

HOROWHENUA DISTRICT COUNCIL

DOG CONTROL POLICY

INTRODUCTION

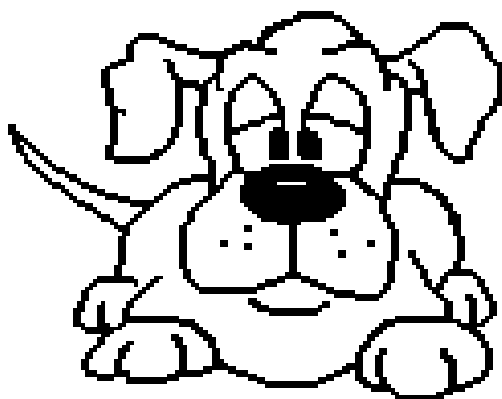
The Horowhenua District Council has revised its Dog Control Policy applying a strengthened criteria which places a greater emphasis on public safety, as required by the Dog Control Amendment Act 2003.

In adopting this Policy, as required by Section 10(4) of the Dog Control Act 1996 (called the Principal Act), Council must have regard to:

- (a) the need to minimise danger, distress, and nuisance to the community generally;
- (b) the need to avoid the inherent danger in allowing dogs to have uncontrolled access to public places that are frequented by children, whether or not the children are accompanied by adults;
- (c) the importance of enabling, to the extent that is practicable, the public (including families) to use streets and public amenities without fear of attack or intimidation by dogs; and
- (d) the exercise and recreational needs of dogs and their owners.

Council's Dog Control Bylaw is based on the requirements of, and consistent with, the Dog Control Policy.

This Policy was adopted by Council at a meeting held on 9th June 2004.



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HOROWHENUA DISTRICT COUNCIL DOG CONTROL

OVERVIEW

The Horowhenua District

- 1 In the Horowhenua District there are approximately 5200 registered dogs each year. Council records from previous years show numerous responses to barking dogs, wandering dogs and general nuisance dogs.
- 2 The Council is responsible for administering the Dog Control Act 1996, Dog Control Amendment Act 2003, and for preparing Dog Policy and Dog Control Bylaws. The Act provides various duties and obligations for Council.
- 3 Council's Policy on Dogs is prepared under Section 10 of the Dog Control Act 1996, which requires Council to have a policy on dogs in the District, and outlines, but does not, limit the contents of that document. This Policy aims to be a practical framework which makes better provision for the care and control of dogs throughout the District whilst minimising any danger, distress or nuisance to the community, with the full explanation and details contained in the Bylaw.
- 4 The Council Policy integrates the control measures in the Act with the Dog Control Bylaw. Together these powers will help to avoid nuisances or potentially dangerous situations. Council wants to ensure that it does everything it can to achieve the aims of the Act, although Council will never succeed in controlling all potential dog problems.

Service Delivery

- 1 Council's Environmental and Regulatory Services Department provides animal control services, and the financial commitments, work programmes and funding requirements for Animal Control activities, which include:
 - Dog registration
 - Impounding
 - Ranging services
 - Dog and owner education
 - Enforcement of the Act and Dog Control Bylaw
 - Prosecutions

Dog Control Bylaw and Policy

Every Dog Control Policy must specify the nature and effect of any bylaws made or to be made under Section 20 of the Dog Control Act. The Council uses the bylaw to:

- Prescribe minimum standards for the accommodation of dogs
- Regulate and control dogs in public places
- Require owners of dogs which defecate in public places to immediately remove faeces
- Require bitches in season to be confined
- Limit the number of dogs on an urban property
- For any other purpose that in the opinion of Council is necessary or desirable to further the control of dogs
- To meet at least the minimum expectations placed on Council by legislative requirements

ISSUES, OBJECTIVES, POLICIES & METHODS

1 Introduction

The main issues relating to the control of dogs are:

- Responsibility of dog owners
- Nuisance and damage caused by dogs
- Exercise and prohibited areas
- Dog control costs
- Unregistered dogs
- Impounding and release of dogs
- Menacing and Dangerous dog types and breeds

and these issues are summarised below.

Responsibility of Dog Owners

Most dog owners are responsible and know their obligations, but some owners continually cause problems for the community.

For some, this may result from a lack of knowledge about the Dog Control Act and Dog Bylaw. These owners have the potential to inadvertently or otherwise, breach the Act and the Council Bylaw.

An increased awareness by dog owners of their responsibilities, plus a better understanding of dog behaviour, may lead to more effective dog control.

Objectives:

- To ensure dog owners are aware of their obligations and responsibilities under the Act, and
- To increase the level of understanding amongst dog owners and the general public about dog behaviour and control

Policies:

- To continue an education programme for owners and the general public, including stock owners.
- To promote and encourage dog control/training programmes throughout the District.

Methods:

- The media will be used to promote Dog Control Awareness.
- Every owner registering a dog will receive a copy of the current policy and other dog education brochures, including contact details for organisations which offer dog management courses.
- Tours of the pound facilities may be arranged, and at certain times the pound may be opened to the public.
- Irresponsible owners will be issued infringement offence notices for breaches of the Act or Council's Bylaw.

Nuisance Caused by Dogs

The Act's objective relating to protection of people in the community is:

- (a) the need to minimise danger, distress and nuisance to the community generally;
- (b) the need to avoid the inherent danger in allowing dogs to have uncontrolled access to public places that are frequented by children, whether or not the children are accompanied by adults;
- (c) the importance of enabling, to the extent that is practicable, the public (including families) to use streets and public amenities without fear of attack or intimidation by dogs; and
- (d) the exercise and recreational needs of dogs and their owners.

While there is no definition of "nuisance", there are clauses in the Act that refer to the level of public nuisance from such things as barking and roaming dogs. Dog owners are also liable under the Act for any damage done by their dog, and can have damages awarded against them by the Courts.

Objective:

- To minimise the danger, distress, and nuisance caused by dogs in the community.

Policies:

- To encourage roaming, menacing and dangerous dog reporting and to make provision for adequate control of such dogs.
- To provide appropriate enforcement measures to deal with public nuisance and distress arising from dogs and their owners, including that caused by dog faeces (droppings) and animals roaming or menacing.
- To ensure that dogs which worry stock are either seized or destroyed.
- To provide incentives within the dog registration fee structure which promote responsible dog ownership.
- To limit the number of dogs which may be kept on an urban property.

Methods:

- Council will provide a 24 hour Animal Control Service and will encourage people to notify menacing and/or dangerous dog or nuisance dog behaviour.
- The Council will use enforcement measures specified in the Act and the Dog Control Bylaw (which is consistent with the Act) and which will control dog nuisances.
- The Council will undertake targeted 'dog blitzes' in the District to control wandering dogs and other specific problems.
- Dog traps will be employed in problem areas to catch wandering dogs.
- Justified complaints of problem dog behaviour will result in the Council recording the information against that dog and its owner.
- Repeat convictions by any person against the Act or Bylaw, will result in the Council using the provisions of the Act to classify that person as a "probationary owner" or "disqualified owner", and will require a 'probationary' owner to undertake a dog owner education programme and a dog obedience training course (at the owner's expense).
- The Council will implement Section 31 of the Act to classify known dangerous dogs.

- Animal Control Officers will use the Act to control and uplift dogs which are causing a 'nuisance' by persistent and loud barking.
- The Council will give public notice during the month preceding the start of every registration year, of its Dog Control fees.
- All dogs in a public place, except designated dog unleashed exercise areas, will be required to be under control by way of a leash attached to them which is held by the owner. This requirement does not apply to the owner of a designated "working dog".
- Dogs will be classified as "dangerous" in accordance with s31, and "menacing" in accordance with s33A of the Act.

Exercise and Prohibited Areas for Dogs

The Act requires the Council to have regard to "the exercise and recreational needs of dogs and their owners" and requires the Council to identify:

- Areas where dogs can be exercised on a leash
- Areas where dogs can be exercised at large
- Areas in which dogs are prohibited

NB The Department of Conservation have their own powers in relation to dogs on conservation land and may prohibit dogs from certain areas.

Objective:

- To provide for the exercise and recreational needs of dogs and their owners, while safeguarding the health, safety and recreational needs of the wider community. To this end, all dogs in the urban streets of Levin, Foxton, Foxton Beach, Tokomaru, Shannon, Waitarere, Hokio, Ohau, Waikawa Beach and Manakau, unless in an unleashed dog exercise area, are required to be on a lead attached to the dog and held by the person in charge of the dog.

Policies:

- To establish appropriate 'dog exercise areas' to cater for the dog owner's needs, but taking account of Council's Parks and Reserves Management Plans.
- To specify areas where dogs are prohibited.
- To notify dog owners and the general public of all 'exercise' and 'prohibited' areas.
- To require owners to dispose of dog faeces.
- To provide receptacles for dog faeces in established exercise areas.

Methods:

- The Dog Control Bylaw will identify prohibited areas and dog exercise areas.
- These areas will be publicised through:
 - 1 Material provided with registration
 - 2 Appropriate signage on the street or park concerned
 - 3 Council's Service Centre, libraries, information centre and any other appropriate avenues
- Appropriate receptacles for faeces and doggy doo bag dispensers will be installed in dog exercise areas.

- Continued publicity will notify the dog owners and the general public alike of the requirement to pick up dog faeces.

Distribution of Dog Control Costs

Not all dog owners require the same level of attention from Animal Control Officers and consequently costs should be fairly distributed.

The Act states:

The dog control fees payable to a Territorial Authority shall be those reasonable fees prescribed by resolution of that authority for the registration and control of dogs under this Act.

Different levels of fees can be set for different categories of dogs.

Objective:

- To ensure that dog control costs are recovered primarily from dog owners and that costs are recovered in a fair manner.

Policies:

- To ensure that the direct costs of registration and impounding are fully recovered through dog registration and impounding fees, in accordance with Council's Funding Policy on the Private - Public good split.
- To ensure that the dog registration fees reflect the respective levels of service required by each category of dog owner.

Methods:

- The current system of graduated fees for the various categories of dogs will be retained.
- The actual fees for registration and poundage will be set by Council resolution annually, taking this policy into account.

Unregistered Dogs

The Act specified that every dog above the age of three months shall be registered. However, there are a number of unregistered dogs in the District, as is shown by the fact the 20-30% of all dogs impounded are unregistered.

Having more dogs registered:

- Improves the level of information and control we have on dogs.
- Spreads the cost of Dog Control more equitably, with registration fees being directly related to the number of dogs registered.

Objective:

- To endeavour to have all dogs within the District, over the age of three months, registered.

Policies:

- To promote the registration of dogs

- To provide incentives within the Dog Registration fee structure to encourage owners to register their dogs.
- To actively seek out unregistered dogs.
- To ensure all dogs leaving the dog pound are registered.
- To comply with the microchipping requirements for dogs as contained in the Act.

Methods:

- Dog registrations will be actively sought through media advertising and other targeted campaigns.
- The current level of scheduled fees will be retained in principle.
- Council will actively respond to complaints of unregistered dogs, as well as targeting unregistered dogs through 'street/road searches' and 'dog blitzes'.
- No dog will be released from the pound unless it is registered first.
- The Council's schedule of registration fees will reward dog owners who:
 - Adequately fence their section
 - Neuter or spay their dog
 - Have a good record of dog ownership
 - Register their dog on time
 - Adequately care for their dogs
- All dogs registered after the due date will incur a late fee penalty of an additional 50% to the fee that applied if the dog had been registered on time.

Impounding and Release of Dogs

Councils must make adequate provision for the proper custody, care and release of dogs impounded or seized. Proper management of any dog impounded and the pound facilities is paramount to ensure dogs are released in a healthy state.

Controls must also be maintained over the release of unclaimed dogs from the pound to prevent problem dogs being reintroduced into the community.

Objective:

- To manage the dog pound facility to ensure the proper custody, care and release of dogs.

Policies:

- To maintain full records of dogs in the pound.
- To notify owners (if known) that their dog has been impounded.
- To maintain a rigorous cleaning programme for the pound facilities to control any disease.
- To enable dog owners to reclaim their dogs at reasonable times.
- To ensure all dogs leaving the pound are registered.
- To dispose of every dog which is unclaimed from the pound according to set criteria.
- People obtaining dogs from the pound will be encouraged to have them neutered or spayed.

Methods:

- A pound book will be kept, with records of each dog impounded and the method of disposal of that dog.
- The pound will be cleaned and maintained in a sanitary state.
- Any dogs known to have, or display symptoms of, any infectious disease will be placed in an isolation kennel at the pound, and the kennel will be adequately disinfected after that dog has left.
- The policy relating to the release of dogs is to be conspicuously displayed in a public part of the pound and implemented by the Animal Control Officer.

ADMINISTRATION OF BYLAW AND POLICY

1 Hearings Committee

Council's Animal Control Officers have been delegated powers to classify dog owners as "probationary" or "disqualified owners" or classify dogs as "menacing" or "dangerous" in accordance with the Dog Control Act 1996.

2 Changes to Policy or Bylaw

Any changes to the Dog Control policy or bylaw will require a resolution of Council and use of the Special Consultative Procedure in the Local Government Act 2002.

3 Report on Dog Control Policy and Practices

Council will report, each financial year, on the administration of its Dog Control Policy and practices, in the format required by s10A of the Act.

HOROWHENUA DISTRICT COUNCIL DOG CONTROL

POLICY 9 JUNE 2004

NATURE AND APPLICATION OF DOG CONTROL BYLAW

Council gives notice that it intends to make a Bylaw, to be known as the Horowhenua District Council Dog Control Bylaw 2004 under Section 20 of the Dog Control Act 1996 and Dog Control Amendment Act 2003.

This Bylaw shall specify the nature and application of requirements for the following purposes:

- Prohibiting dogs, whether under control or not, from specified public places:
- That all dogs in the urban streets of Levin, Foxton, Foxton Beach, Tokomaru, Shannon, Waitarere, Hokio, Ohau, Waikawa Beach and Manakau, unless in an unleashed dog exercise area, are required to be on a lead attached to the dog and held by the person in charge of the dog.
- Regulating and controlling dogs in any other public place:
- Designating specified areas as dog exercise areas:
- Prescribing minimum standards for the accommodation of dogs:
- Limiting the number of dogs that may be kept on any land or premises:
- Requiring dogs in its district to be tied up or otherwise confined during a specified period commencing not earlier than half an hour after sunset, and ending not later than half an hour before sunrise: This does not preclude people from walking dogs at night in accordance with leashed requirements of this Policy.
- Requiring the owner of any dog that defecates in a public place or on land or premises other than that occupied by the owner to immediately remove the faeces:
- Requiring any bitch to be confined but adequately exercised while in season:
- Providing for the impounding of dogs, whether or not they are wearing a collar having a proper label or disc attached, that are found at large in breach of any bylaw made by the territorial authority under this or any other Act:
- Requiring the owner of any dog (being a dog that, on a number of occasions, has not been kept under control) to cause that dog to be neutered (whether or not the owner of the dog has been convicted of an offence against Section 53 of this Act):
- Any other purpose that from time to time is, in the opinion of the territorial authority, necessary or desirable to further the control of dogs:
- Placing obligations on dog owners:
- Providing power for Dog Control Officers to remove dogs without access to proper care and attention:
- Provisions for impounding and disposal of dogs.
- Classifying owners as probationary or disqualified owners.
- Provision for dog owners to be required to have dogs attend dog obedience training.
- To allow Council to set fee structures for registration, pound, and other associated matters.
- To allow Council to designate dog owners with "Selected Owner Policy" status, subject to prerequisite criteria:
- To perform any other functions, and maintain records in accordance with the Dog Control Act 1996, and the Dog Control Amendment Act 2003.
- Making provision for "Protected Wildlife" areas.

- Making owners responsible for the total well-being of their dogs, including, proper care and attention, exercise and feeding. Owners found being cruel and abusive, starving their dog or otherwise neglecting their responsibility commit an offence under the Dog Control Act 1996.
- Specifying of dog breeds it is unlawful to import.
- Classifying of "menacing" or "dangerous" dogs.
- Fees for infringement.
- Dogs on owner's property (under direct control of a person, or confinement to the property).
- Microchipping requirements.

REPEAL

On the adoption of the Horowhenua District Council Dog Control Bylaw 2004, the Horowhenua District Council Dog Control Bylaw 1997 shall be repealed.

AREAS WHERE DOGS ARE PROHIBITED

A. LEVIN TOWN (during shop trading hours)

The owner of any dog shall keep and prevent the same from being in that area of Levin Town defined as being the Oxford Street shopping area being all that public area including road, footpath, accessway, reserve, and shopping mall entrance between the Durham Street intersection with Oxford Street and Stanley Street intersection with Oxford Street, being more particularly known as Oxford Street, Levin.

PROVIDED HOWEVER that exception to this provision is given to:

- (a) Police dogs present in the area in connection with Police work, or Dog Search Team work.
- (b) Dogs present in the area in connection with their function as guide dogs, hearing ear dogs, or being a certified companion dog, or for any other authorised reason.
- (c) Dogs otherwise authorised for specified purposes.

B. SHANNON URBAN AREA (during shop trading hours)

- (i) Plimmer Terrace - Ballance Street to Grey Street.
- (ii) Ballance Street - Plimmer Terrace to Venn Street.

PROVIDED HOWEVER that exception to this provision is given to:

- (a) Police dogs present in the area in connection with Police work or Dog Search Team work.
- (b) Dogs present in the area in connection with their function as guide dogs, hearing ear dogs, or being a certified companion dog or for any other authorised reason.
- (c) Dogs otherwise authorised for specified purposes.

C. FOXTON TOWN (during shop trading hours)

"Town" defined as being the Main Street.

"SHOPPING AREA" being all that public area including road, footpath, accessway, reserve shopping mall between the Ravensworth Street intersection with Main Street and the Union Street intersection with Main Street, being more particularly known as Main Street, Foxton,

PROVIDED HOWEVER that exception to this provision is given to:

- (a) Police dogs present in the area in connection with Police work or Dog Search Team work.
- (b) Dogs present in the area in connection with their function as guide dogs, hearing ear dogs, or being a certified companion dog or for any other reason authorised.
- (c) Dogs otherwise authorised for specified purposes.

D. RESERVES, PARKS AND OTHER AREAS (AT ALL TIMES)

TOKOMARU

Tokomaru Domain - during sporting or community usage times.
Horseshoe Bend Reserve

SHANNON

Shannon Domain
Hyde Park
Te Maire Park (Railway Reserve area)

FOXTON

Easton Park, including rugby grounds, swimming pool, and outdoor play area
Victoria Park sportsgrounds
Stuart Donnelly Park

FOXTON BEACH

Foxton Surf Beach (between flagged/patrolled area) - during the period of Daylight Saving times.
Holben Parade Reserve (that area generally contained within Seabury Avenue, Nash Parade and Holben Parade).
Bird Sanctuary area of Manawatu Estuary.

WAITARERE

Waitarere Domain
Waitarere Beach (between flagged/patrolled area) - during the period of Daylight Saving times.
Rua Avenue Play Area
Waitarere Beach Motor Camp (except for Caretaker and Camp tenants but restrained on a leash at all times)
Holmwood Park (Minute 6772 dated 7 October 1998)

LEVIN

Green Avenue Reserve
Parsons Avenue Reserve
Public Gardens
Weraroa Reserve
Playford Park Motor Camp (except for Caretaker and Camp tenants but restrained on a leash at all times)
Jubilee Park Play area
Donnelly Park Sportsgrounds
Western Park
Levin Domain
Solway Park - to be reviewed as a defined "leashed area" if fence erected separating play area.
Playford Park - except for designated area.
Waiopehu Reserve

Muaupoko Park - Although Council is not responsible for this Park, it is shown as a banned area in accordance with the requirements of the Horowhenua Lake Domain Board Bylaws, which places restrictions on Dogs unless authorised by that Board.

MANAKAU

Manakau Domain

OPIKI

Okunui Domain

MAKERUA

Makerua Reserve

AREAS WHERE DOGS ARE ALLOWED (LEASHED AND/OR UNLEASHED)		
	LEASHED	UNLEASHED
Tokomaru	1. Residential streets (unless prohibited)	1. Tokomaru Domain when not being used for sporting or other community uses
Shannon	1. Residential streets (unless prohibited) 2. Shannon Urban prohibited area (after shop trading hours) 3. Shannon Cemetery 4. Moynihan Park	1. Nil
Foxton	1. Residential streets (unless prohibited) 2. Foxton Town prohibited area (after shop trading hours) 3. Foxton Cemetery	1. Victoria Park excluding sportsgrounds 2. River Loop reserve
Foxton Beach	1. Residential streets (unless prohibited) 2. Hennessey Street/Lowe Avenue grounds 3. Hartley Street Esplanade	1. Foxton Beach outside of patrolled area 2. Cousins Avenue Plantation Reserve
Waitarere	1. Residential streets (unless prohibited) 2. Esplanade Reserve 3. Waitarere Beach Motor Camp (Caretaker and Camp Tenants only)	1. Waitarere Beach outside of patrolled area
Hokio	Residential streets (unless prohibited)	Hokio Beach
Manakau	1. Manakau cemetery 2. Driscoll Reserve 3. Residential streets (unless prohibited)	1. NIL
Levin	1. Residential streets (unless prohibited) 2. Levin Town prohibited area (after shop trading hours) 3. Iona Park 4. Cambridge Street Rose Gardens (including Railway Reserve Land) 5. Tiro Tiro Road Cemetery 6. Lincoln Place Reserve 7. Avenue Cemetery 8. Maire Park 9. Railway Reserve Levin North (Kiosk) 10. Railway Reserve (Liverpool Street to Tararua Road) 11. Jubilee Park (defined area outside of play equipment area) 12. Playford Park Motor Camp (Caretaker and Camp tenants only) 13. Morgan Crescent Reserve 14. Prouse Bush.	1. Kowhai Park 2. Argyle Avenue Reserve 3. Kimberley Reserve (1) 4. Gladstone Reserve (1) 5. Cambridge Street Park 6. Kennedy Drive Park 7. Playford Park - defined area <u>Notes:</u> (1) Owners are to ensure dogs using both Gladstone and Kimberley Reserves are kept away from: •Recognised swimming holes/areas used by the public, and •any areas of bush
Mangaore	1. Residential streets (unless prohibited) 2. Mangaore Park	NIL
Ohau	1. Residential streets (unless prohibited) 2. Ohau Domain	1. Parikawau/River Reserve
Waikawa	1. Residential streets (unless prohibited)	1. Waikawa River to the south of the Waikawa river mouth

PROTECTED WILDLIFE IN PUBLIC PLACES		
Public Place	Protected Wildlife Present	Control
Lake Horowhenua	NZ Scaup Pukeko	On a leash
Manawatu Estuary Foreshore	Wrybill Turnstone Sharp-tailed Sandpiper Lesser Knot Curlew Sandpiper Red-necked Stint Banded Dotterel Variable Oystercatcher Bar Tailed Godwit Asiatic Whimbrel Least Golden Plover Greenshank Marsh Sandpiper	On a leash
Waikawa River mouth and Beach from Waikawa to Ohau and Ohau Estuary	Variable Oystercatcher	On a leash

NOTE:

1. All HDC Cemetery areas in the District are to be “leashed” areas for dogs.
2. Dogs are also allowed "unleashed" on grounds used by recognised dog obedience groups or similar clubs and organisations, when conducting training, display, or other similar type activities, including 'dog trials' and public awareness activities.

BREED AND TYPE OF DOG SUBJECTION TO BAN ON IMPORTATION

In accordance with the Dog Control Amendment Act 2003, it is unlawful to import any of the following breeds/types of dog (either live or semen, ova, or embryo):

- American Pit Bull Terrier
- Dogo, Argentino
- Brazilian Fila
- Japanese Tosa

Menacing Dog Category

In accordance with the Dog Control Amendment Act, a new category of "menacing dog" is created.

If Council considers that a dog poses a threat to any person, stock, poultry, domestic animal, or protected wildlife because of:

- any observed or reported behaviour of the dog; or
- any characteristics typically associated with the dog's breed or type;

the Council may declare the dog to be a menacing dog.

If Council has reasonable grounds to believe that a dog belongs wholly or predominantly to one of the four breeds/types of American Pit Bull Terrier, Dogo Argentina, Brazilian Fila, or Japanese Tosa, it must classify the dog as menacing.

Menacing dogs must be muzzled when in public and may be required by the Council to be neutered.

For the purposes of classifying a dog as a menacing dog (for reasons other than its breed or type), this Council requires an affidavit from an informant attesting to a dog's reported behaviour.

Where a dog that has previously been classified as a menacing dog by Council, by either breed or type, or by incident, that is subsequently impounded by Council after being so classified, is required to be neutered at the owner's expense before it is released from the Pound.

Dog on Owner's Property

From 1 June 2004, a dog owner must ensure at all times that, when their dog is on their property, it is either (a) under the direct control of a person, or (b) confined in such a manner that it cannot freely leave the property. If this requirement is not met the dog may be seized.

Microchipping

All dogs first registered on or after 1 July 2006, and all dogs classified as dangerous or menacing since 1 December 2003 will be required to be microchipped. Dangerous and menacing dogs classified before 1 July 2006 will need to be microchipped within two months of that date. Dogs released from pounds after 1 July 2006 will also be required to be microchipped, if impounded for the second time by Council.

**SCHEDULE OF INFRINGEMENT FEES FOR
OFFENCES AGAINST
THE DOG CONTROL ACT 1996,
THE DOG CONTROL AMENDMENT ACT 2003; AND
THE HOROWHENUA DISTRICT COUNCIL BYLAW 2004**

Infringement Offences and Fees

Section	Brief description of offence	Infringement fee (\$)
18	Wilful obstruction of dog control officer or ranger	750
19(2)	Failure or refusal to supply information or wilfully providing false particulars	750
19A(2)	Failure to supply information or wilfully providing false particular about dog	750
20(5)	Failure to comply with any bylaw authorised by the section	300
28(5)	Failure to comply with effects of disqualification	750
32(2)	Failure to comply with effects of classification of dog as dangerous dog	300
32(4)	Fraudulent sale or transfer of dangerous dog	500
33E(2)	Failure to comply with effects of classification of dog as menacing dog	300
36A(6)	Failure to implant microchip transponder in dog	300
41	False statement relating to dog registration	750
42	Failure to register dog	300
46(4)	Fraudulent procurement or attempt to procure replacement dog registration label or disc	500
48(3)	Failure to advise change of dog ownership	100
49(4)	Failure to advise change of address	100
51(1)	Removal, swapping, or counterfeiting of registration label or disc	500
52A	Failure to keep dog controlled or confined	200
53(1)	Failure to keep dog under control	200
54(2)	Failure to provide proper care and attention, to supply proper and sufficient food, water, and shelter, and to provide adequate exercise	300
54A	Failure to carry leash in public	100
62(4)	Allowing dog known to be dangerous to be at large unmuzzled or unleashed	300