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## **Purpose**

The purpose of the Dog Control policy is to provide clear guidance to the public and Council staff involved in the administration of the Dog Control Act 1996. It sets out a variety of mechanisms that will be used in the day to day activity of dog control in Napier City.

The intended outcome of the policy is to provide a safe and healthy environment for citizens and visitors in Napier City. In addition, that appropriate enforcement of the policy, the associated Bylaw and the Dog Control Act will minimize the possibility of dog attacks. Finally, the general welfare of dogs is addressed in portions of the policy to ensure dogs kept under human care are well cared for.

### **1. Limitation on Number Permitted**

Dogs kept in a city or urban environment can lead to a nuisance problem. The extent of any nuisance is in relation to the number of dogs being kept, the size and nature of the dogs and the size and location of the premises. It is also recognised that many problems occur due to loneliness or boredom of any individual dog.

#### **Policy**

Other than in areas zoned rural, no more than two dogs over the age of 3 months may be housed on individual premises. This number may only be exceeded with the written permission of Council if warranted, by the conditions under which the dogs are housed. The permit may be revoked in situations where permit conditions are not complied with or when keeping of more than 2 dogs leads to nuisance conditions.

*[Ref: N.C.C. Bylaw Clause 4]*

### **2. Control of Dogs**

Dogs that are not kept confined to their property can cause annoyance and danger to the community. They can be threatening to the public generally and be a hazard to traffic and road users. They can be disruptive to other dogs that are under control and have a disruptive influence on all dogs if they are diseased or on heat.

A properly controlled dog can however, be a true companion and provide a means of protection and enjoyment for individuals or families.

#### **Policy**

Council shall carry out comprehensive patrols of the City and shall impound any dog found at large other than under proper control or leashed. At all other times dogs shall be confined on private property in such a manner that they cannot freely leave, with adequate shelter and in conditions that do not give rise to a nuisance or cause any suffering. If diseased or on heat, exercising must be carried out on the owner's property.

Council endorse the entry into private property (excluding dwelling houses) by Dog Control Officers in pursuit of dogs at large and not adequately confined to seize and impound the dog.

Council will endeavour to render assistance to the Department of Conservation on matters of Dog Control in wildlife refuge areas covered by a Memorandum of Understanding.

*[Ref: N.C.C. Bylaw Clause 5 Dog Control Act Sec. 52A(4)]*

### **3. Prevention of Nuisances**

Dog ownership carries with it responsibilities to provide proper care, attention and facilities. Failure to do so can lead to unhealthy conditions for the dog and give rise to nuisance for neighbours through odours, vermin and pests, and noise from dogs barking or howling.

#### **Policy**

Dog owners shall be required to keep their dogs in clean and hygienic conditions and maintain these facilities in a good state of repair. Council shall prohibit the keeping of dogs in such conditions that could cause a health risk to the dog or member of the community or create a nuisance to the community by persistent barking or other such unacceptable behaviour.

*[Ref: N.C.C. Bylaw Clause 10]*

### **4. Dog Defecation**

Dog excrement can harbour disease and parasitic infection as well as being unsightly when deposited in public places or private property. It can give rise to unpleasant conditions unless it is immediately removed.

#### **Policy**

Council shall require dog owners to immediately remove dog faeces from public places or private land not belonging to the dog owner, and daily from their own property.

Council shall promote the use of dog waste bags, and shall programme the installation and maintenance of refuse bins specifically for dog faeces in areas of high dog traffic.

*[Ref: N.C.C. Bylaw Clause 11]*

### **5. Dog Hospital, Boarding & Breeding Kennels**

Council recognises that keeping of dogs can give rise to business opportunities. There will always be a need for dog care centres and boarding establishments for the supply of dogs for pets, breeding and show purposes. These activities can have a detrimental effect on adjoining properties where sitings are ill conceived or facilities and conditions not adequate.

#### **Policy**

Dog hospitals, boarding or breeding kennels shall be established on sites approved by Council and subject to such conditions that may be imposed to ensure there are no adverse effects on neighbouring properties.

*[Ref: N.C.C. Bylaw Clause 12]*

### **6. Release From the Shelter**

Dogs in breach of the bylaw that are impounded incur a cost to Council in catching, collecting, housing and feeding.

The shelter also provides a source of supply of dogs to the public. It is important that impounded dogs are returned to their correct owners as soon as possible, and that cost recovery is maintained.

Section 36A of the Dog Control Act requires that all unregistered, menacing and dangerous dogs as well as dogs impounded for a second time, be microchipped (at the owner's expense) before release from the shelter.

## **Policy**

Council shall open the shelter for some period of time seven days a week. Impounded dogs should only be released when proof of ownership has been established and upon payment of all fees including registration where applicable. In the case of a dog classified as a menacing dog, release to the owner shall only occur when the dog is provided with a suitable muzzle which must be worn in public areas. It shall be unlawful to remove any dog from the shelter or from a Council vehicle without the approval of a Council Officer.

*[Ref: N.C.C. Bylaw Clause 14 Dog Control Act 36A]*

## **7. Dispensing Power**

Bylaws are made specifically for local conditions to provide rules that enable activities to occur without annoyance to others. It is recognised that on some occasions when no other party is prejudiced, working within the rules can have an injurious effect on persons.

## **Policy**

Council may consider waiving the provisions of any bylaw when special application is made, providing the waiver will have little effect on the purposes and principles of the bylaws, yet compliance with the bylaw would have an injurious effect on the applicant.

*[Ref: NCC Bylaw Clause 17]*

## **8. Guide Dogs, Companion & Hearing Ear Dogs**

The use of dogs to assist people with disabilities warrants special attention. In many cases to apply bylaws relating to access would be to deny the rights of disabled persons.

## **Policy**

Council promotes and encourages the provisions of the Dog Control Act 1996 in relation to certified guide, companion and hearing ear dogs in allowing access to any public place and registered premises.

*[Ref: N.C.C. Bylaw Clause 16 Dog Control Act Sec 75]*

## **9. Prohibited Areas**

Council recognises that there are areas in the City where the presence of dogs is undesirable, such as:

- a. those areas of high activity and areas used by people in the pursuit of sporting or recreational activities;
- b. those areas where dog fouling would have a higher chance of causing a health risk;
- c. those areas where the presence of dogs would threaten the safety, peace or comfort of those present.

## Policy

Dogs other than certified Guide Dogs, Companion and Hearing Ear Dogs are prohibited from the following areas:

- City of Napier Civic Building, public libraries, public swimming pools, paddling pools, Kennedy Park Motor Camp;
- children's playing areas under the control of the Council;
- within the boundary of sports playing areas under the control of the Council set aside and patently prepared for organised games or sports and all other areas zoned as sports parks in the City of Napier District Plan including McLean Park, Nelson Park, Whitmore Park, Marewa Park, Taradale Park, Bledisloe Park, Maraenui Park, Park Island (playing fields only), Onekawa Park;
- all places where any notice prohibiting dogs is displayed.
- The whole of the West Shore Wildlife Reserve, and that part of the Ahuriri Estuary Wildlife Refuge Park area below the MHWS (Mean High Water Springs) mark.
- All of the area known as Lagoon Farm that is controlled by the Napier City Council and the estuary stop bank pathways.

### 10. Controlled Areas

In many cases dogs form an integral part of family life or offer companionship to their owners. They also provide an important means of exercise for many dog owners and thereby contribute to the owners health and wellbeing. Whilst it is desirable to prohibit dogs in areas of high public usage, it is recognised that socialising is an inherent requirement for both owners and dogs.

In such cases it will be necessary for dogs to be under more stringent control by the use of a leash or enclosed in a vehicle. Constraint via a leash will:

- a. enable visits to shops providing exercise for both owner and dog;
- b. ensure proper control in areas of high activity;
- c. clearly indicate to persons with a fear or distrust of dogs, that the risk of harm is being minimized;
- d. enable fouling to be immediately recognised and cleared up;
- e. enable secure tethering when momentarily left unattended.

## Policy

Dogs shall only be allowed in the following areas whilst under continuous control by an effective lead or being carried in a vehicle:

- a. the streets fronting the areas contained within the Commercial Sub-district Taradale Retail Zone, and all other local retail zones in the City of Napier District Scheme and all public places within these zones;
- b. all public parks, carparks, public reserves and beach reserves and parts of parks reserves and beach reserves under the control of Council which are not either prohibited areas, off lead areas or exercise areas;
- c. the streets fronting all schools 50 meters either side of the principal entrance during schooldays;

- d. All that part of the Ahuriri Estuary Wildlife Refuge and Department of Conservation land area, from the boundary of the mowed grass area to the MHWS (Mean High Water Springs) mark and all of the boardwalk and all formed tracks within, and, all of the Humber Street City Council reserve and associated beach area to the MHWS.
- e. All that area of beach and foreshore on the eastern side of Marine Parade extending southwards from the Port entrance to the Aquarium.
- f. All that area on the seaward side of Nelson Quay and Hardinge Road, from the Sports Fishing Club including Perfume Point and Spriggs Park to a point opposite the eastern junction with Raglan Street, (except the childrens play area which shall remain a prohibited area).
- g. All that area of beach and foreshore on the seaward side of Whakarire Avenue, Charles Street, North Terrace, Ferguson Avenue, and south of the public toilets on the Esplanade.

***[Ref: N.C.C. Bylaw Clause 7]***

## **11. Off Lead Areas**

It would not be practical nor enforceable to require dogs at all times to be under leash control. Whilst it is acknowledged that there are streets within Napier where leash control should be the norm, and that roaming dogs cause the biggest problem, by far the greatest majority of dog owners are responsible and should be given the freedom to exercise their dogs as they see fit. Any leashed control would be too restrictive and unfair to the responsible dog owner.

However dog owners of any age have a responsibility to ensure their animals do not cause a nuisance or run amongst traffic and to clear up any dog fouling. Any dog off a lead must therefore be kept under continual surveillance and readily at call.

Dog owners must carry a leash and dog waste bags. Section 33F of the Dog Control act requires menacing and dangerous dogs to be leashed and muzzled in public.

### **Policy**

**All areas under the control of Napier City with the exception of prohibited and controlled areas shall be declared an off lead area.**

***[Ref: Dog Control Act Sec 10(3)(d)]***

## **12. Exercise Areas**

Council's legal requirement to have regard to:

- a. the exercise and recreational needs of dogs and their owners, and
- b. the need to minimise danger, distress and nuisance to the community generally, would be enhanced if areas specifically where dogs may be exercised at large were provided for dog owners. This would not only allow dog owners freedom areas but would signal to the public generally to expect the presence of dogs in recreational areas. The establishment of exercise areas convenient to most dog owners is desirable.

## Policy

The following areas shall be designated exercise areas but dogs must remain under continuous control readily at call:

- a. the reserve running between Taradale and Kennedy Roads (beside Riverbend Road);
- b. the continuation of the Taradale/Kennedy Road greenbelt between Nash Street and Willowbank Avenue, and the continuation of this greenbelt to and including Te Awa Park;
- c. the plantation reserve running from Henry Hill School to Taradale Road;
- d. the drainage reserve running around Westminster Avenue;
- e. Riverside Park behind the Pettigrew-Green Arena;
- f. Sturms Gully Reserve;
- g. the area of Anderson Park north of the ponds and waterways bounded by York Avenue and Freyberg Avenue, including the strip of green belt from Taradale Road alongside Islington Place to Freyberg Avenue ;
- h. Alexander Park from Taradale Road to Te Awa Park but excluding the areas from Herrick Street to Kennedy Road;
- i. all that area of beach and foreshore, known as Beach Domain, on the seaward side of State Highway 2 from the Aquarium southward to the City boundary;
- j. all that area of beach and foreshore on the seaward side of The Esplanade and the Napier/Gisborne railway line from the public toilets on The Esplanade foreshore northward to the city boundary;
- k. the land around the base of Western Hills and Park Island cemeteries bounded by the northernmost boundary of the soccer and cricket grounds, Clyde Jeffrey Drive and the waterways including all the walkways therein;
- l. the reserve between the south side of Atherfold Crescent, Spriggs Crescent and Perry Crescent and north of the motorway culvert;
- m. Ahuriri Reserve;
- n. All of the Taipo Stream Reserve from Willow Drive through to Church Road.
- o. All that part of the Ahuriri Estuary Wildlife Refuge Park and Department of Conservation grassed area that the Council maintains and keeps mown, that runs from the Pandora ridge in the south to the wooden barriers adjacent to the vehicle park area in the North, and includes all of the old Embankment road area, to the bridge over the Estuary channel.

***Ref: N.C.C. Bylaw Clause 8, Dog Control Act Sec 54A]***

### 13. Fees

It has been generally recognised that all matters of expenditure in relation to dog control are funded solely from dog owners. This attitude quite correctly stemmed from the early days of dog control when dog owners were the major beneficiaries of the hydatids treatment programmes.

With the virtual eradication of hydatids the emphasis has been placed upon the more recent problem of dog control from a public nuisance basis. The role of Council's dog control activities as required by law now revolve around enforcement. As in any form of regulatory control there exists an element of public good and costs are not necessarily placed only on the causative agent for these controls.

Council's policy should recognise this need for shared charging without necessarily confirming any particular source of funding.

## **Policy**

- a. The Council shall collect such fees from dog owners and other beneficiaries to provide sufficient funds to finance the dog control service;
- b. The funding from other beneficiaries may be provided through the rating system. The percentage of the dog control costs to be funded in this manner may be determined from time to time by a revenue review

***[Ref: Dog Control Act Sec. 37]***

## **14. Classification of Probationary Owners**

Section 21 of the Dog Control Act 1996 allows the territorial authority to classify owners as probationary owners if they are convicted of any offence against the Act (or other Acts) or they commit three or more infringement offences within 24 months. In order to indicate to the public generally that poor dog control is not acceptable and to create a regulatory requirement for more responsible ownership, irresponsible dog owners should be penalised for their actions.

## **Policy**

Council shall adopt the classification of probationary owners. In accordance with the Act a probationary owner shall:

- a. be given notice of their classification as soon as practicable;
- b. be allowed to object to the classification and be heard;
- c. be so classified for 24 months unless terminated earlier;
- d. not own a dog other than those they already own;
- e. dispose of any unregistered dog in their possession;
- f. be required to undertake at his or her own expense a dog education programme or a dog obedience course or both;
- g. be so classified over the whole of New Zealand.

***[Ref: Dog Control Act Sec. 21]***

## **15. Classification of Menacing Dogs**

Section 33A of the Dog Control Act 1996 allows the territorial authority the power to classify as a menacing dog any dog that poses a threat to any person, stock, poultry, domestic animal or protected wildlife, because of its reported behaviour or characteristics associated with its breed.

Section 33C includes under the menacing dog classification all dogs belonging wholly or predominantly to one of the four breeds or types of dogs prohibited from importation into New Zealand.

In order to indicate to the dog owner that aggressive or threatening dogs will not be allowed to intimidate the public, the Council shall adopt a compulsory menacing dog classification.

## **Policy**

Council shall classify as a menacing dog, any dog subject to formal action under the Dog Control Act 1996 where a destruction order may be made by the courts but where such order was not made, and any dog whose observed or reported behaviour has proven to be a threat to persons, stock, poultry, domestic animals or protected wildlife.

A menacing dog shall:

- a. be muzzled at all times it is at large in any public place;
- b. be neutered within one month of classification.

The menacing dog owner shall:

- a. be notified of the classification immediately;
- b. be allowed to object to the classification and be heard;
- c. advise every person to whom he gives possession of the dog, its classification.

***[Ref: Dog Control Act Sec.33A]***

## **16. Sustenance Fees**

All dogs in the shelter are required to be fed, exercised and sheltered properly and kept in clean conditions. These requirements incur a cost to the Dog Control Unit in time, food, cleaning materials and equipment and shall be reflected in a daily sustenance fee. The fee shall also be comparable to that charged by animal boarding establishments.

## **Policy**

Sustenance charges shall be set to recover the cost of all elements involved in the proper kennelling of dogs including the provisions of adequate food, water, shelter and exercise and shall be comparable to the fees charged by dog boarding establishments.

***[Ref: Dog Control Act Sec. 68(1)(b)]***

## **17. Euthanasia of Dogs**

Responsible dog ownership is realised by relinquishing a dog when owners can no longer care or afford to keep the animal. Veterinary fees for a euthanasia service can be prohibitive for some owners and in an attempt to prevent the release of unwanted dogs "into the wild" the Council may accept them into the shelter for disposal.

## **Policy**

The euthanasia of all unwanted dogs shall be carried out by lethal injection administered by a veterinarian unless it is deemed necessary that other humane methods are required.

The Council shall accept unwanted dogs into the shelter for disposal either through sale or euthanasia for a minimal fee and upon receipt of a declaration from the owner. The service shall be provided without any privileges, concessions or offerings made to the owner.

## **18. Dog Sales**

The Act requires that a territorial authority may sell, destroy or otherwise dispose of a dog only after the expiration of seven days.

As dog sales would provide a small amount of revenue recovery they should be permitted but only if responsible conditions and undertakings prevail, and they are released in compliance with the law.

Furthermore as Council endorses the concept of a universal dog identification system, microchip implantation shall be encouraged.

### **Policy**

- a. A minimal price shall be charged for all dogs sold from the shelter to at least recover the cost of food during their impounding, yet set at a level which shall not deter the purchase;
- b. all dogs sold from the shelter shall be registered prior to release at a cost borne by the purchaser;
- c. the sale of any dog shall be conditional upon a satisfactory report that premises where it would be kept are suitable for the purpose;
- d. all dogs considered to be of a type that shall be classified as a menacing dog, shall be neutered and provided with a muzzle prior to release from the shelter, and all costs shall be borne by the purchaser.
- e. dogs shall only be sold following the acceptance by the purchaser through a signed disclaimer that Council shall not be held responsible for the health of the dog or any claim by a previous owner;
- f. that all reasonable efforts shall be made to promote the sale of suitable dogs.
- g. that all dogs sold from the shelter shall be implanted with a microchip.
- h. that the cost of the dog shall include the cost of microchip implantation.

## **19. Other Charges**

The Dog Control Act 1996 sets out procedures for replacement tags, and requires territorial authorities to have for sale a supply of collars and muzzles. Council's bylaws make provision for permits and inspection procedures, and at times Animal Control Officers are called for other services.

### **Policy**

Fees and charges not specifically provided for shall be set to recover only the cost of the article or time and materials provided by Council.

## **20. Registration Fees**

The basic registration fee shall be calculated to provide sufficient revenue to fund the service after taking into account all other income and likely concessions.

The Act also requires that all monies received for dog control may only be spent on such activities. All excess monies shall be placed in the dog control reserve account for use in following years.

## **Policy**

That the dog registration fee shall be set so that responsible dog owners are rewarded with concessions funded from penalties imposed on irresponsible owners.

*[Ref: Dog Control Act Secs. 9 and 37(4)]*

### **21. Late Registration Fees**

Late registrations create additional administrative costs in reminders and postage as well as staff time. The implementation of a penalty encourages dog owners to register on time and penalty payments fund the additional costs that are created.

## **Policy**

To encourage dog owners to register on time, a late payment penalty fee shall be imposed.

*[Ref: Dog Control Act Sec. 37 (2)(f)]*

### **22. Neutered Dogs**

The Act provides for reducing the registration fee for neutered dogs, and allows territorial authorities to require certification from a veterinarian before any reduction is given.

In general, the benefits of a neutered dog lay mainly with the owner. Neutered males may be less aggressive and may be less likely to wander which may make responsible ownership easier. Neutered females, apart from being unable to produce unwanted litters, would not come into season and would therefore not be an attraction to male dogs causing them to roam.

Whilst dog control benefits to a small degree, responsibility still rests with the owner. Also, breeders and owners of show dogs who are generally good owners would not benefit from any reduced registration fee as they required entire dogs.

Whilst neutering has its place in the dog control scheme an annual reduction may be considered excessive. Council, however, recognises the limited dog control benefits and encourages neutering.

## **Policy**

That reduced registration fees shall not be offered for dogs that have been neutered. Responsible ownership shall be recognised by providing a subsidy towards the veterinary cost of the neutering operation for dogs whose current registration fee was paid to the Napier City Council.

*[Ref: Council Hearings Committee 16/10/96]*

### **23. Working Dogs**

It is generally recognised that working dogs pose few problems to the animal control unit. The animals' general demeanour, their housing, location and their use as working animals ensure owner responsibility.

It is also acknowledged that working dogs used for public duties and for assisting people with disabilities are unlikely to pose problems.

## Policy

- a. The registration fees for working dogs generally be set to recover as near as practicable only the cost of the registration process;
- b. in recognition of the value of dogs trained for the public good or used by people with disabilities including:
  - guide dogs
  - hearing ear dogs
  - companion dogs
  - dogs kept by:
    - the Police
    - the Customs Department
    - the Ministry of Agriculture
    - the Ministry of Fisheries
    - the Ministry of Defence
    - the Department of Conservation
    - the Department of Corrections
    - the Aviation Security Service

and dogs certified by the Director General of Civil Defence Emergency Management

the registration fee should be of a peppercorn nature;

- c. the Council may seek written statements or certificates of authority in relation to working dogs, which are used solely or principally for the purposes of herding or driving stock.

***[Ref: Dog Control Act Sec. 37(2)(b)]***

## 24. Dog Owner Licence

Owners who can demonstrate that they are responsible dog owners with a knowledge of dog control, dog care, registration requirements and local bylaws should be rewarded. However, such reward shall be removed through proven irresponsible actions.

## Policy

- a. Dog owners who demonstrate through a dog ownership testing scheme that they are responsible owners shall receive a reduction in their registration fees. The reduction shall be available only to the dog owner and shall be valid as long as any Council policy remains in force. Disqualification from receiving the reduced registration fee shall occur if the dog owner is convicted of any offence against the Dog Control Act 1996, the Dog Control Bylaw, or has committed an infringement offence and has been ordered to pay a fine and costs by the court or if the dog owner's dog is impounded on more than one occasion in any registration year. Reinstatement of

the scheme may be effected after a lapse of two full registration years and on successfully passing a dog ownership test;

- b. A fee for the Dog Owner Licence Scheme will be charged to cover the property inspection and written test.

***[Ref: Dog Control Act Secs. 10(3)(f)(ii) and 37(2)(e)]***

## **25. Dog Obedience Courses**

Dog interest groups in many cities and towns run dog obedience classes where attendance and successful training are rewarded with a certificate. Like neutering, the obedience of a dog is of most benefit to the individual dog owner. It provides for a better master/dog relationship and engenders pride of ownership. Obedient dogs may still wander, be allowed by their owners to contravene a bylaw, foul in public places and cause a nuisance in public. Obedience testing does not reflect owners' knowledge of responsible dog ownership nor test the owners' knowledge of responsible dog control within the community requirements. However, it generally reflects a sensible and caring attitude towards their pets.

### **Policy**

Dog owners whose dogs attend and pass a dog obedience course above the level of attainment for a puppy course shall receive a reduction in their registration fee for those particular dogs. Disqualification from receiving the reduced fees shall apply as set out in the Dog Owner Licence Policy.

***[Ref: Dog Control Act Sec 10(3)(f)(iii)]***

## **26. Impounding Fees**

The majority of impoundings are caused by dogs wandering at large and being caught by the Dog Control Officers. A number are restrained by the public and collected by the Dog Control Officers and fewer still are seized following an offence for which seizure is an option.

In general, impounding of wandering dogs reflects a lack of responsibility by dog owners and shall incur a charge.

Revenue collected in this manner shall reflect the cost of the time involved and recovery of the cost of transport, the provision of a shelter and its maintenance. The charge shall also reflect the imposition of a penalty for a breach of the bylaw but be set at a level that does not discourage retrieval of dogs on financial grounds. Unclaimed dogs are a cost to the Dog Control Unit.

### **Policy**

- a. payment of impounding fees shall be required from all dog owners prior to the release of a dog from the shelter. The fees shall be set at a level so as not to discourage their retrieval from the shelter. The fees shall increase to impose a greater penalty element for each impounding of any dog under the same ownership in any registration year;
- b. no unregistered dog shall be released until payment or arrangements for payment of registration fees has been made.

***[Ref: Dog Control Act Sec. 68(i)(a)]***

## 27. Infringement Notices

An infringement notice like a parking ticket is an instant fine and if paid within a certain period of time avoids court procedures.

An infringement notice is only able to be issued for an infringement offence. The offences and fixed fines are specified in the First Schedule of the Dog Control Act 1996.

Failure to comply with an infringement notice can lead to court proceedings.

The advantages of the infringement notice system is fixed fines, with the vagaries of judges' decisions removed. It also allows for the withdrawal of the notice at the discretion of the officer. Direct action with an offender cuts down on the use of legal advisors and all the infringement fees are retained by Council as opposed to only 90% of any fine issued by the court.

### Policy

Council endorses the use of infringement notices as provided in the Dog Control Act 1996.

Wilful obstruction of dog control officer or dog ranger	\$750.00
Failure or refusal to supply correct information about a dog or willfully providing false particulars	\$750.00
Failure to comply with any bylaw authorised by Section 20 of the Dog Control Act	\$300.00
Failure to comply with effects of disqualification	\$750.00
Failure to comply with effects of classification of dangerous dog	\$300.00
Fraudulent sale or transfer of dangerous dog	\$500.00
Failure to comply with effects of classification of menacing dog	\$300.00
Failure to implant microchip transponder in dog	\$300.00
False statement relating to registration	\$750.00
Failure to register dog	\$300.00
Fraudulent attempt to procure replacement label or disc	\$500.00
Failure to advise change of ownership	\$100.00
Failure to advise change of address	\$100.00
Removal or swapping of labels or discs	\$500.00
Failure to keep dog under control or confined	\$200.00
Failure to provide proper care/food/water/shelter/exercise	\$300.00
Failure to use or carry leash in public place	\$100.00
Allowing dogs known to be dangerous to be at large Unmuzzled	\$300.00

*[Ref: Dog Control Act Secs. 65 and 66]*