



ANIMAL MANAGEMENT PLAN 2017 - 2022

Consolidated – 13 February 2018



Primary Industries
and Regions SA



Document History and Status

Preparation				
Revision	Date	Document	Authorisation	
Original	2005	Kangaroo Island Dog & Cat Management Plan 2005	KIC	D&CMB
A	7/2010	Kangaroo Island Animal Management Plan 2010	KIC	D&CMB
B	7/2014	Kangaroo Island Animal Management Plan 2010 (Revision)	KIC	D&CMB
C	11/5/2016	Revision DRAFT Commenced	AW	
C	26/5/2017	Consultation with Stakeholder Agencies	AW	D&CMB
C	5/1/2018	Public Consultation	AW	
C	13/2/2018	Council Endorsement	KIC	
C	19/02/2018	Submission for D&CMB Endorsement		D&CMB



Aaron Wilksch
 Development and Environmental Services
 Kangaroo Island Council
 t: (08) 8553 4500
 e: kicouncil@kicouncil.sa.gov.au

Contents

1.0 Interpretation	4
2.0 Executive Summary.....	6
3.0 Background	8
4.0 Revenue.....	9
5.0 Laws Regarding Dogs & Cats & Other Domestic Animals.....	12
5.1 Legislation for the keeping of Dogs & Cats.....	12
5.2 Legislation for the domestic keeping of Other Animals	13
5.3 Local Policy, Plans and By-laws:	13
6.0 Objectives, Strategies & Measures - Animal Management Plan.....	14
6.1 Kangaroo Island Council Strategic Plan	14
6.2 Objectives of the Kangaroo Island Animal Management Plan	14
6.3 Council Operations.....	15
6.3.1 Authorised Officers / Capacities	15
6.3.2 Experience	15
6.3.3 Reporting	15
6.3.4 Public Education and Community Awareness	16
7.0 Council Management of Dogs.....	18
8.0 Council Management of Cats.....	19
9.0 Dogs and Cats in Public Places	21
9.1 Appendix of Dog ‘Off Leash’, ‘On Leash’ and ‘Dogs Prohibited’ Areas	21
9.2 Dogs and Cats Not Effectively Contained or Controlled.....	22
10.0 Dog and Cat Attacks, Harassment and Nuisance	24
11.0 Other Domestic Animals in Urban Areas.....	25
11.1 Interface with Primary Industries	25
11.2 Interface with Environment.....	26
12 Education and Promotion.....	28
13.0 Consultation.....	29
13.1 Stakeholder Agency Consultation.....	29
13.2 Community Consultation	31

1.0 Interpretation

Authorised person means a person appointed as an authorised person under section 25A of the Dog & Cat management Act 1995 and appointed as an authorised person pursuant to Section 260 of the Local Government Act 1999.

Approved kennel establishment means a building, structure or area approved by the relevant authority, pursuant to the Development Act 1993, for the keeping of dogs on a temporary or permanent basis;

Assistance dog means a dog trained and used for the purpose of assisting a person who is wholly or partially disabled and includes a dog undergoing training of a kind approved by the Board for the purposes of this definition;

Bee keeping means bees kept in the course of undertaking apiary activities, but does not include the use of a hive to collect swarming bees from any premises provided that the hive is not on the relevant premises for more than 4 weeks;

Boarding kennel means a building, structure or area approved by the relevant authority, pursuant to the Development Act 1993, for the keeping of cats on a temporary or permanent basis;

Cat means an animal of the species *Felis catus*;

Certificate of dispensation means a certificate issued at the absolute discretion of Council under this By-law for the keeping of livestock, fowl or bees (as the case may be) in an urban area, which may be subject to any conditions the Council sees fit to impose;

Disability dog has the same meaning as Assistance dog;

Dog means an animal of the species *Canis familiaris* but does not include a dingo or a cross breed of a dingo;

Guard dog means a dog that is kept on premises primarily for the purpose of guarding or protecting a person or property at those premises;

Guide dog means a dog trained and used, or undergoing training to be used, for the purpose of guiding a person who is wholly or partially blind;

Hearing dog means a dog trained and used, or undergoing training to be used, for the purpose of assisting a person who is wholly or partially hearing disabled;

Keep includes the provision of food or shelter;

Livestock means mammalian species kept or usually kept in a domestic or captive state including:
camelidae (alpacas, camel, dromedary, llama);
bovidae (buffalo, cattle);
caprinae (goats, sheep, dall),
suidae (pigs);
cervinae (deer) –

Non-standard Cat means a cat which reproductively intact and / or not microchipped for registration purposes.

Non-standard Dog means a dog which reproductively intact and / or not microchipped for registration purposes.

NRKI means *Natural Resources Kangaroo Island, being the administration under the Natural Resources Management Board of Kangaroo Island*

Owned Cat means a cat which is registered and microchipped in accordance with this plan and associate By-law.

Patrol dog means a dog that, under the control of a person, patrols premises for the purpose of guarding or protecting a person or property at those premises;

PIRSA means *the State Government's Department of Primary Industries and Regions, South Australia.*

Premises includes land whether used or occupied for domestic or non-domestic purposes and any part thereof; except an approved kennel establishment or boarding kennel;

Prescribed fowl means any bird of the order *galliformes* including:
anatidae (geese);
phasianidae (chickens, partridges, pheasants, turkeys, peafowl, grouse);
odontophoridae (quails);
numidae (guineafowls);
cracidae (chachalacas, guans, curassows); and
megapodidae (brush turkeys, malleefowl);

Public place means all street, roads, parklands, reserves, open space, jetties, bridges, foreshore and all other land in the ownership of Council or under the care, control and management of Council;

Small dwelling means a flat, a service flat, home unit, or a suite of rooms which is wholly occupied or designed or intended or adapted to be occupied, as a separate dwelling, however does not include a detached, semi-detached or row dwelling house;

Standard Cat means a cat which is both microchipped and desexed for registration purposes.

Standard Dog means a dog which is both microchipped and desexed for registration purposes.

Unidentified cat means a cat that:
(a) is not microchipped; and
(b) is not identified in the manner set out in section 42C; and;
(c) is not identified in the manner set out in the *Regulations*;

Urban area means, subject to any resolution of the Council to the contrary, any land within the Council district that is outside of the *Rural Living, Primary Production* or *Deferred Urban* zones as delineated within the *Kangaroo Island Development Plan* (as amended).

Working dog means a dog used primarily for the droving or tending of stock.

2.0 Executive Summary

Kangaroo Island is the third largest Australian island, lying approximately 15kms from the South Australian coastline. Kangaroo Island is one of Australia's top four natural tourism icons attracting nearly 200,000 visitors per year, of which, more than one third are International tourists. The unique environment, pristine wilderness, spectacular scenery, accessible wildlife, remoteness and its unique Island appeal adds to the fascination of Kangaroo Island.

This unique isolated environment has resulted in a number of quarantine measures that need to be protected including the Ligurian bee population and the absence of rabbits and foxes. This isolation has also enabled many native wildlife species to thrive which are either not found or are in very low numbers in other parts of Australia.

Unfortunately *Felis catus* is a major feral species on Kangaroo Island which preys on native wildlife and spreads disease among livestock. Uncontrolled domestic cats also breed with these feral cats increasing the population. For this reason it is imperative that all feral cats are managed on Kangaroo Island and that Council actively manages owned cats.

A Kangaroo Island community cat survey in 2015 gauged community views on both domestic and feral cat control and sought their ideas on cat management for the island. The survey investigated community and public views on Cat control including eradicating feral cats from KI by 2030.

Survey results indicated that greater than 95% of the respondents (560 out of 590 completed surveys) with results clearly indicated the community's support of the eradication goal, building upon existing previous community survey data from 2005 supporting trapping, de-sexing, identification / registration and containment for cats on Kangaroo Island which lead to establishment of trial state By-laws for cat control across 6 Council areas to require registration & microchipping of cats.

This Kangaroo Island Council Animal Management Plan 2017 coincides with the revision of the South Australia Government revision of its *Dog & Cat Management Act* and with Council's review of its Local Government By-laws, and maintains the direction and momentum set by its previous 2005 and 2010 versions - enhancing the provisions of animal management direction in accordance with relevant state legislation including the *SA Dog & Cat Management Act (as amended)* *Natural Resources Management Act 2004* and *Local Government Act 1999*.

Substantial changes to the *Dog and Cat Management Act 1995* were passed in Parliament during July 2016. The main changes relate to:

- J Microchipping – introducing a requirement for all dogs and cats to be microchipped by the proposed age of three months from 1 July 2018;
- J Desexing – introducing a requirement to desex all dogs and cats born after the proposed date of 1 July 2018 and by the proposed age of six months;
- J Breeders – introducing a requirement that a person must not sell a dog or cat they have bred unless they are registered as a breeder with the Dog and Cat Management Board;
- J Sellers – introducing a requirement for certain information to be provided to the buyer;
- J Council powers – providing councils, which are responsible for dog and cat management in their local areas, with greater powers to administer and enforce the Act;
- J Assistance Dogs – changing who can accredit animals;

The amendments to the Act and the Regulations relating to these amendments will become operational from a future date, during 2017 and 2018.

The adoption of this plan seeks to ensure that dogs and cats are managed in an equal and responsible manner and domestic animals on Kangaroo Island are kept responsibly and ethically ensuring that impact to residents, communities, the environment & biosecurity and the Island's economy is minimised.

The plan compliments and acknowledges the operation of other legislation and the interface with the operations and strategic directions of Natural Resources Kangaroo Island, the South Australia Dog & Cat Management Board and the Department for Primary Industries and Regions South Australia.

3.0 Background

Kangaroo Island is located approximately 15kms from the South Australian coastline. Kangaroo Island is the third largest Australian Island with a land mass of approximately 4000km² and 500kms of coastline. Native Vegetation covers 47% of Kangaroo Island with approximately one third of the Island managed by the South Australian Department for Environment, Water & Natural Resources.

Kangaroo Island has a resident population of 4,417 (census 2011). Tourism, Agriculture, and Fishing are the Island's largest economic industries with more diversification propogating growth in regional food and beverage production, a maturing wine industry, microbreweries and distillers, aquaculture, and the export of non-Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO free) cereal crops, amongst many others. A detailed report on Kangaroo Island's economy entitled *The Kangaroo Island Economic Outlook* (2016) is available on the website of the Office of the Commissioner for Kangaroo Island.

Kangaroo Island's unique environment, pristine wilderness, spectacular scenery, accessible wildlife, remoteness and the unique Island appeal adds to the fascination and Kangaroo Island is fast becoming one of Australia's premier wildlife and wilderness destinations receiving numerous accolades for environment industries and tourism.

Primarily due to the remoteness of Kangaroo Island it is inherently naturally quarantined from the mainland of Australia. There are a number of established formal quarantine restrictions in place to protect agriculture and the environment on Kangaroo Island. These include:

-) Bees and honey products, which must not be brought onto Kangaroo Island in order to protect the sanctuary for the Ligurian bee population;
-) Unwashed and dirty potatoes must not be brought onto Kangaroo Island to protect the seed potato industry;
-) Importation of rabbits and foxes is prohibited as Kangaroo Island is rabbit and fox free protecting the unique (some rare and endangered) wildlife and natural environment;
-) Ferrets, goats and deer are subject to restrictions under the Natural Resource Management Act; and cannot be imported or kept on Kangaroo Island without permit.
-) Importation of declared weeds and seeds is prohibited on Kangaroo Island; and
-) Grape vine cuttings and vine growing soil must be inspected and certified prior to entering Kangaroo Island protecting the grape industry.

In 2005 the Kangaroo Island Council adopted the first Dog and Cat Management Plan and associated by-laws (including the most stringent Cat control laws of its time) which complemented the above quarantine restrictions primarily by:

-) Requiring all dogs and cats to be microchipped and registered;
-) Requiring all cats to be desexed (except registered breeders) and properly contained to their household or land;
-) Established an offence to keep / harbour un-registered cats; and
-) Providing restriction on the number of dogs and cats per property.

4.0 Revenue

Council submits a Dog & Cat Registration Fee Schedule for submission to the Dog & Cat Management Board annually in accordance with the Act.

The following Structure is endorsed by Council & submitted to the Dog & Cat Management Board in 2017/18 (Subject to Annual Revision). Revenue generated under the Act must be utilised for the purposes of dog and cat management.

DOG/CAT REGISTRATION FEE SCHEDULE PROFORMA 2017/2018

To be completed by councils and submitted to the Dog and Cat Management Board before 1 July 2017 or within 14 days of council endorsing any amended fees throughout the year.

Council Name: KANGAROO ISLAND COUNCIL		
Registration fees	Council approved fees 2017/2018	
Non-Standard dog	\$100.00	
Standard dog (X% off the 'Non-Standard dog fee)	60%	\$40.00
Non-Standard cat	\$1000	
Standard cat (X% off the 'Non-Standard cat fee)	96%	\$40.00
Discretionary rebates		
E.g. concession card – Available for Standard dogs & cats only	50%	\$20.00
E.g. working livestock dog	80%	\$20.00
E.g. desexed only dog	20%	\$80
E.g. Discount for partial year registration	50%	\$Various
Other Council approved fees for dog/cat management		
Fee for transfer of registration	\$8.00	
Fee for replacement disc	\$5.00	
Fee for late registrations	As per schedule	
Fee for impound (dog/cat) First	\$50.00	
Fee for impound (dog/cat) SECOND & SUBSEQUENT	\$75.00	
Fee for daily holding at pound (dog/cat)	\$50.00	
Fee for business registration (refer to section 35)	As per schedule	
Other applicable fees (eg. Individual business dog)	As per schedule	
	\$	
	\$	
The above fee schedule was approved by the elected members on: <u>14TH March 2017</u>		
Name of Registrar of Dogs	Aaron Jay Wilksch _____	
Position	Registrar of Dogs	
Signature	 Date <u>18/4/2017</u>	
Council's Dog/Cat Management Budget is attached		

Budget Report required for the Board's information

Council Name: Kangaroo Island Council		
Description	Budget for 2016/2017	Proposed budget for 2017/2018
Income		
Registration Fees	\$42,000	\$43,000
Impounding Fees	\$2,000	\$2,000
Expiation Fees	\$1,000	
Inspection Fees		
Other Income	\$2,000	\$200
Total Income	\$47,000	\$45,200
Expenditure		
Wages / Salaries	\$35,670	\$26,916
Insurance		
Operating Expenses		
Mobile Phones	\$323	
Computer	\$1,325	\$1,000
Administration / Office expenses	\$4,864	\$1,475
Legal Fees	\$2,525	\$2,500
Uniforms		
Vehicles	\$8,334	\$8,000
Other Expenses	\$5,419	\$6,200
Total Operating Expenses	\$22,790	\$19,175
Total Expenditure	\$58,460	\$46,091
Balance (- or +)	\$(-11,460)	\$(-891)
Comments : <u>Budget before full cost allocation.</u>		
<u>No concessions are available for non-standard dogs and cats.</u>		

The following Schedule of Fees & Charges is also compiled by Council – the following relate to management of Animals within the Kangaroo Island Council area.

FEE DESCRIPTION	UNIT	GST	FEE TYPE	COMMENT	2017/18
Non-Standard Cat	Per Animal	GST Free	Set by Council	Refer Council By-law # 6	\$1,000.00
Standard Cat (Micro-chipped & Desexed)	Per Animal	GST Free	Set by Council	Refer Council By-law # 6	\$40.00
Standard Cat (Micro-chipped & Desexed) Concession	Per Animal	GST Free	Set by Council	Refer Council By-law # 6	\$20.00
Late Registration Fee Standard Cat (Micro-chipped & Desexed)	Per animal	GST Free	Set by Council	Refer Council By-law # 6	\$5.00
Late Registration Non-Standard Cat	Per animal	GST Free	Set by Council	Refer Council By-law # 6	\$50.00
Late Registration Fee Standard Cat (Micro-chipped & Desexed)	Per animal	GST Free	Set by Council	Refer Council By-law # 6	\$10.00
Transfer of Registration	Per Animal	GST Free	Set by Council	Refer Council By-law # 6	\$8.00
Partial Year Registration	Per animal	GST Free	Set by Council	Refer Council By-law # 6	50% of regular
FEE DESCRIPTION	UNIT	GST	FEE TYPE	COMMENT	2017/18
Non-Standard DOG	Per animal	GST Free	Set by Council	Refer Council By-law # 5	\$100.00
Standard Dog (Micro-chipped & Desexed)	Per animal	GST Free	Set by Council	Refer Council By-law # 5	\$40.00
Standard Dog (Micro-chipped & Desexed) Concession	Per animal	GST Free	Set by Council	Refer Council By-law # 5	\$20.00
Late Registration Non-Standard Dog	Per animal	GST Free	Set by Council	Refer Council By-law # 5	\$50.00
Late Registration Fee Standard Dog (Micro-chipped & Desexed)	Per animal	GST Free	Set by Council	Refer Council By-law # 5	\$25.00
Late Registration Fee Standard Dog (Micro-chipped & Desexed) Concession	Per animal	GST Free	Set by Council	Refer Council By-law # 5	\$12.50
Guide, hearing or disability	Per animal	GST Free	Set by Council	Refer Council By-law # 5	\$0.00
Working Dog / Grey Hound (Racing only)	Per animal	GST Free	Set by Council	Refer Council By-law # 5	\$20.00
Business Registration	Per animal	GST Free	Set by Council	Refer Council By-law # 5	\$60.00
Transfer of Registration	Per animal	GST Free	Set by Council	Refer Council By-law # 5	\$8.00
Partial Year Registration	Per animal	GST Free	Set by Council	Refer Council By-law # 5	50% of regular
Replacing Disc	Per animal	GST Free	Set by Council	Refer Council By-law # 5	\$5.00
Late Registration Fee - guide, hearing or disability	Per animal	GST Free	Set by Council	Refer Council By-law # 5	\$0.00
Late Registration Fee - Working Dog / Grey Hound (Racing only)	Per animal	GST Free	Set by Council	Refer Council By-law # 5	\$10.00
Late Registration Fee - Business registration	Per animal	GST Free	Set by Council	Refer Council By-law # 5	\$30.00
Permit Fee Exceeding Domestic Animal Entitlement	Per Animal	GST Free	Set by Council	Refer Council By-law # 5	\$25.00
FEE DESCRIPTION	UNIT	GST	FEE TYPE	COMMENT	2017/18
Impoundment Fee - (First occurrence)	Per animal	GST Free	Set by Council		\$50.00
Impoundment Fee - (Second & subsequent occurrences)	Per animal	GST Free	Set by Council		\$75.00
Daily Holding / Pound Fee	Per animal per day or part thereof	GST Free	Set by Council		\$50.00
Release of an animal on weekends, public holidays or out of hours	Per animal	GST Free	Set by Council		\$100.00
Dog and Cat Collection Fee (Kingscote)	Per Animal	GST Free	Set by Council		\$50.00
Dog and Cat Collection Fee (Outside Kingscote)	Per Animal	GST Free	Set by Council		\$75.00

5.0 Laws Regarding Dogs & Cats & Other Domestic Animals

The Kangaroo Island Dog and Cat Management Plan 2005 introduced major changes to the way dogs and cats are managed on Kangaroo Island, further expanded to include other domestic animals under the Kangaroo Island Council Animal Management Plan 2010.

In 2017 animal management generally is being bolstered with legislative amendments to the South Australia Dog & Cat management Act and Regulations, Kangaroo Island Council's review of its Dog & Cat and introduction of a new Keeping of Livestock, Fowl and Bees By-Laws under the *Local Government Act 1999*. Council is strategically and practically engaged with the community and other government department stakeholders in its animal management pursuits and in pursuing the eradication of feral cats on Kangaroo Island.

Due to Kangaroo Island's unique and remote environment it is imperative that domestic animal management considers these important island characteristics along with the requirements of relevant legislation in implementing controls for dogs, cats and other animals left or let to roam uncontrolled in the Kangaroo Island environment and create permanent and sustained damage to the environment and to agricultural systems.

The Kangaroo Island Council Animal Management Plan 2017 embraces the spirit of the responsible pet & domestic animal ownership and environmental stewardship by introducing requirements that have been specifically devised in the interest of Kangaroo Island, its residents and environmental ecology.

Section 26A of the *Dog and Cat Management Act 1995* requires-

- (1) *Each council must, in accordance with this section, prepare a plan relating to the management of dogs and cats within its area.*
- (2) *A plan of management must include provisions for parks where dogs may be exercised off-leash and for parks where dogs must be under effective control by means of physical restraint, and may include provisions for parks where dogs are prohibited.*
- (3) *A plan of management must be prepared and presented to the Board as follows:*
 - (a) *the first plan must cover a 5 year period and be prepared and presented within 3 years after the commencement of this section;*
 - (b) *subsequent plans must cover subsequent 5 year periods and each plan must be prepared and presented at least 6 months before it is to take effect.*
- (4) *A plan of management must be approved by the Board before it takes effect.*
- (5) *A council may, with the approval of the Board, amend a plan of management at any time during the course of the 5 year period covered by the plan.*

5.1 Legislation for the keeping of Dogs & Cats

Kangaroo Island Council uses the following legislation for Dog & Cat management issues on Kangaroo Island:

-) *Dog and Cat Management Act 1995*
-) *Dog and Cat Management Regulations 2017*
-) *Local Government Act 1999*
-) *Impounding Act 1920*
-) *Development Act and Regulations 1993*

The *Dog and Cat Management Act 1995* requires Council to have a Dog and Cat Management Plan relating to the management of dogs and cats in the Council Area. Kangaroo Island Council adopted the Kangaroo Island Council Animal Management Plan, in accordance with the specific requirements of

Section 26A of the Dog & Cat Management Act specifying as prescribed, the matters relating to management of Dogs and cats within its area.

5.2 Legislation for the domestic keeping of Other Animals

Kangaroo Island Council uses the following legislation for other animal management issues on Kangaroo Island:

-) *Natural Resources Management Act 2004*
-) *Livestock Act 1997*
-) *Local Government Act 1999*
-) *Impounding Act 1920*
-) *Development Act and Regulations 1993*

The keeping of animals including, livestock of a range of species, fowl and poultry and bees are administered under a range of acts, for various purposes, including property identification and permit / license requirements for keeping of some declared species due to ecological risk, and for biosecurity reasons.

5.3 Local Policy, Plans and By-laws:

Kangaroo Island Council is empowered under the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1999* to establish and maintain a system of governance of its area, services and facilities to meet the current and future needs and expectations of its community, which percolates down to the appropriate planning, management of its environment. Council subsequently maintains a range of legislatively required Management Plans and adopts By-laws for the management of animals on Kangaroo Island, consisting of the following:

-) By-law 1 - Permits and Penalties
-) By-law 5 - Dogs
-) By-law 6 - Cats
-) By-law 7 - Keeping of Livestock, Fowl & Bees
-) Animal Management Plan
-) Public Information / Education Materials

Council's By-laws review 2017 is concurrent with the operation of this Plan to ensure that the objectives of this plan can be enforced once adopted.

Approved facilities or land uses under the *Development Act 1993* may enjoy use rights which fall beyond the parameters of the various local policies plans and by-laws, e.g. veterinary clinics, boarding kennels etc.

6.0 Objectives, Strategies & Measures - Animal Management Plan

The adoption of this plan seeks to ensure that dogs and cats are managed in an equal and responsible manner and domestic animals on Kangaroo Island are kept responsibly and ethically ensuring that impact to residents, communities, the environment & biosecurity and the Island's economy is minimised.

6.1 Kangaroo Island Council Strategic Plan

Theme	Strategic Outcome	Item	Action ID	Actions	Measure
Environment	Environmentally sustainable best practice in Council decision making	36	36.1	Incorporate environmentally sustainable practices in Council decision making	Strong partnership with KINRM Board maintained
			36.4	Encourage Community to adopt better cat and dog management.	Increased levels of registration, decreased incidences of dog intervention required; cat trapping in townships program developed further

6.2 Objectives of the Kangaroo Island Animal Management Plan

	Objective	Actions	Measure
i.	To provide effective animal management through the enforcement of the Dog and Cat Management Act and other relevant legislation and policies.	Revise and adopt Animal Management Strategies.	Dog & Cat By-laws provide more effective control.
		Encourage responsible and ethical domestic animal ownership and management.	Lesser rate of abandonment / destruction.
			Increase de-sexing and microchipping.
			Registration rebate refund program for year one de-sexing and microchipping.
		Protect the community from harassment by domestic animals.	Effective control reinforced.
		Support the keeping of a limited number of dogs and cats in domestic environments.	Reduced complaints.
			Lower incidence of keeping of unregistered animals.
	Allow Council to resolve to form a range of dog exercise provisions in public spaces.	Establish On & Off Leash Areas.	
		Consideration for establishment of exercise areas.	
ii.	Support other Agencies, such as PIRSA and NRKI administration requirements for the keeping of domestic animals.	Address issues associated with management of domestic animals other than dogs and cats.	Domestic Livestock, Fowl & Bees By-law.
			Public educated on PIC Code registration and avoidance of livestock disease risks.
		Protect the unique environment	Increased public education.

		from domestic animal escapes or incursion.	Public awareness of responsibilities increases.
iii.	Support and protect Kangaroo Island's biosecurity from pest species and associated impacts.	Protect Kangaroo Island from the introduction or release of animals and provide direction for good management practices.	Revised Animal management Plan providing greater awareness of animal management issues on Kangaroo Island.

6.3 Council Operations

Council's Officers are authorised under Section 25A of the Dog & Cat Management Act 1995 with specific respect to Dog & Cat management, and Section 260 of the Local Government Act 1999 relative to other animal management matters - as Authorised Persons.

6.3.1 Authorised Officers / Capacities

) Registrar of Dogs & Registrar of Cats;	Manager, Development & Environmental Services
) Authorised Person;	General Inspector(s)
) Authorised Person;	Airport Services Coordinator
) Authorised Person;	Manager, Development & Environmental Services
) Authorised Person;	As appointed by CEO or Manager of Development & Environmental Services.

6.3.2 Experience

Council 's Officers have obtained relevant training and experience in aspects of Dog & Cat management including for the management and handling of aggressive or menacing dogs, appropriate handling and containment of impounded dogs & cats (including operation of pound facilities audited by the SA Dog & Cat Management Board), ethical cat trapping programmes.

Council has a high priority of re-uniting impounded animals with their owners and relies on the responsibility of owners to ensure their animals are appropriately identified with Registration discs / tags, microchipping and other identifications to allow re-uniting of animals with their owners.

Where euthanasia is undertaken, it will be conducted in accordance with the Dog & Cat Management Act & Regulations, and shall accord RSPCA standards for ethical treatment of animals.

Penalties may apply for animals breaching the Dog & Cat Management Act laws or Local Dog & Cat By-Laws, however Council has a commitment to accommodate owners needs as far as permissible under relevant laws, to resolve breaches and where possible will preference microchipping, de-sexing and appropriate registration, of animals over expiations.

Council may consider payment options in the case of demonstrated financial hardship.

6.3.3 Reporting

Reporting Dog & Cat and Domestic Animal related matters to Council is available 24 hours a day / 7 days a week via phone on (08) 8553 4500. Reports are recorded out of business hours by Council's after hours call centre and will be referred to Council's Officers in accordance with Councils action and escalation policies.

Dogs wandering, exhibiting menacing behaviour or attacking or having attacked a person or another animal should be approached with absolute caution and contained only if safe to do so.

Council's officers will attend a report of a dog that has been contained from wandering at large, menacing or attacking as a matter of priority and urgency.

Non urgent reports such as observed animal wandering at large, requests for cat traps to be deployed or other general reports / enquiries will be prioritised and attended at the next available opportunity.

Section 59D of the Act provides that a person to lawfully destroy or injure a dog in the following circumstances:

-) if that action is reasonable and necessary for the protection of life or property;
-) if the person is the owner or occupier of land, or a person acting under the authority of the owner or occupier of land, and the dog, unaccompanied by a person, is found in an enclosed paddock or other enclosed place in which an animal that is being farmed is confined;
-) if the person is a warden under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972*, and the dog is attacking or harassing a protected animal within the meaning of that Act on a reserve within the meaning of that Act; and there is no other way of protecting the protected animal;

Section 63 of the Act provides that a person may lawfully destroy or injure a cat in the following circumstances:

-) a warden under the *National Parks and Wildlife Act 1972* or the *Wilderness Protection Act 1992* – if the cat is in a reserve or sanctuary or a wilderness protection area or zone (within the meaning of the relevant Act);
-) if the cat is found in a place that is more than 1 kilometre from any place genuinely used as a place of residence;

An authorised person may lawfully destroy or injure a dog or cat in any of the circumstances specified in Part 5A the Act. Nothing within the abovementioned clauses limits the operation of section 34B of the *Animal Welfare Act 1985*.

Farmers may have a necessity to destroy an animal in the process of attacking another farm animal or livestock. If this action occurs, the person destroying or injuring the attacking animal must advise the Local Police, Council's Dog & Cat Management Officer and the owner (if known) as soon as possible after the incident. Council Officers will advise of further requirements. No penalties exist for farmers destroying menacing or attacking animals in the process of protecting animals / livestock. Responsibility lies with the farmer with respect to demonstrating damage, liability & losses resulting from attacking animals.

If a domestic dog or cat is fatally struck by a vehicle, any identification e.g. collar, registration disc etc, and the animal, if possible can be taken to the Council or Kangaroo Island Veterinary Clinic for identification. Feral or native animals fatally struck by a vehicle need not be recovered or reported, however for the safety of other road users, the carcass of the animal should be removed from the roadway to the vegetated road verge outside of townships or otherwise be responsibly disposed of.

6.3.4 Public Education and Community Awareness

Council will engage with the community for the purpose of education or raising awareness of animal management related matters. Council will work collaboratively with the SA Dog & Cat Management Board and also with other local branch State Government agencies such as NRKI and PIRSA where animal management overlaps these agencies roles, responsibilities or policies.

Council's website, local newspaper articles (Council Matters), social media and smart phone/device platforms will be primarily used for broadcasting public education materials to ensure its ready availability and exposure to the community.

Impounded dogs and cats, including unidentifiable dogs and cats will be displayed on Council's notice board at its Dauncey Street Office as soon as practical after impoundment occurs and will

be posted on its 'Currently Impounded Animals' page of the Kangaroo Island Council website at www.kangarooisland.sa.gov.au as soon as possible after impoundment occurs.

Public information with respect to Dog, Cat and other domestic animal management, including by-laws, The Kangaroo Island Council Animal Management Plan, Barking Dogs kit, Forms and guides and other general information is available on the 'Animal Management' page of the Kangaroo Island Council website at www.kangarooisland.sa.gov.au

Advisory notices regarding the transport of animals to Kangaroo Island exist at Cape Jervis ferry terminal regarding the bringing of animals to Kangaroo Island – Specifically prohibition of prescribed species e.g. rabbit & fox. Arrival of domestic animals to Kangaroo Island is also possibly by way of private vessel or private aircraft. Information regarding bringing animals to Kangaroo Island, whether by private or commercial transport is available on Council's website as detailed above.

7.0 Council Management of Dogs

The *Dog and Cat Management Act 1995* requires all dogs over the age of 3 months to be registered and allows for differential registration of two classes, being;

- a) a **standard dog** – being a dog which is both desexed and microchipped, and
- b) a **non-standard dog** - being a dog which is not desexed, e.g. reproductively intact) and / or not microchipped.

Council's fees structure reflects these two classes of dog registration, with the exemption of registered working dogs. Discretionary rebates are determined by Council annually and adopted by Council in its Fees & Charges Schedule.

The Kangaroo Island Veterinary Clinic will not desex a dog or cat until the age of six months due to animal health concerns. This creates a disparity between the legislation and what can be achieved through registration.

Please note that Regulations requiring the Mandatory De-sexing and Microchipping of Dogs is effective as of 1 July 2018.

Actions-

-) All dogs must be registered at the age of 3 months;
 - o The full **non-standard dog** registration amount is payable however upon provision of evidence of desexing and microchipping, the owner will be credited the difference between the full registration amount and prescribed fee for a **standard dog**.
-) All dogs and cats must be microchipped.
-) All dogs must be desexed unless the dog is intended to be capable of reproduction and therefore potentially used for breeding;
 - o The owner must provide Council with a declaration that the dog is reproductively intact and therefore capable of, and may be used for breeding purposes or meets an exemption for working dog under the Act.
-) The number of dogs and cats be limited in accordance with Kangaroo Island Council By-Laws as follows;
 - o In a small dwelling one dog (*and two cats*) will be permitted;
 - o In a property, other than a small dwelling, two dogs (*and two cats*) will be permitted.
-) The exemptions to the restricted number of dogs is limited to the following;
 - o Approved kennel establishment;
 - o Where Council has exempted a property by granting an exemption;
 - o Working dogs - Up to 6 working dogs being permissible under the Dogs By-Law;
 - Where more than 10 Working Dogs on one property are registered Council will inspect the property to determine if appropriate animal welfare issues are addressed;
 - o Where at the time of commencement of operation of the related By-law the property has a greater number of dogs already registered, subject to those additional dogs not being replaced upon death, relocation or other disposal.
-) Council will only issue exemptions, upon written application, to the restricted number of dogs if one or more of the following criteria are met;
 - o If there is a property with an ageing dog and the owner wishes to obtain a replacement for the dog prior to its death;
 - o A family member's dog is being cared for by another family member following their death.
-) Council will inspect Approved Kennels Establishments and Boarding Kennels on a regular basis, but not less than 6 month intervals, to ensure animal welfare and Development principles are maintained.
-) Council will review the register on an annual basis to ensure compliance with requirements of this plan and the Dog and Cat Management Act.
-) Council will maintain a 'Certificate of Registration' system.

8.0 Council Management of Cats

The *Dog and Cat Management Act 1995* enables a council may make By-laws for the control or management of dogs or cats within its area.

Kangaroo Island Council amongst 12 other South Australian Councils pioneered Cat management By-laws in 2005 requiring the registration, desexing, microchipping of cats within its area and imposing stringent requirements for containment of cats upon their registered place of keeping.

Council's By-laws and this management plan continue to provide consistent registration requirements for dogs and cats, accordingly a consistent structure of registration exists for cats over the age of 3 months to be registered in two differential classes, being;

- a) a **standard cat** – being a cat which is both desexed and microchipped, and
- b) a **non-standard cat** - being a cat which is not desexed, e.g. reproductively intact) and / or not microchipped.

Council's fees structure reflects these two classes of cat registration. Discretionary rebates are determined by Council annually and adopted by Council in its Fees & Charges Schedule.

The Kangaroo Island Veterinary Clinic will not desex a cat until the age of six months due to animal health concerns. This creates a disparity between the legislation and what can be achieved through registration. It is also possible for cats to reproduce at 5 months of age making unintentional breeding more difficult to control.

Please note that Regulations requiring the Mandatory De-sexing and Microchipping of Cats is effective as of 1 July 2018.

Actions-

-) All cats must be registered at the age of 3 months;
 - o The full **non-standard cat** registration amount is payable however upon provision of evidence of desexing and microchipping, the owner will be credited the difference between the full registration amount and prescribed fee for a **standard cat**.
 - o It is preferable that cats are collared with a National Pet Register tag attached, for identification purposes;
 - o cats without identification will be considered to be non-domestic animals.
-) All cats must be microchipped.
-) All cats must be desexed unless the cat is intended to be capable of reproduction and therefore potentially used for breeding;
 - o The owner must provide Council with a declaration that the cat is reproductively intact and therefore capable of, and may be used for breeding purposes. A premium registration fee applies for reproductively intact cats.
-) The number of dogs and cats be limited in accordance with Kangaroo Island Council By-Laws as follows;
 - o In a small dwelling two cats (*and one dog*) will be permitted;
 - o In a property, other than a small dwelling, two cats (*and two dogs*) will be permitted.
-) The exemptions to the restricted number of cats is limited to the following;
 - o Approved kennel establishment;
 - o Where Council has exempted a property by granting an exemption;
 - o Where at the time of commencement of operation of the related By-law the property has a greater number of cats already registered, subject to those additional cats not being replaced upon death, relocation or other disposal.
-) Council will only issue exemptions, upon written application, to the restricted number of cats if one or more of the following criteria are met;
 - o If there is a property with an ageing cat and the owner wishes to obtain a replacement for the cat prior to its death;

- A family member's cat is being cared for by another family member following their death.
-) Council will inspect Approved Kennels Establishments and Boarding Kennels on a regular basis, but not less than 6 month intervals, to ensure animal welfare and Development principles are maintained.
-) Council will review the register on an annual basis to ensure compliance with requirements of this plan and the Dog and Cat Management Act.
-) Council will maintain a 'Certificate of Registration' system.
-) Cats must be effectively confined to their registered place of keeping at all times;
 - Cats found outside of their registered place of keeping will be considered to be wandering at large.
-) Council will actively pursue initiatives and mechanisms to encourage and require responsible ownership of cats including propagating further registration of cats which are currently / otherwise being kept unregistered in contravention of the By-Law and Legislation.

9.0 Dogs and Cats in Public Places

Council values Kangaroo Island's natural and social / cultural environment, it is therefore paramount to ensure that dogs and cats are not permitted to wander at large for the safety of our people and communities, and for the conservation of our unique native wildlife and habitats.

The Dog and Cat Management Act 1995 allows for dogs to be under the 'effective control' of the handler or owner in public places. The act defines effective control as;

-) By means of physical constraint (chain, cord or leash that does not exceed 2m in length); or
-) By means of command and in close proximity so the owner or handler can see the dog at all times.

Council's Cats By-Law provides that 'The owner or person responsible for the control of a cat must ensure that the cat is effectively confined to the premises occupied by that person at all times'. Effective control of a cat taken off the registered place of keeping requires a cat to be contained within an appropriate cage, carry box or similar.

Actions-

-) All dogs and cats must be in effective control, in accordance with Council's By-laws, at all times when in public places and on Council property.
 - o Effective Control of a dog includes responding to a command of the owner or handler in an appropriate manner e.g. when a dog is called to return, the dog returns immediately.
 - o Effective control of cats requires containment within a cage or carry box when taken from the registered place of keeping.
 - o Cats found outside of their registered place of keeping will be considered to be wandering at large.
-) Dogs and cats on vehicles must be restrained appropriately.
-) Faeces to be removed from public places by the owner or handler.
 - o Council to provide faeces bag stations at locations commonly used by animal owners.
-) Council may from time to time declare dog 'off leash' exercising areas, 'on leash' areas and has the right to declare 'dog prohibited' areas.
-) Persons bringing a dog(s) or ca(s)t onto Kangaroo Island that is/are not registered with the Council must immediately (within 24 hours) notify the Council of this fact and provide microchip details or registration details relevant to the animal(s) to the Council.

9.1 Appendix of Dog 'Off Leash', 'On Leash' and 'Dogs Prohibited' Areas

Declared 'Off Leash' Areas

Off Leash Area	
Location / Address / Assessment No.	Notes
None.	Council Determination 12/9/2017 Minute C285:2017

Declared 'On Leash' Areas

On Leash Area	
Location / Address / Assessment No.	Notes
All Council playgrounds, parks, and camp grounds.	Council Determination 12/9/2017 Minute C285:2017

Declared 'Dogs Prohibited' Areas

Dog Prohibited Area	
Location / Address / Assessment No.	Notes
All Kangaroo Island National Parks	Council Determination 12/9/2017 Minute C285:2017 Dogs & Cats are prohibited in all South Australian National Park Reserves under the national Parks & Wildlife Act.

9.2 Dogs and Cats Not Effectively Contained or Controlled

The *Dog and Cat Management Act 1995* and the Kangaroo Island Council By-Law 5 (Dogs) and By-law 6 (Cats) defines matters of effective containment and if the dog or cat is in a location without the consent or supervision or effectively under control of the owner.

Part 5 of the Act provides for a person to lawfully injure or destroy a dog if that action is reasonable and necessary for the protection of life or property or is in a paddock in which an animal is being farmed.

Farmers may have a necessity to destroy an animal in the process of attacking another farm animal or livestock. If this action occurs, the person destroying or injuring the attacking animal must advise the Local Police, Authorised Persons (General Inspector) and the owner (if known) as soon as possible after the incident. Council Officers will advise of further requirements. No penalties exist for farmers destroying menacing or attacking animals in the process of protecting animals / livestock. Responsibility lies with the farmer with respect to demonstrating damage, liability & losses resulting from attacking animals.

The Act allows for an unidentified cat to be destroyed by a Dog and Cat Management Officer or Natural Resources management Officer.

Council will impound dogs and cats (other than those determined to be feral cats), whether identified or un-identified in accordance with the Act or Council's By-laws, for a period of 72 Hours and will take all reasonable steps to reunite animals with their owners, including posting a notice of impounded animal on Council's Dauncey Street office notice board and on its 'Currently Impounded Animals' page of the Kangaroo Island Council website at www.kangarooisland.sa.gov.au as soon as possible after impoundment occurs.

The *Natural Resource Management Act 2004* also prohibits cats (amongst other prescribed animals) from being released into the environment.

Unclaimed or unwanted abandoned dogs and cats may be either re-homed or destroyed in accordance with the Dog and Cat Management Act and animal welfare principles.

In line with all other provisions, this plan considers all provisions for dogs and cats to be equivalent.

Actions-

-) Council to maintain a Dog and Cat Impoundment Facility.
-) Cats to be managed using the same requirements as dogs in relation to wandering at large.
-) Dog and cat owners must report to Council if the animal is missing for a period of 72 hours or more.
-) A notice is displayed on the Council noticeboard and on its website for 72 hours if a dog or cat is impounded by Council.
-) Unidentified, unclaimed or unwanted dogs and cats to be destroyed after 72 hour notification has lapsed unless re-homed at the absolute discretion of Council's Dog & Cat Management Officers or Registrar of Dogs & Cats.
-) Council will receive formally surrendered dogs and cats from their owner subject to-

- The dog or cat being identified as owned by the person presenting the dog or cat;
- The owner signing a declaration that they are accepting of the dog or cat being re-homed or destroyed;
- Where the owner of the dog or cat cannot be identified, the above process will be followed.

) A procedure for the temperament testing of animals be developed to assist in re-homing dogs and cats with assistance from the Dog and Cat Management Board.

) Council will work with the Kangaroo Island Natural Resource Management Board in relation to the management of feral cats.

) Council will take reasonable steps to re-home surrendered or unclaimed animals deemed appropriate, at the absolute discretion of Council's Dog & Cat Management Officers or Registrar of Dogs & Cats, to do so, wherever possible to responsible owners, ensuring desexing, microchipping and registration standards are met.

10.0 Dog and Cat Attacks, Harassment and Nuisance

The incidents of harassment and nuisance caused by dogs and cats is relatively low on Kangaroo Island however, when this occurs it often causes neighbour conflict and can be devastating to those involved.

It is imperative that Dog and Cat Management Officers follow due process in relation to dealing with these issues to ensure a satisfactory outcome is achieved for all involved.

As Kangaroo Island Council has limited resources and is required to cover a large area, Council may authorise persons, who are not Council employees, under the *Dog and Cat Management Act* to assist with the management of dogs and cats. These persons will be required to have appropriate qualifications and experience in acting as an Authorised Officer and as such are likely to be officers authorised under different legislation such as the National Parks and Wildlife Act or Natural Resource Management Act.

Actions-

-) Dog Barking Guidelines are followed by Council.
-) Actions in relation to attacks and bites are followed through in accordance with the Act.
-) Council may authorise other persons under the *Dog and Cat Management Act*, who have appropriate qualifications and experience, to assist in various dog and cat management.
-) Encourage residents to report menacing dogs / dog attacks to enable appropriate action to be taken;
 - o Council will respond to menacing / attack reports as a matter of priority and urgency.
 - o Encourage that menacing, attacking or wandering at large animals be contained only if it is safe to do so.
-) Encourage any destruction of dogs or cats to be reported to Police and / or Council Dog & Cat Management Officers as soon as possible after the incident.
-) Council supports farmers or landowners' ability to protect farm animals / livestock from attack by dogs or cats.

11.0 Other Domestic Animals in Urban Areas

Residents in urban areas may wish to keep domestic animals, other than dogs and cats, for many reasons. Pet native and exotic birds are commonly kept by many residents. Many residents on Kangaroo Island also keep poultry to eat scrap household waste and provide eggs.

The keeping of animals such as horses, sheep, cattle, pigs, goats, donkeys and wild animals solely for the domestic needs or enjoyment of the occupants of a dwelling (and land appurtenant to a dwelling) should generally occur outside of dedicated residential and urban areas, Council has developed its By-law for Domestic Livestock Animals, Fowl and Bees, defining appropriate kinds of animal keeping, containment and management.

Council's By law indicates the necessary criteria for domestic animal enclosures or yards in urban and residential areas to ensure that animals and fowl are appropriately contained responsibly protecting the animal from predators, providing a secure and comfortable space for the animal(s) and minimising the potential for escape and nuisance to be caused to neighbours.

People undertaking hobby or recreational animal keeping may benefit from understanding the Council By-law however will need to turn their specific attention to the construction and security of fencing and / or enclosures for animal keeping on Rural Lifestyle properties or small acreages to ensure against animals potentially escaping into the environment or affecting other livestock biosecurity. Other agencies such as NRKI may have minimum prescribed requirements for fencing of certain species.

Some forms of animal keeping may require Development Approval under the Development Act if occurring within the Residential / urban areas, persons considering forms of domestic livestock animal or fowl keeping in residential or urban areas, including emergency / welfare animal keeping or nursing injured or sick animals back to health, should contact Councils Development & Environmental Services Department for advice.

11.1 Interface with Primary Industries

Many rules and regulations are put in place for the prevention of spread of disease or other genetic or biological security relative to local or national primary industries and biosecurity. Persons keeping livestock animals fowl, bees and / or undertaking hobby farming or recreational animal keeping must adhere strictly to ensure local industry and biosecurity are not affected.

Swill feeding pigs is a federal offence as this can propagate and spread disease such as 'Foot-and-Mouth Disease' & severe penalties apply.

'swill' is feed containing animal products including meat, fats and oils, milk / dairy products or other meat products e.g. bakery foods or any other mammalian by-products, feeding swill to pigs has a high risk of transmission of viruses that are not found in Australian livestock. Diseases like Foot-and-Mouth Disease and Swine Fever and other zoonotic disease can be carried and transmitted by feeding swill to pigs, and can also cause human health risk. An outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth Disease would be disastrous and is estimated by PIRSA to pose an impact to Australian agriculture industries in the order of \$6 Billion.

Keeping of some domestic animals other than dogs and cats, such as horses or livestock animals may require a Property Identification Code (PIC code) under the [Livestock Act 1997](#). It is part of a national agreement to maintain a register of the locations of livestock and property owner details to ensure biosecurity is maintained, including minimising spread of exotic livestock disease outbreak, bushfire or animal emergencies.

All South Australian properties must have a Property Identification Code if they have 1 or more horse, cattle, sheep, pig, goat, deer, alpaca or other livestock animal. Commercial poultry egg and/or meat

producers required to have food safety accreditation must also have a PIC code, however domestic fowl such as chickens or ducks for own enjoyment & use, i.e. eggs etc are exempt from requiring a PIC code.

Domestic fowl may include chickens, ducks, geese, pheasants, pigeons, quails and turkeys, however only hen birds are permitted to be kept in residential or urban areas under Council's By-law due to noise issues relating to crowing cock birds.

11.2 Interface with Environment

Restriction of entry and restriction on keeping of animals including rabbits, ferrets, deer, goats and bees on Kangaroo Island is controlled under the *Natural Resource Management Act*.

Bringing Rabbits and Foxes to Kangaroo Island is Strictly Prohibited.

People wishing to keep goats and deer on Kangaroo Island are subject to the operation of a permit system under the natural Resources management Act and local policy, with specific rules on property assessment, environmental risk, fencing and containment requirements and livestock identification.

Formerly, goats and deer farmed on Kangaroo Island have escaped and populated wild (feral) mobs which have caused significant environmental damage and landscape / vegetation degradation. Natural Resources Kangaroo Island, seeks to ensure that any new proposal for keeping of goats or deer species occurs in a responsible manner that takes all reasonable precautions to minimise the potential for animals to escape.

Bringing ferrets to, or keeping ferrets on Kangaroo Island also requires a permit under the natural Resources Management Act.

The dietary and habitat preferences of ferrets create the potential for serious impacts on native animals such as bandicoots, ground nesting birds (including penguins), echidnas, and goannas. Ferrets also have the potential to harm poultry and egg producing operations and have even been known to make occasional unprovoked attacks on humans causing serious injury.

To reduce the likelihood of domestic ferrets becoming feral pests the Natural Resources KI has introduced a Permit system. Owners of domestic ferrets on Kangaroo Island are required to obtain a Permit from the Board for the movement, possession or sale of ferrets under Section 188 of the *Natural Resources Management Act 2004*, including temporarily bringing a ferret to Kangaroo Island at any time.

The Permit system is based on the requirements for registration of cats and dogs on Kangaroo Island, albeit with additional conditions because of the risks this species poses if it becomes feral. NRKI impose the following Permit conditions:

-) All domestic ferrets must be microchipped.
-) All domestic ferrets must be desexed.
-) A limit of two ferrets per premises per Permit.
-) All ferrets are to be contained in purpose-built enclosures matching the guidelines developed by the South Australian Ferret Association - they are not allowed to roam freely over owners' properties, gardens or backyards.
-) Ferrets must be transported in secure carrying boxes with adequate ventilation and individual compartments for each ferret.

Ligurian bees were introduced to Kangaroo Island in 1881 by the South Australian Chamber of Manufacturers, and the Island was declared a bee sanctuary in 1885. The Ligurian bee originated from the Ligurian Alps (Italy) and is known for its docility and productivity. The bee population rapidly expanded in the mild climate and plentiful pollen and nectar sources and has become a significant and recognised industry for the Island.

The importation of bees and bee keeping equipment is regulated by the Department for Primary Industries and Regions SA (PIRSA) and has been protected by legislation since 1885 in South Australia.

Apiary products are restricted from entry into Kangaroo Island unless they have been tested and verified free of pests and disease.

Kangaroo Island Council supports domestic animals in urban areas subject to appropriate management of the animals in these areas including consideration of;

-) Nuisance to neighbours;
-) Appropriate animal ethics are adopted.
-) Proper containment of animals.

Actions-

-) Council will assist residents to determine appropriate animal keeping strategies in urban areas.
-) Council will not permit keeping of any crowing cock fowl in residential or urban areas;
 - o Fledgling cock fowl will be removed from residential or urban areas beyond 3 months of age (when crowing commences).
-) Council will enforce the By-law for the keeping of Livestock, Fowl and Bees in residential / urban areas.
-) Council will support other agencies such as PIRSA and NRKI in achieving environmental and biosecurity objectives.

12 Education and Promotion

The success of this Animal Management Plan will be determined by the education of the community on the requirements of legislation, by-laws, policies and the plan. Education can take a number of forms to advise the community on the requirements including;

-) Promotion of the plan;
-) Advise on appropriate management;
-) Enforcement.

As Kangaroo Island has a large number of visitors each year it is imperative that visitors are educated on the importance of good animal management while on Kangaroo Island.

Actions-

-) Prepare and distribute / broadcast public education material in relation to responsible animal management.
-) Prepare, in conjunction with other quarantine measures, information for the awareness of visitors to Kangaroo Island regarding appropriate dog and cat management and biosecurity on Kangaroo Island.
-) Develop information to distribute to new and prospective residents in relation to responsible animal management and biosecurity on Kangaroo Island.
-) Distribute responsible animal management information with registration notices.

13.0 Consultation

13.1 Stakeholder Agency Consultation

Kangaroo Island Council provided the Draft Kangaroo Island Council Animal Management Plan 2017 to the Dog and Cat Management Board, Natural Resources KI and PIRSA KI for consideration in June 2017. Council received comment from the Board in June 2017.

Following is a summary of the Agencies feedback and Council's response:

Page Number in draft Plan	Text/reference in draft Plan	DCMB Comment	Council Response
Pages 3 and 4	Interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) Authorised Person is now defined in the Dog and Cat Management Act 1995 (the Act) - see sections 25A and Sch1 Part 4 para 7.) The term in the Act is Assistance Dog. We suggest you use the statutory definition in the Act) The terms disability dog guide dog and hearing dog no longer appear in the Act so you might want to consider whether these definitions are necessary) We suggest you use the definition of "Dog" in the Act) You might want to include the definition of unidentified cat from the Act. Under the Act the power to seize cats is restricted to unidentified cats 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) Agreed – adapted to reflect both Dog & Cat Management and other aspects of animal management in this Plan.) Corrected.) Adjusted to reference Assistance Dog.) Corrected.) Corrected.
Page 5	Executive Summary	<p>We recommend that you add additional text to this section outlining that legislative amendments to the DCM Act have occurred and note what these key changes are (e.g. mandatory desexing etc). We recommend you add a paragraph along these lines –</p> <p><i>“Substantial changes to the Dog and Cat Management Act 1995 were passed in Parliament during July 2016. The main changes relate to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">) <i>Microchipping – introducing a requirement for all dogs and cats to be microchipped by the proposed age of three months from 1 July 2018.</i>) <i>Desexing – introducing a requirement to desex all dogs and cats born after the proposed date of 1 July 2018 and by the proposed age of six months.</i>) <i>Breeders – introducing a requirement that a person must not sell a dog or cat they have bred unless they are registered as a breeder with the Dog and Cat</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">) Agreed – Inserted.

		<p><i>Management Board.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">) <i>Sellers – introducing a requirement for certain information to be provided to the buyer.</i>) <i>Council powers – providing councils, which are responsible for dog and cat management in their local areas, with greater powers to administer and enforce the Act.</i>) <i>Assistance Dogs – changing who can accredit animals.</i> <p><i>The amendments to the Act and the Regulations relating to these amendments will become operational from a future date, during 2017 and 2018.”</i></p>	
Page 7	4.0 Revenue	Whilst it is not necessary to include the pro forma returns a section discussing revenue is sensible. The pro forma will become out of date over the course of the plan. This is however a matter for you. It may be helpful to include a statement that revenue received under the Act must be used for dog and cat management.) Agreed – Inserted.
Page 10	Section 5.1	Please update to Dog and Cat Management Regulations 2017.) Corrected.
Page 13	6.3 Council Operations	Under the changes to the Act coming into forces on 1 July 2017 references to Dog and Cat Management officers is deleted and the new term used is Authorised Persons which aligns with other regulatory legislation. Authorised Persons are authorised under the Act not the Local Government Act) Corrected.
Page 13	Paragraph 6.3.3 - 4 th sub-paragraph	Please note, the legislative amendments repeal Section 48. Check the new Section 59D that deals with similar issues but your text may need amending slightly.) Corrected & adjusted to reflect applicable situations.
Pages 15 and 16	Sections 7.0 and 8.0 This creates a disparity between the legislation and what can be achieved through registration	You identify the fact that registration is required at 3 months but that desexing is not required until 6 months. In terms of policy it is important that dogs and cats are registered early and as soon as they are likely to be old enough to be out in public. However for medical reasons it is accepted that desexing should be performed later. Whilst this is not a convenient fit in legislative terms your council is adopting the sensible approach of providing for rebates for owners that register, microchip and desex in accordance with the legislation. Please note that the changes to the Act in terms of desexing and microchipping come into effect on 1st July 2018 . This should be made clear.) Retained without alteration – explanation of registration and rebate refund process is clear and acknowledged by the Board as being a ‘sensible approach’ to legislative disparity.) Agreed – Bold note inserted.
Page 18	Table	S26A requires the plan to set out the Council’s off leash and on leash areas. Please populate the table) Agreed – Approved for Consultation on areas (also relative to operation of By-laws) by Council in July 2017 – Pending final approval of Council after consultation.
Page 19	9.2 First	The Act only deals with dogs at large. Your) Corrected – Title of 9.2

	paragraph	bylaws require that cats should be confined. We suggest you review the text to make this clear	adjusted to reflect Dogs and Cats Not Effectively Contained or Controlled, and to reflect operation of By-laws.
Page 19	9.2 Fifth paragraph	The Act only provides a power to seize unidentified cats. It is a matter for you to consider whether you can seize and detain an identified cat under the Council's by-laws.) Corrected & adjusted to reflect operation of By-laws.

13.2 Community Consultation

Kangaroo Island Council sought public comment on the Draft Kangaroo Island Council Animal Management Plan 2017 in January 2018. Council received nil (0) letters, website feedback comments or email submissions on the draft plan.

Following is a summary of the feedback and Council's response:

Comment	Council Response
No Comments Received	N/A