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# ***Companion Animal Management Plan 2022***



Adopted: 15/09/2022

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## INTRODUCTION

The Companion Animal Management Plan provides the framework for the provision of an effective animal management service and procedural functions under *the Companion Animals Act 1998* (the Act).

The Act and the Companion Animals Regulation is the legislation that gives effect to the way local authorities manage dogs and cats. The principle object of the Act is to provide for the effective and responsible care and management of companion animals.

The term Companion Animal refers to all dogs and cats and any other animal that is prescribed by the regulations as a companion animal.

The main items relevant to the Companion Animal Management Plan are to:

1. Acknowledge general duties and responsibilities for the management of domestic dogs and cat animal issues in Upper Lachlan Shire.
2. Ensure that Council meets its responsibilities under the *Companion Animals Act 1998* and *Companion Animal Regulation 2008*.
3. Achieve a balance between the needs of pet owners and non-pet owners.
4. Provide pet owners with support, education, regulation and facilities to accommodate their pets within the broader community and environment.

## **1. STATEMENT AND OBJECTIVES**

### **1.1 Statement**

To balance community amenity, animal welfare and environmental preservation while promoting the benefits of responsible pet ownership alongside effective companion animal management.

### **1.2 OBJECTIVES**

Council's main objectives include:

1. Encouraging residents and visitors to property care for all companion animals.
2. Encouraging companion animal owners to provide appropriate physical and mental challenges for their animals, to improve animal welfare without effecting the comfort of others.
3. Identify and prioritise companion animal management issues particularly in managing dangerous, nuisance, restricted type dog breeds and cat behaviour.
4. Encouraging the permanent microchip identification and lifetime registration of all companion animals, including dogs classified as 'working dogs'
5. Provide care and animal pound facilities that comply with the requirements of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979 and the requirements of New South Wales Department of Primary Industries.
6. Minimise the number of unwanted animals that are euthanased.
7. Provide adequate off leash areas for dogs exercise throughout the Shire that are safe as possible for dogs and humans.

The statement and objective of the Plan are detailed under four key performance areas:

1. Animal matters
2. Community matters
3. Environmental matters
4. Monitoring and review

## **2. COMPANION ANIMALS**

### **2.1 PERMANENT IDENTIFICATION AND REGISTRATION**

Permanent identification otherwise known as microchipping is a method that involves a small microchip being inserted by an authorised implanter into either the dog or cat. Both registration and permanent identification is requirement of law. This assists in the return of seized animals to their owner at the earliest opportunity.

The *Companion Animals Act 1998* requires the owner to:

- Permanently identify their cat and or dog from the age of 12 weeks of age or at the time in which the animal is sold or given away prior to the age of 12 weeks.
- Register their cat and or dog from the age of 6 months or upon sale of the dog and or cat by the age of 6 months (if sold prior to 12 weeks of age); and
- Advise any Council within the state of New South Wales or the NSW Pet Registry when there is a change in either the identification or registration information for the

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animal or the animal has been missing for more than 72 hours and in the event the animal is deceased.

The NSW Pet Registry is maintained by the NSW Government and accessible via online. All existing Companion Animals that were recorded on the Companion Animals Registry are available via the Registry.

The intent of the Registry is to provide Councils and other authorised persons relevant information regarding a Companion Animal to ensure it is returned to its lawful owner.

In addition to the access made available to Councils the Registry enables Companion Animal owners to:

- Update their contact details such as a telephone number or address.
- Transfer ownership of a Companion Animal.
- Report a Companion Animal missing or deceased
- Pay most lifetime registration fees online.

### **Exemptions**

Companion Animals generally exempt from Registration under the Act unless release from a pound are:

- Working dogs
- Greyhound racing dogs
- Assistance animals.

### **Benefits**

- Lost animals can be identified and reunited with their owner reducing stress on both the animal and owner alike.
- Expedites the return of the animal with their owners and reduces the potential to extended confinement of the animal, associated costs of collection, kennelling and the potential of euthanasia of the animal.
- The legal owner of the animal is able to be established easier in the event the animal is alleged to have been in contravention of the Act.
- Provides the opportunity for Council to educate and or take enforcement action where necessary.

### **Goals**

- Encouragement of microchipping and lifetime registration of all dogs and cats in the Upper Lachlan Shire Council.
- Improve rehoming rates for lost and or stray dogs or cats.

## **2.2 COMPANION ANIMALS HOLDING FACILITY**

The Companion Animals Holding facility (**the pound**) is managed by Council and is located adjacent to Sewage treatment works on McIntosh Road Crookwell.

The pound is consists of a 3 sided steel structure with a concrete floor and is able to house three dogs at any one time. It is envisioned Council will take the required measures to establish and maintain all requirements as per NSW Department of Primary Industries, Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1979 and the expectations of the community.

## **2.3 SEIZURE AND IMPOUNDING**

Where a Companion Animal has been seized by Council or a member of the community all reasonable attempts to establish contact with the owner will be taken place. In circumstances where the owner is not able to be identified the animal will be housed at the pound in accordance with the Act.

The Act provides that an identified Companion Animal should be held for a period of no less than 14 days, where as a non-identified animal should be kept for a period no less than 7 days unless claimed by its owner prior to the expiry of the required time period.

At the expiration of the prescribed periods any unclaimed animal may be sold, rehomed or euthanased.

## **2.4 RELEASE OF COMPANION ANIMAL**

Where a Companion Animal is being held by Council, Council may charge the owner upon collection of the animal for expenses such as; accommodation, sustenance, veterinary services. Companion Animal/s not permanently identified or registered as required by the Act, must be done so prior to the animal's release including Working, Assistance and Racing Greyhounds.

### **Goals**

- Facilitate the prompt return of a seized Companion Animal to its owner and reduce to number of animals that need to be housed at the pound.
- Establish and maintain broaden links with professional bodies such as Animal Welfare League, RSPCA, NSW Police and Veterinary practices to promptly manage incidents, health issues, and increase the rehousing of animals.
- Minimise the number of animal's euthanased.

## **2.5 ANIMAL WELFARE AND RESPONSIBLE PET OWNERSHIP**

The health and social benefits of owning pets are well understood. With pet ownership comes with responsibility to manage the welfare of animals. Both the owner and person in charge of an animal has an obligation to take reasonable care of the animal and to prevent any adverse impacts on the community from improper or negligent control.

Potential problems may be addressed by:

- Attending to pet health and welfare including exercise, training and socialising as appropriate to the breed and age of the animal.
- Ensuring dogs are confined to the perimeter of the property it is ordinarily kept at or the property in which it is visiting.
- Minimising any adverse effects towards neighbours, such as excessive barking.
- Complying with relevant legislation, in particular leashed dogs, removal of faeces from public places and maintaining dog under effective control.

### **3. COMMUNITY**

Conflict between people, dogs and cats are increasing due to population growth and the tolerance levels of community members lessening towards one and other. This is more prevalent in urban areas as the proximity to neighbouring properties are reduced in comparison to large rural holdings. Frequent issues experienced include barking, roaming dogs / cats, animal numbers, straying animals and dog attacks on both humans and livestock.

#### **3.1 PUBLIC SAFETY**

Members of the community and their visitors should be able to move freely throughout public areas without loss of amenity due to dogs and cats not being under effective control and furthermore dog owners have access to a suitable off leash area for their pets.

Dogs and cats are important companions to their owners and the rights of owners to enter public places with their pets needs to be protected. It is equally important that the general rights to enjoy community and open spaces, free of dog and cat nuisances and are enforced.

It is essential that owners keep their pets under effective control when they exercise their rights to enter the public domain and immediately pick up and dispose of faeces in an appropriate manner.

#### **Straying Dogs**

Section 13 of the Act requires all dogs to be restrained at all times unless the dog is involved in the droving of stock, within the boundaries of a property which the animal has lawful access to or is within the confines of an area declared to be an “off leash” by the council.

Council continues to receive a complaints of straying dog with an increase in the warmer months such as Spring or Summer. It is essential that Council in the interest of public education and safety enforces the requirements of the Act. It is envisioned that by doing so will reduce the potential of attacks according on both livestock and humans as dogs that are confined or under effective control are less likely to contravene the Act.

Further information may be found under the heading of “Secure confinement and environmental enrichment”.

#### **Dog Attacks**

Dog Attacks in the Upper Lachlan Shire generally relate to attacks on livestock such as grazing sheep, however due to the increasing growth in the population Council and NSW Police continue to receive complaints regarding dog attacks involving humans predominately through the warmer seasons such as Spring and Summer.

Offences relating to dog attacks are broadly defined under the Act. The Act defines an attack to occur if a dog rushes at, bites, harasses or chases any person or animal (other than vermin), whether or not injury is caused. There are significant penalties associated with dog attack incidents clearly reflective of broader community concern across NSW.



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It is important to understand that if a dog is provoked by teasing, is mistreated or attacked, or as a result of the person or animal trespassing on the property on which the dog was being kept, or as a result of the dog acting in the reasonable defence of a person or persons property.

All confirmed dog attacks will be reported to the Office of Local Government within 72 hours as prescribed.

### **Dangerous / Menacing / Restricted Dogs**

The Act (Part 5) includes provisions that impose stringent controls on dogs that pose a threat to the safety of humans and other animals through attacks or menacing behaviours. Where it is brought to the attention of Council that a dangerous / restricted or menacing dog is within the community, Council will undertake enquires in accordance with the law to substantiate those claims. Where it is determined that a dog should be classified as dangerous, restricted or menacing, Council will communicate any requirements that the owner of such dog is to comply with including any appeal mechanisms available to them.

In the interest of public safety, Council will enforce in accordance with law any conditions set out by the Act or Regulation concerning declared dangerous, restricted or menacing dogs.

There are significant penalties for owners of dogs declared as dangerous, restricted or menacing for breaches of the Act.

### **Hunting Dogs**

Dogs identified for the use of hunting will be dealt with as per the requirements of the Act. Abandoned or lost hunting dog/s cause considerable risk to livestock and have been known to cause expense to stock owners where dogs have attacked or killed livestock. Whilst Council does not have a position of the use of dogs in the course of hunting, it does require owners or person/s in charge of the animal to comply with the requirements of the Act. Council takes a proactive approach in educating and enforcing the Act in relation to the use of dogs when hunting. This includes liaison with NSW Police where enforcement actions are required.

### **Education**

Councils Ranger engages with various community members on a regular bases covering topics such as, legislation, general animal husbandry and personal responsibilities of pet ownership. In addition to this Council provides press releases that are distributed throughout social media and local newspapers.

Information surrounding Companion Animals will also focus on:

- Appropriate per selection. Problems that can be avoided by selecting the type of animal, breed, and sex to suit the owner's lifestyle and circumstances.
- Basic health and welfare principles. Regular exercise, proper nutrition, water and shelter are crucial to the maintenance of animal health. Health care practices, such as worming and vet check-ups must be maintained.
- Permanent identification (microchipping) and registration.

### **Secure confinement & Environment Enrichment**

Confining an animal reduces its risk of causing harm. For example almost all dog attack incidents are as a consequence of a dog having escaped its owner's property.

In addition, effective confinement reduces the risk of the animal suffering serious harm or death by misadventure (e.g struck by vehicle). Cat owners must endeavour to keep their cat in confined to their property.

While for dogs there is a legal requirement for confinement, there is the consideration of combating the boredom and frustrations that animals may feel while their owner is absent.

Environmental enrichment is the inclusion of cognitive, dietary, physical, sensory and social stimuli to relieve boredom and frustration. If an animal is kept busy, it is less frustrated, less reactive and less of a potential nuisance (barking, roaming and attacking).

### **Socialisation & Training**

Early socialisation and training of animals is important to allow exposure to different stimuli in the local environment (children/elderly people, other animals, noise, movement etc.) Dog training is encouraged to ensure that owners have control of their pets in public or private places.

### **Goals**

- To improve community awareness of the importance of safety around animals.
- To encourage further education regarding responsible pet ownership.
- Improve community awareness of the value of microchipping and registration.
- To promote the de-sexing of animals.
- To encourage animal owners to provide mental and physical challenges for their animals improving the welfare of their animals and reducing negative impacts on the community.

### **Dog Exercise Areas**

There are a number of locations where the Act (sections 13 & 30) prohibit cats and dogs including:

- In or within 10 meters of a children's play area
- Food preparation or consumption areas (unless it is in a public thoroughfare such as a road, footpath or pathway)
- Recreation and public bathing area where dogs are declared to be prohibited
- School grounds and childcare centres (unless with the permission of the controlling school/centre)
- Shopping centres(unless secured in a vehicle, with the permission of the person controlling the place or going to or from a Veterinary practice or pet shop)
- Wildlife protection area.

Dogs and cats are prohibited in all National Parks and from some recreational areas such as sporting fields or other public places.

Council is required to provide at least 1 off leash area, however people using these facilities must have control of their animals, e.g. the animal must be able to respond on command. Currently Council has designated 2 off leash areas in the shire. All the areas are accessible 24 hours per day.

The areas are as follows:

- Willis Reserve, Hay Street Crookwell (Annexure 2)
- Endeavour Park (excluding main oval), Nelanglo Street Gunning. (Annexure 3)

### **Goals**

- To promote and provide opportunities for dogs to socialise with other dogs and humans
- Increase exercise opportunities for the benefit and health of dogs and dog owners.
- Increase the awareness of dog training and keeping dogs under effective control.
- To monitor dangerous, restricted any menacing dogs throughout the Upper Lachlan Shire.

## **3.2 ENFORCEMENT**

Council has an active role in ensuring animal owners comply with the Act. Councils Ranger values the opportunity to engage and educate companion animal owners in relation to their responsibility as pet owners. Council resources are prioritised by severity, especially in cases of public safety e.g. aggressive dog behaviour and dog attacks.

Whilst education and voluntary compliance is a high priority, somethings should be taken as common practice. These should include, microchipping and registering your dog or cat, walking your dog on a leash when in a public area that is an off leash area and not letting your dog stray. Failure to comply with these basic requirements will result in the high probability of a penalty infringement notice/s being issued.

The community is consistently reminded through various forms of communication including social media, word of mouth and press releases of these basic laws surrounding pet ownership and responsibility that comes with the honour of owning a pet.

### **Goals**

- To promote the responsibilities of being an owner of a companion animal.
- To promote and enforce appropriate usage of dog exercise areas and responsible pet ownership.
- To maintain links with professional animal industries and to organise activities

## **4. ENVIRONMENT**

### **4.1 NOISE**

The predominant form of noise complaints relating to companion animals is from barking dogs. While all dogs' bark, it those dogs that excessively that require management. Barking dogs account for a large percentage of noise complaints received by Council.

Barking dogs are significant community problem and dog owners are responsible for ensuring that their dog does not create a nuisance by barking. However, an animal barking may be due to: territorial behaviour, boredom, separation anxiety, illness, visual stimuli or teasing.

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The noise of cats fighting during the night is reported less frequently but is still a limited source of complaints. Confining cats inside their residence at night to prevent cat fights, noise roaming and hunting is recommended.

Noise complaints if not addressed by owners of animals can be dealt with by Council through the declaration of an animal nuisance order. Under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (for more serious matters) or the *Companion Animals Act 1998*, penalties may be issued for non-compliance.

Council will investigate any animal noise complaint after the complainant has made efforts to speak with the owner/s of the alleged offending animal or sought mediation through the Community Justice Centre. This approach of seeking mediation between the effected parties reduces the requirement of formal regulatory intervention by Council and dramatically reduces vexatious complaints being made where a neighbour dispute is occurring.

### Goals

- To educate the community in an endeavour to reduce incidents of nuisance barking.
- To raise awareness of the strategies to reduce dog and cat noise pollution.
- To address community dog and cat noise complaints
- To encourage improvement to neighbourhood relationships

## 5. MONITORING AND REVIEW

Ongoing monitoring and review of animal management is required. This will ensure strategies and focus will remain relevant, sustainable and in-line with statutory obligations and community expectations.

### Goals

- To analyse to indicate performance and consider alternative or future strategies
- To seek feedback, via customer service surveys, from customers animal owners
- To network with other local government areas and animal welfare organisations.

## 6. RELEVANT ACTS AND LEGISLATION

Companion Animals Act 1998

Companion Animals Regulations 2017

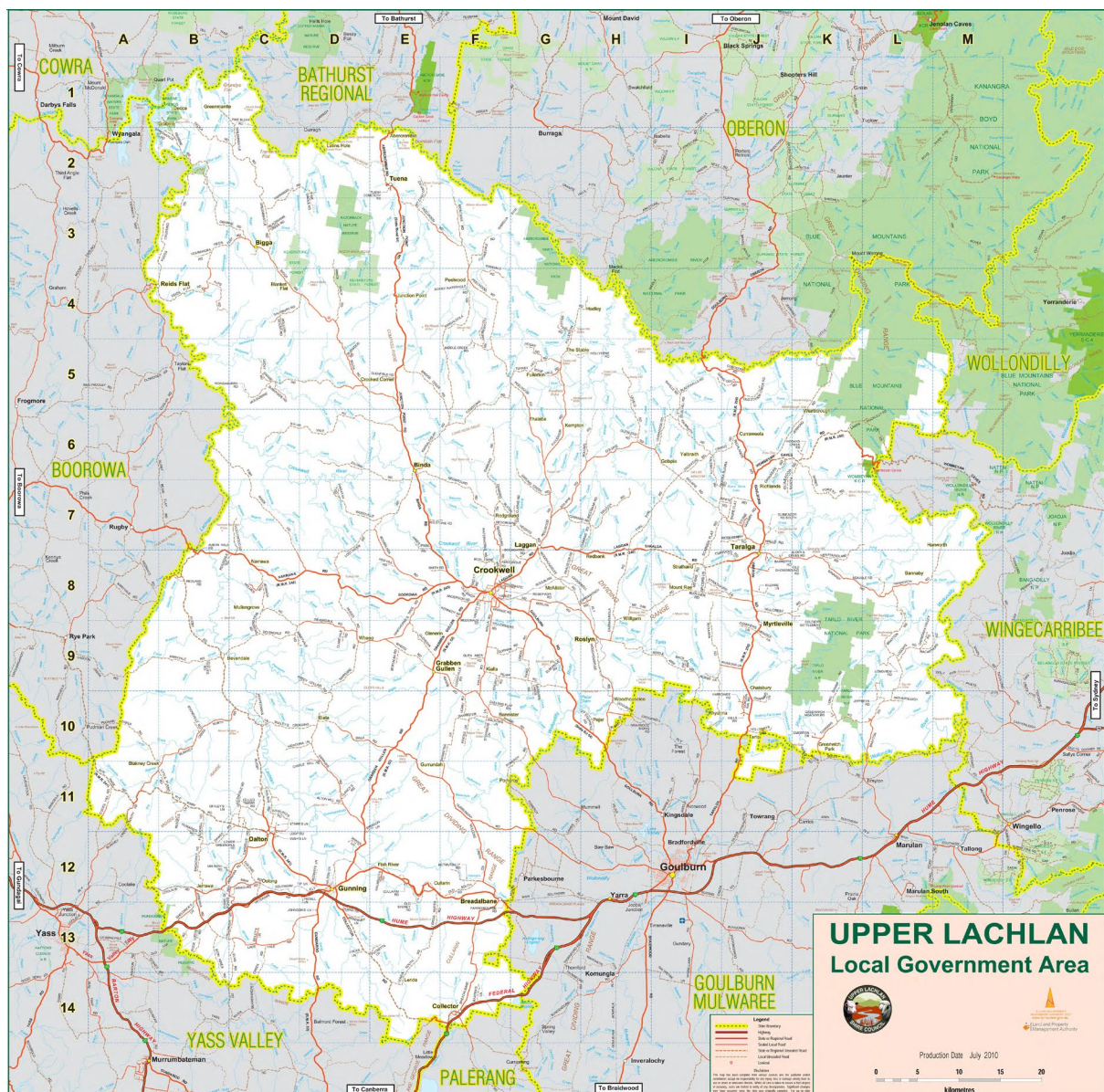
POCTA Act 1979



## 7. ANNEXURES

- Annexure 1** Map of Upper Lachlan Local Government Area
- Annexure 2** Dog 'off leash' area, Willis Reserve, Hay Street Crookwell
- Annexure 3** Dog 'off leash' area, Endeavour Park (excluding main oval), Nelanglo Street Gunning

### Annexure 1 – Map of Upper Lachlan Shire Local Government Area.





**Annexure 2 – Aerial photograph of ‘Off leash’ area, Willis Reserve Hay Street**

**Crookwell**



**Annexure 3 – Aerial photograph of “Off leash area, Endeavour Park (excluding oval) Nelanglo Street Gunning**

