

Latrobe Council Dog Management Policy

(Includes information on cat registration)



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North West Animal and Pest Control (January 2007)

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INTRODUCTION - “DOG CONTROL ACT 2000”

Everyone appreciates that many people enjoy the companionship of dogs however with this companionship comes responsibility.

We must also remember not everyone likes dogs, in fact some people dislike dogs and many people fear them. Therefore to ensure dogs are not a nuisance to the community and other animals, owners are required to make sure that they comply with Council’s “Responsible Dog Ownership Code” and most importantly the relevant Legislation “Dog Control Act 2000”.

This Act replaces the Dog Control Act 1987. The current Act encourages responsible dog ownership and promotes a comprehensive balanced approach to dog management.

Under the Act (Section 8) each Council in Tasmania is required to develop and implement a Dog Management Policy, relating to dog management in its municipal area.



This policy is valid for 5 years and will be reviewed upon expiry in January 2012.

*** Some alterations may be necessary pending results of the current review of the Dog Act.**

RESPONSIBLE DOG OWNERSHIP CODE

The legislation gives rights to dog owners in the Latrobe Municipality and clearly defines their responsibilities.

Dog Owners Rights

- You may keep 2 dogs on your premises.
- You may have up to 4 working dogs on your premises in rural areas.
- You may walk with your dog in built up areas if it is on a lead that does not exceed 2 metres.
- You may walk your dog off lead in other areas as long as they are in your sight and you can demonstrate that they are under effective control.

Dog Owners Responsibilities

- You must ensure your dog(s) have adequate food/shelter and water.
- You must ensure your dog(s) living area is kept hygienically clean and tidy.
- You must register your dog(s).
- If you wish to keep more than 2 dogs on your premises, or 4 working dogs, you must apply to your local Council for a kennel licence.
- When your dog is in a built up public place outside off leash exercise area it must always be on a lead not exceeding 2 metres.
- You must remove your dog's faeces from any public place, this includes off leash exercise areas and including local beaches.
- You must ensure your dog doesn't attack/harass/frighten any other animal or person (this also includes the local postie).
- You must ensure that your dog is not a nuisance (this includes a dog barking excessively).
- You must be able to demonstrate that your dog is immediately responsive to your commands in an off leash area.
- You must have your dog fitted with a collar and attach its registration disc whilst in a public place.
- You must never take your dog into a Prohibited Area (See Prohibited Area-Page 28).
- You must restrict (tether) your dog in or on a vehicle.
- You must muzzle and place on a lead a dangerous dog whilst in a public place and ensure it is micro chipped.
- Don't let your dog run up to people or jump up to greet them.
- Make use of dog exercise areas.
- Ensure your dog can't escape from its yard.
- Put your dog on a lead when approaching other dogs or people.

Remember breaches of the above may result in "On the Spot Fines".

MORE COMMON “ON THE SPOT” FINES

“On the spot” Infringement Notices may be issued for:

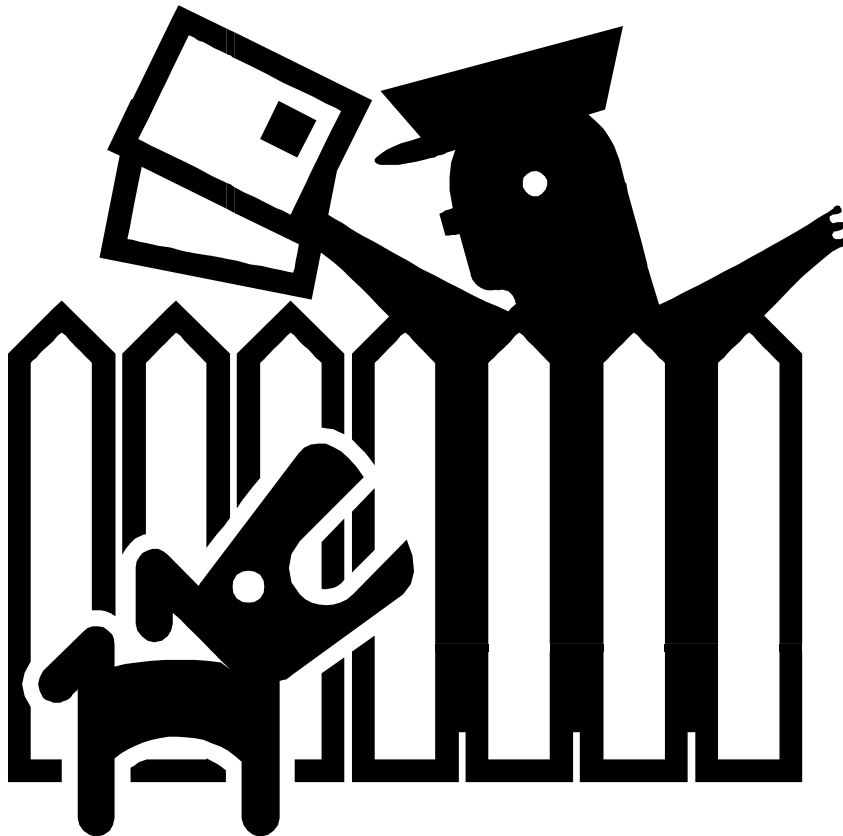
- ⬆ **Section 4 (3)** Having more dogs than permitted in a public place.
- ⬆ **8 (1)** Failing to register a dog over 6 months.
- ⬆ **8 (2)** Concealing or disposing of dog to evade registration.
- ⬆ **10 (3) (b)** Using a registration disc issued to another dog.
- ⬆ **13 (10) & (2)** Failing to notify a change in ownership.
- ⬆ **16 (1)** Failing to ensure the dog is not at large.
- ⬆ **16 (2)** Failing to confine a bitch on heat from public place.
- ⬆ **16 (3)** Failing to restrict the dog in or on vehicle.
- ⬆ **17 (2)** Urging a dog to chase a moving vehicle.
- ⬆ **18 (1) (a)** Failing to muzzle a greyhound.
- ⬆ **18 (1) (b)** Failing to secure and restrain a greyhound by lead.
- ⬆ **19 (2)** Allowing or inciting a dog to attack.
- ⬆ **19 (3)** Failing to notify the Council about a dog attack within 24 hours.
- ⬆ **22 (2)** Taking a dog into prohibited areas.
- ⬆ **29 (2)** Failing to have a dangerous dog micro chipped.
- ⬆ **36 (1)** Failing to pay fees, charges and costs of a seized dog.
- ⬆ **40 (1) (a)** Removing or interfering with a seized dog.
- ⬆ **41 (4) (a)** Failing to notify the destruction of attacking dog.
- ⬆ **45 (1)** Failing to remove and dispose of dog faeces.
- ⬆ **46 (1)** Allowing a dog to be a nuisance in public place.
- ⬆ **46 (2)** Allowing a dog to be a nuisance on premises.

- ⬆ **50** Keeping too many dogs on premises.
- ⬆ **77 (2) (a)** Failing to provide a name and address.
- ⬆ **77 (2) (b)** Giving a false name and address.
- ⬆ **78 (a)** Making false or misleading statement(s).
- ⬆ **79** Obstructing, hindering, delaying or threatening an authorised person.

The descriptions of the above sections are abbreviated. The full wording is available on request.

The majority of the spot fines are (1 unit) minimum. There are approximately 70 different offences in the Dog Control Regulations 2001.

One fine unit is equal to \$100.



DOGGY DO'S AND DON'TS

Some more common extracts from the State Dog Laws

Dog under effective control

Sect. 4 (2) A dog is under effective control on a road or road related area in a built-up area if the dog is secured and restrained by means of a lead not exceeding 2 metres, held by the hand of a person of sufficient size and strength to control the dog.

- (3) A person, at any one time, must not have, in his or her charge, more than -
 - (a) 2 dogs on a lead on a footpath; or
 - (b) 4 dogs in a public place

Penalty: fine not exceeding 5 units.

- (4) A dog is under the effective control of a person on private premises if the dog is securely confined to those premises.

Dog at large

- Sect. 5 (1) A dog is at large –
- (a) If it is not under the effective control of a person in a public place or in or on premises without the consent of the occupier; or
 - (b) If it is a dangerous dog in a public place and is -
 - (i) in the charge of a person under the age of 18 years; or
 - (ii) without a muzzle; or
 - (iii) not on a lead
 - (iv) without an approved collar.

Control of dogs

Sect. 16 (1) The owner or person in charge of a dog must ensure that the dog is not at large

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 5 units.

Female bitch in Season

- (2) The owner or person in charge of a bitch on heat must ensure that it is restricted from public place(s).

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 5 units.

Dog in / on Vehicle

- (3) The owner or person in charge of a dog must restrict the dog sufficiently while it is in or on a vehicle so that it is unable to leave the vehicle or attack any person or animal outside the vehicle.

Chasing vehicles

Sect. 17 (1) The owner or person in charge of a dog must ensure that while the dog is in a public place the dog does not rush at, or chase, a moving vehicle, bicycle or skateboard in that public place.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 5 units.

- (2) A person must not urge a dog to rush at, or chase, a moving vehicle or bicycle in a public place.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 10 units.

Dogs attacking persons or animals

Sect. 19 (1) If a dog attacks or chases any person, the owner is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 20 units.

- (2) If a dog attacks an animal or chases a horse being ridden, the owner or person in charge is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 10 units.

- (3) The owner or person in charge of a dog must notify the Council within 24 hours if the dog attacks a person.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 5 units.

- (4) In proceedings under this section, it is not necessary to prove that any actual injury was caused to any person.

* There are some exceptions (droving, hunting etc.)

Registering dogs

Sect. 8 (1) The owner of a dog that is over the age of 6 months must register the dog.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 5 units.

- (2) A person must not conceal, or dispose of a dog to evade registration of the dog.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 5 units.

Collars

Sect. 11 (1) The owner or person in charge of a dog, other than a guide dog or hearing dog, must ensure that the dog, whilst in a public place, has a collar fastened around its neck to which is attached the dog's registration disc.

Cancellation of registration

Sect. 12(1) The owner of a dog must notify the General Manager in writing within 14 days of-

- (a) the dogs death, loss or removal: or
- (b) the transfer of the dog to another municipal area.

Change of owner or address

Sect. 13(1) A person who becomes the owner of a dog that is already registered, within 14 days after becoming the owner, must notify the General Manager in writing of the change of ownership.

- (2) If a change of ownership or registered dog occurs, the former owner of the dog, within 14 days after that change, must notify the General Manager in writing of the change of ownership.

Sect 14 The owner of a dog is to notify the general manager in writing within 14 days of the transfer of a dog to another address in the same municipal area for a period exceeding 60 days.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 1 unit.

Prohibited public areas

Sect. 28(1) A person must not take a dog into -

- (a) Any grounds of a school, preschool, kindergarten, crèche or other place for the reception of children without the permission of a person in charge of the place; or
- (b) any shopping centre or any shop; or
- (c) the grounds of a public swimming pool; or
- (d) any playing area of a sports ground on which sport is being played; or
- (e) any area within 10 metres of a children playground.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 5 units.

NOTE * There are some exceptions (guide dogs, pet shops etc.)

Declaration of particular dangerous dog

- Sect. 29 (1) A General Manager, by notice served on the owner of a dog –
- (a) may declare that dog to be a dangerous dog if –
 - (i) the dog has caused serious injury to a person or another animal; or
 - (ii) there is reasonable cause to believe that the dog is likely to cause serious injury to a person or another animal; and
 - (b) is to give reasons for the declaration in the notice; and
 - (c) is to advise the owner of the right of appeal under section 31.
- (2) The owner of a dog declared to be a dangerous dog must ensure that the dog is implanted in an approved manner with an approved microchip within –
- (a) 30 days after the service of the notice, if an appeal is not made under section 31; or
 - (b) 14 days after an order is made under section 31 (2)(a), if an appeal is made under that section and such an order is made.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 10 units.

Guard Dogs

- Sect. 30 (1) The owner of a dog used to guard premises that are not residential must notify the General Manager by notice in writing that the dog is a guard dog.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 10 units.

- (2) On receipt of the notification, the General Manager is to declare the dog to be a dangerous dog.
- (3) If a dog ceases to be a guard dog, the owner of the dog may apply to the General Manager to revoke the declaration that the dog is a dangerous dog.

Removal of faeces

- Sect. 45 (1) A person in charge of a dog must immediately remove and dispose of any faeces left by a dog in a public place or in a place not owned by the person.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 3 units.

- (2) This section does not apply in respect of a guide dog that is accompanying a wholly or partially blind person.

Dogs creating nuisance

Sect. 46 (1) The owner or person in charge of a dog must not permit the dog to be, become or create a nuisance in a public place.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 5 units.

(2) The occupier of any premises must not permit a dog to be, become or create a nuisance on those premises.

(3) A dog is a nuisance if –

- (c) it behaves in a manner that is injurious or dangerous to the health of any person; or
- (d) it creates a noise, by barking or otherwise, that persistently occurs or continues to occur or continues to such an extent that it unreasonably interferes with the peace, comfort or convenience of any person in any premises or public place.

Penalty: Fine not exceeding 5 units.



DOG CONTROL ACT 2000

The Dog Control Act is a statute specifically dealing with dogs and should be the legislation of first resort. In regard to dogs, the Dog Control Act has precedence over any other Act.

DANGEROUS DOGS



Problems exist with a small section of the dog population, which pose a significant threat to the community through aggressive behavior. These are the dogs that may threaten or attack people or animals causing injury, damage or distress. It is important that where dogs are perceived (through their behaviour) as dangerous, that the Council or Police are informed to enable a proper investigation to take place and any necessary action to be taken to ensure public safety.

A dog may be declared dangerous if it has caused serious injury to a person or another animal, or there is reasonable cause to believe that the dog is likely to cause serious injury to a person or another animal.

When dealing with dangerous dogs Council may:-

- Issue a warning or an infringement notice
- Prosecute, where the offence or the effects of the offence are significant
- Declare offending dog(s) to be a dangerous dog(s)
- Seize and detain a dog believed to have attacked a person or animal to enable a proper investigation to take place
- Ensure all requirements of the Dog Control Act 2000 are undertaken with regard to a dangerous dog
- Euthanase the animal

What Are the Regulations?

Dangerous Dog Collars

The dog must wear an approved dangerous dog collar at all times
(Available only from Council)

Failure to do so may lead to a fine of up to 20 units.

Microchip Identification

If there is no appeal in regard to the declaration of a dangerous dog, an owner must ensure the dog is implanted in an approved manner with an approved microchip within 30 days after receiving a notice

Failure to do so may lead to fine of up to 10 units.

The microchip is not to be removed from the dog without the approval of the general manager.

Failure to do so may lead to a fine of up to 20 units.

When in a public place

In addition to the regulations regarding collars and microchips:

1. The owner or person in charge of a dangerous dog must ensure that the dog is securely muzzled.
2. The dog must be on a lead not exceeding 2 metres which is capable of controlling and restraining the dog.
- 3 A dangerous dog must be under the control of someone who is at least 18 years old.

When on private premises

In addition to the regulations regarding collars and microchips:

The owner or person in charge of a dangerous dog must ensure that the dog is housed in a child proof enclosure

Failure to do so may lead to a fine of up to 20 units.

Property Inspections

Properties containing dangerous dogs will be inspected on a regular basis to ensure compliance with the required conditions and regulations.

Child Proof Enclosures

A child proof enclosure is to meet the following minimum standards

- ⬆ Be fully enclosed
- ⬆ Walls, roof, and gate to be constructed of brick, timber and iron, or chain mesh made from 3.15mm or 4mm weld mesh with a maximum spacing of 50mm
- ⬆ The floor is to be constructed of concrete with a minimum depth of 50mm and graded to allow drainage
- ⬆ The walls are fixed to the floor or constructed to be no more than 50mm above the floor
- ⬆ The gate is to be self closing and contain a lock which is to be used whenever the dog is in the pen.
- ⬆ Have a minimum floor area of 10 square metres
- ⬆ Have a minimum height of 1.8 metres
- ⬆ Have a minimum width of 1.8 metres
- ⬆ Contain a raised (50mm) weatherproof sleeping area

* Please note if the dog is a known climber a roof section will need to be added so that the dog is securely contained.

Warning Signs

The property where a dangerous dog is kept must display approved dangerous dog signs at all entrances

Failure to do so may lead to a fine of up to 10 units.

When you must notify Council

The owner or person in charge of a dangerous dog must notify Council if

- ⬆ The dog is missing
- ⬆ The dog dies

Council must be notified as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the fact.

- ⬆ If a dangerous dog is sold or given away

Council must be notified within 24 hours of the new owners name and address.

Failure to do so may lead to a fine of up to 20 units.

AVOID BEING BITTEN

- ⬆ Never approach a strange dog
- ⬆ Stand still but never turn your back on a dog
- ⬆ Avoid direct eye contact (eye to eye)
- ⬆ Clasp hands in front of you
- ⬆ Contact Councils Animal Control Officer if a dog is not under effective control and behaves in a threatening manner towards you.

SIGNS OF AN AGGRESSIVE DOG

- ⬆ Growling
- ⬆ Lifts its lips and shows its teeth
- ⬆ Raises the hair on its back
- ⬆ Backs away

NUISANCE

The activities of dogs can cause annoyance and discomfort to members of the community. The nuisances caused by dogs cover a wide range of issues and include:-

- **Barking dogs;**
- **Dog faeces;**
- **Roaming dogs;**
- **Aggressive dogs.**

BARKING

Barking dogs can be a difficult issue to deal with as every situation is different. The Dog Control Act 2000 defines a barking nuisance as a noise that consistently occurs or continues to such an extent that it unreasonably interferes with the peace, comfort or convenience of any person in any premises or public place.

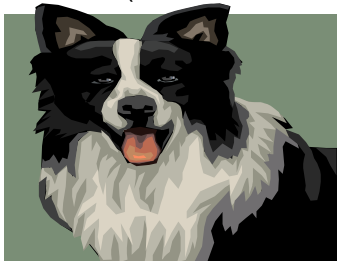
If a resident is unable to resolve the issue of a barking dog directly with the owner, contact should be made with Council. The Council will make a personal visit to the dog owner to discuss their dog's behaviour and make suggestions as to how the owners can remedy any problems. We will endeavour to contact the person who lodged the form to ensure the situation is improving. Should there be no improvement then Council will require the resident to complete an official complaint form that will trigger a formal investigation to confirm the existence of the nuisance and take appropriate action to reduce the nuisance behaviour.

Dogs that Bark Persistently

Some breeds bark more than others when kept in town, some examples of these are as follows:-

1. Working Dogs

Heelers (Australian Cattle Dogs), Border Collie, Kelpie, Samoyed, Terriers and some Hounds (some will howl).



2. Guard Dogs

Doberman, Rottweiler, German shepherd, Terriers.

Solutions often take time, you may need to try several different things. What works for one dog may not work for another. The more a dog is socialised and taken around its own neighbourhood, the more it will come to recognise all the different environmental sights and sounds and not become so suspicious or alarmed when on its own property.

Some Causes & Solutions for Barking Dogs

1. Boredom

- Exercise/training
- Give a large bone to chew on
- Toys e.g. container with small holes and food inside
- Leave radio on
- Maybe get a second dog
- Some dogs like a vantage point to sit and watch things around them but others may just bark more.



2. Left Alone/Not enough Exercise

- Similar solutions as for 'boredom' as above.

3. Barking at Passers-by, Cats and other Noises (Externals)

- Exercise/training
- Socialisation
- Radio left on (low volume)
- Block view
- Warm kennel
- Lock up at night

4. Indoor dogs put outside

- Allow the dog inside when it is quiet so that it does not associate barking with being allowed inside.
- Warm kennel close to the door
- Exercise/training
- Toy or large bone
- Allow access to porch or part of the house
- Leave radio on

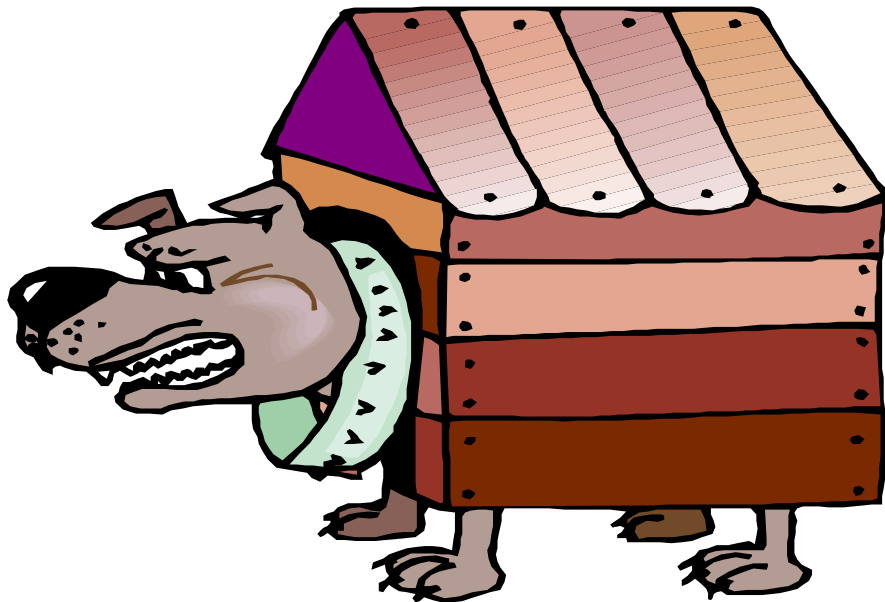
5. Barking to Gain Attention

- Only confine for a short period at first
- Never let a dog off the chain or out of its yard whilst he is barking or howling, wait until he is quiet or distracted

6. Dogs in Season

- Desex

Citronella and electronic bark collars are an excellent option when all else fails (collars are available for hire, call Council for details).



STRAYING

Any dog that wanders onto another property, or the footpath, or nature strip by itself even in front of its owner's house is breaking the law. A dog must be securely confined inside its own property so that it cannot run onto the footpath or harass passers-by. In these instances a dog is said to be at large and the dog can be impounded or the owner fined or maybe both. Just because your dog is wearing a current registration tag does not mean that it can stray (wander).

Problems

- They may frighten or injure both children and adults
- Chase and often attack and kill other animals (e.g. stock, pets etc.)
- Cause traffic accidents
- They can be injured (by other animals, by aggressive people, hit by a car, eat snail bait etc.)
- They can become lost
- Cause noise problems by making other dogs bark
- Get into garbage
- Damage other people's gardens or leave droppings
- Straying dogs often become aggressive because people chase them

Solutions

- Properly confine the dog on the property
- Ensure gates are shut and securely locked
- Ensure fences are high enough to contain the dog
- Check fences regularly for loose palings or holes/gaps
- Ensure the dog cannot dig its way out
- If the dog climbs fences secure some form of barrier at the top of the fence that slopes in towards the property



COSTS

The provision of a dog control service includes the maintenance of dog registration databases, the monitoring of regulations, management of dog pounds, investigation of complaints, enforcement actions, provision of education programs etc.

Council aims to recover the majority of the costs associated with dog control through:-

- Registration and control fees
- Enforcement through infringement notices.

Fees will be reviewed annually, with the focus being to minimize cross subsidization of Dog Control wherever possible.

Current fees shown in schedule "A".



REGISTRATION

The maintenance of a registration system is both a statutory requirement and an essential component of the efficient operation of a dog control service.

Under the Dog Control Act 2000, all dogs aged from 6 months must be registered. Registration will be monitored and action taken against owners who fail to register their dog. This includes:-

- Issuing of a warning or an infringement notice
- Requiring all dogs to be registered before they are released from the pound

For the welfare of both the general community and dogs themselves, it is most important that Council has a record of dogs and their owners. This is achieved by registering all dogs once they are six (6) months old, with a renewal of registration in July each year. Registration not only allows Council to keep better control of the dog population but also to provide improved facilities and conditions for responsible dog owners. Some benefits include:-

- Positive identification of your dog
- Reuniting lost or injured dogs with their owners
- Investigation and resolution of dog problems
- Funding of educational programs to encourage responsible dog ownership
- Operation and maintenance of Animal Pounds
- Dog patrol services to reduce the number of stray dogs on streets and in public places
- Encouragement of de-sexing of dogs through discounted registration fees
- Reduced registration fees for early registration

Registrations will be accepted by Council from July 1. Persons with dogs already registered in the municipality, will receive a renewal of registration by mid June.

MICRO-CHIPPING

Micro-chipping is a permanent way of having your animal identified. A small chip the size of a grain of rice is inserted under the skin at the scruff of the neck. The chip has all your contact details in it, therefore if your animal is found it can be scanned and returned home safely.

Please remember even if your dog is micro-chipped you still must register your dog annually with the council

LOST DOGS

If you lose your dog contact the local dogs home on 6427 2178 or the Animal Management Officer on 64 214650.

If the dog is taken to the Dogs Home (POUND) there are charges that increase daily and the dog must be registered before leaving

If you find a dog contact the local Council on 6421 4650



DECLARED OFF LEASH EXERCISE AREAS

All dogs enjoy the freedom of running around without a leash – Latrobe Council has established special areas at Port Sorell and Latrobe to give your dog the chance to run around leash free without fear of attracting a fine provided it is still under effective control. These are:-

During Daylight Savings exercise areas below are open 7pm to 10am. Upon the resumption of Eastern Standard time they become available 24 hours/day

- 1. Squeaking Point 200m each way of the boat ramp.**
- 2. Freers Beach from the Hawley Place Beach access walk- way round to the point that goes out towards Penguin Island**
- 3. Hawley Beach from the end of Vine Street...north to Boom gate into Point Sorell Reserve (Start of Larooma Road)**

Below the exercise areas are open 24 hours/day/all year

- 1. Port Sorell Foreshore from the boat ramp south to Panatana Rivulet**
- 2. Moorlands Beach/Northdown Beach – 2km each way of Moorland Beach Road (Dogs must be on leads unless on beach and are prohibited on dune areas due to nesting shore birds)**
- 3. Thompson Park – Latrobe**

Correct Use of Exercise Area

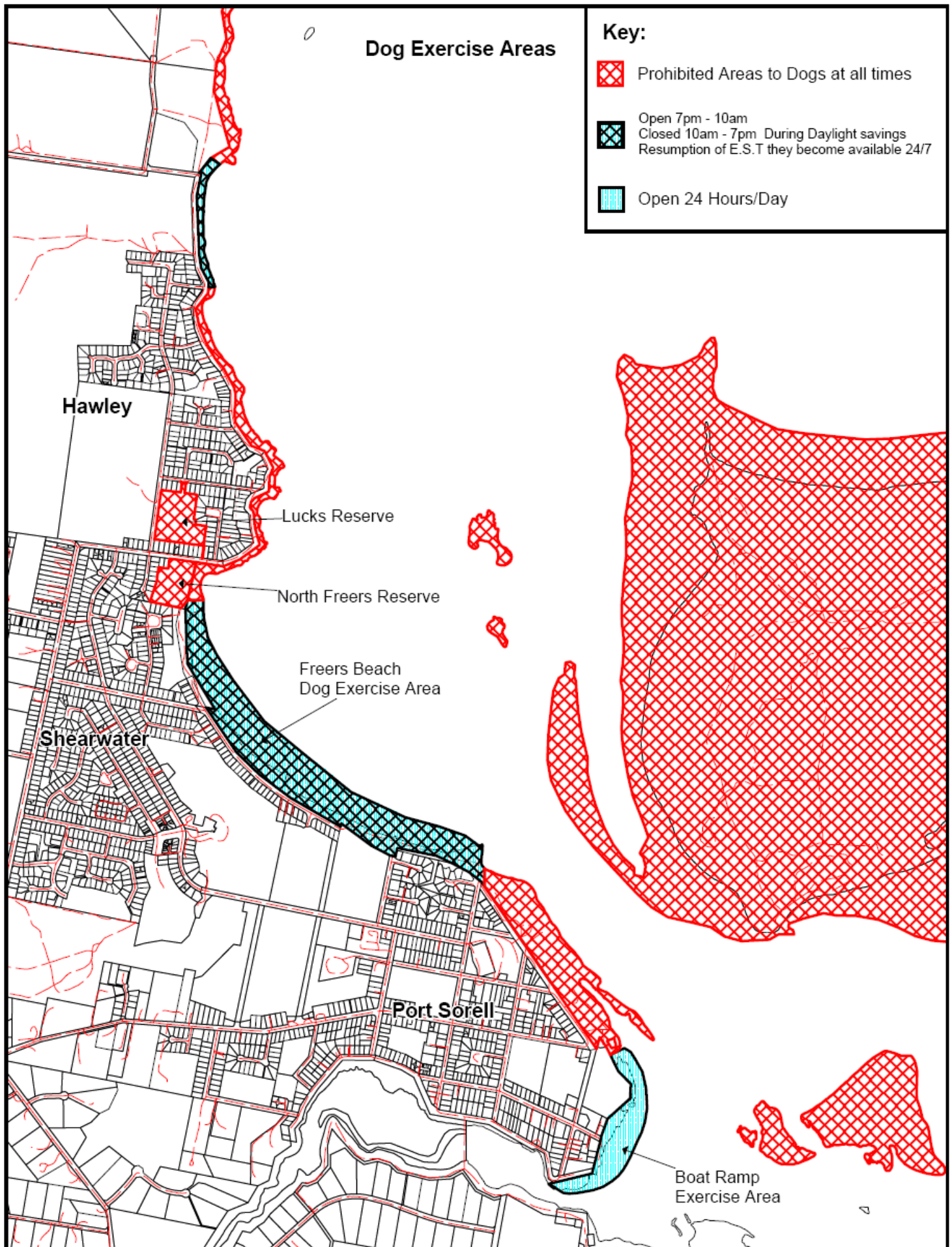
While using off-leash areas, dog owners are required to abide by the conditions that are clearly displayed on site. For the safety and convenience of other residents, users must dispose of a dogs droppings in the bins provided.

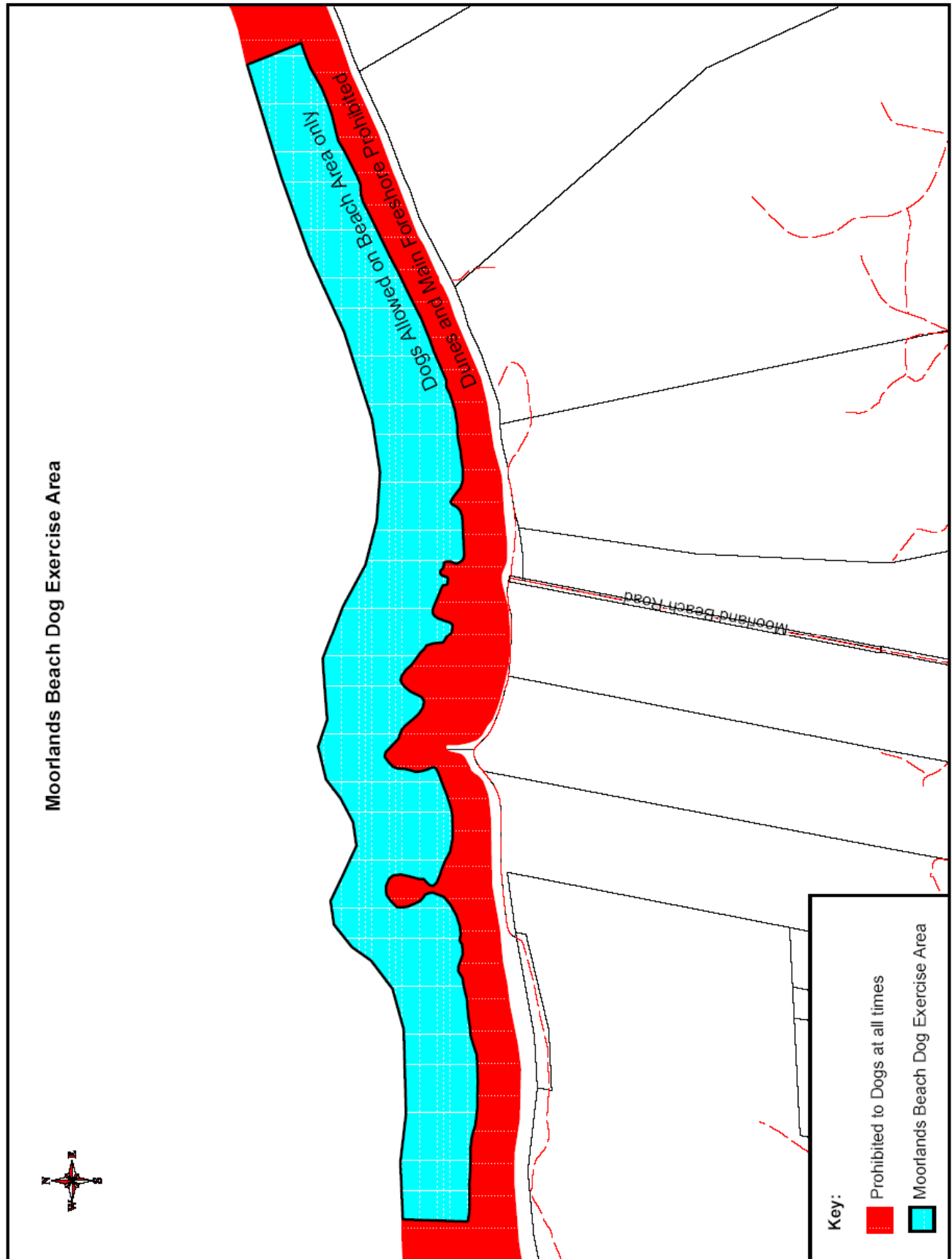
Please note: All dogs in a Public Place outside Councils Off Leash Exercise Areas must be on a lead not exceeding 2 metres, and all dogs in the leash free area must still remain under effective control, and be responsive to their owners commands, fail to do so, may result in a “on the spot fine”.

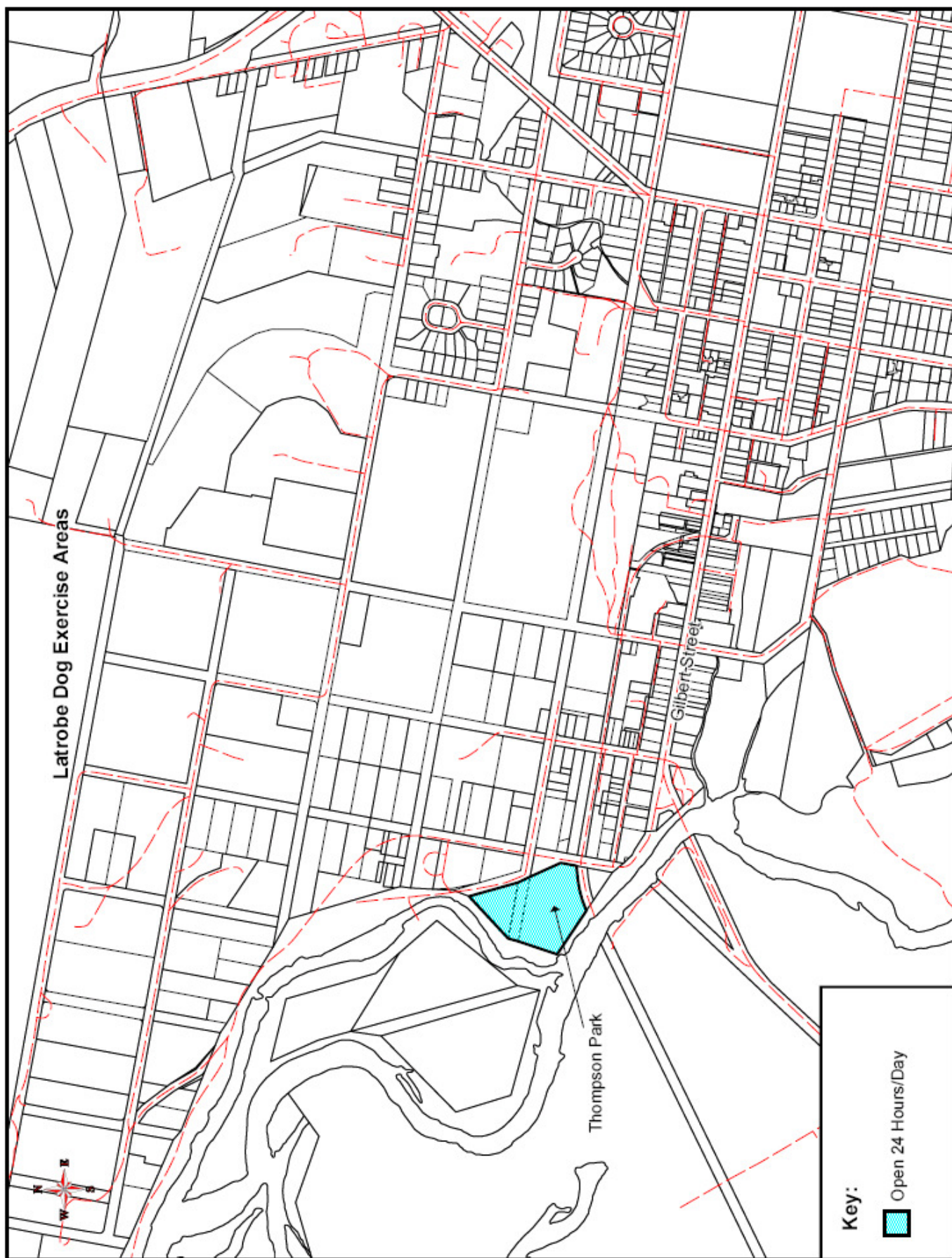
Dog Exercise Areas

Key:

-  Prohibited Areas to Dogs at all times
-  Open 7pm - 10am
Closed 10am - 7pm During Daylight savings
Resumption of E.S.T they become available 24/7
-  Open 24 Hours/Day







WILDLIFE AND DOGS

Native or protected wildlife can be adversely affected by dogs, which can damage both populations and habitat. Where it is identified that dogs have a significant adverse effect on wildlife or their habitats, access for dogs may be restricted or in some instances prohibited (with the exception of Guide and Hearing dogs). Areas declared to be restricted or prohibited areas will be identified by the appropriate signage.



Declared Prohibited Areas

No Dog is allowed in the following areas at any time without written permission from the general manager (Excluding Guide Dogs).

Port Sorell

- All schools/crèches
- All playgrounds
- All sports grounds/ovals
- Beach Area in front of the Surf Club around to Boat Ramp
- Port Sorell Jetty
- Point Sorell (from the boom gate end of Hawley Esplanade)
- Narawntapu National Park
- Penguin Island (include 100m of the surrounding sand)
- Rabbit Island
- Shell Island
- ALL ISLANDS IN THE RUBICON ESTUARY
- Hawley Beach Foreshore from Hawley Place Beach access walkway (South of Surf Club) to the Hawley Beach exercise area starting at Vine Street/Esplanade
- Port Sorell foreshore from end of Rice Street to the Port Sorell Boat Ramp
- Port Sorell Caravan Park – camping with dogs permitted in small section of the park close to Port Sorell exercise area (by invitation only).
- Camp Boomerang
- Camp Banksia
- Shearwater and Thirlstane Golf Course
- Hawley Reserve
- Panatana Park
- Aub Luck Reserve and Rubicon Reserve

Latrobe

- All schools/crèches
- All playgrounds
- All Sports grounds/ovals
- Hospital
- Bells Parade
- Cemetery

Dog Tidy Bag Dispensers

To assist with the clean up of dog faeces Council has also placed a number of dog tidy bags in dispensers.

These are located at: -

Port Sorell

- Cnr Hawley Esplanade and Vine Street
- Cnr Sankey Street / Hawley Esplanade
- Cnr Frederick Street / Hawley Esplanade
- Cnr Freer Street / Shearwater Esplanade
- Opposite 24 Shearwater Esplanade
- Shearwater Shopping Centre (Fairway Crescent)
- Beach end of Anderson Street
- Beach End of Rice Street
- Cnr Darling and Meredith Street
- Port Sorell Boat Ramp
- Cnr Wilmot and Rice Street
- Cnr Port and Archer Street
- Middle of Park Esplanade

Latrobe

- Station Square
- Council Chambers
- Thompson Park x 2
- Kings Park
- Dooley's Hill Walking Track (End of William Street)
- Cnr Bradshaw & Cotton Street
- Percival & Last Street
- Cnr Thomas & Lewis Street
- Cnr Hamilton & Reibey Street

DOG POO LOOS

If a dog, while in control of any person, defecates in a public place or in any private property which is not owned by the person in control of the dog, that person shall immediately remove the faeces and shall dispose of them in a lawful and suitable manner.

To assist dog owners, Council has placed a number of dog poo loos throughout the municipality.

These are located at: -

Port Sorell

- Port Sorell Boat Ramp
- Panatana Footbridge
- Freers Beach – End of Freer Street
- Freers Beach – End of Rice Street
- Hawley Esplanade – 1st toilet block near shop
- Hawley Esplanade – opposite Sankey Street
- Hawley Esplanade end of Vine Street

Latrobe

- King's Park
- Dooley's Hill Walking Track (cnr William and Last Streets)
- Thompson Park x 2
- Gilbert Street

LATROBE COUNCIL

DOG AND CAT REGISTRATION FEES 2010/2011

Pursuant to Part 2 of the Dog Control Act, 2000 owners and keepers of dogs residing within the Latrobe Municipality are advised that Dog Registration Fees for 2010/2011 in respect of all dogs over the age of six (6) months on July 1, 2011 are as follows:

DESCRIPTION	IF PAID BEFORE 31 ST JULY, 2011	IF PAID AFTER 31 ST JULY, 2011
Male Dog	\$40.00	\$45.00
Female Dog	\$40.00	\$45.00
Working Dog	\$20.00	\$25.00
Purebred Dog (registered)	\$20.00	\$25.00
Greyhound (registered)	\$20.00	\$25.00
Hunting Dog owned by member of North West Hound Owners Association	\$20.00	\$25.00
Dog that has completed an accredited training course	\$20.00	\$25.00
Dog owned by pensioner (one only)	\$12.00	\$17.00
Neutered Dog	\$15.00	\$20.00
Dangerous Dog	\$175.00	\$175.00
Guide Dog	Nil	Nil

Kennel licences

Licence for more than 2 dogs over the age of 6 months	\$70.00
Renewal of existing Kennel licence	\$30.00

The registration fee for persons wishing to register newly acquired dogs after 31st December, 2011 will be half the applicable rate.

VOLUNTARY CAT REGISTRATIONS

General registration	\$10 per cat
Neutered registration	\$3 per cat
Pensioner registration	\$5 per cat

CAT REGISTRATION

BE A RESPONSIBLE CAT OWNER AND HELP KEEP IT SAFE BY SUPPORTING COUNCIL'S VOLUNTARY CAT REGISTRATION PROGRAM

Registering your cat will safeguard it if it becomes lost or caught in any of the cages that are out in the community to catch feral/stray animals. Everyone can appreciate the need for the removal of feral and stray cats; therefore don't let your cat become a statistic just because it has no identification. Cats provide companionship and pleasure for many people but unwanted cats, feral/stray and lost cats are all killers of native wildlife. Even the most good-natured cats are still hunters by instinct and will kill lizards, birds, frogs and small mammals.

- . • Support proposals to introduce cat registration (like dog registration) to encourage responsible cat ownership
- . • Support proposals to introduce cat identification through collar and rego tag and micro chipping.
- . • Keep your cat immunized and healthy. Cats carry diseases such as toxoplasmosis, which can be harmful to humans and wildlife.
- . • Keep your cat indoors at night. This will not only help protect native wildlife but will be safer for your cat – less risk of cat fights and getting hit by cars.
- . • Ideally your cat should be confined on your own property for it's own protection and to minimize risk to wildlife.
- . • De-sex your cat. Unwanted kittens can become feral cats and are a major problem for Australian wildlife. Take unwanted cats to a cat home.
- . • Place a bell on your cats collar, this will give wildlife the opportunity to escape.
- . • Remind other people that Australian bilbies, bandicoots and other small animals are being decimated by cats at a rapid rate.

Latrobe Council is the first Council in Tasmania to introduce a Cat Management By-Law. Latrobe Council is supportive of introducing effective ways of decreasing the number of feral, stray or unwanted cats. A copy of the By-Law is available on Latrobe's web site
www.latrobe.tas.gov.au

REMEMBER PET OWNERSHIP IS A PRIVILEGE AND A RESPONSIBILITY