Michelle van Straalen

From:	Michelle van Straalen
Sent:	Thursday, 5 March 2020 10:07
To:	███████████████████████
Cc:	official information
Subject:	HPE CM: LGOIMA 20037 - Dogs in the Hamilton CC area
Attachments:	20200226154818960.pdf

Record Number: D-003251477

Kia ora

Further to your request for information of 26 February 2020 in respect of dogs in the Hamilton City Centre, I am now able to provide Hamilton City Council's response.

You requested:

I would like to request the following information, pertaining to dogs in the Hamilton CC area, at the end of the 18/19 period.

1. The number of dogs registered as at 30 June 2019;
2. The number of dogs classified as menacing by breed under section 33C of the DCA as at 30 June 2019;
3. The number of dogs classified as menacing by deed under section 33A of the DCA as at 30 June 2019.
(We are not looking for the number of dogs registered or classified during that financial year, but the total number of dogs registered and classified as at the financial year end)
4. Any policy and/or process of classifying dogs as menacing under section 33C.
5. Any policy and/or process on the adoption of dogs of a menacing breed or type.

Our response:

1. The number of dogs registered as at 30 June 2019 –
2. The number of dogs classified as menacing by breed under section 33C of the DCA as at 30 June 2019;
3. The number of dogs classified as menacing by deed under section 33A of the DCA as at 30 June 2019.

The information for questions 1-3 is publicly available here.

4. Any policy and/or process of classifying dogs as menacing under section 33C.

Please find the information **attached**.

5. Any policy and/or process on the adoption of dogs of a menacing breed or type.

Hamilton City Council do not adopt out any dog that is or has to be classified as menacing.

Please feel free to contact me if you have any further queries regarding your request.

Kind regards,

Michelle van Straalen
Official Information Advisor | Legal Services

DDI: 07 974 0589 | Michelle.vanStraalen@hcc.govt.nz

From: official information
Sent: Wednesday, 26 February 2020 2:19 PM
To: ███████████████████████████
Cc: official information <officialinformation@hcc.govt.nz>
Subject: LGOIMA 20037 - Dogs in the Hamilton CC area

Kia ora

I write to acknowledge your information request of 26 February 2020 in respect of the *Dogs in the Hamilton CC area.*

Please be advised that your request has been passed on to the relevant team within Council and you will be informed of the outcome.

The Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 requires that we advise you of our decision on whether the Council will provide the requested information or not "as soon as reasonably practicable", no later than 20 working days after the day we received your request. We will respond to you no later than 25 March 2020.

Kind regards,

Michelle van Straalen
Official Information Advisor | Legal Services

DDI: 07 974 0589 | Michelle.vanStraalen@hcc.govt.nz

From: Hamilton City Council <do.not.reply@hcc.govt.nz>
Sent: Wednesday, 26 February 2020 10:27 AM
To: official information <officialinformation@hcc.govt.nz>
Subject: HCC Website - Official Information Request ref: HCC-QF-200226-644OJ-WJ9

HCC Website - Official Information Request

Reference: HCC-QF-200226-644OJ-WJ9
Attachment: not attached

Name: ▮▮▮▮▮▮

Email address: ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮

Phone number: ▮▮▮▮▮▮

Detailed Description of Request
Hi there,

I would like to request the following information, pertaining to dogs in the Hamilton CC area, at the end of the 18/19 period.
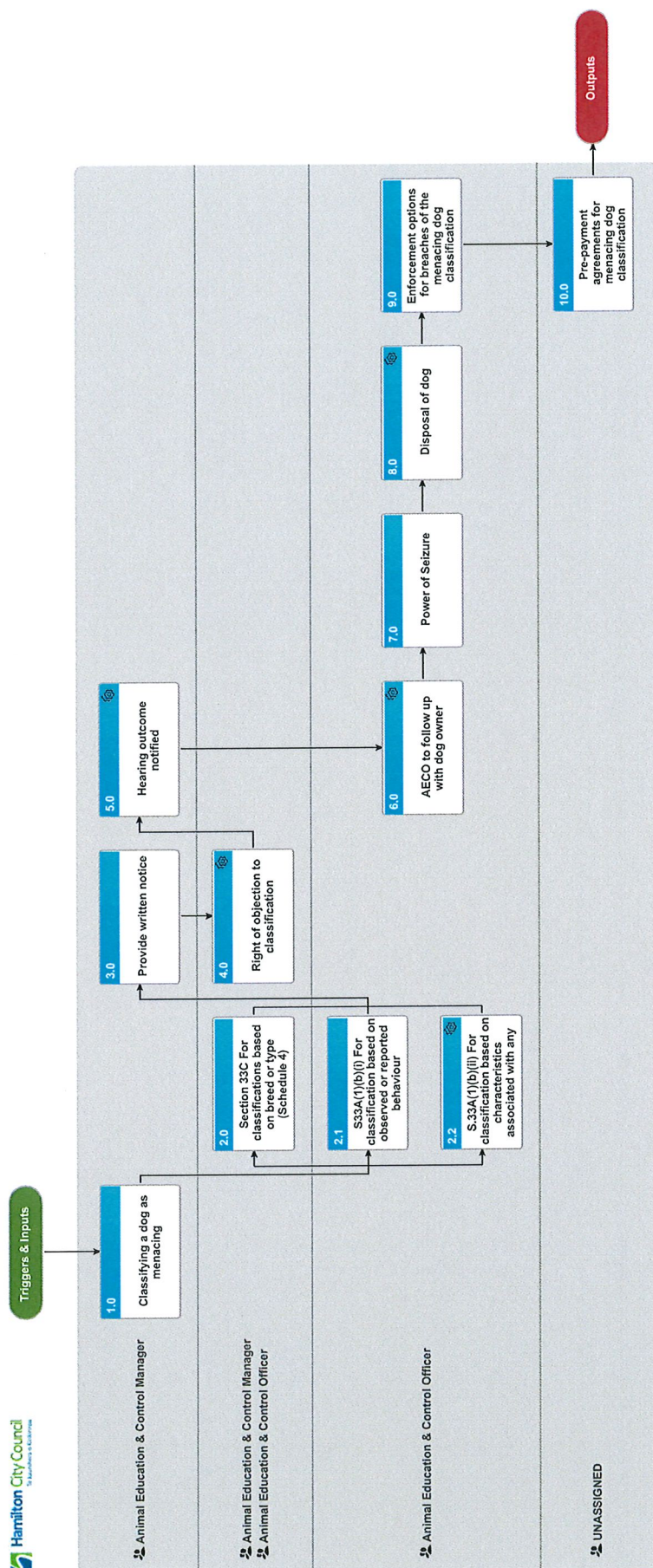
1. The number of dogs registered as at 30 June 2019;
2. The number of dogs classified as menacing by breed under section 33C of the DCA as at 30 June 2019;
3. The number of dogs classified as menacing by deed under section 33A of the DCA as at 30 June 2019.
(We are not looking for the number of dogs registered or classified during that financial year, but the total number of dogs registered and classified as at the financial year end)
4. Any policy and/or process of classifying dogs as menacing under section 33C.
5. Any policy and/or process on the adoption of dogs of a menacing breed or type.

Please let me know if there are any issues with this request.

Thanks & regards,

▮▮▮▮▮▮

▮▮▮▮▮▮▮ ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮

Classification of a dog as menacing v2.0

Hamilton City Council
Te kaunihera o Kirikiriroa

Triggers & Inputs

Outputs

1.0	Classifying a dog as menacing
2.0	Section 33C For classifications based on breed or type (Schedule 4)
2.1	S33A(1)(b)(i) For classification based on observed or reported behaviour
2.2	S.33A(1)(b)(ii) For classification based on characteristics associated with any
3.0	Provide written notice
4.0	Right of objection to classification
5.0	Hearing outcome notified
6.0	AECO to follow up with dog owner
7.0	Power of Seizure
8.0	Disposal of dog
9.0	Enforcement options for breaches of the menacing dog classification
10.0	Pre-payment agreements for menacing dog classification

Animal Education & Control Manager

Animal Education & Control Manager
Animal Education & Control Officer

Animal Education & Control Officer

UNASSIGNED

Hamilton City Council > City Growth > City Safe > Animal Education and Control > Classification of a dog as menacing
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Classification of a dog as menacing v2.0

Summary

Objective
So all Animal Control staff know the process for classifying a dog as menacing.

Owner Susan Stanford

Expert Peter Crocker

Procedure

1.0 Classifying a dog as menacing
Animal Education & Control Manager

> **NOTE** **Who can classify a dog as menacing?**
> Animal Education and Control Manager

> **NOTE** **Why do we classify a dog as menacing?**
> - Classifying a dog as menacing due to observed or reported behaviour is a means of preventing anti-social behaviour and attacks by dogs that pose a threat.
>
> - Classification of a dog as menacing on breed or type (as per schedule 4) is a statutory requirement of Hamilton City Council contained in the Dog Control Act 1996.

a Assess If a dog is to be classified due to breed or breed type, and if it displays behaviour that indicate that it should be classified due to observed or reported behaviour, classification due to observed or reported behaviour should also be completed.

- -

2.0 Section 33C For classifications based on breed or type (Schedule 4)
Animal Education & Control Manager, Animal Education & Control Officer

> **NOTE** **Schedule 4 of the Dog Control Act 1996 applies to what breeds?**
> • Dogo Argentino,
> • Japanese Tosa,
> • Brazilian Fila,
> • Perro de Presa Canario;
> and the following type:
> • American Pit Bull Terrier.

a To classify a dog as menacing due to breed or type An AECO must complete the appropriate 'Identification checklist' forms (shown below) respectively.

- ▢ Identification Checklist - Dogo Argentino
- ▢ Identification Checklist – Japanese Tosa
- ▢ Identification Checklist – Brazilian Fila
- ▢ Identification Checklist – American Pitt Bull Terrier Type

> **NOTE** **What is the Process for AECO's Regarding Classifications based on breed or type?**
> - All identification checklists forms must be completed with another AECO.
>
> - Identification checklists are only to be completed by AECO's who have received training in dog anatomy.

> **NOTE** **What must the check list score indicate?**
> The "checklist score" must indicate that the dog wholly or predominantly meets the description of the dog breed or type as per point 6 on the checklist. This equates to 75% compliance with the checklist.

b Consult document American Pit Bull Terrier Type Reference Document for guidance on scoring when completing checklist for classification of a dog suspected to wholly or predominantly meet the description of an American Pit Bull Terrier Type

- ▢ American Pit Bull TerrierType (APBT)

c Take photographs (use digital camera) of the dog being classified as required by the identification checklist.

> **NOTE** **What is required for the Identification checklist?**
> Photograph dog from the side, front and back with specific shots taken of any outstanding physical breed or type characteristics and any distinguishing features.

d Store photographs of dogs classified in the menacing classification folder with the file saved as the companion animal record number.

e Complete a Managers approval form If a dog meets the identification checklist score, meaning that it is wholly or predominantly fits within the Breed or Type Menacing Classification on Breed or Type

- ▢ Menacing Classification on Breed or Type Managers Approval Form

f Attach this recommendation form and the relevant checklist and provide to the Animal Education and Control Manager for approval to classify the dog as menacing.

> **NOTE** **Who can decide if a dog is menacing?**
> A decision is made by the Animal Education and Control Manager to classify the dog as menacing or not.

> **NOTE** **When are dog owners briefed of the implications of the menacing process?**
> All dog owners with a dog who is to be classified as menacing due to section 33C should have been fully briefed of the implications of the menacing process and educated as to the requirements of the classification by an AECO prior to completion of the Menacing Classification on Breed or Type Managers Approval Form (AC/F94)

g Give dog owner Menacing Classification Information

- ▢ Menacing Classification Information

- -

2.1 S33A(1)(b)(i) For classification based on observed or reported behaviour
Animal Education & Control Officer

a Verify if a dog should be classified due to observed or reported behaviour, when AECO considers that the dog may pose a threat to any person, stock, poultry, domestic animal or protected wildlife.

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NOTE **How must observed or reported behaviour be recorded?**

Observed or reported behaviour must be recorded on witness statement form.

NOTE: A menacing classification due to observed or reported behaviour may be an outcome of a 'CAR'. Notwithstanding this, this classification can be applied prior to an attack or rushing incident occurring.

📄 Witness Statement form

b Interview customer in relation to a potential classification due to observed or reported dog behaviour.

NOTE **What questions in the interview must the ACEO cover?**

The AECO must cover the following questions:
- Who observed or reported the behaviour of the dog;
- A description of the behaviour;
- When the behaviour occurred;
- Where the behaviour occurred;
- Why the person observing or reporting it perceived the dog's behaviour to be a threat;
- What was being threatened (persons, stock, poultry, domestic animal or protected wildlife);
- The circumstances in which the threatening behaviour occurred.

c Take Photographs (use digital camera) of the dog being classified

NOTE **How should I take photographs?**

Photograph the dog from the side, front and back with specific shots taken of any outstanding physical breed or type characteristics and any distinguishing features.

d Save photographs of dogs classified in the menacing classification folder with the file saved as the companion animal record number.

NOTE **What should be taken into coonsideration when making a decision to classify a dog?**

The following points should be taken into consideration when making a decision to recommend that a dog be classified as menacing due to observed or reported behaviour:
- The dog's previous history of behaviour;
- Whether a threatening act was provoked; and
- Whether the threat was tied to self defence or defence of another e.g. the dog was kicked or teased.

e Once an AECO has investigated an incident and based on the evidence detailed above considers that the dog poses a threat to any person, stock, poultry, domestic animal or protected wildlife due to observed or reported behaviour, a Menacing Classification on Observed or Reported Behaviour Managers Approval Form should be completed outlining the reasons why the dog should be classified.

📄 Menacing Classification on Observed or Reported Behaviour

f Provide this recommendation form to the Animal Education and Control Manager for approval to classify the dog as menacing.

g Decide to classify the dog as menacing or not. (Manager)

NOTE **When is the dog owner briefed of the menacing classification 33A?**

All dog owners with a dog who is to be classified as menacing due to section 33A should have been fully briefed of the implications of the menacing process and educated as to the requirements of the classification by an AECO prior to completion of an AC/F100

NOTE **What information can I give the dog owner?**

To assist in explaining the effects of a classification as menacing, AECO can give dog owner an AC/F102 which is an explanation of the effects of the menacing classification.

📄 Menacing Classification Information

NOTE **What If the dog owner indicates a willingness to comply with the classification and de-sexing?**

If the dog owner indicates a willingness to comply with the classification but needs time to make payments toward the de-sexing then suggest that they contact AECC and speak to the kennel attendants who will enter into an agreement to pre-pay the de-sexing, microchip and/or muzzle on an AC/F101.

📄 Payment arrangements form

2.2 S.33A(1)(b)(ii) For classification based on characteristics associated with any breed or type of dog:
Animal Education & Control Officer

NOTE **What if a dog is not pedigree?**

It will be particularly difficult to prove a particular dog has the characteristics typically associated with a dog's breed or type where that dog does not have a pedigree, and equally difficult to prove what those characteristics are, in the absence of an authoritative common standard; it is preferable to classify under S.33(c)(1) or S33A (1)(b)(ii).

a Consider Classification (AECO)

NOTE **What should I cover if classification is being connsidered?**

- Identification of the dog for the purposes of S.33A(1)(b)(ii); (namely breed or type of dog
- What characteristics that are typically associated with the dogs breed or type, that the territorial authority wishes to rely on in support of its view that the dog poses a threat.
- Photographs (use digital camera) of the dog being classified must be taken as follows; photograph dog from the side, front and back with specific shots taken if any outstanding physical breed or type characteristics and any distinguishing features. Photographs of dogs classified to be stored in the menacing classification folder with the file saved as the companion animal record number.

b Once an AECO has investigated and provided the information referred to above, an AC/F94 Menacing Classification on Breed or Type Managers Approval Form should be completed outlining the reasons why the dog should be classified due to the characteristics typically associated with the breed or type.

📄 Menacing Classification on breed or type

c Attach Recommendation form and relevant information and provide to the Animal Education and Control Manager for approval to classify the dog as menacing.

d A decision is then made by the Animal Education and Control Manager to classify the dog as menacing or not.

- -

3.0 Provide written notice
Animal Education & Control Manager

a Provide written notice of the classification in the prescribed form.

NOTE **What are the options for classification?**
If classified under Section 33C(1) based on breed or type (Schedule 4) use form number AC/F53. Also send letter AC/F64.
- If classified under Section 33A(1)(b)(i), observed or reported behaviour or 33A(1)(b)(ii) characteristics associated with any breed or type use form number AC/F54. Also send letter AC/F64a.

This is completed when administrator enters dog in the classification register. See Classification Register Manual

b Send by registered post. When served a statement of service form number AC/F26 needs to be completed and attached to file copy of classification notice.

- -

4.0 Right of objection to classification
Animal Education & Control Manager, Animal Education & Control Officer

NOTE **Can a dog owner object to the notice?**
Every dog owner may object to the notice by lodging a written objection to HCC within 14 days of receiving the notice of classification and shall be entitled to be heard. Sections 33 B(1) and 33D(1) apply.

NOTE **Can the Animal Education and Control manager overturn the classification?**
The Animal Education and Control Manager has the delegated authority to overturn the classification. If an objection is lodged and the classification is to be proceeded with the dog owner is entitled to a statutory management committee hearing.

a Provide Statutory Management Committee hearing brochure to parties attending hearing, form number with letter confirming receipt of objection.

b Compile evidence and present file to Animal Education and Control Manager.

c Write report, (Animal Education and Control Manager) and pass report and file on to City Safe Unit Manager.

d Unit Manager or General Manager notifies CEO of pending hearing and passes file to City Secretary for hearing date, time and venue arrangements.

e Notifiy all parties of above.

f Commence hearing and objection is heard.

NOTE **What is considered in the objection to the classification of menacing?**
In considering any objection to the classification of menacing, the Dog Control Act 1996 outlines what the territorial authority shall have regard for. For classifications under section 33A refer 33B (2). For classifications under section 33C refer 33D(3).

NOTE **What must owner provide If dog classified under Section 33C(1) breed or type (Schedule 4)?**
If dog classified under Section 33C(1) breed or type (Schedule 4) an owner must provide evidence that the dog is not of a breed or type listed in Schedule 4 Section 33D(2).

- -

5.0 Hearing outcome notified
Animal Education & Control Manager

a Hearing outcome notified by the Territorial Authority in writing as soon as practicable after the hearing.

b Reasons for the Territorial Authority's decision shall be provided (Section 33B(3) and 33D(4) Dog Control Act 1996).

- -

6.0 AECO to follow up with dog owner
Animal Education & Control Officer

a Follow up with dog owner to ensure that requirements of classification have been met.

b Work with the dog owner to achieve compliance with classification requirements prior to expiry period in classification documents.

c Dispatch a CRM to the ACEO who classified the dog once the period for compliance has expired

d Seize the dog if the dog owner has not made any effort to comply with the classification requirements prior to the expiry period

NOTE **What are the legal obligations of the owner of a dog classified as menacing?**
S.33E(1) (a) Must not allow the dog to be at large or in any public place or private way, except when confined completely within a vehicle or cage, without being muzzled in such a manner as to prevent the dog biting but to allow it to breathe and drink without obstruction; and

S.33E(1) (b) Must, if required by the Territorial Authority (desexing is required by HCC), within one month after receipt of notice of the classification to produce to the Territorial Authority within one month after receipt of this notice, a certificate issued by a registered veterinary surgeon and certifying:

(i) that the dog is or has been neutered; or
(ii) that for reasons that are specified in the certificate, the dog will not be in a fit condition to be neutered before a date specified in the certificate; and

(c) Where a certificate under paragraph (b)(ii) is produced to the Territorial Authority, within one month after the date specified in that certificate, a further certificate under paragraph (b)(i).

e Microchipping will apply to dogs classified as menacing on 1 July 2006. S.36A (See Microchipping work instruction

f Every classification as a menacing dog under section 33A or 33C is in force throughout New Zealand. S.33EA

g Where a dog that is classified as menacing, is not required to be neutered by the classifying territorial authority, but later is registered with a territorial authority that requires neutering, the dog must be neutered within 1 month after receiving notice from the new territorial authority, of the requirement to neuter. A certificate of neutering must be provided. S.33EB.

7.0 Power of Seizure
Animal Education & Control Officer

NOTE **What is power of seizure?**

- S.33EC If a person fails to comply with the effects of the dog classification S.33E(1) or 33EB DCO to:
Seize for breaches (non compliance with neutering requirement) and remove the dog from the person's possession. Consider if Police assistance required, proceed with seizure and impound. At time of seizure issue form number AC/F46 to the dog owner or person appearing to be in charge of the land or premises or leave notice in some conspicuous place on the land or premises.

S.33EC(2) If a person fails to comply with section 33EC(1) or 33EB, a dog control officer may –
(a) Seize and remove the dog from the person's possession; and
(b) Retain custody of the dog until -
(i) The dog control officer is satisfied that the person has demonstrated a willingness to comply with section 33E(1) or 33EB or
(ii) the dog is disposed of under section 71A.

8.0 Disposal of dog
Animal Education & Control Officer

a Section 71A, a territorial authority may sell, destroy, or otherwise dispose of a dog seized by a AECO if the territorial authority is not satisfied that the dog owner has demonstrated a willingness to comply with section 33E(1) or 33EB and the dog owner has been advised of this in writing and also has been advised of their right to appeal under section 71B. These provisions are covered in the seizure notice AC/F46.

b The 7 day impounding period must have been complied with and the Team Leader or Unit Manager is to check that no appeals have been lodged or upheld in the District Court, section 71B. Notification of this is to be held on file. No classified dogs will be rehomed and therefore will be transported immediately to the vet for euthanasia once Manager or Unit Manager sign off has been obtained.

c If dog is being claimed and being returned to owner any outstanding fees must be paid before release, unless the District Court orders otherwise. NOTE: both seizure and sustenance fees apply while dog in custody.

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d The dog will not be released once seized until full compliance with the classification requirements are met. If desexing is required the dog is to be transported to the vet on the day of the operation once costs are paid and written permission is obtained from the dog owner. Form AC/K11. Dogs that require microchipping may be microchipped at the Animal Education and Control Centre or at the vets during desexing.

9.0 Enforcement options for breaches of the menacing dog classification
Animal Education & Control Officer

a Where a dog owner has not complied with the muzzling requirement in the first instance a written warning may be issued.

b If dog owner has not complied with the effects of the menacing dog classification, consider infringements under sections 33EC(1) with accompanying form AC/F76, 33F(3) and 36A(6) – refer work instruction Microchipping.

c In some circumstances a prosecution may be appropriate, liaise with Team Leader or Manager

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10.0 Pre-payment agreements for menacing dog classification compliance
UNASSIGNED

NOTE **Are dog owners whose dogs are to be classified eligible for a subsidised de-sexing fee?**

All dog owners whose dogs are to be classified as menacing under the Dog Control Act 1996 are eligible for a Hamilton City Council subsidised de-sexing fee when presenting a community services card, this fee is to be paid prior to the desexing taking place.

An AECU de-sexing form must be completed and signed by the registered dog owner prior to a vet appointment been made.

Triggers & Inputs

TRIGGERS

None Noted

INPUTS

None Noted

Outputs & Targets

OUTPUTS

None Noted

PERFORMANCE TARGETS

None Noted

Process Dependencies

PROCESS LINKS FROM THIS PROCESS

None Noted

- -

PROCESS LINKS TO THIS PROCESS

None Noted

RACI

RESPONSIBLE
Roles that perform process activities

Animal Education & Control Manager, Animal Education & Control Officer

Systems that perform process activities

None Noted

- -

ACCOUNTABLE
For ensuring that process is effective and improving

| **Process Owner** | Susan Stanford |
| **Process Expert** | Peter Crocker |

- -

CONSULTED
Those whose opinions are sought

STAKEHOLDERS
None Noted

STAKEHOLDERS FROM LINKED PROCESSES

None Noted

- -

INFORMED
Those notified of changes

All of the above, as well as; Promapp Promaster[System Stakeholder]. These parties are informed via dashboard notifications.

Systems

Authority

Lean

None Noted

Process Approval

Published on 25-09-2019 (GMT) by Susan Stanford

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Identification Checklist – Dogo Argentino

Date: _____   Time:_____

Owners Name: _____

Address: _____

Dogs Name: _____ Sex: M / F _____

DeSexed: Yes/No/Unknown

Approximate Age: _____ Registration No: _____

Microchip Number: _____

Colour/Primary: _____ Secondary: _____

Distinguishing Features: _____

Assessing Officer's Name: _____ Officer Code: _____

Ratings - 0 – Does Not Comply – **NB**:- (comment required)
3 – Partly Complies
2 – Substantially Complies
3 – Fully Complies

Body Part	Rating
1. Head – Massive when viewed from the front.	0☐ 1☐ 2☐ 3☐
2. Skull – Square in shape with chiselled features.	0☐ 1☐ 2☐ 3☐
3. Skull – Furrow between the eyes and pronounced cheek muscles.	0☐ 1☐ 2☐ 3☐
4. Skull – The distances from the tip of the nose to the stop is equal to the distance from the stop to occiput.	0☐ 1☐ 2☐ 3☐
5. Muzzle – The nasal bone is so formed that the nose is slightly higher at the tip than the muzzle at the stop.	0☐ 1☐ 2☐ 3☐
6. Ears – Set high on head, triangular in shape.	0☐ 1☐ 2☐ 3☐
7. Eyes – Dark brown or dark hazel – with alert, intelligent and intense expression.	0☐ 1☐ 2☐ 3☐
8. Nose – Nostrils well developed and wide open. Black in colour. Pink on the nose is permissible provided the majority of the nose is black.	0☐ 1☐ 2☐ 3☐
9. Lips – Close fitting, eaged with black.	0☐ 1☐ 2☐ 3☐
10. Jaws – Well fitted, neither undershot nor overshot, similarly shaped and sized.	0☐ 1☐ 2☐ 3☐
11. Teeth – The four canine teeth must be especially large and clean, meshing perfectly when the jaws are closed.	0☐ 1☐ 2☐ 3☐
12. Shoulders – Muscular and well laid back.	0☐ 1☐ 2☐ 3☐
13. Back – Strong, well-developed muscles, the loin of the back is the highest	0☐ 1☐ 2☐ 3☐

curving gently towards the croup.	
14. Chest – Quite broad, deep and well muscled extending below the elbows.	0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐
15. Forelegs – Straight with upright pasterns.	0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐
16. Feet – Length of toes in proportion with feet, well arched and closely spaced. Pads are thick and tough.	0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐
17. Hindquarters – Muscular and powerful with good angulation. Hocks well let down.	0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐
18. Tail – Long and thick. The tail does not extend beyond the hock. At rest the tail can be carried down and when in chase or combat with prey the tail is carried up.	0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐
19. Coat – Short, sleek, glossy, thick and always white.	0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐
20. Height.	cms
21. Common photo match.	☐ Yes ☐ No

Officer's Comments: **Total Points: _____ /57**

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Checklist for determining if a Dog is a Dogo Argentino or a Dogo Argentino type.

1. Photographs are to be taken at the time of assessment and are to be taken from the side, front and back with specific shots taken *of* any outstanding physical Dogo Argentino characteristics.

2. **A Digital Camera** must be used for photographing dogs.

3. An authorised officer is to carry out an assessment *of* the dog and complete a checklist score sheet.

4. Each item on the checklist has a grading of 0 to 3. A grading of 0 indicates no compliance and a **comment *is* required**, 1 indicates part compliance, 2 indicates substantial compliance and 3 indicates full compliance.

5. A total score of 1 to 42 indicates that the dog does **not** substantially meet the description of a Dogo Argentino.

6. A total score of 43 to 57 points indicates that the dog substantially meets the description of a Dogo Argentino type.

Officer's Signature: _____ Action Request No: _____

DOGO ARGENTINO GUIDELINES CHECKLIST

HEAD: Skull square shaped, trench like indentation between eyes.
Strong and obvious cheek line.

MUZZLE: Tip of nose higher than muzzle at stop *(the Stop is where the nose tip ends and the Forehead begins)*.
Distance from tip of nose to stop equals distance from stop to occiput.

EARS: High on head.
Triangular in shape.

NOSE: Wide open nostrils.
Commonly black may have a small amount of pink.

LIPS: Close fitting.

JAWS: Meet tightly. Large canine teeth.

SHOULDER: Muscular and laid back.

BACK: Loin curves to croup (hindquarters).

CHEST: Broad, deep and muscled. Extending below the elbows.

FORELEGS: Straight with upright pasterns.

FEET: Toes in proportion with feet.
Pads to be thick and tough.

HIND-
QUARTERS: Muscular and powerful with good angulation.

TAIL: Long and thick, not dragging to ground.

COAT: White, short, glossy, thick and sleek.

WEIGHT: 36 – 45kgs.

HEIGHT: 61 – 69 cms

The above are breed standards for the Dogo Argentino. When dealing with a cross bred Dogo Argentino, there may be some areas in which the dog lacks full compliance.

DOG ANATOMY

Letter	Body Part	Letter	Body Part
A	Carpais or wrist	O	Pelvis
B	Cervical Vertebrae	P	Phalanges or toes
C	Coccygeal Vertebrae or tail	Q	Radius and Ulna and forearm
D	Elbow Joint	R	Ribs
E	Femur and second thigh	S	Sacrum or croup: slight decline before the tail begins
F	Hock Joint	T	Scapula or Withers: highest part of the back between the shoulder blades
G	Hip	U	Shoulder Joint
H	Humorous and upper arm	V	Skull
I	Mandible or jaw with lews (jowels)	W	Stifle joint
J	Lumbar Vertebrae or loin	X	Sternum at midpoint of chest; brisket
K	Maxilla	Y	Thoracic Vertebrae or back
L	Metacarpals or pasterns	Z	Tibia and Fibula
M	Metatarsals	1.	Stop-where the nose stops and the forehead begins
N	Occiput	2.	Tuck up

Identification Checklist – Japanese Tosa

Date: _____   Time:_____

Owners Name: _____

Address: _____

Dogs Name: _____ Sex: M / F _____

DeSexed: Yes/No/Unknown

Approximate Age: _____ Registration No: _____

Microchip Number: _____

Colour/Primary: _____ Secondary: _____

Distinguishing Features: _____

Assessing Officer's Name: _____ Officer Code: _____

Ratings -   0 – Does Not Comply – **NB**:- (<u>comment required</u>)
               3 – Partly Complies
               2 – Substantially Complies
               3 – Fully Complies

Body Part	Rating			
1. Head – Broad skull.	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
2. Stop – Broad and not abrupt.	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
3. Nasal Bridge – Straight.	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
4. Nose – Large and black.	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
5. Jaws – Strong.	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
6. Teeth – Strong with strong canine teeth and scissor bite.	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
7. Muzzle – Moderately long.	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
8. Ears – Relatively small, rather thin and set on high off skull sides and hanging close to cheeks.	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
9. Eyes – Slightly small and dark brown in colour with expression of dignity.	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
10. Neck – Muscular with Dew lap.	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
11. Body – Withers high.	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
12. Back – Level and straight.	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐

13. Loins – Broad and muscular.	0☐ 1☐ 2☐ 3☐
14. Croup – Slightly arched at top.	0☐ 1☐ 2☐ 3☐
15. Chest – Broad and deep.	0☐ 1☐ 2☐ 3☐
16. Ribs – Moderately sprung.	0☐ 1☐ 2☐ 3☐
17. Belly – Well drawn up.	0☐ 1☐ 2☐ 3☐
18. Shoulder – Moderately sloping.	0☐ 1☐ 2☐ 3☐
19. Forearms – Straight moderately long, and strong.	0☐ 1☐ 2☐ 3☐
20. Pasterns – slightly inclining and robust.	0☐ 1☐ 2☐ 3☐
21. Hind legs – Muscles very developed.	0☐ 1☐ 2☐ 3☐
22. Joins of stifle and hock – Moderately angled and vigorous.	0☐ 1☐ 2☐ 3☐
23. Feet – Tightly closed. The pads, thick and elastic. The nails, hard and dark in colour (desirable).	0☐ 1☐ 2☐ 3☐
24. Gait – Robust and powerful.	0☐ 1☐ 2☐ 3☐
25. Colour – Solid red is ideal, but white and red markings also permitted.	0☐ 1☐ 2☐ 3☐
26. Coat – Short, hard and dense.	0☐ 1☐ 2☐ 3☐
27. Height.	Cms
28. Common photo match.	☐ Yes ☐ No

Officer's Comments: **Total Points:** _____ **/75**

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Checklist for determining if a Dog is a Japanese Tosa or a Japanese Tosa type.

1. Photographs are to be taken at the time of assessment and are to be taken from the side, front and back with specific shots taken *of* any outstanding physical Japanese Tosa characteristics.

2. **A Digital Camera** must be used for photographing dogs.

3. An authorised officer is to carry out an assessment *of* the dog and complete a checklist score sheet.

4. Each item on the checklist has a grading of 0 to 3. A grading of 0 indicates no compliance and a **comment *is* required**, 1 indicates part compliance, 2 indicates substantial compliance and 3 indicates full compliance.

5. A total score of 1 to 55 indicates that the dog does **not** substantially meet the description of a Japanese Tosa.

6. A total score of 56 to 75 points indicates that the dog substantially meets the description of a Japanese Tosa type.
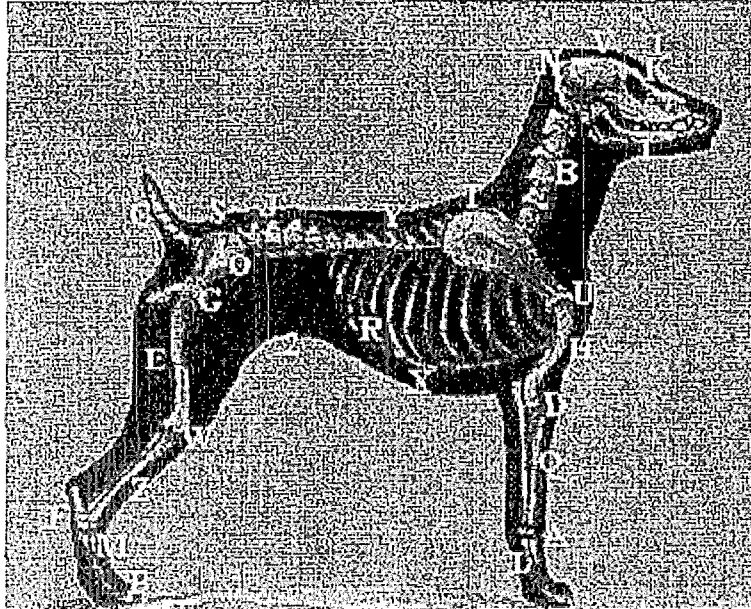
Officer's Signature: _____ Action Request No: _____

JAPANESE TOSA GUIDELINES CHECKLIST

HEAD: Stop (where nose tip ends and forehead begins) broad not abrupt. Nasal bridge straight. Nose large and black.

TEETH: Canine teeth should meet (scissor bite).

MUZZLE: Moderately long.

EARS: Small, thin, set high on skull and hang close to cheeks.

EYES: Slightly small dark brown in colour.

NECK: Muscular with loose skin around neck (dew lap).

BODY: Withers high, Back straight,
Loins broad and muscular
Croup (rump) arched at top
Chest is broad and deep
Rips sprung
Belly drawn up

BODY-QUARTERS: Shoulders sloping and Forearms straight and moderately long.

HIND-QUARTERS: Well developed muscles in back legs.

FEET: Tightly closed, Pads thick and elastic, Nails hard and dark in colour (desirable), Parallel and straight legs to pasterns.

GAIT: Robust and powerful.

COLOUR: Solid red is ideal, white and red markings permissible.

TAIL: Tapers rapidly to fine point.

COLOUR: All solid colours, brindle, fawn, dull black other than white (can have white markings).

SKIN: Thick loose skin all over.

COAT: Short, smooth and dense.

HEIGHT: 60 cms measured from Withers to ground.

WEIGHT: Between 37.5 - 90.5kgs.

The above are breed standards for the Japanese Tosa. When dealing with a cross bred Japanese Tosa, there may be some areas in which the dog lacks full compliance.

NOTE: THE FOLLOWING GRAPHIC IS USED ONLY TO IDENTIFY BODY PARTS.

DOG ANATOMY

Letter	Body Part	Letter	Body Part
A	Carpais or wrist	O	Pelvis
B	Cervical Vertebrae	P	Phalanges or toes
C	Coccygeal Vertebrae or tail	Q	Radius and Ulna and forearm
D	Elbow Joint	R	Ribs
E	Femur and second thigh	S	Sacrum or croup: slight decline before the tail begins
F	Hock Joint	T	Scapula or Withers: highest part of the back between the shoulder blades
G	Hip	U	Shoulder Joint
H	Humorous and upper arm	V	Skull
I	Mandible or jaw with lews (jowels)	W	Stifle joint
J	Lumbar Vertebrae or loin	X	Sternum at midpoint of chest; brisket
K	Maxilla	Y	Thoracic Vertebrae or back
L	Metacarpals or pasterns	Z	Tibia and Fibula
M	Metatarsals	1.	Stop-where the nose stops and the forehead begins
N	Occiput	2.	Tuck up

Identification Checklist – Brazilian Fila

Date: _____   Time: _____

Owners Name: _____

Address: _____

Dogs Name: _____ Sex: M / F _____

DeSexed: Yes/No/Unknown

Approximate Age: _____ Registration No: _____

Microchip Number: _____

Colour/Primary: _____ Secondary: _____

Distinguishing Features: _____

Assessing Officer's Name: _____ Officer Code: _____

Ratings -   0 – Does Not Comply – **NB**:- (<u>comment required</u>)
              3 – Partly Complies
              2 – Substantially Complies
              3 – Fully Complies

Body Part	Rating
1. Head – Even in proportion to the large body of the dog, the head is big, heavy and massive.	0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐
2. Head – Very slight stop.	0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐
3. Muzzle – Strong, broad and deep.	0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐
4. Muzzle – The upper lips are thick and pendulous and hang over the lower lips.	0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐
5. Eyes – From medium to large sized, almond shaped, spaced well apart in medium to deep set.	0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐
6. Eyes – Permissible colours are from dark brown to yellow however always in accordance to coat colour.	0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐
7. Neck – Extraordinarily strong and muscled. Dew lap at the throat.	0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐
8. Topline – Withers set well apart from one another. The croup is higher than the withers.	0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐
9. Body – Strong, broad and deep. Covered with thick and loose skin.	0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐

10. Lower line – A long chest that is parallel to the ground. Tucked up slightly but never "Whippetish".	0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐
11. Forelegs – Strong bone. Legs parallel and straight to the pasterns.	0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐
12. Hind legs – Parallel.	0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐
13. Hind legs – Strong tarsus.	0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐
14. Hind legs – Metatarsus slightly bent & higher than metacarpus.	0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐
15. Hind legs – Moderately angled stifle and metatarsus.	0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐
16. Tail – Very thick at the root. Medium set, tapering rapidly as it reaches the hocks.	0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐
17. Colour – All solid colours are permitted except all white mouse Grey, coat with patches or spotted marks. Brindles with a solid coat may have stripes with less intensity or very strong dark stripes. A black mask may or may not be present. In all colours, white marks are not desirable on any part of the body.	0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐
18. Skin – One of the most important characteristics is the thick loose skin all over the body and chiefly at the neck forming a pronounced dewlap. Many times it can be seen at the brisket or abdomen. Some individuals present folds on the side *of* the head and also at the withers running down the shoulders.	0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐
19. Coat – Short, smooth, dense and tight to the body.	0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐
20. Height.	Cms
21. Common Photo Match.	☐ Yes ☐ No

Officer's Comments: Total Points: _____ **/57**

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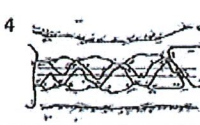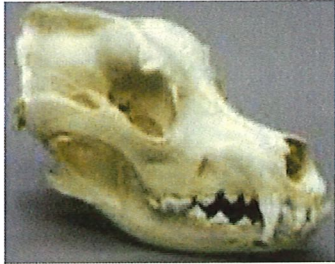### Checklist for determining if a Dog is a Brazilian Fila or a Brazilian Fila type.

1. Photographs are to be taken at the time of assessment and are to be taken from the side, front and back with specific shots taken *of* any outstanding physical Brazilian Fila characteristics.

2. **A Digital Camera** must be used for photographing dogs.

3. An authorised officer is to carry out an assessment *of* the dog and complete a checklist score sheet.

4. Each item on the checklist has a grading of 0 to 3. A grading of 0 indicates no compliance and a **comment *is* required**, 1 indicates part compliance, 2 indicates substantial compliance and 3 indicates full compliance.

5. A total score of 1 to 42 indicates that the dog does **not** substantially meet the description of a Brazilian Fila.

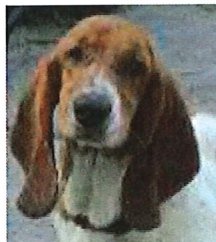6. A total score of 43 to 57 indicates that the dog substantially meets the description of a Brazilian Fila.

Officer's Signature: _____ Action Request No: _____

BRAZALIAN FILA GUIDELINES CHECKLIST

HEAD: In proportion with body size.
Slight stop

MUZZLE: Top lips hang over lower lips.
Strong, broad and deep muzzle.

EYES: Medium to large in size. Almond shaped and set apart on skull.
Medium to deep set.

NECK: Strong and Muscular, with loose skin around neck.

TOPLINE: (Spine area of dog)
- Withers far apart
- Croup (rump) higher than withers

BODY: Strong, Broad, Deep, covered with thick loose skin.

LOWERLINE: (Belly of dog) Long chest.

FORELEGS: Strong Bone, with legs straight and parallel to pasterns.

HIND LEGS: Parallel. Tarsus and metatarsus moderately angled.
(For definitions see diagram below).

TAIL: Thick at rump and tapers rapidly to fine point.

COLOUR: All solid colours, white not accepted.

SKIN: Thick loose skin all over.

COAT: Short, smooth and dense.

HEIGHT: From 65-75 cms measured from Withers to ground.

WEIGHT: Between 41-50kgs.

The above are breed standards for the Brazilian Fila. When dealing with a cross bred Brazalian Fila there may be some areas in which the dog lacks full compliance.

NOTE: THE FOLLOWING GRAPHIC IS USED ONLY TO IDENTIFY BODY PARTS.

DOG ANATOMY

Letter	Body Part	Letter	Body Part
A	Carpais or wrist	O	Pelvis
B	Cervical Vertebrae	P	Phalanges or toes
C	Coccygeal Vertebrae or tail	Q	Radius and Ulna and forearm
D	Elbow Joint	R	Ribs
E	Femur and second thigh	S	Sacrum or croup: slight decline before the tail begins
F	Hock Joint	T	Scapula or Withers: highest part of the back between the shoulder blades.
G	Hip	U	Shoulder Joint
H	Humorous and upper arm	V	Skull
I	Mandible or jaw with lews (jowels)	W	Stifle joint
J	Lumbar Vertebrae or loin	X	Sternum at midpoint of chest; brisket
K	Maxilla	Y	Thoracic Vertebrae or back
L	Metacarpals or pasterns	Z	Tibia and Fibula
M	Metatarsals	1.	Stop-where the nose stops and the forehead begins
N	Occiput	2.	Tuck up

Identification Checklist – American Pitt Bull Terrier Type

Date: _____   Time: _____

Owners Name: _____

Address: _____

Dogs Name: _____ Sex: M / F _____

DeSexed: Yes/No/Unknown

Approximate Age: _____ Registration No: _____

Microchip Number: _____

Colour/Primary: _____ Secondary: _____

Distinguishing Features: _____

Assessing Officer's Name: _____ Officer Code: _____

Ratings -   0 – Does Not Comply – **NB**: (<u>comment required</u>)
   1 – Partly Complies
   2 – Substantially Complies
   3 – Fully Complies

Body Part	Rating			
1. Head – Medium in length and shaped like a broad, blunt wedge	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
2. Head shape –Skull shape is flat and widest at the ears with prominent cheeks free from winkles.	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
3. Muzzle – Square, wide and deep.	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
4. Muzzle – Well pronounced jaws, displaying strength.	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
5. Upper teeth – Meet tightly over lower teeth (scissor bite).	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
6. Ears – Set high on the head and free from winkles.	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
7. Eyes – Round to Almond shape.	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
8. Eyes – Set far apart, low down on the skull.	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
9. Nose – Wide open nostrils. Nose maybe any colour.	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
10. Neck – Muscular and slightly arched.	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
11. Neck – Tapers from shoulder to head.	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
12. Neck – Free from looseness of skin.	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
13. Shoulders – Strong and muscular with wide sloping shoulder blades.	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
14. Back – Short and strong.	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
15. Back – Slightly sloping from withers to rump.	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
16. Back – Slightly arched at the loins with the loins slightly tucked.	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
17. Chest – Deep, but not too broad, with wide sprung ribs.	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
18. Tail – Short in comparison to the size of the dog, tapers to a fine point and not carried over the back.	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
19. Legs – Medium to large, round boned and reasonably strong.	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐
20. Feet – Of medium size.	0 ☐	1 ☐	2 ☐	3 ☐

21. Thighs – Well developed muscles.	0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐
22. Coat – Short and stiff to touch.	0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐
23. Height – From withers to ground.	Cms
24. Common photo match.	Yes ☐ No ☐

Officer's Comments: **Total Points: _____ /66**

_____

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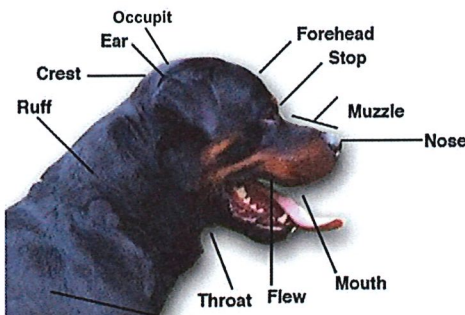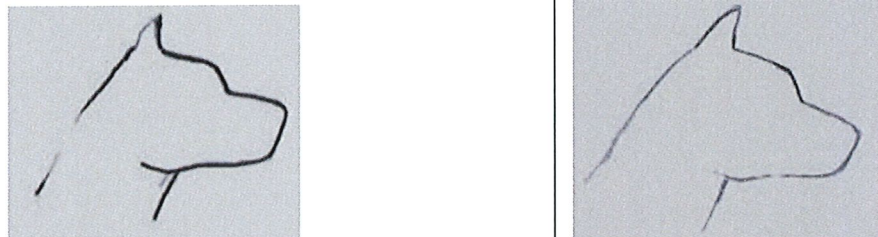
Checklist for determining if a Dog is an American Pit Bull Terrier or an Amercian Pit Bull Terrier type.
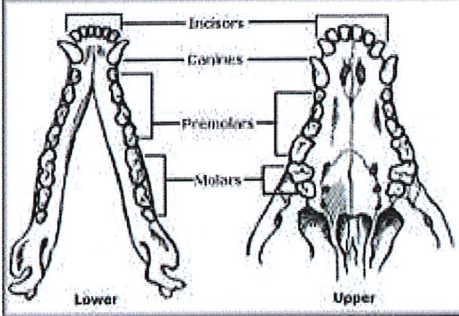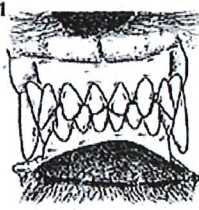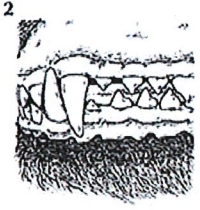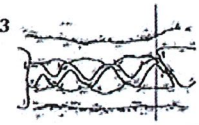
1.   Photographs are to be taken at the time of assessment and are to be taken from the side, front and back with specific shots taken *of* any outstanding physical American Pit Bull Terrier type characteristics.

2.   **A Digital Camera** must be used for photographing dogs.

3.   An authorised officer is to carry out an assessment *of* the dog and complete a checklist score sheet.

4.   Each item on the checklist has a grading of 0 to 3. A grading of 0 indicates no compliance and a **comment *is* required**, 1 indicates part compliance, 2 indicates substantial compliance and 3 indicates full compliance.

5.   A total score of 1 to 48 indicates that the dog does **not** substantially meet the description of an American Pit Bull Terrier type.

6.   A total score of 49 to 66 points indicates that the dog substantially meets the description of an American Pit Bull Terrier type.

Officer's Signature: _____ Action Request No: _____

Hamilton City Council
Te kaunihera o Kirikiriroa
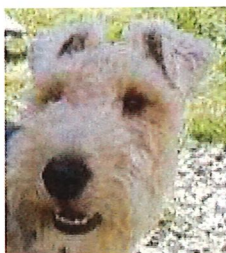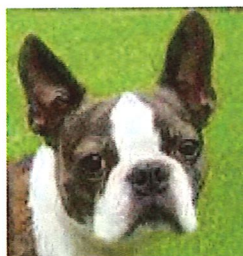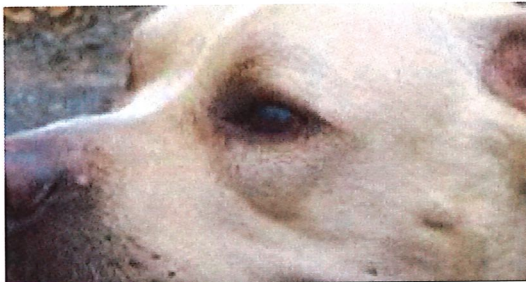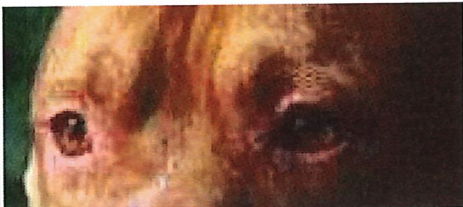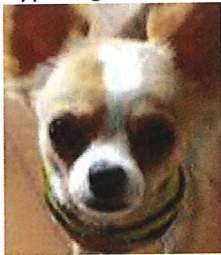
Resource Booklet American Pit Bull Terrier Type (APBT)

HEAD	
Description	**Head** - The APBT head is a key element of breed type. It is large and broad, giving the impression of great power, but it is not disproportionate to the size of the body. Viewed from the front, the head is shaped like a broad, blunt wedge. Viewed from the side, the skull and muzzle are parallel and joined by a well defined, moderately deep stop. **Head Shape**- The skull is large, flat or slightly rounded, deep, and broad between the ears. Viewed from the top, the skull tapers just slightly toward the stop. There is a deep median furrow that diminishes in depth from the stop to the occiput. Cheek muscles are prominent but free of wrinkles. When the dog is concentrating, wrinkles form on the forehead, which give the APBT his unique expression. **Muzzle**- The muzzle is broad and deep with a very slight taper from the stop to the nose, and a slight falling away under the eyes. The length of muzzle is shorter than the length of skull, with a ratio of approximately 2:3. The topline of the muzzle is straight. The lower jaw is well developed, wide and deep. Lips are clean and tight. **Teeth** - The American Pit Bull Terrier has a complete set of evenly spaced, white teeth meeting in a scissors bite. **Nose** - The nose is large with wide, open nostrils. The nose may be any colour.
▪ **Mesaticephalic Head Shape:** Medium skull with a medium muzzle. Broad at the base but short in length.	Dog Anatomy:
▪ **Standard Cheek Muscle** - Prominence of cheek muscle helps form overall head picture.	Outline:
▪ **Standard Flews/Jowls:** - Looseness and length of upper and lower lip.	Examples:
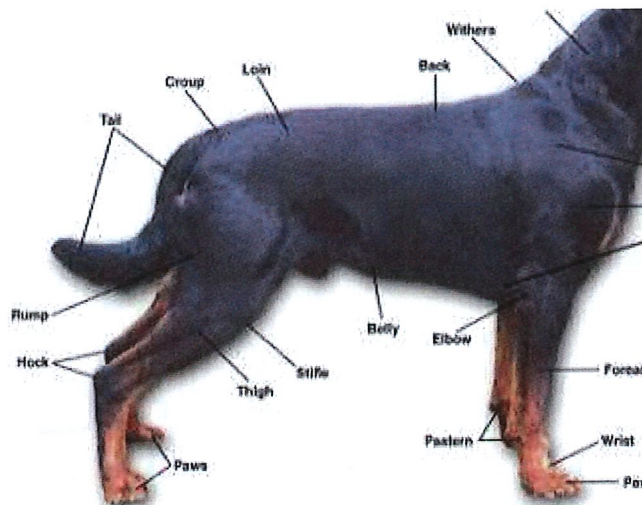
NOT:

Dolichocephalic
E.g. Greyhound:

Brachycephalic
E.g Pug:

- **Scissor Teeth**

- Known as the bite, where teeth meet.

Not:

Undershot e.g. Bulldog

Pincer/Level e.g. Great Dane

EARS	Ears - Set high on the head and free from wrinkles.
▪ **Pointed Ear Shape**	**Dog Anatomy:**
▪ **Semi Erect Ear**	
▪ **Carriage**	

Standard Ear Type

Examples:

Not:

Button Shape e.g. Wirehaired Fox Terrier	Bat Shape e.g. BostonTerrier	Rounded Long Shape e.g. Basset Hound
Rounded Short Shape and/ or Dropped Carriage e.g. Labrador	Erect Carriage e.g. German Shepherd	Rose Carriage e.g Greyhound.
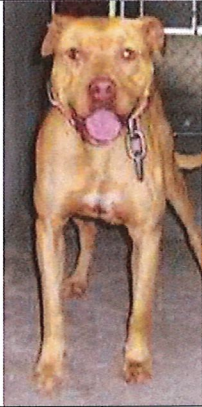
EYES	Eyes - Eyes are medium size, round to almond-shaped, and set well apart and low on the skull.
▪ **Almond Eye Shape**	Examples: **Not:** Round Shape e.g. Pug Triangular Shape e.g. Bull Terrier
▪ **Standard Eye Type**	Examples: **Not:** Protruding Type e.g. Chihuahua Deep Type e.g. Shar Pei

Standard Eye Set - Eye position in the skull		
	Not: Wide Set e.g. Amstaff 	Oblique Set e.g. Greyhound

BODY	
Description	**Neck** - The neck is of moderate length and muscular. The neck should be narrowest just behind the ears and widen downward gradually to blend smoothly into the withers (top of the shoulders). The skin on the neck is tight and without dewlap.

Forequarters - The shoulder blades are long, wide, muscular, and well laid back. The upper arm is roughly equal in length to the shoulder blade and joins it at an apparent right angle.

The forelegs are strong and muscular. The elbows are set close to the body. Viewed from the front, the forelegs are set moderately wide apart and perpendicular to the ground. The pasterns are short, powerful, straight, and flexible. When viewed in profile, the pasterns are nearly erect.

Back – The back should be short and strong, slightly sloping from withers to rump. The top-line should be slightly higher at the withers than at the rump, with subtle arch just over the lion area.

Chest - The chest should be deep, but not to broad, with wide sprung ribs. As the fore chest (also known as the brisket) goes down between the front legs to meet the chest, the fore chest should be deep enough at its lowest point to be even with the dog as elbow when viewed by the side. |

| ▪ **Medium Height**

- Between 30-45cm | Dog Anatomy:

 |
|---|---|

Examples:

Not:

Small e.g Jack Russell Terrier	Large e.g Labrador	Giant e.g English Mastiff

▪ **Deep Chest Shape**			
	Not: Barrel: E.g Bulldog	Ovoid/Standard: E.g Jack Russell	
▪ **Stocky Build**	Examples:		
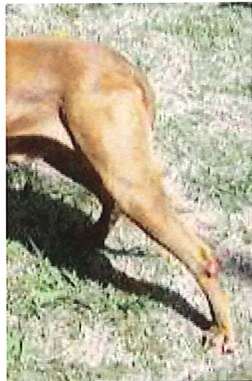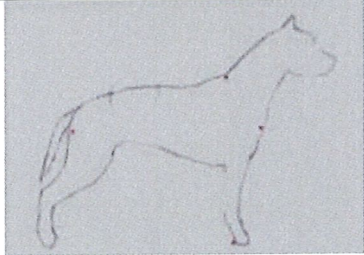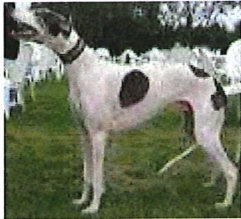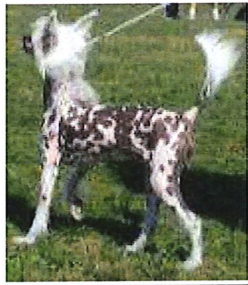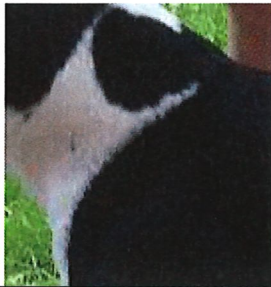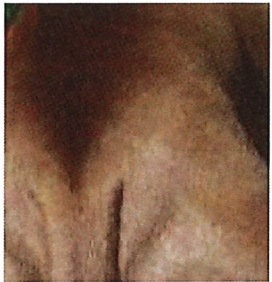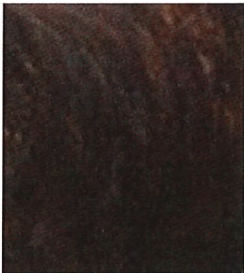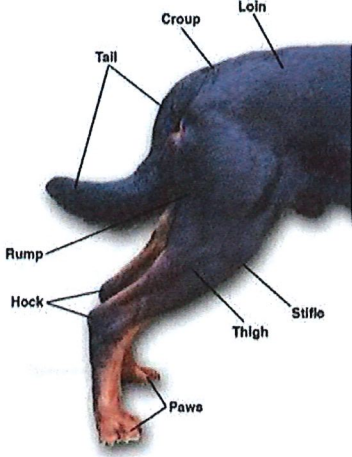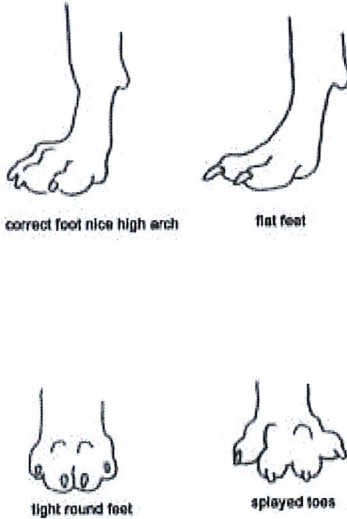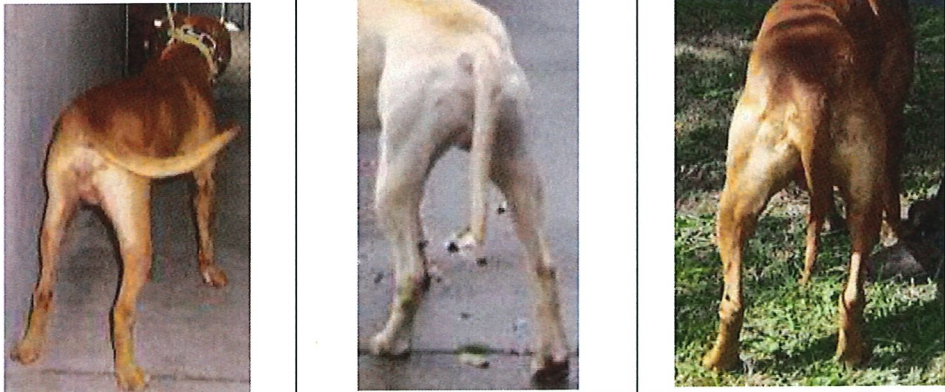
	Not:	Fine: E.g Greyhound
	Solid: E.g Mastiff	

▪ **Standard Body Length**	Examples	
	Not: Elongated e.g Dachshund	
▪ **Sloping Topline** -Gradient of the back from the withers to the rump	Examples:	
	Not: Level Topline e.g. Rottweiler	Rising Topline e.g. Greyhound

SKIN & COAT	Coat - The coat is glossy and smooth, close, and moderately stiff to the touch. The hair should be rather course in texture.
■ **Standard Skin** - Refers to the tautness of the skin	Examples:
■ **Short Coat Length**	
■ **Smooth Coat Type**	**Not:**

<table>
<tr><td>Excess Skin e.g. Shar Pei
</td><td>Wire Haired Type e.g. Wire Haired Pointer
</td><td>Curly Haired Type e.g. Poodle
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Hairless Type e.g. Chinese Crested
</td><td>Long Coat Length e.g. Afghan Hound
</td><td>Medium Coat Length e.g. Border Collie
</td></tr>
</table>

COAT COLOUR	
▪ **Examples of Colours**	<u>Examples:</u> Black Black & White. Tan Tan & White Chocolate Chocolate & White Brindle Cream White Black and White

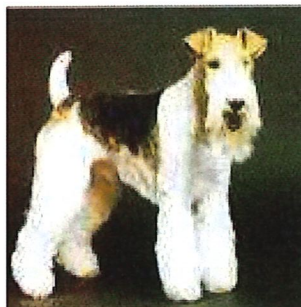| LEGS	
Description	**Hindquarters** - The hindquarters are strong, muscular, and moderately broad. The rump is well filled in on each side of the tail and deep from the pelvis to the crotch. The bone, angulation, and musculature of the hindquarters are in balance with the forequarters. The thighs are well developed with thick, easily discerned muscles. Viewed from the side, the hock joint is well bent and the rear pasterns are well let down and perpendicular to the ground. Viewed from the rear, the rear pasterns are straight and parallel to one another. **Legs and Feet** – The front legs should be strong and sturdy. The feet should point directly to the front, not towards each other or away from each other. The pasterns (which are the lower part of the front leg, from the joint just above the foot down to the foot) should stand erect and strong.
▪ **Medium Leg Length**	Dog Anatomy:
▪ **Bowed Leg Shape**	Diagram:
▪ **Well Developed Thigh Muscles**	Examples:

Not:

Long Legged e.g. Great Dane
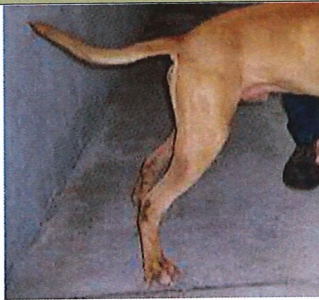

Short Legged e.g. Maltese Terrier
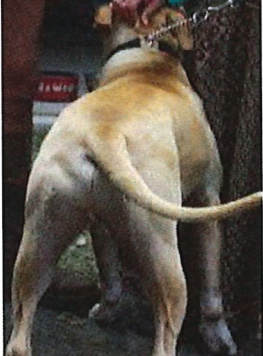
Straight Leg Shape e.g. Wirehaired Fox Terrier
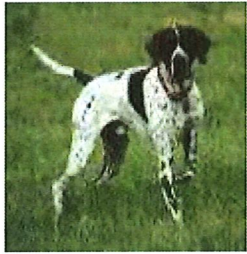
Crooked Leg Shape e.g. Lhasa Apso
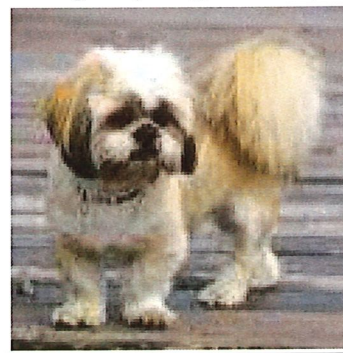
TAIL	Tail - The tail is set on as a natural extension of the top-line, and tapers to a point. When the dog is relaxed, the tail is carried low and extends approximately to the hock. When the dog is moving, the tail is carried level with the backline.
▪ **Medium Tail Length**	
▪ **Low Tail Carriage** -The way the tail is commonly presented and carried	
▪ **Bee Sting Tail Type** -Medium and tapered	

Not:

Long Tail e.g. Irish Wolfhound

Short Tail e.g. Boston Terrier

High Carriage e.g. Scottish Terrier

Screw Type e.g. Bulldog

	Curl Type e.g. Basenji	Whip Type e.g. Pointer
■		
	Plume e.g. English Setter	Crank Type e.g. Staffordshire Terrier
	Spitz Type e.g. Samoyed	Straight Type e.g. Airdale Terrier

Source Materials:

1. Standards New Zealand Guide to identifying Dog Breeds (NZS 8800:2006). (Purchased by Animal Education and Control Unit)

2. 'Pawsitive Pitbulls' Website: (www.pawsitivepitbulls.com)

3. 'Pitbull Lovers" Website: (www.pitbulllovers.com)

4. Hamilton City Council Photographic Database of "Menacing Breed" Classifications.

Menacing Classification Information

This hand out provides the answers to frequently asked questions by dog owners whose dog/s are being classified as menacing. If you have any other questions please do not hesitate to contact Animal Education and Control on (07) 838 6632

1. Why is my dog being classified as menacing?

The Dog Control Act 1996 requires that all dogs that are wholly or predominantly

- Brazilian Fila
- Japanese Tosa
- American Pit Bull Terrier Type
- Dogo Argentino
- Perro de Presa Canario

be classified as menacing due to their breed or type.

The Dog Control Act 1996 also provides for dogs to be classified as menacing because they may pose a threat to people, stock, poultry, domestic animals or protected wildlife. This is based on any observed or reported behaviour.

2. What do I have to do if my dog is classified as menacing?

If your dog is classified as menacing, you will need to do the following things:

- **De-sex** your the dog within one month of receiving the menacing classification documents and provide the certificate to Animal Education and Control within one month.

- **Microchip** your dog within two months of receiving the menacing classification documents and provide the certificate to Animal Education and Control within two months.

- Ensure that your dog wears a **muzzle** when not on your property or confined in a vehicle.

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Animal Education and Control

3. Can Hamilton City Council help me with the costs of complying?

How Animal Education and Control can help you comply with your legal requirements:

- Providing a discount on dog de-sexing fees (at Council's contracted veterinarian) for dog owners that hold a current Community Services Card.

- We also offer discounted dog de sexing for owners of all other dogs classified as menacing.

- If your dog is not already microchipped, it can be done at the Animal Education and Control Centre 217 Ellis Street, at the SPCA or through your local vet.

For further information about the de-sexing discount and costs of microchipping your dog, please contact a Kennel Attendant on (07) 838 6664 or come down to the Animal Education and Control Centre. We are open from 12:30 – 4:30pm, 7 days.

4. What if I don't agree with the classification?

Dog owners have the right to object to their dog being classified as a menacing dog. More information about the right to object can be found in the menacing classification documents.

The important thing to note is that the objection needs to be in writing and received by Hamilton City Council within 14 days of receiving the notice of classification.

5. What will happen if I don't comply with my legal obligations?

Failure to get your dog de sexed within one month and microchipped within 2 months of receiving the menacing classification documents, may result in one of the following:

- the dog being seized;

- a $300 fine being issued;

- The dog owner being prosecuted.

If you have any other questions about the effects of a menacing classification please do not hesitate to contact Animal Education and Control on 07 838 6632.