Dogs, cats, neighbours and you

# Your guide to the laws about owning a cat or dog in Victoria

March 2020

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Produced by Victoria Legal Aid

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For free information about the law and how we can help you:

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* call 1300 792 387, Monday to Friday 8 am to 6 pm, excluding public holidays

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### Changes to the law

The law changes all the time. To check for changes you can visit our website or call us.

Disclaimer: The material in this publication is a general guide only. It is not legal advice. If you need to, please get legal advice about your situation.

## Victoria Legal Aid

Victoria Legal Aid is a government‑funded agency set up to ensure that people who cannot afford to pay for a private lawyer can get help with their legal problems. We provide free information for all Victorians, family dispute resolution for disadvantaged families, provide lawyers on duty in most courts and tribunals in Victoria, and fund legal representation for people who meet our eligibility criteria. We help Victorian people with legal problems about criminal matters, family breakdown, child protection, family violence, child support, immigration, social security, mental health, discrimination, guardianship and administration, tenancy and debt.

## Contents

[About this booklet 5](#_Toc32314155)

[Rules for all dog and cat owners 6](#_Toc32314156)

[Laws about owning a cat 8](#_Toc32314157)

[Laws about owning a dog 10](#_Toc32314158)

[Dog attacks 12](#_Toc32314159)

[For neighbours 15](#_Toc32314160)

[Local councils’ role 18](#_Toc32314161)

[Where to get help 20](#_Toc32314162)

## About this booklet

This booklet is for owners of dogs and cats, and their neighbours.

It outlines the responsibilities of pet owners in Victoria and the rights of their neighbours.

Anyone who owns a dog or cat, looks after one from time to time, or lives next to one, should read this booklet.

Most laws about dogs and cats are the same throughout Victoria, but they can vary from council to council.

Check with your local council for information about laws in your area.

### Getting more help

This booklet gives general information, not legal advice. You can find contact details of helpful organisations in ‘Where to get help’ see page 20.

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## Rules for all dog and cat owners

There are some basic things that all dog and cat owners need to consider.

If you own a dog or cat, it is important that you know your legal responsibilities and understand what you need to do to meet them.

By law you are considered the owner of a dog or cat even if you are only looking after it for a short time.

If you are under 18, your parent or guardian is considered the owner of your dog or cat.

### Getting it right from the start

Responsible pet ownership starts before you take your new dog or cat home. When choosing a dog or cat, think carefully about the type that will best suit your circumstances and plan how you will care for your dog or cat properly. Getting these things right will help you meet your legal obligations as a pet owner.

A dog or cat that is properly trained, exercised and cared for will be happier, healthier and less likely to cause problems.

To find out more about responsible pet‑ownership see ‘Where to get help’ on page 20.

### How many dogs or cats am I allowed to keep?

Some councils place restrictions on the number of dogs or cats that you can have. If you want to keep more than one or two dogs or cats, it is a good idea to check with your council – you may need a permit.

### Registration

You must register your dog or cat with your council once it is three months old, and you must renew the registration every year.

Once your dog or cat is registered, the council will send you an identification tag that your pet must wear when it is away from your property. If your dog or cat does not wear its tag when it is off your property, you may be fined.

Councils will only register a dog or cat if it is microchipped and some councils also require dogs and cats to be desexed.

There are strict rules about registration of dogs declared menacing, dangerous or restricted‑breed dogs. See ‘Menacing and dangerous dogs’ on page 13 for more information.

All councils offer pensioner concessions to register a dog or cat. Other fee reductions may also be available if your animal is desexed, or if it is a dog that works with livestock or has been trained by an approved obedience training organisation. Ask your council for details of fee reductions available in your area.

Registering your pet helps the council return your dog or cat if it gets lost. It also helps the council pay for collecting stray animals, operating pound services and investigating complaints about animals. Registration fees also help to fund responsible pet‑ownership education programs in schools and for the community.

For more information on pet registration in your area, contact your council.

### Why should I register my dog or cat with the council?

If you do not register your dog or cat it may be difficult to identify your pet if it goes missing and someone finds it. If your lost dog or cat is found and the council can’t contact you within eight days, your dog or cat may be rehoused or put down.

### Microchipping

All dogs and cats must be microchipped before they can be registered.

This painless, one‑off procedure involves having a microchip (about the size of a grain of rice) injected into the loose skin at the back of your dog or cat’s neck. It can be performed by a vet or qualified microchip implanter. A microchip provides a permanent form of identification which can quickly reunite owners with lost or injured pets.

Operators of pounds and animal shelters will scan dogs and cats with microchips and use this information to contact you if your pet is found off your property.

Microchipping is not a replacement for registration.

If you move, remember to update your contact details with the organisation where you registered your pet’s microchip. If you do not know who this is, contact the vet or organisation that inserted the microchip.

### Desexing

If you do not plan to breed from your pet, desexing is a good idea to prevent behavioural issues and unwanted puppies and kittens. Desexing your cat helps to address cat overpopulation. Overbreeding results in unwanted cats or dogs, which can place other wildlife at risk.

Some councils require your dog or cat to be desexed before it can be registered.

### Owning a pet if you are renting

Victorian laws about keeping a pet if you are renting will change from mid-2020. These changes will make it easier for tenants to keep pets if they get permission from the landlord first. A landlord will only be able to refuse if they have an order from the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (VCAT).

If a pet causes damage to a rental property beyond normal wear and tear the tenant may have to fumigate the rental property at the end of the tenancy.

These changes will apply to existing tenancy agreements once the new laws begin. Find more information about these changes on the Tenants Victoria website, [www.tenantsvic.org.au](http://www.tenantsvic.org.au) or Victoria Legal Aid website, [www.legalaid.vic.gov.au](http://www.legalaid.vic.gov.au).

## Laws about owning a cat

Understanding your legal responsibilities as a cat owner is important – the laws protect your cat, other animals, your neighbours and their pets.

### Wandering cats

You may not realise that there are restrictions on your cat wandering, and some councils impose curfews which means that your cat must not leave your property during certain times.

### Other people’s property

Your cat cannot wander onto your neighbours’ or other people’s property without permission.

If your cat strays onto someone else’s property without permission more than once, it can be seized by the owner of the property or a council authorised officer. The council will send you a notice of objection, which starts a formal legal process. If your cat strays again after this notice is sent, you can be fined.

### Cat curfews

Councils may also set a curfew requiring your cat to be on your property at a set time, usually at night. Some councils have a permanent cat curfew, which means your cat must stay on your property at all times. Other councils may set a curfew for a limited time to round up stray cats.

You can be fined if you fail to confine your cat on your property during a curfew.

Cat curfews help to keep your cat safe at night. They also help to protect other wildlife. Check with your council to find out about cat curfews in your area.

### Nuisance

If your cat causes a nuisance by being noisy and unreasonably disturbs your neighbours, or if your cat injures someone, a formal complaint can be made to the council.

The council will investigate the matter by speaking to you and your neighbour. The council can make suggestions to you on how to stop your cat causing a nuisance.

### What if I can not care for my cat?

If you find that you can no longer care for your cat and you cannot find someone else to, you should contact your local animal shelter or pound. Animal shelters and pounds must accept unwanted cats.

It is against the law to abandon your cat.

### Ideas for keeping your cat safe

It can be dangerous to let your cat wander at night. Cats can roam a long way at night and do most of their hunting between dusk and dawn. If they are kept inside at night they are less likely to injure birds and other wildlife.

Cats are also safer if kept indoors at night. Most cat fights and almost 94 percent of car accidents involving cats take place at night.

With persistence, any cat can be trained to stay in after dark. One of the best methods is to teach your cat that it won’t be fed unless it is home by dusk. Once inside, give it food and water and keep the doors and windows closed so it can’t get out.

There are several ways to keep your cat at home, including adapting your boundary fences to make them harder for your cat to climb. Creating an inward‑facing barrier on the top of the fence (using aluminium flashing or chicken wire) is one of the best ways.

You can also buy or make a cat house or enclosure for your cat using clear netting. The Agriculture Victoria website has information about building cat‑proof fencing and cat enclosures. You can also contact the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (RSPCA) or Cat Protection Society. See ‘Where to get help’ on page 20.

## 

## Laws about owning a dog

Understanding your legal responsibilities as a dog owner is important. Many of the laws about dogs protect them as well as the people who live with them and their neighbours. There are heavy penalties for not meeting your legal responsibilities.

### Wandering dogs

It is against the law to let your dog wander on its own outside your property.

Allowing your dog to wander can place it at risk of being lost, attacked or involved in an accident. It can also create problems for your neighbours who are entitled to enjoy their private space without your dog entering their property and possibly causing damage, creating a nuisance or chasing their animals.

Wandering dogs are more likely to be involved in a dog attack. Dog attacks are often caused by dogs wandering in the street or rushing out from poorly fenced properties.

The best way to keep your dog secure is with a fence that it cannot dig under, push through or jump over. Keep your gates closed and locked to make sure visitors cannot accidentally let your dog out.

If your dog enters someone else’s property and they ask you to stop your dog from doing so, you must take action. If your dog enters someone else’s property without permission more than once, it can be seized by the owner or occupier of the property or a council authorised officer. The council will send you a notice of objection, which starts a formal legal process. If your dog strays again onto the property after this notice is sent, you can be fined.

Remember, even if you only look after a dog or cat for a short period, you may be considered its owner.

### Barking

If your dog barks a lot or is too noisy and unreasonably disturbs your neighbours, they can make a complaint to the council.

The council will investigate by speaking to you and your neighbour. The council can make suggestions to you about how to stop the barking and assist the welfare of your dog.

Dogs tend to bark a lot if they are lonely, bored or not getting enough exercise. Making some changes to your dog’s routine or environment may help fix the problem, or you might want to get some professional help from a vet or dog trainer. Contact your council for more information.

### Dog droppings

Many councils have laws that you must pick up your dog’s droppings in public places. When you go for a walk with your dog, make sure you have a bag or container with you to pick up any waste your dog leaves behind.

Dog droppings carry disease and pollute our footpaths and waterways – cleaning up after your dog helps to keep our streets clean.

### Dog off‑leash areas

Councils often require dogs to be on a leash when they are away from home. In this case, the council will generally provide special areas for you to walk your dog off‑leash. There may be time restrictions placed on off‑leash areas – for example, in some beachside areas, the on‑leash and off‑leash hours change from summer to winter.

Contact your council to find out about these restrictions in your local area – they can tell you where the dog off‑leash areas are in your neighbourhood and their hours of operation.

### Time restrictions

Councils can make an order that dogs are only allowed in certain public areas at certain times. For example, they may order that dogs are not allowed in a local park between the hours of 10 am and 3 pm. Check with your local council about these restrictions and look out for signs

Look out for signs that tell you about laws in your area.

### What if I can not care for my dog?

If you find that you can no longer care for your dog and are unable to find someone else to, you should contact your local animal shelter or pound. Animal shelters and pounds must accept unwanted dogs.

It is against the law to abandon your dog.

## 

## Dog attacks

There are strict laws about dogs that are considered dangerous or menacing or are restricted breeds. There are serious consequences for dogs that act aggressively.

Dog attacks include dogs biting, rushing at or chasing a person or animal.

The reasons why dogs attack people are complex – some breeds are more likely to be aggressive than others. Some dogs attack due to either a lack of training or because they have not been socialised with people and other dogs from a young age. Dog bites can be triggered by a child’s behaviour, which can be unintentionally threatening to the dog.

Most dog bites that result in hospital admission occur in the home, and more children than adults are bitten by dogs. Most injuries to children are to the child’s head or face – these can be serious and, in extreme cases, fatal.

### Who is responsible for a dog attack?

The owner (or, in some circumstances, the person who appeared to be in control of the dog at the time of the attack) will be held responsible for a dog attack. Penalties for dog attacks can include large fines, criminal convictions, jail, payment of council and victim’s costs, and, in some cases, the dog being destroyed.

It is against the law to train your dog to attack, bite or chase another person or animal. Penalties include fines and even jail.

### What happens if my dog is aggressive or injures someone?

If your dog is aggressive or injures someone:

* you could go to jail
* you could receive a criminal conviction
* you may be ordered to pay a fine or damages (damages means paying the other person money)
* your dog could be declared menacing or dangerous by the council
* your dog could be held by the council while legal action is taken against you
* your dog may be ordered to be destroyed
* you may be banned from owning a dog for a period of time
* you could be charged. That means the police or council say you have broken the law.

If you are charged, your case will be heard in the Magistrates’ Court. You may be able to defend the charges if you can show that:

* your dog was being teased or abused
* another person or animal was trespassing on the property where the dog was being kept (that means, they came onto the property without permission)
* another person known to the dog was being attacked in front of the dog.

If the council takes your dog away because it has been aggressive, they may hold it until the magistrate makes a final decision.

If you are found not guilty, the dog will be returned, and the court may order the council to pay your legal costs.

If you are found guilty, penalties may include jail, fines, payment of court and council costs and any damages, or being banned from owning a dog for up to 10 years. You may be required to attend a training course on responsible pet‑ownership or dog obedience training. In some cases, your dog may be destroyed.

If you are charged with an offence because of your dog’s behaviour, you should get legal advice. See ‘Where to get help’ on page 20 for more information.

### Menacing and dangerous dogs

If a dog rushes at, chases, injures or causes the death of a person or an animal, it can be declared a menacing or dangerous dog by the council. A dog that is declared menacing or dangerous will have certain restrictions placed upon it.

#### Menacing dogs

Councils can declare a dog menacing if one of the following applies. The dog has:

* rushed at or chased a person
* bitten a person or animal, causing minor injuries
* been declared a menacing dog by another state or territory.

If you own a dog that has been declared menacing, you have several obligations. These include having your dog microchipped and notifying the council within 24 hours if your dog has rushed at or chased someone, or if it goes missing. The council may also require you to muzzle and control your dog when it is off your property.

#### Dangerous dogs

Councils can declare a dog dangerous if one of the following applies:

* the dog has caused death or serious injury to a person or animal
* the dog is a menacing dog and the owner has been fined twice before for failing to muzzle the dog and keep it on a leash
* the dog has been declared a dangerous dog by another state or territory
* the dog’s owner has been served with two infringement notices (fines) because of the dog rushing, chasing or biting someone.

A dog is automatically considered a dangerous dog if it is kept as a guard dog for guarding non‑residential premises or if it is trained to attack or bite. If you become the owner of a dangerous dog, you must notify the council immediately.

If your dog is declared dangerous, the law says you must have your dog microchipped and desexed, You also have to notify the council within 24 hours if your address or where the dog is kept changes, or if the dog goes missing. You will also need to identify your dog with a special collar and prescribed warning signs at all entrances to your property. As the owner, you are responsible for controlling your dog both inside and outside your property.

A person must not sell, give away or transfer a dangerous dog unless they advise the other person in writing beforehand that it is a dangerous dog.

##### Declaring your dog menacing or dangerous

The council can only declare your dog menacing or dangerous in certain circumstances. See ‘Menacing and dangerous dogs’ on page 13.

If the council declares your dog menacing or dangerous, they must send you a notice in writing giving reasons for the decision.

If you do not agree with the council’s decision, you can appeal to the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (VCAT).

### Restricted‑breed dogs

Restricted‑breed dogs are breeds of dogs that are considered dangerous. Restricted breeds in Victoria include the Fila Brasileiro, Dogo Argentino, Japanese Tosa, Perro de Presa Canario (or Presa Canario), American Pit Bull Terrier (or Pit Bull Terrier) or a dog that fits the standard for restricted‑breed dogs in Victoria.

A council may register or renew the registration of a restricted‑breed dog in Victoria and may impose conditions on registration.

If you have a restricted‑breed dog and it is not registered correctly, you may be fined.

If you own a restricted‑breed dog, you must take specific precautions or face fines or seizure of the dog. These relate to having your dog microchipped and desexed and notifying council of your dog’s movements in certain circumstances. They also include controlling your dog both inside and outside your property with a purpose‑built prescribed enclosure and, where necessary, enhancements to pre‑existing property boundary fencing.

You will need to identify your dog with a special collar and prescribed warning signs at all entrances to your property.

You must not own more than two restricted‑breed dogs unless you have the required permit.

It is an offence for a person under 18 to be in charge of a restricted‑breed dog outside the dog owner’s premises.

You must not sell or give away or transfer ownership of a declared restricted breed dog unless you surrender the dog to a council pound or shelter. If the owner has died, the dog may be given to an immediate family member of the deceased who is over 18 years of age.

Check the Agriculture Victoria website or check with your local council for more details about the prescribed conditions for keeping a restricted-breed dog. If you fail to meet your obligations as the owner of a restricted-breed dog, you could receive a large fine. See Where to get help on page 20.

## For neighbours

From time to time you may come into contact with dogs and cats that live near you. This section outlines your rights as a neighbour.

### Resolving problems

Sometimes living next door to or near a dog or cat can be problematic. Generally, in order to make a complaint about a dog or cat’s behaviour, the problem must be persistent and unreasonable. This section outlines what your rights are as a neighbour living near dogs and cats.

If a neighbour’s dog or cat is causing you problems, the best thing to do is talk to your neighbour about it. They may not realise what is happening and may be able to take steps to fix the problem easily.

It is important to have reasonable expectations of normal animal behaviour. Don’t be too quick to react to isolated incidents – wait to see if the problem persists.

Speak to the owner of the dog or cat if you are having a problem.

### Problems with your neighbours’ pets

#### Dogs and cats on your property

If a dog or cat goes onto your property without your permission on more than one occasion, you can take action. But you should talk to the owner of the dog or cat first and discuss your concerns with them to give the owner a chance to fix the problem. The Dispute Settlement Centre of Victoria can give you ideas about how to raise issues with neighbours and settle disputes about pets. There are also some practical steps that you can take to deal with the problem, including:

* making sure your gates, doors and windows are secure
* not leaving pet food or other food outside that may attract other people’s pets
* using products that are designed to keep animals away – talk to your local pet shop or nursery.

If a dog or cat has been on your property on more than one occasion without permission, you may be entitled to seize the dog or cat while it is on your property. If you do seize an animal on your property, you must immediately notify the council that you have done so, and you must take the animal to the council or to a pound. If the owner can be identified, the council will send them a notice within five business days, advising them that their pet should not be on your property.

If the owner has received the notice but their pet continues to enter your property, they can be fined.

You can also contact your council to discuss ongoing issues you have with a neighbour’s pet.

#### Barking and other forms of nuisance

If a neighbour’s dog or cat causes a nuisance, you may be able to complain. Nuisance can include noise or behaviour from a dog or cat that injures or endangers the health of a person.

Noise, such as barking, will only be considered a nuisance if it is persistent and continues to such an extent that it disrupts your peace, comfort or convenience.

If your neighbour’s dog or cat is making a lot of noise or causing another form of nuisance, speak to your neighbour first. Let them know what the problem is and give them a chance to fix it. If this doesn’t work, contact your council. The council will then give the dog or cat’s owner advice on how to fix the problem.

If the noise or other nuisance continues, let the council know so that they can take further action. They may ask you to keep records to show how often and how long the nuisance goes on for.

Although councils can act on one person’s complaint, it helps your case if other neighbours also report the problem.

If your neighbour’s pet continues to be a nuisance, your neighbour may be fined or taken to court.

Remember to speak to your neighbour first if their dog is causing a nuisance by barking – they may not be aware of the problem.

#### Wandering pets

If you see a dog wandering alone, always try to find its owner. If you can’t do this, contact the council – wandering dogs can be a danger to themselves and others.

### Making a complaint to council

If you can’t fix the problem by speaking to your neighbour, then your council will deal with all legitimate complaints.

When you make a complaint to council you will need to:

* be prepared to give your name and address
* put your concerns in writing to your neighbour
* keep a record of all incidents, such as how often a dog barks and for how long.

You may also be required to sign a statutory declaration or be available to provide evidence in court.

### Dealing with your neighbour

It is always best to try to resolve an issue about a dog or cat with the owner before making a complaint to your council. Below are some ideas on how to get the best results when talking to your neighbour about problems with their pets.

Councils have limited resources. For this reason, it is better to resolve minor disagreements about dogs and cats by yourself.

The following tips may be useful when talking to your neighbour:

* Be reasonable about animal behaviour – all cats like to wander and all dogs bark sometimes.
* Don’t be too quick to react – wait and see if there is really a problem before taking action.
* Discuss your concerns with your neighbour in a friendly way. Many people don’t know their animal is being a nuisance.
* Try to find a solution that is acceptable to both of you.
* There may not be an instant solution. Be patient – it takes time to train an animal.

| Keeping children safe around dogs and cats Always supervise children when they are near your own or other people’s pets. For their own safety, teach children not to:   * pat a dog or cat without asking the owner for permission * put their face close to a dog or cat’s mouth or face * hug a dog or cat too tightly or tease it * pat a dog or cat that is tied up, left in a car, or eating * approach or pat a dog or cat that is not with its owner. |
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## Local councils’ role

Local councils play an important role in making laws about pet‑ownership and controlling dogs and cats in their area.

Councils have many powers to control dogs and cats.

### Councils’ powers

Councils can make laws and ensure they are followed by issuing fines and taking further action.

Councils can make local laws on how many dogs and cats you can keep, where dogs and cats are allowed to go and the management of droppings.

If a council authorised officer has good reason to think the law has been broken, they can:

* enter and search land, vehicles or buildings (but not private houses) without a search warrant
* scan or inspect animals and enclosures
* ask questions
* look at or take away documents.

Councils can apply to the Magistrates’ Court for a search warrant to enter a private house if they have good reason to think the law has been broken. They can also ask the police for assistance in executing the search warrant.

Council authorised officers must carry an identity card.

### Power to take a dog or cat away

There are many circumstances where a council authorised officer can take away a dog or cat. These include where a dog is considered a restricted‑breed dog or a dangerous dog, where a dog has attacked or is suspected of attacking a person, or where a dog has been urged to attack by its owner. Dogs and cats can also be seized if they are found wandering in locations or at times where they are prohibited. See ‘Rules for all dog and cat owners’ on page 6.

#### What happens after a dog or cat is taken away by the council?

All dogs and cats taken away by a council authorised officer are placed in a pound.

If a dog or cat is seized by someone else, it must be handed over to a council authorised officer or to an organisation approved by the council as soon as possible.

If the animal’s owner can be identified, they must be formally notified within four days that their dog or cat has been seized. The owner can recover their dog or cat by:

* proving they are the owner
* paying any relevant registration and release fees.

### Power to put down a dog or cat

If a dog or cat is not picked up by its owner within eight days of entering a pound, the council has authority to put it down or to sell it to someone else.

If a dog or cat in the pound is unwell or considered dangerous council may authorise that it be put down before eight days have passed, if this is recommended by a vet.

A council authorised officer can also destroy a dog or cat if it is found at large in a conservation zone or control zone. Contact your local council for details.

A council authorised officer can destroy a dog or cat found at large where livestock or birds are kept for farming purposes.

If your dog is found wandering or is seized by council, its microchip will help identify it. Remember to update your contact details with the organisation that registered the microchip.

## Where to get help

There are many organisations that can help you to choose and look after your pet or to resolve any problems you may have with your neighbours and their pets.

### Responsible pet‑ownership

#### Animal Welfare Victoria

Tel: 136 186

Web: [www.animalwelfare.vic.gov.au](http://www.animalwelfare.vic.gov.au)

#### Cat Protection Society of Victoria

Information about cats available for adoption.

Tel: (03) 8457 6500

Web: [www.catprotection.com.au](http://www.catprotection.com.au)

#### Dogs Victoria

Information about purebred dogs and responsible dog ownership.

Web: [www.dogsvictoria.org.au](http://www.dogsvictoria.org.au)

#### Feline Control Council Victoria

Information about breeds and choosing the right cat for you.

Tel: (03) 9720 8811

Web: [www.fccvic.org](http://www.fccvic.org)

#### Lost Dogs’ Home

Information about finding your dog if it is lost, animal welfare and dogs available for adoption.

Tel: (03) 9329 2755

Web: [www.dogshome.com](http://www.dogshome.com)

#### Pet Industry Association of Australia

Information about breeders and pet care.

Tel: (02) 9659 5811

Web: [www.piaa.net.au](http://www.piaa.net.au)

#### RSPCA Australia Knowledgebase

Information about choosing and caring for your dog or cat.

Web: <https://kb.rspca.org.au/>

### Vets

#### Australian Veterinary Association

Information on keeping your pets healthy.

Tel: 1300 137 309

Web: [www.ava.com.au](http://www.ava.com.au)

#### Veterinary Practitioners Registration Board of Victoria

Information on finding a registered vet in your area.

Tel: (03) 9620 7444

Web: [www.vetboard.vic.gov.au](http://www.vetboard.vic.gov.au)

### Local councils

#### Know your council

To find your local council:

Web: [www.knowyourcouncil.vic.gov.au](http://www.knowyourcouncil.vic.gov.au)

### Resolving disputes with your neighbours

#### Dispute Settlement Centre of Victoria

The Dispute Settlement Centre has offices throughout Victoria and can provide free dispute resolution services such as mediation. Dispute assessment officers can talk to you about how to raise issues with neighbours and settle disputes about pets.

Tel: 1300 372 888

Web: [www.disputes.vic.gov.au](http://www.disputes.vic.gov.au)

#### Community legal centres

Community legal centres provide legal information, advice and, in some cases, ongoing help. The Federation of Community Legal Centres can direct you to your local community legal centre or one that specialises in your type of problem.

Tel: (03) 9652 1500

Web: [www.fclc.org.au](http://www.fclc.org.au)

#### Law Institute of Victoria

Hiring a private lawyer can be the best option in some circumstances. The Law Institute of Victoria can help you find a private lawyer. Use their Find Your Lawyer Referral Service to help find a lawyer that best suits your needs.

Tel: (03) 9607 9550

Web: [www.liv.asn.au/referral](http://www.liv.asn.au/referral)

### Victoria Legal Aid

#### Legal Help

For free information about the law and how we can help you:

* visit our website www.legalaid.vic.gov.au
* call 1300 792 387 Monday to Friday, 8 am to 6 pm, excluding public holidays

#### Do you need help calling us?

#### Translating and Interpreting Service

Tel: 131 450

#### National Relay Service

TTY users: Call 133 677

Speak and Listen users: Call 1300 555 727

Internet relay users: <https://nrschat.nrscall.gov.au>

SMS relay: 0423 677 767

#### Local offices

We have offices all over Victoria. Our offices are open Monday to Friday, 8.45 am to 5.15 pm.

See the back cover for office locations.

All offices are accessible to people with a disability.

### Useful Victoria Legal Aid resources

We have free booklets about the law in English and other languages.

Visit [www.legalaid.vic.gov.au](http://www.legalaid.vic.gov.au) to order or download booklets.

Call (03) 9269 0234 and ask for Publications to find out more.

**Our public law library**

Open Monday to Friday, 9 am to 5 pm

570 Bourke Street

Melbourne VIC 3000

Law help guide

A free guide to help Victorians find the right help for their legal problem. It has information about:

* ombudsmen
* free or low-cost legal services
* private lawyers.

**Fines, the law and you**

This free booklet is for anyone who has been fined in Victoria. It will help you understand your options.

It has information about:

* what to do if you get a fine
* what happens if you don’t pay a fine
* what to do if you disagree with a fine
* special circumstances and family violence
* what happens if you go to court
* where to get help.