

DOG CONTROL POLICY 2018

Introduction

1 COMMENCEMENT

1.1 This Dog Control Policy comes into force on 5 November 2018.

2 Definitions

ACT means the Dog Control Act 1996.

BOARDING KENNELS means the provision of boarding facilities for dogs and includes day care of dogs, the SPCA or similar registered charities.

BREEDING KENNELS means kennels where more than one litter of puppies is produced annually.

DOG includes any bitch, speyed bitch, or puppy and use of the singular includes the plural (e.g. use of “dog” includes “dogs”).

DOG CARER means a person who is not the owner of a dog and is temporarily in charge of that dog and includes the person in charge of the dog at any given time.

DOG CONTROL OFFICER means a dog control officer (or similar title that performs the duties of the Dog Control Officer) appointed under section 11 of the Act.

DOG RANGER means a dog ranger appointed under section 12 of the Act and includes an honorary dog ranger.

NUISANCE means persistent barking, howling or other activity that is or could become injurious or hazardous to health, property, or safety and includes fouled kennels or property of the owner.

OWNER has the same meaning as defined by section 2 of the Act.

PREFERRED OWNER are persons the Council recognises as responsible dog owners and who comply with the criteria set in Schedule 1 of this Bylaw.

3 Relationship Between the Dog Control Act, the Policy and the Bylaw

The Dog Control Act 1996 sets the base line provisions for dogs in New Zealand. It requires each Council to have a policy on dogs. The policy can be enforced through the bylaw. This Policy sets out the Council’s requirements for the control of dogs in addition to the provisions of the Dog Control Act 1996. The provisions contained in this Policy are given effect by the Dog Control Bylaw.

The Policy:

- a. Regulates and controls dogs in the District in addition to the provisions of the Dog Control Act 1996
- b. Limits the number of dogs on properties
- c. Requires all boarding and breeding kennels to be annually registered
- d. Designates dog prohibited, controlled and exercise areas.
- e. Provides for the re-homing or destruction of impounding of dogs
- f. Provision for education of dogs and owners
- g. Provision for preferred owners
- h. Additional provisions for dangerous dogs, where permitted in law

This Policy also includes more commonly referred to and important aspects of the Dog Control Act 1996 for ease of reference. The full version of the Dog Control Act 1996 can be found online at www.legislation.govt.nz

General Provisions for the Care and Control of Dogs

4 Obligations of Dog Owners

The Council ensures that owners of dogs comply with the requirements of the Dog Control Act 1996 and the Dog Control Bylaw in respect to the control, keeping and treatment of dogs. Dog owners are required to keep dogs under control at all times to minimise the danger, distress and nuisance caused by the dogs to the health and safety of the wider community. The Dog Control Act 1996 sets out the obligations of owners (see particularly sections 5 and 52 – 64 of the Act).

- a. All owners of dogs shall, in accordance with the Dog Control Act 1996:
 - Ensure that the dog is registered and promptly notify the Council of any change of address or ownership of the dog.
 - Ensure that the dog is kept under control at all times.
 - Ensure the dog is confined within the land or premises occupied by its owner in such a manner that it cannot freely leave the land or premises.
 - Ensure the dog receives proper care and attention and is supplied with proper and sufficient food, clean water and shelter.
 - No suffering is to be caused to the dog by the manner of its shelter.
 - Ensure that the dog receives adequate exercise.
 - Take all reasonable steps to ensure that the dog does not cause a nuisance to any other person, whether by persistent and loud barking or howling or any other means.
 - Take all reasonable steps to ensure the dog does not injure, endanger, intimidate, or otherwise cause distress to any person.
 - Take reasonable steps to ensure the dog does not injure, endanger, or cause distress to any stock, poultry, domestic animal, or protected wildlife.
 - Take all reasonable steps to ensure that the dog does not damage or endanger any property belonging to any other person.

- b. The public are encouraged to notify the Council of menacing or dangerous dog behaviour so that appropriate enforcement measures are undertaken to control dogs causing public nuisance and distress.
- c. The public are encouraged to notify the Council of nuisance dog behaviour so that appropriate education or enforcement measures are undertaken to control dogs causing public nuisance and distress.

5 Further Conditions for the Control of Dogs in the Tararua District

- a. No more than two dogs, other than working dogs, over the age of three months will be housed on any rateable unit comprising one hectare or less for a period exceeding fourteen days unless a licence has been issued by the Council to do so, provided that this does not apply to licensed veterinarians.
- b. Where any dog is found wandering at large it will be seized, if practicable, and impounded.
- c. Where any dog is found actively running at large among stock, protected wildlife or poultry it will be seized, if practicable, and impounded and, if a dog cannot be seized, it may be destroyed by the owner of the stock or poultry or a Council enforcement officer or the Police (see sections 59-61 of the Act).
- d. The Council will provide owner education where a dog is creating a nuisance. For example, bored or lonely dogs can create a noise nuisance through persistent barking or howling. This can be disruptive to other dogs and a nuisance to the community. If, in the opinion of the Council, the keeping of any dog or dogs on premises has become or is likely to become:
 - i a nuisance.
 - ii injurious, or
 - iii hazardous.

to the health, property, or safety of any person, then the Council or any person duly authorised on that behalf by the Council may issue a written notice to the owner or occupier of the premises. The notice will require the owner or occupier to do all or any of the following within a specified time:

- e. Diseased dogs and bitches in season are required to be confined to and exercised within the owner's property to contain the spread of disease and to prevent unwanted pregnancies respectively.
- f. With the exception of the provisions for boarding or breeding kennels contained in clause 5, ensure that no dog is kept within 2 metres of the boundary.

6 Obligations of Boarding and Breeding Kennels

In addition to the provisions for the care and control of dogs contained in clause 4, the owner of a boarding or breeding kennels shall:

- a. Ensure the boarding or breeding kennels are licenced with the Council annually.
- b. House dogs no closer than 10 metres from the boundary unless the occupier whose boundary adjoins or is adjacent to the proposed area for housing, restraining or confining the dog agrees in writing that the dogs may be housed within 10 metres but no closer than 2 metres from the boundary.
- c. Provide on the property a fully fenced exercise area for dogs kept on the property.

Dogs in Public Places

7 Access to Public Places

This Policy identifies public places within the Tararua District where dogs are prohibited or must be controlled on leash. It also identifies areas where dogs are free to be exercised at large. The bylaws will provide for such areas. Criteria for determining levels of access for dogs to public places. Access will be restricted where:

- There is intense public use.
- Another predominant use exists.
- Significant wildlife or habitats exist.
- There is significant risk to other users.
- The presence of dogs may detract from the enjoyment of the area; or
- The presence of dogs may create a danger to the health and safety of people in the vicinity.

Access is less restricted where:

- The area is not used extensively by other users
- It is of significant size
- There are sufficient sight lines
- The area is well-bounded from adjacent areas.

8 Control of Dogs in Public Places

- a. All dogs are required to be kept under control at all times including in a public place.
- b. All dog owners and dog carers must carry a leash at all times while he or she is with a dog in a public place.
- c. If dogs defecate in a public place, the owners or carers of the dogs are required to remove the faeces immediately.

9 Dog Exercise Areas

Designated dog exercise areas are listed in Schedule 3 Clause A of this policy. Dog exercise areas are appropriately identified by signs and provided with appropriate receptacles for the disposal of dog faeces. Dogs are permitted on or off-leash in Dog Exercise Areas. Owners must keep their dogs under control at all times, carry a leash with them and pick up faeces. Dog exercise areas will not be established in situations that may endanger protected wildlife.

10 Leash Controlled Areas

Designated leash controlled areas are listed in Schedule 2 Clause B of this policy. Owners must keep their dogs on-leash in the leash controlled areas and in any areas not specified in Schedule 2 A and C unless the dog is carried in a vehicle. All dog faeces must be removed immediately by the owner of the dog. Any areas identified by the Department of Conservation as having protected wildlife present that may be injured, endangered or distressed by dogs may also be designated as leash controlled areas.

Note: Dog owners proposing to enter the Conservation estate should check with the Department of Conservation.

11 Dog Prohibited Areas

The Dog Prohibited designated areas are listed in Schedule 2 Clause C of this policy. Dogs are prohibited from the Dog Prohibited areas at all times, except:

- As provided in the exemptions, or
- If the dog is being carried in a vehicle, or
- An officer requires the owner or carer of any dog that is being carried in a vehicle in a prohibited area to remove the dog from the prohibited area because the officer considers the dog to be a nuisance due to noise or aggressive behaviour.

Exemptions (as provided by the Dog Control Act):

- a. Any guide dog, hearing eye dog or companion dog defined in Section 2 of the Dog Control Act 1996, accompanying a blind or partially sighted person, a deaf or hearing impaired person or a person with any other disability or any person bona fide engaged in training the guide dog, hearing eye dog or companion dog.
- b. Any dogs kept by the Police or any Department of State solely or principally for the purposes of carrying out the functions or duties of that Department.
- c. Any dogs owned by a security guard defined in Section 4 of the Private Investigators and Security Guards Act 1974 and kept solely or principally for the purposes of carrying on the business of a security guard.
- d. Any dogs present in connection with search and rescue training or work.

12 Temporary Dog Prohibited Areas

In addition to the provisions allowing for dog on leash areas, dog exercise areas and dog prohibited areas, the Council may from time to time by resolution declare any public place that is not already a prohibited public place to be a prohibited public place for a specified time.

The Council shall give 14 days' public notice of its intention to declare any area to be a temporary prohibited public place. Appropriate signs shall be posted in the area and prior notice shall be published in a newspaper circulating in the district.

Education

13 Owner Education Programmes

- a. The Council will encourage responsible dog ownership by ensuring that dog owners are aware of their obligations and responsibilities (under the Dog Control Act 1996, this Policy and the Dog Control Bylaw) and to increase their understanding of dog behaviour and control.
- b. The Council will develop and implement an owner education programme to promote and encourage dog control awareness programmes throughout the District. Media and displays will be used to promote dog control awareness.
- c. The Council encourages the attendance by owners and their dogs at any approved dog obedience course offered within the District.

14 Effect of Education for Probationary Owners

In addition to the powers conferred by the Act, if a probationary owner undertakes at his or her expense, a dog education programme or a dog obedience course (or both) approved by the Council and provides the Council with satisfactory evidence of completion of the programme or course, the probationary owner may apply to the Council for termination of classification as a probationary owner three months after completion of the programme or course provided that the applicant has not committed any further offences or infringements.

Classification of Owners

15 Preferred Owners

Preferred owners are persons the Council recognises as responsible dog owners. Preferred owners are entitled to a reduction in the Council's annual dog registration fee. The preferred owner criteria are provided in Schedule 1.

16 Probationary Owners and Disqualified Owners

The Council may declare an owner to be probationary or to disqualify an owner if that person has been convicted of certain offences or infringements (see Schedule 4).

17 Disqualified Owners

In addition to the powers conferred by the Act, if a person is disqualified from being an owner of a dog under section 25 of the Act the disqualification will continue in force for a period of up to five years or such lesser period as the Council may in the circumstances specify, provided that the period shall exceed 24 months.

Classification of Dogs as Menacing or Dangerous

18 Classification of Menacing and Dangerous Dogs

The Dog Control Act contains a number of provisions which enable the Council to require specific action to be taken in respect of menacing and dangerous dogs (see references in Schedule 4). The classification of menacing and dangerous dogs has effect throughout New Zealand.

19 Menacing Dogs

If a dog is not classified as dangerous but the Council believes it poses a threat to people, stock, poultry, domestic animals or protected wildlife because of its reported behaviour or the characteristics of the breed, the Council may classify it as menacing. The Council must notify in writing the owner of the classification.

The owner may object to the classification within 14 days of receiving the notice. The Council will follow the procedure set out in section 33B of the Act and take into consideration any matters raised pursuant to section 33ED(2) of the Act when considering the objection.

A menacing dog must be:

- Muzzled when in a public place or a private way (unless the Council specifies otherwise), and
- Neutered.

20 Dangerous Dogs

A dog must be classified as dangerous if:

- The owner has been convicted of an offence under section 57A of the Dog Control Act,
- The Council has reasonable grounds based on sworn evidence that the dog has behaved aggressively to people or animals, or
- The owner admits in writing that the dog constitutes a threat.

If a dog is classified as dangerous the Council will notify the owner. The owner may object in writing to the classification within 14 days of receiving the notice. The Council will follow the procedure set out in section 31 of the Act and take into account any matters raised pursuant to section 33ED (2) of the Act when considering the objection.

The owners of dangerous dogs must comply with section 32 of the Act including:

- The dog must be kept in a securely fenced part of the property and the house must be accessible from at least one door that is not within the secure fencing,
- When in a public place or private way, the dog must be:
 - Confined completely within a cage or a vehicle, or
 - Muzzled and on a leash unless the dog is on a dog exercise area in which case it must remain muzzled but may be off the lead provided it remains under the control of its owner,
- The dog must be neutered,
- The dog must not be sold or transferred to the ownership of another without notifying the Council.

Failure to comply with section 31 of the Act can result in a fine for the owner, and the dog may be seized and impounded or destroyed.

In addition to the powers specified in the Act:

- The Council requires that the owner of a dangerous dog be liable for annual registration fees for that dog at 150% of the level that would normally apply if the dog were not classified as a dangerous dog.
- The property where a dangerous dog is kept must have a sign warning that a dangerous dog is on the property and that sign must be prominently placed near the entry to the property.
- Dogs running at large among stock or poultry that have been seized, or dogs that are reliably identified as having been involved in running at large among stock or poultry, shall be reclassified as dangerous.

Explanatory Note: Section 52A of the Dog control Act requires that any dog confined within the land or premises in such a manner that it cannot freely leave the land or premises.

21 Dog Attacks

Sections 58 – 60 of the Dog Control Act provide for the seizure or destruction of dogs where a dog has caused serious injury to a person or protected wildlife, or is a threat to protected wildlife, or is running at large amongst stock or poultry.

Administration and Enforcement

22 General Administrative Powers

In addition to the powers established in the Act, the Council will:

- a. Provide a 24-hour dog ranging service,
- b. Take action to make dog owners aware of their statutory obligations and the consequences of offending,
- c. Conduct “targeted patrolling” and use “dog traps” to control or seize roaming dogs as required, and
- d. Implement any other appropriate enforcement measures for nuisance offences or breaches of the Act and the Dog Control Bylaw.

23 Re-homing of Dogs

- a. If the owner of an impounded dog does not claim it within 7 days of receiving notice of impoundment, the Council may sell, destroy or dispose of the dog as it sees fit (section 69 of the Dog Control Act).
- b. Except in the case of menacing or dangerous dogs, the Council will endeavour to re-home dogs to suitable owners where practicable. Preference will be given to those owners with a proven record as preferred owners. The owner’s property must be inspected for suitability before any agreement is entered into for re-homing.
- c. If the dog is entire, the Council will arrange for the dog to be de-sexed, where practicable, before it is re-homed.
- d. All relevant fees for the dog shall be paid before it is released to the new owner.

24 Licenses

- a. The Council may issue a licence:
 - i. Permitting an owner of dogs to exceed the specified number of dogs kept on a property of one hectare or less,
 - ii. Registering boarding kennels, or
 - iii. Registering breeding kennels.
- b. Application for a licence shall be in writing and shall give to the Council such information as the Council may require to ensure that:
 - i. Dogs are controlled in accordance with the Act and this Bylaw,
 - ii. Dogs are appropriately cared for,
 - iii. Nuisance, injury or hazards created by the keeping of dogs is unlikely.
- c. The Council may seek the opinions of immediate neighbours of an applicant and take these opinions into account when considering the application.
- d. For every licence the applicant shall pay to the Council an annual fee as decided by the Council by resolution pursuant to the Dog Control Act 1996 (in the case

of clause 22.a.i) and the Local Government Act 2002 (in the case of clause 22.a.ii & iii) and such licence shall remain in force until the 30th day of June following the issue of the licence.

- e. Licence fees may be set under the Local Government Act 2002 or the Dog Control Act 1996 and they are in addition to and separate from the dog control fees.

25 Fees

- a. The Council shall set reasonable fees pursuant to the Act or the Local Government Act 2002 in respect to the:
- Issue of a permit to exceed dog numbers on a property of one hectare or less,
 - Licence of breeding kennels,
 - Licence of boarding kennels,
 - General registration and control of dogs, with amendments to that fee for:
 - Preferred owners
 - Probationary owners
 - Working dogs (there may be different fees for different categories of working dogs)
 - Neutered or speyed dogs
 - Dangerous or menacing dogs
 - Application to keep more than two dogs on a property of one hectare or less
 - Seizure, sustenance and poundage (daily fee with a minimum fee of one day)
 - Destruction of a dog
 - Re-homing fees (rehoming fees may include sustenance, administration, inspections for suitability of property for re-homing, and neuter/spey costs)
 - Registration on or after 2 August (pro-rata reduction of the applicable fee/s for the number of months remaining in the year)
 - Replacement tags
- b. Amendments to the dog registration fee may be a reduction of the general fee or an increase to the general fee, provided that a fee may not exceed 150% of the general fee.
- c. The Council may reduce or refund a dog control fee, upon receipt of appropriate evidence, if a dog dies during the year or circumstances change, and the Council is satisfied that there are special grounds to do so.
- d. There is an element of public good in the dog control service. The fees for registration and control of dogs are detailed in Council's Fees and Charges Schedule available from the Council.

26 Tribunal and Hearings Committee

- a. The Council's Tribunal and Hearings Committee, acting under delegated authority of the Council, shall hear objections to the following:
 - Classification of probationary owners
 - Classification of disqualified owners
 - Classification of menacing dogs
 - Classification of dangerous dogs
- b. The owner will have the right to be heard by the Committee. When considering an objection, the Council may uphold or rescind the classification having regard to:
 - The evidence which formed the basis for the classification.
 - The competency of the owner in terms of responsible dog ownership.
 - Any steps taken by the owner to prevent any further threat to the safety of persons or animals.
 - The matters relied on in support of the objection.
 - Any other relevant matters.
 - The Council will give notice to the owner of its determination of the objection and reasons for its determination as soon as practicable.
- c. The Committee may decide to uphold, amend or rescind the decision.

27 Offences and Breaches

- a. This Policy will be enforced through the Dog Control Bylaw. Every person who commits a breach of this Bylaw commits an offence and is liable to pay:
 - The maximum fine set out in the Local Government Act 2002,
 - Any other penalty pursuant to the Dog Control Act 1996, or
 - Be served with an infringement notice pursuant to section 66 of the Dog Control Act 1996, or
 - Any other penalty specified in another Act for a breach of the bylaw.
- b. It is also an offence against the Bylaw to:
 - Fail to comply with a notice issued under the Bylaw.
 - Fail to stop breaching the Bylaw when requested to do so when requested to stop the activity by a Council officer.
 - Continue to breach the terms of a licence issued by the Council after the licensee has been notified of the breach and the requirements to remedy the breach.
- c. Failure to comply with a notice of breach of licence may result in withdrawal of the licence by the Council.

SCHEDULE 1

PREFERRED OWNER CRITERIA

Preferred owner status accords a reduced dog registration fee provided the criteria have been met and continue to be met. Applications for preferred owner status may be made at the public counters at the Tararua District Council office, and Eketahuna, Pahiatua, Woodville Service Centres. Applications must be approved before 20 June each year if the new status is to apply for the financial year commencing 1 July.

Criteria

1. Owners must be registered as dog owners in the Tararua District for a minimum period of twelve months prior to becoming a preferred owner, or
2. Where a dog owner has been accorded a preferred owner status or similar scheme operated by another local authority, the preferred owner status shall be transferable to the Tararua District Council upon providing documented proof to the Tararua District Council.
3. Properties shall be inspected to ensure that the property is adequately fenced to confine dog(s) at all times within the premises, or have a running wire in use to confine dog(s) from freely leaving the premises approved by the Dog Control Officer. The applicant shall be present when the property inspection is made.
4. Owners shall ensure dog(s) receive proper care and attention and assessment shall be based on the health and welfare of the dog, and public nuisance issues including vaccination and worming programmes, prevention of unplanned pregnancies (preferably by neutering of the dog), arrangements for leaving dogs unattended, obedience training, standards of hygiene, and access to drinking water.
5. Owners shall ensure suitable sleeping quarters are provided to the satisfaction of the Dog Control Officer. Sleeping quarters shall provide shelter for the dog(s) and not be detrimental to health. A minimum standard shall be a kennel and attached run, although a chain may be considered appropriate in some circumstances.

Conditions

1. Owners shall register all dogs owned, or kept, by them in accordance with the Dog Control Act 1996. Any fees paid after the due date for payment will be applied at the "other dog" rate in addition to a late payment penalty, and the preferred owner status may be withdrawn.
2. Council shall be notified of any change of address within 14 days so that a new property inspection can be carried out (no charge applies).
3. Council shall be notified within 14 days of any deaths, sales, transfers, including pups, owned by the preferred owner.

4. Preferred owners shall have their properties re-inspected if they acquire different dogs to those owned when the preferred owner status was approved. Re-inspections are at no extra cost. Properties must conform to the current preferred owner criteria in order to comply (i.e. fencing requirements, housing etc.).
5. Status shall be revoked if more than one impounding per dog has occurred in the preceding twelve months or if dog(s) have been observed wandering at large on more than one occasion.
6. Status may be revoked where a Dog Control Officer or Dog Ranger has received a complaint and has reasonable grounds to believe that a nuisance has been caused by the dog(s) of a preferred owner more than once in the previous twelve months.

SCHEDULE 2

A. Areas Where Dogs can be Exercised Unleashed (But Under Continuous Control)

Dannevirke

- Railway embankment, Stanley Street
- Railway reserve, Mangatera
- Waihipai Domain grassed area opposite to Mangatera Hotel, High Street

Pahiatua

- A designated area at Victory Park

Any areas in the District not listed in Schedules B and C.

B. Leash Controlled Areas

With the exception of the streets described in Clause C below, dogs shall be permitted in the following places, provided they are on a leash:

- All streets in the residential, commercial or industrial areas of:
 - Dannevirke
 - Norsewood
 - Ormondville
 - Pongaroa
 - Eketahuna
 - Pahiatua
 - Woodville
 - Pahiatua River Walkway
- Central Business District (CBD) Areas
 - High Street, Dannevirke (between Miller Street and McPhee Street)
 - Main Street, Pahiatua (between Paterson or Cambridge Streets and King or Duke Streets)
 - Vogel Street, Woodville (between Ross and Grey Street)

C. Dog Prohibited Areas

- All public reserves, wildlife reserves, sports grounds and sports stadiums situated in urban areas
- All public libraries administered by the Council
- All public swimming baths
- All cemeteries administered by the Council

Exemptions

- Any areas specifically set aside as dog toileting areas or dog exercise areas
- Any guide dog, hearing ear dog, or companion dog
- Any dog kept by the Police or any constable or any Department of State when used for the purposes of carrying out the functions, powers and duties of the Police, or Department of State
- Any dog owned by a security guard as defined in Section 4 of the Police Investigators and Security Guards Act 1974 when used for the purposes for carrying out the business of a security guard
- Any dog present in connection with search and rescue training or work

SCHEDULE 3

Breed and Type of Dog Classified as Menacing Breed of Dog Under Schedule 4 of the Dog Control Act

Breed

Brazilian Fila

Dogo Argentino

Japanese Tosa

Perro de Presa Canario

Type

American Pit Bull Terrier

SCHEDULE 4

Registration of Boarding or Breeding Kennels

Name of Proprietor			
Name of Kennels			
Circle one	Boarding	Breeding	Boarding & Breeding
Address of kennels			
Address of proprietor			
Email address			
Phone numbers			
Number of breeding dogs over 3 months of age			
Number of non-breeding dogs over 3 months of age			
Describe effluent and litter disposal arrangements (not required if there have been no alterations from previous year)			
Plan of kennels and exercise areas (not required if there have been no alterations from previous year)			

Signed by (print name)	
Signature	
Date	
The neighbours to the kennels have no objection to the kennels:	
1. Signature	
Address	
Date	
2. Signature	
Address	
Date	
3. Signature	
Address	
Date	
4. Signature	
Address	
Date	

For Office Use:

Kennels not previously registered: refer to the Planning team to check effluent disposal arrangements.

All registrations to be referred to the Animal Control Officer.

SCHEDULE 5

Powers Contained in the Act, Policy and Bylaw

See the Act, Policy or Bylaw for the exact wording of the powers referred to here

References			Subject
DCA = Dog Control Act DCP = Dog Control Policy DCB = Dog Control Bylaw			
DCA 2		DCB 4	Definitions
DCA 4		DCB 2	Object of the Act
DCA 5			Obligations of dog owners
Functions duties and powers of Territorial Authorities			
DCA 6-9			Functions and duties of Council
DCA 10, 10A, 10AA			Requirement for Council to have a Policy on Dogs, review the policy, and report on the policy
Dog control officers and rangers			
DCA 11-13			Appointment of dog control officers and rangers; must carry their warrants
DCA 14			Right to enter property
DCA 15			Right to enter property and feed, shelter dogs or seize with written notice
DCA 17			Powers of warranted officers
DCA 18			Obstruction of dog control officer / ranger up to \$3000 fine
DCA 19			Constable, dog control officer / ranger may request information (name, date of birth, address, etc.); failure to comply attracts fine of up to \$3000
DCA 19A			Constable, dog control officer / ranger may request information about dog; failure to comply attracts fine of up to \$3000

Bylaws			
DCA 20			Lists what Dog Control bylaw may contain (must align with Policy on Dog control).
Education			
	DCP 12 & 13	DCB 13-15	Council encourages dog/owner education courses, attendance may reduce probation.
Probationary owners			
DCA 21 - 24	DCP 15	DCB 15	Offences and infringements that may result in classification by Council of an owner as probationary for up to 2 years; right to object; Council may require owner to undertake training; unregistered dogs must be disposed of.
Preferred owners			
	DCP 14	DCB 16	Empowers Council to classify owners as preferred and reduce registration fee.
Disqualification of owners			
DCA 25 – 30AA	DCP 16	DCB 17	When Council must disqualify owners (or classify as probationary); objections to and appeals against disqualification; effect of disqualification (including disposal of dog/s); Council must keep record of disqualification and may share that information with other Councils; may keep record of infringements until fine is paid.
Prohibitions on certain dogs			
DCA 30A & Schedule 4	DCP 17	DCB Schedule 3	Prohibited import of dogs, must be muzzled, classification as menacing.
Dangerous and menacing dogs			
DCA 31 - 33	DCP 17, 19	DCB 18 (additional Council powers)	When Council must classify restrictions dangerous dogs, restrictions on those dogs, restrictions on disposal of dangerous dogs, objections and appeals. Courts may order destruction of dangerous dogs.

DCA 33A – 33EC	DCP 17, 18		Classification of and restrictions on menacing dogs, neutering, objections to classification.
DCA 33ED – 33F	DCP Schedule 3	DCB Schedule 3	Dangerous or menacing dogs to be leashed and muzzled in public, all dogs listed in Schedule 3 of the policy are dangerous or menacing.
	DCP 20		Dog Attacks
Registration and fees			
DCA 34 - 51	DCP 24	DCB 22 (fees) DCB 21 (Licenses)	Registration of dogs, supply of register information, national database, fees, micro-chipping, proof of class of working dog, penalty for false information, dead dogs, offence to fail to register / dog not wearing registration disc, change of ownership, change of address.
Obligations of owners			
DCA 52 - 64	DCP 3	DCB 5 & 8	Obligations of owners; Control of dog on owners property; Owners must carry a leash, adequate care and exercise; Barking dogs and removal if causing distress; Dogs attacking, rushing or causing serious injury; Seizure/destruction if dog with wildlife, stock, poultry; Orders where dog worrying stock (District Court); Failure to muzzle (where required); Owner liability for damage caused by dog; Procedure for destruction of dog.
	DCP 4	DCB 6	Additional requirements: numbers of dogs, stock worrying (see also), disease, nuisance behaviour, bitches in season, distance of kennels from boundary.
	DCP 5, 23, Schedule 4	DCB 7	Additional requirements for boarding and breeding kennels, licence.
	DCP 6 - 11	DCB 9, 10, 11	Dog exercise areas, on leash areas, prohibited areas and temporary areas (see also Schedule 2).

Offences			
DCA 65 – 66 & Schedule 1			Infringements and notices
	DCP 26	DCB 24	Offences against the bylaw
		DCB 19	General administration and enforcement
Custody of dogs - Pound			
DCA 67 – 72A	DCP 22	DCB 20 (re-homing)	Impounding and care of dogs whilst impounded; fees; Micro-chipping and registration before release; Special provisions for dogs impounded for barking or threatening public safety; Disposal, sale or destruction of dogs impounded (upon notice given to owners); Appeals to District Court; Offence to release a dog from the pound except as authorised, dog may be seized again.
Miscellaneous			
DCA 73 - 80	DCP 21	DCB 25	Miscellaneous provisions including: Liability of Council where dog wounded or damage to property; Disability assist dogs; Service of notices; Fines; Regulations may be made under the Act; Repeals, savings, transitional provisions of bylaw
Tribunal and Hearings			
	DCP 25	DCB 23	Tribunal And Hearings Committee
Schedules			
DCA Schedule 1			Infringement offences
DCA Schedules 2&3			Legislation repealed
DCA Schedule 4	DCP Schedule 3	DCB Schedule 3	Breeds and Types banned from import and must be muzzled
	DCP Schedule 1	DCB Schedule 1	Preferred owner criteria

	DCP Schedule 2	DCB Schedule 2	Dog exercise areas, on leash areas, prohibited areas (see also cl 9, 10, 11 & 12)
	DCP Schedule 4		Licence Form