

to a permit issued by the United States or the State of Wyoming, obtaining such a permit shall be a prerequisite to applying to obtain a permit from the Town of Mills.

C. The Town of Mills shall not allow the keeping of Livestock within the boundaries of the Town of Mills except as provided for in this Title.

D. The Town of Mills shall not allow the keeping of Bees within the boundaries of the Town of Mills except as provided for in this Title.

**6.01.030 Animal or livestock annoyances and illegal keeping.**

A. It is unlawful to keep any animal, livestock, or Wildlife in the Town of Mills except as authorized under the provisions of this Title.

B. It is unlawful for an animal, livestock or permitted Wildlife to interfere with the sleep, work or reasonable right to peace, safety, or privacy of a person.

C. Violation of this provision is an infraction.

D. Nothing in this Title or provision shall be read to prevent the presence of animals, livestock or permitted Wildlife in the Town of Mills which are in transit through the Town of Mills in a manner which is authorized under the laws of the State of Wyoming.

**6.01.040 Sanitary enclosures.**

It is unlawful for any person to own any animal unless all structures, pens and yards, and areas in which the animal is kept, are maintained in a sanitary condition. Violation of this provision is an infraction.

**6.01.050 Diseased animals.**

It is unlawful to own any animal infected with a contagious or pestilential disease, except when the animal is confined and isolated from other animals or under the care of a licensed veterinarian. Violation of this provision is an infraction.

**6.01.060 Animals in public places.**

It is unlawful to tie, stake or fasten any animal within any highway, street, alley or public place within the Town, or so that the animal has access to any portion of any highway, street, alley or public place therein; provided, that the Mayor or his or her designee may make exceptions in the case of an organized animal activity and similar temporary sporting or festive events. Violation of this provision is an infraction.

**6.01.070 Restraint of animals.**

A. All animals shall be continuously under restraint.

B. Livestock animals which are generally kept in a herd, flock or other grouping are subject to a single failure-to-restrain violation for the group.

C. No person shall release, without permission of the owner, any animal from restraint, except to preserve the animal's life.

D. Violation of any provision of this section is an infraction.

**6.01.080 Humane animal care.**

Humane animal care includes, but is not limited to, providing:

A. Sufficient wholesome and nutritious food at least once daily which will keep the animal in healthy physical condition;

B. Sufficient daily quantities of fresh water which meet the hydration requirements for the animal;

C. Adequate shelter which provides adequate air and ventilation, and which prevents the animal from being exposed to inclement or adverse weather conditions, overheating from sunlight, unsanitary conditions and dirty, wet and uncomfortable conditions which may endanger the health or welfare of the animal; and

D. Veterinary care when needed to treat the animal for sickness or disease, or to prevent suffering of the animal.

**6.01.090 Cruelty to animals.**

A. No person shall intentionally injure or kill an animal unless:

1. The act committed is done humanely in conformity with applicable federal, state or Town law;

2. The act is necessary to defend a human being or an animal from attack.

B. No person shall intentionally or recklessly wound, injure, torment, poison, provoke, otherwise abuse or unnecessarily overwork an animal, or procure, or attempt any of such acts.

C. No owner shall fail to provide humane animal care or abandon an animal by failing to provide humane animal care.

D. No person shall throw or deposit any poisonous substance on any exposed public or private place where it may endanger any animal.

E. No person shall intentionally abandon, harass, torture or kill an animal, or encourage an animal to fight with another animal for sport, training or entertainment.

F. A person shall not intentionally capture a domestic or domesticated animal with any type of trap that physically harms the animal, including, but not limited to, steel jaw traps, snares and spring traps, except an authorized Town, borough, state or federal employee or agent.

does not apply to materials stored inside a lawfully constructed building so long as such building is wholly enclosed, except for doors for ingress and egress.

(c) "Permitted Exceptions" mean storage, repair and servicing of vehicles, as defined in this section, not authorized in this chapter, and the tearing down, stripping or junking of such vehicles shall be permitted only where and when such use is specifically authorized, permitted or licensed under other ordinances of the Town and in strict accordance therewith; or which use is conducted entirely within the confines of an accessory garage building, then only provided that such vehicle is the property of the owner or occupier of the lot and that such use is not a commercial use of the property, unless such use is authorized by other ordinances of the Town.

#### **8.12.010 Public Nuisance Declared**

The accumulation or storage of abandoned, wrecked, dismantled, unlicensed or inoperative vehicles or junk on private or public property is found to create a condition tending to reduce the value of private property, to promote blight and deterioration, to invite plundering, to create fire hazards, to constitute an attractive nuisance creating a hazard to the health and safety of minors, to create a harborage for insects, rodents, skunks and other vermin and to be injurious to the health, safety and general welfare of the public. Therefore, the presence of an abandoned, wrecked, dismantled or inoperative vehicle, more than one unlicensed vehicle, or junk on private or public property, except as expressly permitted, is declared to constitute a public nuisance which may be abated as such in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

#### **8.12.020 Notice to Abate Nuisance-Compliance Required**

(a) It shall be the duty of any person receiving the notice of a public nuisance as provided in this chapter to comply with the provisions of the notice and to abate such nuisance within ten days after the receipt of such notice, and if such person shall fail or refuse to abate such nuisance within ten days from receipt of such notice without just cause, such failure is declared to be unlawful and shall constitute a misdemeanor. Each day such nuisance persists shall constitute a separate violation.

(b) It is unlawful and shall constitute a misdemeanor for any person, after having received notice as provided in this chapter, to remove any vehicle or junk from private property to any other private property upon which storage is not permitted, or onto any public property for the purpose of storage within the Town.

#### **8.12.030 Notice to Abate Nuisance-Contents-Procedure**

(a) Whenever the Community Service Officer, Code Enforcement Officer or a Police Officer is of the opinion that any vehicle or junk is a public nuisance as defined in this chapter, the Code Enforcement branch of the Police Department or the Police Department shall attempt to give written notice to the owner of the vehicle or junk, if his or her address is known, to the owner of the land where the vehicle or junk is located, and to any other person or entity reasonably known to have a security interest in the vehicle or junk. The notice shall be attempted by certified mail or personal service, if the address of the individual or entity is known. In the case of vehicles, where practical, the notice shall also be affixed to the windshield or some other part of the vehicle where

work or labor and shall include all outhouses, sheds, barns and other structures on premises used for business purposes.

(b) "Rat" means any member of a long tailed rodent species commonly described as rates, whether native to Wyoming or non-native. For purposes of this Title, the term Rat and these provisions shall not apply to any domesticated member of the same species which is kept in controlled conditions as a domestic pet or lab animal.

(c) "Rat Eradication" means the elimination or extermination of rats from any premises by any and all methods approved by the Health Officer.

(d) "Rat Harborage" means any place which provides shelter or protection for the continued existence or multiplication of rats, either in or outside of any business building.

(e) "Vent Stoppage" means a form of construction or repair to prevent the entry of rats into business buildings from the exterior or from one business building to another business building.

#### **8.16.020 Refuge for Rats Prohibited**

All premises, improved or unimproved, and all open lots, areas, streets, sidewalks, alleys and other areas in the Town shall be kept clean and free from all rubbish, loose material, lumber, boxes, barrels and loose iron that might serve as a harborage for rats, and any material that may provide rat harborage shall be placed upon supports in such manner as to provide no refuge for rats.

#### **8.16.030 Business Buildings-Maintenance**

All business buildings in the Town shall be maintained in a vent-stopped and rat-free condition by the owner or occupant.

#### **8.16.040 Business Buildings-Compliance Required**

All improvements, repairs, construction and maintenance of any business building or any equipment or fixtures therein shall comply with the terms of this chapter.

#### **8.16.050 Storage of Food and Animal Feed**

All food for human consumption and all animal feed shall be stored in rat proof containers, compartments or rooms; provided, however, that such storage shall be unnecessary if the same is kept in a vent-stopped building approved by the Health Officer.

#### **8.16.060 Storage of Garbage and Waste**

All garbage and other waste material upon which rats may feed shall be placed and kept, until removed from the premises, in covered rat proof containers.



# Feeding Ban Position Statement

Position Statement | Cats and the Law

Share:

Alley Cat Allies opposes feeding bans for community cats. Feeding bans are cruel and do not achieve their goal of removing cats from the community. Feeding ban laws, ordinances, and policies are misguided policy and are wholly ineffective.

## **Feeding bans do not work, and are not scientifically supported.**

Attempts to eradicate cats outdoors by starvation fail because there are other food sources that are a by-product of urban and suburban environments. Community cat populations' density and locations are not contingent on individuals intentionally providing food for the cats.<sup>1, 2</sup> Studies have shown that other sources of food are always available including food scraps in household trash and municipal garbage facilities.<sup>3</sup> Cats are territorial and bond to their surroundings. As scavengers, they can find food in garbage cans and dumpsters.

In certain situations, cats who have been fed on a consistent schedule can become dependent on their caregivers for food, and in these cases, to abruptly discontinue care is cruel and can lead to the death of some cats. But cats will not disappear simply because compassionate people can no longer legally feed them.

**Feeding bans encourage cats to roam further to find food, making them more visible, which can actually increase calls to animal control.** Managing a colony with a program that includes Trap-Neuter-Return (TNR) and consistent, organized feeding discourages roaming because neutered males are no longer searching for mates, and there is decreased competition for dominance rank.<sup>4</sup> Cats who are fed on a regular schedule tend to stay in close proximity to their feeding stations. Feeders can also exercise control over the behavior of cats by gradually moving their feeding stations into less-trafficked areas.

**Feeding bans discourage the practice of Trap-Neuter-Return**, the only effective course of action for stabilizing the community cat population. Scientific studies as well as decades of hands-on experience show that TNR programs work to end the breeding cycle, improve the



cats' health, and make them better neighbors by ending mating behaviors. <sup>5</sup>

With a feeding ban in place, TNR is impossible to carry out, and the cats continue to have new litters of kittens.

**Feeding bans punish the very people who are working to improve conditions for the cats and for the community.** Hundreds of thousands of Americans, spending their own time and money, organize low-cost spay/neuter clinics, carry out TNR programs and organize foster programs for adoptable cats and kittens. These Good Samaritans are an asset to the community. Feeding bans force their work into secrecy or even place them at risk of fines and jail time.

**Feeding bans are difficult to enforce.** Compassionate people will continue to help the cats. They are also complaint-driven, and rapidly deteriorate into a situation of extreme cruelty, with no net benefit to the community.

**Feeding bans ignore the real problem**—the lack of affordable spay/neuter services in the community. Feeding bans are punitive and tend to direct resources towards administrative tasks like enforcement and away from incentive-based programs that encourage spay/neuter. Ineffective ordinances, like feeding bans, are a waste of taxpayer dollars.

Alley Cat Allies encourages communities to reject cruel, punitive, and ineffective ordinances and instead to embrace humane programs that really work to stabilize the population and keep cats out of animal shelters, including Trap-Neuter-Return for community cats and subsidize and low-cost spay and neuter for all cats.

- 
1. Haspel and Calhoun, Home Ranges of Free-Ranging Cats (*Felis catus*) in Brooklyn, New York. *Canadian Journal of Zoology* Vol 178, 1989.
  2. Liberg, Olaf, Mikael Sandell, Dominique Pontier, and Eugenia Natoli. "Density, Spatial Organization and Reproductive Tactics in the Domestic Cat and Other Felids." In *The Domestic Cat: The Biology of its Behaviour*, Second Edition, edited by Dennis C. Turner and Patrick Bateson, 119-148. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2000.
  3. United States Environmental Protection Agency. "Municipal Solid Waste Generation, Recycling, and Disposal In the United States: Facts and Figures for 2008." Environmental Protection Agency Web Site. <http://www.epa.gov/osw/nonhaz/municipal/pubs/msw2008rpt.pdf> (accessed May 13, 2010).
  4. Brown, Sarah Louise. "The Social Behaviour of Neutered Domestic Cats (*Felis Catus*)." PhD Diss., University of Southampton, 1993.

© 2024 Alley Cat Allies. All rights reserved. Alley Cat Allies is a 501(c)3 organization.



5. Alley Cat Allies, Key Scientific Studies on Trap-Neuter-Return, <http://alleycat.org/NetCommunity/Page.aspx?pid=667> (last visited May 24 2010).

© 2024 Alley Cat Allies. All rights reserved. Alley Cat Allies is a 501(c)3 organization.



# Colony Management – Shelter

Scroll down the page or click on a topic for links to helpful information.

- [Ferals Need Shelter](#)
- [Bedding](#)
- [Size](#)
- [Maintenance](#)
- [Doorway](#)
- [Protection from the Elements](#)
- [Camouflage](#)
- [Deter Wildlife](#)
- [Roughneck Homes](#)

## FERALS NEED SHELTER

Feral cats are at home outside, but they can always use some extra help in cold or severe weather. In cold weather, shelter is actually more important for feral cats than food. Providing adequate winter shelter is one of a feral cat caregiver's primary tasks. While cats are often great about finding shelter on their own, this can lead them to places that might be dangerous for them or areas where the property owners don't want them. Other times, there's just no sufficient option for them.

Feral cats need warm, dry shelter to protect them. Feral cats can get frostbite on their ears, nose and paws. Feral cats typically build a protective

[Privacy - Terms](#)



coat for winter, but the effectiveness of their fur as insulation is greatly reduced if it becomes wet or frozen and can often times result in hypothermia. They can die from exposure if some protection from the elements is not available.

Provide enough shelters for everyone. Some cats like to mingle; some cats prefer to have their own space. Cats rely on body heat to stay warm, so keep your shelters small for only a few cats. A space just big enough for three to five cats is best. For more populated colonies, go with multiple shelters of a larger size.

A shelter doesn't need to be expensive or elaborate. There are many types of shelters that you can build or buy pre-made.

## **BEDDING**



