 16, No. 5. Euro. Repealed by the laws of 1943, page 16, No. 5. No 4-61. Repealed by the laws of 1963, c. 220, No. 11. 4-62 euros. Repealed by the laws of 1941, page 462, 462, 4-63 euros. Repealed by the laws of 1941, page 462, No. 1. No 4-64. Repealed by the laws of 1941, page 462, No. 1. 4-65 euros. Repealed by the laws of 1941, page 462, No. 1. No 4-66. Repealed by the laws of 1941, page 462, No. 1. No 4-67. Repealed by the laws of 1963, c. 220, No. 11. 4-68 euros. Repealed by the laws of 1941, page 462, No. 1. 4-69 euros. Repealed by the laws of 1941, page 462, No. 1. 4-70 euros. Repealed by the laws of 1941, page 462, No. 1. 4-71 euros. Repealed by the laws of 1941, page 462, No. 1. No4-72. Repealed by the laws of 1941, page 462, No. 1. 4-73 euros. Repealed by the laws of 1941, page 462, No. 1. No 4-74. Repealed by the laws of 1941, page 462, No. 1. 4-75 euros. Repealed by the laws of 1941, page 462, No. 1. 4-81.1 euros. Repealed by the laws of 1963, c. 200, No. 11. 4-81.2 euros. Repealed by the laws of 1963, c. 220, No. 11. 4-81.3 euros. Repealed by the laws of 1963, c. 220, No. 11. 4-81.4 euros. Repealed by the laws of 1963, c. 220, No. 11. No 4-82.1. Repealed by the laws of 1970, c. 165, No. 13. 4-82.2 euros. Repealed by the laws of 1970, c. 165, No. 13. 4-82.3 euros. Repealed by the laws of 1970, c. 165, No. 13. 4-82.4 euros. Repealed by the laws of 1970, c. 165, No. 13. 4-82.5 euros. Repealed by the laws of 1970, c. 165, No. 13. 4-82.6 euros. Repealed by the laws of 1970, c. 165, No. 13. 4-82.7 euros. Repealed by the laws of 1970, c. 165, No. 13. 4-82.8 euros. Repealed by the laws of 1970, c. 165, No. 13. 4-82.9 euros. Repealed by the laws of 1970, c. 165, No. 13. 4-82.10 euros. Repealed by the laws of 1970, c. 165, No. 13. 485.1 euros. Definition. A. As used in this law, pets must include all pets including but not limited to cattle, bison, pigs, sheep, goats, ecvid, chickens or other poultry and exotic livestock. The term pets should not include dogs, cats and wild pigs. B. As used in this section: 1. Exotic cattle means commercially raised exotic cattle, including animal families bovidae, cervidae and antilocapridae or rat group birds; and 2. Feral pigs mean any pig (Sus Scrofa), including, but not limited to, Russian and European boars that work on free on public lands or on private land in this state, whose owner is unknown in the vicinity of the premises where such wild pigs are located. If the owner of a stray pig is known, the pig works at large on public lands or on private land in that state should not be considered wild until five (5) calendar days after escaping from domestic detention. If a notice is given to neighbouring landowners during these five (5) calendar days, the pig is not considered wild for an additional ten (10) calendar days. Added by the laws of 1970, c. 165, No. 1. There were amendments to the Laws of 1974, c. 29, No. 1. Eff. April 11, 1974; Laws 1993, c. 36, No. 2, eff. July 1, 1993; The laws of 2000, c. 206, No. 1, you have arisen. Eff. May 19, 2000. 4-85.2 euros. Estrays - Taking and killing wild pigs. A. Any pet found on the loose on public or private land in Oklahoma whose owner is unknown in the premises in which the property was found must be known as estre, and any person, company or corporation or any of their employees or agents must take over the estre and retain ownership of the same, except as stipulated in this act. B. Any person may accept and kill wild pigs provided that: 1. Feral pigs taken on public ownership during any established hunting season must be taken with weapons and methods authorized by the Department of Wildlife Conservation for this hunting season; 2. Feral pigs can be adopted on any land where the hunter has legal access if prohibited by the landowner under the Oklahoma Wildlife Code; and 3. No person whose hunting license has been revoked may accept or kill wild pigs during the revocation of the license. Added by the laws of 1970, c. 165, No. 2. There were amendments to the Laws of 2000, c. 206, No. 1. Eff. May 19, 2000. 4-85.3 euros. The take of the landowner or lessee - Investigation - Reports. Any landowner or land-movie can pick up any pet that gets lost in its premises or on any public highway adjacent to the same. When any person is taken for a stray animal, he immediately conducts a reasonable investigation to determine the owner of such an animal, and within seven (7) days he must report such a reception to the sheriff of the county in which the animal was taken, giving a description of the animal, issuing the mark, gender and approximate age of such an animal. When the identity of the owner of any stray animal is known to take any owner, he informs the owner that the animal is lost and that he took it. Taker-Up may require the owner of any stray animal he took up before paying the actual cost of keeping it while so picked up plus all the damages that got lost animal caused by the premises. When someone who has taken a stray animal is unable, after an investigation to establish who the animal belongs to, or when the owner of the stray animal is identified and is known to be so, but neglects or fails to pay the cost of the animal to keep while taken plus all the damage caused by the premises of the taker and remove the animal from the possession of the taker of the latter must report all the facts of the case of the county sheriff in which the animal was taken. Added by the laws of 1970, c. 165, No. 3. It was amended to the laws of 1974, about 29, No. 2. Eff. April 11, 1974; Laws of 1980, c. 161, No. 1, eff. October 1, 1980. 4-85.4 euros. The rights and responsibilities of the take on. After taking estray animals or animals, and after sending a description of the county sheriff, the takers of the activity are entitled to hold the same legally pending release from his sheriff's custody. If the applicant for this animal applies for ownership of this animal, I take must immediately notify the sheriff, and if the sheriff is satisfied said the claimant is the rightful owner, he must issue an order allowing takers to grant possession to the estre to the rightful owner. The owner is required to pay the owner the actual cost of maintaining the estre, as well as the actual amount of any damage caused by the estre on his territory and such costs and damages must be approved by the district judge and must be imposed by the sheriff's order. Added by the laws of 1970, c. 165, No. 4. Amendments to the 1980 Act, c. 161, No. 2, eff. October 1, 1980. 4-85.5 euros. The duties of a peace officer. A. 1. After receiving notification of the acceptance of any stray animal, he must be required by any peacekeeping officer if its owner is not identified and known to the peacekeeping officer to be the owner to make or cause to be examined brand records and reports of lost, homeless and stolen livestock. 2. If you can identify the name of the owner or likely owner from these records, the owner is immediately notified of the adoption of a stray animal. 3. If the name of the owner or likely owner cannot be determined, the employee arranges the pet's accommodation, as provided by subsection B of this section. B. The Department of Public Safety and any municipality, county or other political unit of that state may establish a list of facilities, including, but not limited to, cattle sales facilities or veterinary clinics, for an official rotation log to store stray animals at the request or direction of any employee of the County Department or Municipality or other political unit. The Department of Public Safety may make public the rules for the implementation and administration of this section. C. After the owner proves to the satisfaction of the peacekeeping officer that the animal is the rightful owner, the peacekeeping officer allows the animal to be accepted by the owner, after paying the actual cost of its storage along with the amount of any damage caused to the taker as a result of the stray animal being in the territory of the taker. D. If the owner does not pay the fees, the animal is sold in accordance with the provisions of section 85.6 of this title. E. Once all costs and expenses incurred for the care, transportation and sale of such an animal have been deducted from the gross proceeds of the sale, the net amount must be paid to the owner. Added by the laws of 1970, c. 165, No. 5. There were amendments to the Laws of 1974, c. 29, No. 3. Eff. April 11, 1974; Laws 1997, c. 44, No. 1, eff. November 1, 1997; Laws of 2000, c. 253, No. 1, eff. November 1, 2000; The laws of 2004, c. 130, No. 1, appeared. Eff. April 20, 2004. 4-85.6 euros. Selling unclaimed animals. A. If peacekeeping is unable to identify the owner or probable owner of any stray animals from Lost, lost and stolen livestock, the sheriff must publish in a newspaper, a general circulation in the county in which a stray animal was adopted, a description of an animal that must contain gender, age and brand or brand, but must not contain color, or signs or other descriptive information. The notification is published in two (2) consecutive weekly releases. If after such publication the sheriff is still unable to identify the owner, the animal must be sold by the sheriff, in the nearest approved and licensed or federal inspection of the livestock auction market, from where taken, inside the state of Oklahoma. B. The approved sales firm must mail the sheriff a receipt for the proceeds and other sales information, listing the description, gender, weight, sale price per pound and the overall sale price of a less normal and normal marketing fee. C. The sheriff must pay the owner the unclaimed stray animal the actual cost of its storage, as well as the actual amount of any damage caused by the taker as a result of the heat of the animal, piling up in the room. D. All remaining money, if any, must be deposited by the county treasurer, which must be held by the Treasurer in a special fund from which payment can be made to the plaintiff, who has been identified by the District Court as the owner of a stray animal. If funds not spent in accordance with a court order within one (1) year are deposited into the District's General Fund. Added by the laws of 1970, c. 165, No. 6. It was amended to the laws of 1974, about 29, No. 4. Eff. April 11, 1974; Laws 1997, c. 44, No. 2, eff. November 1, 1997; Laws of 2000, c. 253, No. 2, eff. November 1, 2000. 4-85.7 euros. Unfavorable applicants. If there is more than one (1) plaintiff on any estre after the notice is published, as stipulated by this act, and if adverse plaintiffs arise from disputes, the sheriff certifies the matter in the county district court, which conducts the estre, and the petty claims department of the District Court must have a dossier said the matter is in the appropriate list supplied by the county for this purpose, and applicants must have ten (10) days from the date of the docking said the matter to file an affidavit to support their multiple claims. The District Court also has the power and authority to hear oral testimony at any reasonable time on the notice of the plaintiffs to determine ownership of such estre, and after being told the hearing the district court must enter a finding defining ownership of the said stray. Such a decision has the same effect and effect as the decision and appeal as other district court matters, but such appeals are made within ten (10) days. If two (2) or more applicants Such estre, the costs incurred by the take on must be evaluated pro rata for the owners. They must jointly pay for the maintenance of such estrées, as is customary in the community, for the suction, feeding and storage of such animals, as well as the costs of production, including the cost of publication. Added by the laws of 1970, c. 165, No. 7. 4-85.10 euros. The duty to feed and care for the ethers. Any person taking estray as hereinbefore provided must be fed and cared for said stray. Added by the laws of 1970, c. 165, No. 10. 4-85.11 euros. Fines. If a person unlawfully takes or conceals the estre or does not comply with the provisions of this act, the person who is



being guilty of a crime for which the theft of pets is committed and is punished under section 1716 of section 21 of the Oklahoma Charter. Added by the laws of 1970, c. 165, No. 11. It was amended to the laws of 1974, about 29, No. 5, Eff. April 11, 1974; Laws 1997, c. 133, No. 121, eff. July 1, 1999. NOTE: Laws of 1998, 1st ex. Sess., c. 23, No. 23 amended the date by virtue of the 1997 laws, c. 133, No. 121 of July 1, 1998 to July 1, 1999. 4-85.12 euros. Jurisdiction for resolving disputes and claims. In the event that the taker-up and the owner and/or the plaintiff cannot agree on the amount of damages or related costs, the Small Claims Division of the District Court in the district where the estate is located has jurisdiction to deal with the matter, as well as to determine claims between more than one person claiming ownership of the estate. Added by the laws of 1970, c. 165, No. 12. 4-85.13 euros. Claim to own exotic cattle within this chapter - Conditions. A person may claim to be the owner of exotic livestock under this chapter only if: 1. Exotic cattle are labeled, branded, striped or labeled in another way, which defines exotic livestock as the claimant's property; Or two. A person has purchased exotic livestock by purchasing, donating, designing, inheriting or other legal transfer or exotic cattle born or hatched on property owned or leased by the claimant or on other property under the agreement with the claimant, in which the applicant may assert ownership of exotic livestock and: a. exotic cattle, when usually owned by the owner, is seized in a fence or other restraint device, which is usually appropriate to prevent the escape of the species of animal claimed, or b. the animal claimed to have such a rarity or has such genetic markings or other attributes to identify exotic livestock as came from the claimant's stock having the same rarity or attributes. B. Under Section A of this section, the legal does not include the live taking of exotic livestock in that State on property that is owned or leased by another person other than the claimant. Added by the laws of 1993, c. 36, No. 3, eff. July 1, 2015, No. 4-91. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-92 euros. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-92 euros. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-93 euros. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-93 euros. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-94 euros. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-95 euros. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-96 euros. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-96 euros. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-97 euros. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-98 euros. Limiting all pets - Damage for violation. All pets must be restricted to the owner at this time and season of the year from working on the loose in Oklahoma. The damage caused by the infiltration of such pets on the land of another person is corrected in accordance with the law. For the purposes of this act, pets must include cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, goats, exotic livestock and all other animals not considered wild. The term pets should not include pets or wild pigs. Added by the laws of 1965, c. 117, No. 1, eff. January 1, 1966. There were amendments to the Laws of 2000, c. 206, No. 3, Eff. May 19, 2000. 4-99 euros. Failure to keep pets attached - Release pigs to live in a wild or wild state - Fines. A. Any person who: 1. Deliberately omits to keep a pet by such person, owns or has a charge within a suitable enclosure; 2. Allows the animal to be unrestrained or run free, with notice, factual or constructive, that the enclosure in which such an animal is stored is open; Or three. Knowingly forcing the pet to avoid imprisonment is found guilty of misconduct and in a conviction is punishable by a fine of no more than fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each offense, or no more than thirty (30) days in a county jail for each offense, or as such a fine and imprisonment. B. 1. No person should intentionally let the pigs go to live in a wild or wild state on public land or on private land. 2. Any person who violates this subdivision is found guilty of an offense and is liable to a fine of no more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00) if convicted. C. For the purposes of this act, the term pets should not include pets or wild pigs. Added by The Laws of 1972, c. 131, No. 1, emerging. Eff. April 7, 1972. There were amendments to the Laws of 2000, c. 206, No. 4, Eff. May 19, 2000. 4-101 euros. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-102. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-103. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-104 euros. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-105. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-106. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-107. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-108. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-109. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-110 euros. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-111. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-112. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-113. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-114. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-115. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-116 euros. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-117 euros. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-118 euros. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-119 euros. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-120. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-121. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-122. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-123. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-124. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-125. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-126. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-127. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-128. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-129. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-130. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-131. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-132. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. 4-133. Shares of the owner are determined. The word owner used in this article includes the person who has the right to direct ownership of the animal, as well as the person who has charge or care for the same, as well as the person who has the legal right to own it. R.L. 1910, No. 151. No4134. The land owner has been identified. For the purposes of this article, the owner, estate, tenant or other person to whom there is or cultivating the land on which the land was found is considered to be its owner. R.L. 1910, No. 152. No4-135. Procedures after unprepared - Damage Assessment - Notices - Sale - Excess. A. Within forty-eight (48) hours after the shares have been demarcated, Sunday is not included, the party distrainted, or the agent of such a party, must notify the shareholder when known or, if unknown, the party having them in charge. If the owner does not satisfy the person whose land has invaded on, the party victims must, within twenty-four (24) hours after that, notify in writing the county sheriff to come to the premises to review and assess the damage. B. County sheriff must within forty-eight hours after receiving such notice, on Sundays and holidays, except to start viewing and and damage, and determine the reasonable amount to be paid for the capture and storage of stray stocks. If the person holding the unlimited stock is unable to repair the damage as assessed, the sheriff must provide public notice and sale of distrained shares, as stipulated in section 85.6 of that title. C. Any money or shares left after such claims are met are returned to the owner of the sold stock. R.L. 1910, No. 153. Amendments to the 1968 Acts, c. 72, No. 1; Laws 1997, c. 44, No. 3, eff. November 1, 1997. No 4-136. Loss Assessment - Filing - Review - Bond - Superseades - Delivery of Shares To The Owner Appeal - Certification Documents. The county sheriff must make his assessment in writing and file the same with the county clerk, who will be held in office. Anyone affected by the county sheriff's actions under this article can apply from there to the District Court. The person appealing must file a county sheriff's bond, in a fine twice the value of the property distrainted, or if the value of the property exceeds the amount of damage claimed, then double the amount of damage, with good and sufficient uncertainties to be approved by the county sheriff, and from and after filing the appeal bonds, the same should work as superseades. If the owner of the stock is the claimant, the same should be delivered to him. The county sheriff must, once the appeal is accepted, certify all the original documents in the case to the District Court. R.L. 1910, No. 154. Amendments to the 1968 Act, c. 72, No. 2. 4-137. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. No 4-138. Repealed by laws 1965, c. 117, No. 2, eff. January 1, 1966. No 4-139. Controversy over partition fence - App for fence spectators - Notice Viewers power. When there is a dispute between the respective owners about the obligation to erect or maintain a partition of the fence, either party can turn to the spectators of the fence, who, after due notice of each of the parties, can find out the matter and assign each their share, and direct the time and place where they meet to repair their share in the order presented above. R.L. 1910, No. 157. 4-140 euros. Repair or reconstruction of the fence of the applicant. Restoration of the cost and fees of spectators of the fence, who, after due notice of each of the parties, can find out the matter and assign each their share, and direct the time and place where they meet to repair their share in the order presented above. R.L. 1910, No. 157. 4-141 euros. Repair or reconstruction of the fence of the applicant. Restoration of the cost and fees of spectators of the fence, who, after due notice of each of the parties, can find out the matter and assign each their share, and direct the time and place where they meet to repair their share in the order presented above. R.L. 1910, No. 157. 4-142 euros. Repair or reconstruction of the fence of the applicant. Restoration of the cost and fees of spectators of the fence, who, after due notice of each of the parties, can find out the matter and assign each their share, and direct the time and place where they meet to repair their share in the order presented above. R.L. 1910, No. 157. 4-143 euros. Repair or reconstruction of the fence of the applicant. Restoration of the cost and fees of spectators of the fence, who, after due notice of each of the parties, can find out the matter and assign each their share, and direct the time and place where they meet to repair their share in the order presented above. R.L. 1910, No. 157. 4-



can also be subsidized by any public authority or employee authorized to do so by law. Added by the laws of 1981, c. 167, No. 7. 4-508 euros. Exceptions. Section 1-7 of this Act does not apply to any municipality with a population of 10,000 (10,000 people) or less, according to the latest Federal Census. However, unclaimed animals must be destroyed by an acceptable, humane method. Added by the laws of 1981, c. 167, No. 8. No4-602. Pets - Gifts, Grants and Donations - Programs. A. Department of Agriculture, Food and Forestry, Oklahoma, State veterinarian, can: 1. Adopt an educational program on overpopulation of pets with a focus on the importance of spaying and castration to control the overpopulation of pets; 2. Accept gifts, grants and donations, including personal services. Any gift, grant or donation other than personal services must be deposited in the Oklahoma Pet Overcrowding Fund created under Section 17 of this act; 3. Develop, adopt and implement a collaborative process to work with animal shelters, veterinarians and local communities on overpopulation of pets in the state; and 4. Enter into contracts with legal entities to evaluate and select applicants of the program. B. When spending money on this section, the State Veterinarian must: 1. Establish a method for publishing, accepting and evaluating grant applications for spay and neuter programs; and 2. Give priority to the areas that have demonstrated the greatest need. Added By Laws 2004, c. 504, No. 20, eff. July 1, 2004. NOTE: An identical section has emerged, added by the 2004 Acts, c. 366, No. 3, repealed by the 2004 laws, c. 1, No. 1. Eff. March 15, 2005. 2005.

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