

OBLIGATIONS OF DOG OWNERS
Control of dogs
(Section 52, 53 and 65, Dog Control Act 1996)

The owner of a dog must keep the dog under control at all times and, when in a public place, must use or carry a leash at all times.

A dog will be treated as not being under control.

- If it is found at large on any land or premises other than a public place or a private way without the consent (express or implied) of the occupier or person in charge of the land or the premises; or
- If it is found at large in any public place or in any private way in contravention of any regulations or bylaw.

You will commit an offence and be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$3,000 or an infringement fee of \$300 if you fail to comply with this provision.

Obligations of dog owner generally
(Section 54, Dog Control Act 1996)

The owner of a dog must-

- Ensure that the dog receives proper care and attention and is supplied with proper and sufficient food, water and shelter; and
- Ensure that the dog receives adequate exercise.

You will commit an offence and be liable on conviction to imprisonment for up to 3 months or a fine not exceeding \$5,000 if you fail to comply with this provision.

Obligations of dog owner on owner's property
Sections 52A and 65, Dog Control Act 1996

The owner of a dog must ensure, when the dog is on land or premises occupied by the owner-

- That the dog is under the direct control of a person; or
- That the dog is confined within the land or premises in such a way that it cannot freely leave the land or premises.

You will commit an offence and be liable on conviction to a fine of \$3,000 or an infringement fee of \$300 if you fail to comply with this provision. In addition, a dog control officer or dog ranger may seize and impound the dog.

IMPORTANT NOTES - PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

1. Your date of birth is required to enable you to be distinguished from other persons with the same name. Certainty of identification is required in the enforcement of the provisions of the Dog Control Act 1996.
2. The above information will not be generally available to the public. However, section 35 of the Dog Control Act 1996 allows the name and address of the owner of any specified dog to be made available to any person who has made a written application for that information. Before supplying the information is required for one of a limited number of specified purposes, such as returning a lost dog to its owner or seeking compensation for damage.
3. Failure to supply any of the information requested in this form that is relevant to your application may prevent the registration of your dog. You are encouraged to request the South Wairarapa District Council to correct or amend any of these details if you discover a mistake or if the relevant circumstances change. You are required to notify the South Wairarapa District Council of any change of address or change in the ownership of the dog.
4. All dog owners with dogs ordinarily kept in the South Wairarapa District Council district must register their dogs with the South Wairarapa District Council.
5. All dogs over the age of 3 months must be registered.
6. It is an offence to keep a dog older than 3 months that is unregistered. On conviction, a court may impose a fine of up to \$3,000.
7. It is an offence, when applying for the registration of a dog, to make any written statement knowing that statement to be false. On conviction, a court may impose a fine of up to \$3,000.
8. Any dog not wearing a collar having a current registration label or disc attached will, until the contrary is proved, be treated as unregistered.
9. If any dog is transferred to and kept in the district of another territorial authority, other than the one in which it has been kept, for 1 month or more, the owner must, within 6 weeks of the transfer give written notice of the transfer to both territorial authorities, setting out the address at which the dog will be kept. It is an offence not to comply with this requirement. On conviction, a court may impose a fine of up to \$500.
10. The registration fees include goods and services tax.
11. If any dog over the age of 3 months is found not wearing a collar with a current registration label or disc attached, on land or premises other than its owner's land or premises, or in any public place, the dog may be seized and impounded.

PROCEDURE FOR REGISTERING YOUR DOG(S)

STEP 1 Check that the details as listed are correct

STEP 2 Delete any dogs sold or disposed of during the year or add any dogs that you now own but are not listed

STEP 3 Check that dog owner's date of birth is on form

STEP 4 Sign form and return together with your payment to an address listed on the front