



Town of  
**Cambridge**

**COUNCIL MEETING**

**24 JULY 2018**

**ATTACHMENT TO ITEM 10.1**

**STOP PUPPY FARMING - LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
CONSULTATION**

# STOP PUPPY FARMING

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Local Government Consultation

June 2018

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# Having your say

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This paper is designed for local government to discuss the recommended actions and proposed implementation process of the stop puppy farming proposals.

The feedback provided will assist in informing the government on the role of local government in supporting the implementation of the stop puppy farming provisions and identify the resource requirements.

The Department is committed to working with local government to stop puppy farming.

We are working with WALGA and Local Government Professionals to ensure this discussion paper reflects the information you need to make a considered response and tell us what these initiatives mean for the business of local government.

The review of the Cat and Dog Act is likely to commence in the next financial year, which presents an opportunity for us to start thinking about our 'companion animals' and how they should be managed, and the process costed. Given the Stop Puppy Farming initiatives will require an amendment to the Dog Act it's timely to turn our minds to what this may look like.

As such, the Department is partnering with WALGA and Local Government Professionals to develop a cost modelling project. The purpose of this project will be to collect current information about the costs to your council to implement the Dog Act and what you believe may be the costs to implement the Stop Puppy Farming initiatives.

# Stop Puppy Farming

## 1.1 Introduction

The Western Australian Minister for Local Government has committed to introducing the necessary legislative provisions to stop puppy farming and improve the health and wellbeing of all dogs in Western Australia.

While there are already legislative powers to investigate and prosecute those who mistreat their animals, legislation relevant to puppy farming is needed to facilitate the investigation and prosecution of puppy farming in WA.

The RSPCA defines 'puppy farming' as intensively breeding dogs under inadequate conditions that fail to meet the dogs' behavioural, social and/or physiological needs.<sup>1</sup> The issue with puppy farming is that dogs bred in inadequate conditions, or used for breeding in inadequate conditions, can suffer from a range of health and behavioural issues. The other issue is that puppy farming is resulting in too many dogs being bred that do not have homes.

Currently, the management of puppy farms is through a two-pronged approach.

The *Dog Act 1976* provides for the responsible management of all dogs in Western Australia. The Act is administered and enforced by local governments and provides for the control and registration of dogs, the ownership and keeping of dogs and the obligation and rights of dog owners. The Dog Act requires that all dogs are registered and places certain limits on the number of dogs a person can have at any property. This Act therefore impacts on puppy farming by limiting dog numbers.

The other legislation used to manage puppy farms is the *Animal Welfare Act 2002* (Animal Welfare Act) which provides for the protection of animals from cruelty. This piece of legislation covers the treatment of the animals on a puppy farm.

There is currently no legislation which deals specifically with the overbreeding of dogs in Western Australia or encourages responsible breeding.

In May 2016, the WA Labor Government released its Stop Puppy Farming Policy. The Policy outlines a number of measures to stop the overbreeding of dogs, covering changes to both the Animal Welfare Act (mandatory standards) and to the Dog Act (other initiatives).

These measures include:

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<sup>1</sup> RSPCA, What is a puppy farm? [http://kb.rspca.org.au/What-is-a-puppy-farm\\_322.html](http://kb.rspca.org.au/What-is-a-puppy-farm_322.html)

- the transition of pet shops into adoption centres that will only sell puppies and dogs from approved rescue organisations and animal shelters;
- mandatory de-sexing of dogs unless an exemption is requested for breeding purposes or for reasons stated by a registered veterinarian;
- a centralised registration system to ensure every dog and puppy can be identified at the point of sale or adoption, including in advertisements for sale; and
- mandatory standards for dog breeding, housing, husbandry, transport and sale.

Consultation with the community on the impact and implementation of these measures is currently being undertaken. Community members can provide their feedback through a variety of means including undertaking an online survey, submitting a written response, or attending a community workshop.

Consultation with the local government sector is being undertaken in a separate process. The Department is working with WALGA to consult with the sector on how these measures can be implemented and what the impact will be on local governments.

## **1.2 Local Government's Role**

Recent publicly available research indicates that between 34%-42% of households in Western Australia own a dog which compares to the national average of 38%<sup>23</sup>. With the number of households in Western Australia estimated to be 938,000, this suggests there are in the range of 320-390,000 dogs in the State. A survey of local governments conducted by the Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries has indicated that approximately 345,000 dogs are registered with local governments in Western Australia. Averaging these estimates provides a dog population of around 350,000.

The Government has commissioned research and consulted on ways to prevent puppy farming, and reduce the number of unwanted dogs that are either euthanised, surrendered or abandoned. The most pragmatic approach to achieve the key objectives is to amend to the Dog Act.

Currently, Local Governments are responsible for administering and enforcing the provisions of the Dog Act in their district.

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<sup>2</sup> Animal Medicines Australia, Pet Ownership in Australia 2016. Note that the sample size for this report is small and, therefore, the results may not be accurate.

<sup>3</sup> Doggone it: pet ownership in Australia, Roy Morgan Research 2014.

Amendments to the Dog Act are being considered that would impose additional responsibilities on local government authorities, including:

- enforcing the mandatory dog de-sexing requirement (by taking action against owners when this comes to the local government's attention);
- processing dog breeder applications;
- enforcing the dog breeder registration requirement;
- inputting information into a centralised registration system, as opposed to the local government's own dog register.

It is proposed that the State will develop a centralised registration system that is used by all local governments. For local government this means instead of maintaining individual dog registration databases, local government will continue to be responsible for processing of dog registrations and uploading the registrations to a centralised system. We are working with the local government sector to undertake economic modelling to anticipate what these costs may look like.

The costs that will be evaluated include:

- costs associated with enforcing the provisions (as itemised above);
- costs associated with transitioning local governments to a centralised registration system;
- costs involved with assisting communities to comply with the new provisions, for example, assisting remote communities to access veterinary services to de-sex dogs by the mandatory age;
- costs of prosecution and defending appeals to prosecution; and
- scoping the capacity and costs of local governments being the agency responsible for enforcing the requirement that pet shops only source dogs from accredited rescues and shelters.

### **1.3 Other Enforcement Agencies**

Consideration is being given to which authority or agency should be responsible for enforcing other aspects of these proposals, such as:

- the requirement that pet shops only source and sell dogs from accredited rescue organisations or shelters;
- the requirement to provide particular information when advertising and/or transferring a dog.

The Government's commitment to introduce mandatory standards for dog breeding, housing, husbandry, transport and sale (the standards) is being progressed by the

Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development (DPIRD) the agency responsible for administering the *Animal Welfare Act 2002*.

Amendments to the Animal Welfare Act are currently before Parliament. If these amendments are adopted, animal standards will be able to be adopted under the Animal Welfare Act, including the mandatory standards for dog breeding, housing, husbandry, transport and sale.

DPIRD will undertake consultation on the standards once they have been drafted. Their enforcement will be a matter to be determined at that stage.

Currently the Animal Welfare Act is enforced by inspectors appointed under the Animal Welfare Act. Local governments therefore do not have the power to enforce the standards unless they have employees who are inspectors appointed under the Animal Welfare Act.

The local government will be able to refuse or cancel dog breeder registrations where a breach of the Animal Welfare Act or the standards is found. At this stage, local governments will not be responsible for determining if a breeder is compliant with the standards when approving dog breeder registrations, but will need to ensure the owner has made a declaration that they are compliant with the standards.

## **1.4 Cost Recovery**

The proposed initiatives are also about working towards improving services to the community. While efficiencies will be realised, local governments may incur costs in undertaking these additional responsibilities. The Department is working with WALGA and LG Professionals to develop a cost recovery methodology to ensure appropriate fees can be set for local governments to recover these costs.

Currently, local government collect dog registration fees that contribute to local government costs. The State Government is responsible for setting dog registration fees which apply to all local government jurisdictions – these have been set after surveying local governments as to their costs.

It is proposed that local governments could recover costs through the following fees:

- dog registration fees;
- dog breeder registration fees;
- kennel establishment fees.

The amount of these fees would be based on recovering costs for local governments.

## Questions

1. What mechanisms should local governments use to collect funds to cover the costs associated with enforcing the new provisions under the Dog Act? (multiple options can be selected):
  - By charging cost-recoverable dog registration and dog breeder registration fees to cover all costs
  - By charging dog registration and dog breeder registration fees at a level to recover these costs and increasing fines to recover enforcement costs
  - Other – please specify: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Should fees used to cover the costs incurred by local governments to enforce the Dog Act be consistent across the State, or should local governments be able to set their own fees?
  - Fees should be consistent across the State
  - Fees should be set by the individual local government and apply to their district only
  - Unsure
  - Other – please specify: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Is charging cost recovery likely to have any adverse impacts for your community?
  - No
  - Yes
  - Unsure
  - If yes, please provide details: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Are there benefits in your local government subsidising registration costs?
  - No
  - Yes
  - Unsure
  - If yes, please provide details: \_\_\_\_\_



# Mandatory De-sexing for Non-Breeding Dogs

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## 3.1 Introduction

Currently, dogs are not required to be de-sexed in Western Australia. Owners are encouraged to de-sex their dogs, and owners of de-sexed dogs pay a lower dog registration fee than owners of other dogs.

A recent survey of Western Australian local governments, with 43 out of 137 local governments responding, found that 82% of registered dogs were de-sexed.

The additional consultation in this document focuses on the following elements of implementation:

- Age of mandatory de-sexing
- Age for registration and microchipping
- Additional exemptions
- De-sexing vouchers
- Enforcement

## 3.2 Objective

The objective of mandatory dog de-sexing is two-fold:

- to prevent unwanted litters being bred
- to prevent puppy farmers from breeding dogs unless they are registered breeders.

The primary objective of mandatory dog de-sexing is to reduce the number of unwanted dogs being born that are then either euthanised, abandoned, or surrendered to dog rescues or shelters.

Uncontrolled and unrestricted breeding of dogs can lead to dogs being overbred and contribute to the unwanted dog population. Mandatory de-sexing will help to ensure there is no unintended breeding of dogs.

Dog owners will be required to de-sex their dog unless they register as a dog breeder.

The objective is to stop indiscriminate breeding, and only allow people that are registered breeders to breed dogs, so they can be identified and traced.

### 3.3 Age of mandatory de-sexing

The Dog Act will be amended to require all dogs to be de-sexed by the time they reach a particular age. This age is yet to be determined.

#### Option 1: Mandatory dog de-sexing by three months of age

One option is to require all dogs to be de-sexed by three months of age. This would be consistent with the current requirement for registration and microchipping and with the age for de-sexing dangerous (restricted breed) dogs. Dogs are generally unable to breed before the age of three months so this age eliminates the risk of unwanted puppies being born.

Exemptions issued by veterinarians are proposed for dogs that are too young to be de-sexed. Dogs to be used for breeding would also be exempt.

#### Option 2: Mandatory dog de-sexing by six months of age

Another option is to require all dogs to be de-sexed by six months of age.

Opinions differ on the best age for de-sexing with many veterinarians preferring not to de-sex a dog until it is close to six months old.

Both male and female dogs are generally able to breed by six months, with the females of smaller breeds becoming sexually mature by four months. Larger breeds may not be sexually mature for a year or more.

South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory have introduced mandatory dog de-sexing by six months old.

## Questions

1. Should mandatory dog de-sexing apply to all dogs, including existing dogs, or just dogs born after a particular date?
  - All existing dogs, with a phase in period for when existing dogs must be de-sexed
  - Only dogs born after a particular date
  - Unsure

### **3.4 Age for registration, microchipping and de-sexing**

Currently dogs are required to be registered and microchipped by the time they are three months old.

The following addresses possible ways to deal with registration and microchipping if the requirement for de-sexing is set at six months or an age that is greater than three months.

#### **Option 1 – Registration, microchipping and de-sexing by six months**

Under this option, the Dog Act would be amended so that registration, microchipping and de-sexing must be completed by the time a dog reaches six months of age.

The benefits include:

- enabling local governments to sight evidence of microchipping and de-sexing at the time of registration
- administrative efficiency for local governments
- less confusion for owners, which would increase compliance
- convenience for dog owners in being able to have their dog microchipped and de-sexed in the same veterinarian visit.

The key disadvantage is the inability to identify dogs (either by registration records or microchips) before six months. This may result in dogs not being returned to owners and being sent to the pound and/or a dog rescue or shelter. This would also result in a three month delay in revenue collection for local governments.

#### **Option 2 – Limited registration at three months; full registration on de-sexing**

This option proposes the following:

- the retention of the current provisions under the Dog Act requiring dogs to be registered and microchipped by three months of age, and
- a short-term registration (three months) for dog owners registering a dog that has not been de-sexed.

This allows dogs to be identified from three months of age but provides an additional administrative burden on both the owner and the local government in having to register a dog twice. Furthermore, local governments would need to follow up when people do not re-register their dogs at 6 months incurring further costs to local governments.

### Option 3 – Registration at three months; onus on owner to advise when dog de-sexed

Under this option, the owner would be responsible for notifying the relevant local government once their dog was de-sexed. The owner would need to provide a copy of the sterilisation certification to the local government – this could be done by email or attached to an electronic form.

The local government would then update the registration database. This would create an additional administrative burden on local governments.

Owners of dogs that had their dog de-sexed after registering their dog would be eligible for a refund of a portion of their dog's registration fee, to account for the fact that the dog is now de-sexed. This would create an additional administrative burden on local governments in having to conduct refunds.

## Questions

2. Please indicate your preference for the following:

- Option 1 – registration, microchipping and de-sexing by six months
- Option 2 – limited registration at three months; full registration on de-sexing
- Option 3 – registration at three months; onus on owner to advise when dog de-sexed

Please provide reasons for your preference: **All admin paper work can be done at once. Lots of dog owners currently struggle to do their own paperwork.**

From 1 July 2018 South Australian veterinarian practices will be responsible for updating a centralised dog registration database when a dog is de-sexed. This would replace the need to issue a sterilisation certificate.

3. Would you support this approach?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

Please provide reasons for your response: **So dog owners don't need to do it themselves.**

**Will Vets face enforcement action if they don't enter the info into the database?**

### 3.5 Additional possible exemptions from de-sexing

Exemptions from mandatory de-sexing will apply for health and welfare reasons as assessed by a veterinarian, and if the dog owner is a registered dog breeder.

Dog breeders will be required to register with their local government. Dog breeder registration is discussed in more detail in the Centralised Registration System section of this paper.

#### Livestock working dogs

Livestock working dogs require particular traits, with dogs that demonstrate these traits being bred to ensure that future working dogs also have these particular traits. Livestock working dogs are generally only used for breeding once the dog has a proven ability as a working dog, usually by two to three years of age.

If a primary producer is required to de-sex their dog at an early age, they will not be able to assess whether a dog has the desirable traits and should be used for breeding. Mandatory de-sexing could reduce the working dog gene pool.

On the other hand, unintended breeding could result in unwanted dogs.

### Questions

4. Should livestock working dogs be exempt as a class from mandatory dog de-sexing?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

Please provide reasons for your preference: **Will not affect Town of Cambridge**

5. If working dogs are required to be de-sexed by a particular age, at what age should working dogs be required to be de-sexed? **3 Years**

6. How could this be enforced? **Registered with a DOB and an alert system to be placed on the state database to remind the LG to follow up.**

## **Dogs held by persons registered with recognised breeding associations**

Consideration is being given to exempting members of recognised dog breeding associations from having to de-sex their dogs.

### **3.6 Transferring dogs**

Dog breeders and dog owners will be required to de-sex any dog transferred to another person unless:

- the new owner is a registered breeder
- the new owner is a member of a recognised association or organisation that is exempt from the mandatory de-sexing requirement
- the dog is exempt by a veterinarian from being de-sexed on health grounds (unless the exemption is because the dog is too young to be de-sexed)
- the dog is too young to be de-sexed and is accompanied by a prepaid de-sexing voucher.

Requiring dog owners and breeders to de-sex a dog before it is transferred will ensure there is compliance with the de-sexing requirements.

In cases where a dog is too young to be de-sexed, it is proposed that a breeder or owner transferring a dog provide the new owner with a pre-paid voucher that will at least partially cover the cost of de-sexing. This aligns with the requirements in the Cat Act.

The cost of having a dog de-sexed varies greatly, depending on such factors as the age and weight of the dog. The voucher could be set at a particular amount with the new owner paying any additional amount.

One of the matters to be considered is how these vouchers could be used at veterinarian practices other than the issuing one. This is important for owners who source their dogs from places far from their homes.

### **3.7 Enforcement**

It is necessary to consider how mandatory dog de-sexing will operate alongside the current requirements under the Dog Act; and how local governments can efficiently monitor compliance.

Currently, local governments are responsible for monitoring and enforcing compliance with the following requirements under the Dog Act:

- dogs to be registered with the local government by the age of three months
- dogs to be microchipped by the age of three months.

Local governments check compliance with the microchipping requirement at the point of registration. A local government can refuse to register a dog that is not microchipped and it is an offence for a person to keep a dog over the age of three months if it is not registered. Effectively, an owner must have their dog microchipped before they can register a dog with their local government.

Owners of certain dangerous dogs are currently required to de-sex their dogs. A dog owner is required to provide a dog sterilisation certificate issued by a veterinarian as evidence that the dog is de-sexed. Alternatively, a dog's de-sexed status can be checked by the local government by viewing a sterilisation tattoo on the dog's ear, although this method of marking a dog is now rare.

Local governments would appear to be the relevant authority responsible for monitoring and enforcing the compliance of mandatory dog de-sexing, especially at the point of registration.

Local governments would be responsible for:

- checking a dog's de-sexed status when processing dog registrations;
- enforcing the mandatory dog de-sexing requirement against non-compliant owners.

Currently, owners who register de-sexed dogs with their local government pay a lower registration fee than owners of dogs that are not de-sexed, creating an incentive for owners to de-sex their dog. It is proposed to maintain a lower registration fee for de-sexed dogs to further incentivise de-sexing.

Economic modelling will be undertaken to assess the costs that local governments will incur as a result of enforcing these requirements.

## Questions

7. Who do you believe is best placed to monitor compliance with de-sexing?

Local Governments

Other – please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

Please provide reasons for your preference: All dogs located in the LG's jurisdiction should be enforced by that LG.

# Centralised Registration System

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## 4.1 Introduction

A key element of the McGowan Government's Stop Puppy Farming commitment is the introduction of an online centralised dog registration system in Western Australia.

The centralised registration system will be used to identify every dog or puppy by recording:

- dog registrations
- dog breeder registrations
- any change in ownership of dogs or puppies.

The Dog Act will be amended to make it a requirement to register on the system and update particular information on the system within seven days of the change occurring.

The additional consultation in this document focuses on the following elements of implementation:

- General
  - Access to the system
  - Additional information to be included in the system
- Dog Registrations
  - Dog registration information to be included in the system
  - Updating dog registration information in the system
  - Transitioning existing dog registers
- Dog Breeder Registrations
  - Application and approval of dog breeder registrations
  - Conditions of dog breeder registration
  - Exemptions
- Transferring a dog

## 4.2 Current situation

### Local Governments

Currently under the Dog Act, the local government is responsible for keeping a record of dogs registered in their district. The dog register is specific only to that local government district (unless two or more local governments work together to maintain a joint system). This can create difficulties in identifying lost dogs from different local government districts, particularly if a dog's microchip information has not been updated with the current owner's details.

The local government is responsible for processing dog registration applications and can refuse to register a dog on specific grounds, such as when a dog is not microchipped.

The local government issues each dog registered in their district with a registration number and a registration tag.

### **Dog breeders**

Dog breeders in Western Australia are not currently required to register as 'dog breeders'. They are, like all dog owners, required to register their dogs with their local government. They are also required to obtain an exemption or kennel establishment licence if they keep more dogs on any one premises than is permitted.

## **4.3 Objective**

Currently, the difficulty in identifying puppy farms hinders the enforcement and prosecution of relevant legislation against puppy farmers.

### **Centralised Registration System**

The centralised registration system is a tool which will allow authorities to identify and monitor all dog breeders and dog owners for compliance with legislative requirements.

Members of the public will be educated about sourcing their new dog or puppy from breeders who are registered and who supply the dog's microchip number and the seller's dog owner number. The centralised registration system is the tool that will allow members of the public to verify if a dog breeder is registered, to allow them to source dogs and puppies from registered dog owners and dog breeders.

### **Dog Breeder Registration**

Dog breeder registration will allow authorities to identify dog breeders so they can be monitored for compliance with legislative requirements. If a dog breeder is not breeding dogs in accordance with the Dog Act, any relevant Dog Local Law, the Animal Welfare Act or the mandatory standards for dog breeding, housing, husbandry, transport and sale, the local government will be able to cancel the dog breeder registration and require that their dogs be sterilised in accordance with the Dog Act to ensure they can no longer breed dogs.

Breaches of the standards would be pursued under the Animal Welfare Act, with breeders' subject to prosecution and fines under that Act. Only an animal welfare inspector can determine if a standard has been breached.

Recording the breeder's dog owner number on a dog's microchip database will allow authorities to trace a dog back to its breeder if issues with puppies or dogs are identified, such as genetic health concerns.

#### 4.4 Access to the System

	View and update own information*	View and update all information	Limited dog breeder verification information**	Search for dogs on the system
Dog owners	X			
Dog breeders	X			
Local governments and State government authorities	X	X	X	X
Members of the public			X	
Dog management facilities and recognised dog shelters and rescues	X		X	X

\*Dog owners would be able to update certain information (not all information) of their registration such as a change of address or changes to other contact details. Dog owners could also update the status of their dog, including updating its status to 'missing' or 'deceased'.

\*\*As a minimum, the information on the dog owner that will be shown to a member of the public will include:

- their name;
- their postcode;
- their unique dog owner number; and
- their dog breeder registration status.

## Questions

1. Are any other authorities or groups that should have access to the system?

- Yes – please specify below.  
 No  
 Unsure

Please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

2. What type of access should they have?

- View their own records  
 Update their own records  
 View all records  
 Update all records  
 Approve changes to records

3. What information on a dog owner should a member of the public be able to view to ascertain if the dog owner is a registered dog breeder? (more than one option can be selected)

- A dog owner's name / **Business name**  
 A dog owner's postcode  
 A dog owner's number  
 Whether the dog owner is a registered dog breeder  
 Other – please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

### 4.5 Additional information

The breadth of information recorded on the centralised registration system will affect how it can be used, and by whom it can be used. It is also likely to affect the cost.

There is the potential to record additional information on the centralised registration system, including the following:

- A register of approved kennel establishments in Western Australia (including the ability to apply for a kennel establishment licence on the system)
- A register of dog management facilities in Western Australia
- A register of pet shops transferring and selling dogs in Western Australia
- A register of dangerous dogs (declared and restricted breed)
- Information on particular dog owners, such as dog owners that are subject to a court order or have been convicted of offences under:

- the Dog Act
- a dog local law or by-law
- the Animal Welfare Act
- Information on dogs:
  - that have been seized by the local government at any time
  - that have been involved in a dog attack
  - that have not been controlled by their owner in accordance with the Dog Act
  - that have caused a nuisance or are subject to a nuisance complaint
  - that are subject to a destruction order
- Information to inform compliance with the standards for dog breeding, housing, husbandry, transport and sale.

The benefit of keeping this information is that these facilities, businesses, dogs and dog owners could be more readily identified and monitored by relevant authorities.

The inclusion of this additional information could result in additional costs, including:

- costs associated with creating a system that included and stored this additional information
- costs to particular stakeholders who would be responsible for uploading this information
- costs to local governments in processing this information
- costs to relevant enforcement authorities in monitoring this information.

Dog registration fees, and dog breeder registration fees would need to accommodate these costs.

## Cat Registration

Currently under the *Cat Act 2011*, local governments are responsible for:

- processing cat registration applications;
- approving cat breeder applications; and
- maintaining a register of cats in their district.

As with dog registers, cat registers are specific only to that local government district (unless two or more local governments work together to maintain a joint system).

## Questions

4. Would it be beneficial for your local government if cat and cat breeder registrations were also transitioned to the centralised registration system?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

5. How would transitioning cat and cat breeder registrations to a centralised registration system be beneficial to your local government?

- Administrative efficiency
- Consistency with centralised dog registrations
- No requirement to maintain own register
- Other – please specify: \_\_\_\_\_
- It would not be beneficial – please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

6. Would any of the following additional information be useful for your local government?

- Approved kennel establishments
- Dog management facilities
- Pet shops that sell or transfer dogs
- Dangerous dogs
- Dog owner's subject to Court orders or convicted of particular offences
- Dogs that have been seized by the local government
- Dogs involved in a dog attack
- Dogs that have not been controlled by the owner
- Dogs that have caused a nuisance or are subject to a nuisance complaint
- Dogs that are subject to a destruction order
- Other information – please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

Please indicate why you think it would be useful: **To assist with offenders moving LG's and committing offences again.**

7. What additional costs would including this information in the system create for your local government?

- Processing the additional information
- Monitoring the additional information
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_

8. Would it be easier for your local government to process and record kennel establishment licences through the system?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

Please give your reasons: \_\_\_\_\_

## 4.6 Dog registration information

The breadth of information recorded on the centralised registration system will affect how it can be used, and by whom it can be used. It is also likely to affect the cost.

### General information

Dog registration information that will be kept on the centralised registration system will include:

- Current information requirements: the information a dog owner must currently provide to register a dog in Western Australia is set out under Form 4 of Schedule 1 of the *Dog Regulations 2013*. This includes information on the following:
  - dog owner details, including their address and contact details
  - whether the dog can be effectively confined to the premises
  - dog details, including age, breed, microchip details, whether the dog is a commercial security dog or a dangerous dog
  - the number of dogs on the premises
  - information on any previous convictions for offences against the Dog Act, Cat Act or Animal Welfare Act
  - a declaration that the information in the application is true and correct
- In addition, dog owners will be required to provide:
  - further information on their dog's sterilisation status
  - their unique dog owner number (if known, otherwise they will be issued with one)
  - the dog owner number of the dog's breeder (if known).

This is the minimum level of dog registration information that will be stored on the centralised registration system.

## Questions – All

9. Please indicate if you think any of the additional information should be included on a dog's registration:

## Questions – All

- information on whether the dog is used as a livestock working dog
- information on whether the dog is used as an assistance dog

Please indicate why you think this information will be beneficial: **Assistance dog information would be used in the event a dog is inside a food establishment.**

### 4.7 Updating dog registration information

The online centralised registration system will have the capacity to allow a range of users to register and update information recorded on the system in Western Australia.

Verification of some of the information recorded on the system will need to be undertaken to ensure the information is accurate, such as the sterilisation status of a dog.

The following users will be able to register a dog on the centralised registration system:

- dog owners
- local governments on behalf of dog owners (registrations made in person or hard copy form)
- dog shelters and rescue organisations
- dog management facilities.

The following stakeholders will be able to use the system to register as a dog breeder on the centralised registration system:

- dog owners (who wish to breed from their dog)
- local governments on behalf of dog breeders (registrations made in person or hard copy form)
- dog shelters and rescue organisations
- dog management facilities.

Local governments will be responsible for approving dog and breeder registrations in their district. The registration will not be complete until approved by the local government. In the process of approving dog registration applications, local governments can verify the microchip and de-sexing details through, for example, examining the dog's sterilisation certificate.

## Potential Role for Veterinarians

Another possible option is that veterinarians be required to update the system with a dog's de-sexed and microchip information. In South Australia and New South Wales, veterinarians are able to update their centralised system with a dog's microchip details. The advantages of this are:

- a veterinarian can verify the de-sexing and microchipping of the dog without a local government having to examine a sterilisation certificate
- this is likely to be a more accurate and reliable method
- local governments can quickly process dog registrations as they do not have to confirm the microchip and de-sexing details (unless not already entered)
- the information is verified and entered in the system at the point of microchipping and de-sexing, meaning there is no delay in updating this information.

This will create a cost to veterinarian practices who will need to expend time and resources on undertaking this function.

Veterinarians will not be responsible for ensuring dog owners comply with the microchipping and de-sexing requirements. They will also not be obliged to notify a local government of a dog owner's non-compliance with the requirements.

Under this proposal, a veterinarian will be able to update a registered dog's details. If the dog is not registered prior to the veterinarian undertaking the microchipping and/or de-sexing, the veterinarian will still be able to enter the dog's microchip details and sterilisation status into the centralised registration system.

Owners will then be responsible for searching the system for the microchip details of their dog, and completing their registration.

Reports could be generated to show dogs that have been entered in the system by veterinarians, but have not been registered by their owner. Local governments would then be able to identify dog owners that have not registered their dog in accordance with the Dog Act.

## Questions

10. Do you think veterinarians should be able to update and input dog's microchip and sterilisation details into the system?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

Please indicate why it would be useful: **Less admin work for LG's**

11. Should it be a mandatory requirement for veterinarians to input this information into the system, or optional for veterinarians to input this information?

- Mandatory
- Optional
- Not applicable

Please provide reasons for your preference: **Less admin work for LG's**

12. Do you perceive any benefits in veterinarians undertaking this role?

**Less admin work for LG's**

13. Please indicate what other information you think veterinarians should be able to update or access on the system?

- Enter a dog registration on an owner's behalf
- Search for the identity of a dog and its owner
- Enter vet specific information on any registered animal
- Report and enter details of animal incidents such as dog attacks
- Report dog deaths
- Other – please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

## 4.8 Transition existing dog registers

Introducing a centralised registration system will mean the information in the existing local government dog registers will need to be transferred to the central register. This could be phased in over a number of years.

Local governments currently use at least five different registration systems, ranging from a sophisticated purpose-built database to a spreadsheet. A survey of local governments, with 53 local government respondents, found that 68% used Synergy, 13% used Civica, 8% used TechnologyOne, 8% used Pathway and 2% used an Excel spreadsheet.

## **Annual dog registrations**

It is proposed that annual dog registrations will be transferred to the centralised system from the local government systems on renewal. Under the Dog Act, annual dog registrations expire on 1 November of every year.

Once the centralised registration system is developed and launched, annual dog registrations will be incorporated into the centralised registration system by requiring dog owners to renew their annual dog registration through the centralised system.

Essentially, dog owners that have registered their dogs annually will be captured when they renew their dog registration.

## **Three year dog registrations**

Similar to annual dog registrations, owners that have registered their dog for a period of three years will be transferred to the centralised system when they renew their dog's registration. As for annual registrations it will be the owner's responsibility to enter their data into the new system at the time of re-registration.

This means that it will take the centralised system three years to incorporate the three-year period dog registrations.

## **Lifetime dog registrations**

Lifetime dog registration means the owner never has to renew their dog's registration. As such, their dog's registration cannot be recorded on the centralised dog registration system through the renewal of the registration.

There are three options to capture lifetime dog registrations on the centralised system:

### **Option 1: Software**

Data migration software could be created to transfer the information in each local government's register to the centralised system.

Software created to transfer dog registration information from local government systems to the centralised system would need to be specific to each type of software system the local governments currently use. It is not known if local governments using the same registration system have it configured in the same way. The expense of creating data migration software for each system would be significant, and adequate time would be needed to develop the data migration software for each type of registered software used by local governments.

Dog registration fees would potentially have to increase to cover the costs of funding the data migration software or a one-off registration charge apply for registrations on the new system. The disadvantage with this option is that the cost is also borne by new dog owners, as opposed to just the existing dog owners whose data is being migrated. Owners with life-time registration would bear none of the costs.

### **Option 2: Manual entry**

Another option is to manually transfer the lifetime dog registrations to the centralised system. This would require local government staff to enter the information.

It would also mean that local government resources would be used on transferring information as opposed to undertaking other local government duties. It would, however, mean that local governments would no longer have to manage a dual system of registrations so there would be time and cost savings in the medium and longer term.

Sufficient time would also need to be provided to allow local governments to transfer the information – this could be three years in line with the transition of the three-year registrations.

### **Option 3: Owner's responsibility**

Another option is to make it the responsibility of existing owners to re-register under the new centralised system.

Local governments could identify lifetime registrations on their system and send letters and information to owners with lifetime dog registrations instructing them to re-register their dog on the centralised system. There would be no charge for this process.

Upon re-registering online, owners would complete a specific registration form identifying them as a dog owner with an existing lifetime dog registration. Local governments could confirm this against their existing register and waive the registration fee.

If a person does not have online access, the local government could process the re-registration on the owner's behalf.

Currently, owners with a lifetime dog registration are not required to update a local government when their dog dies. Local governments are likely to therefore have active registrations for dogs that have passed away. One advantage of owners re-

registering their lifetime dog registrations is that the register will not be updated with deceased dogs.

There is a risk that owners will not undertake the re-registration and may not re-register their dog.

## Questions

14. Please indicate your preference for the following:

- Option 1 – Develop and provide data migration software to transfer lifetime dog registrations to the centralised registration system.
- Option 2 – Local governments manually enter lifetime dog registrations into the centralised registration system.
- Option 3 – Owners re-register their lifetime dog registration on the centralised registration system.

Please indicate reasons for your preference: **Not enough admin staff to process 1600+ registrations into the system.**

15. Are there other options for transferring existing dogs onto the centralised system?

16. Which of the following would you support to cover the costs of migrating existing data?

- an increase in the registration fee
- a one-off payment by dog owners
- other
- none

One option is that existing lifetime dog registrations are not transferred to the new system and local government registers would need to be retained for at least a 15-year period following the launch of the centralised system and authorities would have to refer to both the centralised system and individual local government dog registers.

17. Should lifetime dog registrations be transferred to the new system?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

18. Please indicate your local government district and the software you currently use for your dog register:

- a) Local government district: **Technology One**

Dog register software: **Technology One**

19. Please indicate if the software used for your local government dog register is the same as the software used for your local government's cat register:

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

20. Have you modified the software you currently use?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

21. Is your local government easily able to identify lifetime dog registrations in your dog register?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

22. How many lifetime dog registrations does your local government currently have? **1671**

23. Does your local government have the capacity to extract data from your dog register software and provide the extracted data in an Excel spreadsheet?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

## 4.9 Application and approval – dog breeder registration

A dog breeder will be broadly defined under the Dog Act, and will include any owner who has a dog that is not de-sexed, except if the dog is not de-sexed on health grounds.

The requirement to register as a dog breeder will come into effect once the centralised registration system is operational.

While it is envisaged that a majority of breeders will be registered prior to their dog having puppies, dog owners that are not registered will need to register as a breeder within seven days of the birth of puppies and/ or before the puppies are transferred

to another person. This will ensure the local government has adequate time to process and approve the dog breeder registration application before the puppies are potentially transferred to another owner.

The information supplied by dog breeders at registration will impact the ability of the local governments to make an informed decision on approval of dog breeder registration.

The information cat breeders must provide when applying for approval to breed cats includes:

- the breeder's details, including address and contact details
- the cat's details, including microchip details
- questions in relation to the breeding of the cat, including the number of cats being kept on the premises, a description of the facilities, and whether they are a member of one of the listed organisations
- the requirement to provide details of any previous convictions against the Cat Act, Dog Act or Animal Welfare Act
- a declaration that the information provided is true and correct.

It is proposed that similar information is provided when dog breeders apply for dog breeder registration. Instead of providing information on the premises and facilities, it is proposed that dog breeders would need to indicate and certify that they were compliant with any minimum standards for dog breeding, housing and husbandry (once they came into effect).

Breeders will be required to renew their dog breeder registrations annually. Registered breeders will also be required to update any change to their information within seven days.

## Questions

1. What information do you think a dog breeder should provide when applying for breeder registration or renewal?
  - The number of dogs being kept on the premises
  - A description of the premises where the dogs are being kept
  - A description of the facilities
  - The breed of dogs
  - Whether a person has been convicted of an offence under the Dog Act, Cat Act, Animal Welfare Act or a dog or cat local law.
  - Certification that they comply and will continue to comply with animal

## Questions

breeding, housing and husbandry standards

Other – please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

2. What do you think local governments should take into account when considering a dog breeder application or renewal?

The number of dogs being kept on the premises

The breed of dogs

Convictions under the Dog Act, Cat Act, Animal Welfare Act, or a dog or cat local law

Other – please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

The Dog Act allows a dog registration officer from the local government, with the consent of the owner or occupier, to enter and inspect premises to ascertain whether a dog will be effectively confined on the premises. It is a condition of dog registration that a dog must be effectively confined to the premises in which it is kept.

3. Should local governments have the power to enter and inspect premises of a dog breeder, or premises that are subject to a dog breeder application or renewal?

Yes

No

Unsure

4. In what situations should a local government be able to enter and inspect premises of a dog breeder of that are subject to a dog breeder application or renewal?

Where the dog breeder owns more than a certain number of dogs, or owns a kennel establishment If yes, how many? **3+**

No

Unsure

**Local Governments should have the powers to enter and inspect if a complaint has been made.**

### 4.10 Conditions – dog breeder registration

Dog breeders registered with the government will be required to comply with particular conditions. This will include legislative requirements relating to information

that must be provided when transferring a dog and the requirement to update a dog's microchip database details with the breeder's dog owner number.

Dog breeders will also be required to comply with the requirements under the Dog Act, Cat Act and Animal Welfare Act and the mandatory dog breeding standards and guidelines when they are introduced under the Animal Welfare Act.

Registered dog breeders will also be required to notify the local government if any details of their dog registration changes.

### **Dog numbers**

The number of dogs a dog breeder can keep on their premises will remain consistent with the current requirements under the Dog Act.

Currently local governments, through the adoption of local laws, can limit the number of dogs ordinarily kept on premises that are aged over three months to any number between two and six. If a person would like to keep more than the permitted number of dogs, they must apply for a kennel licence from their local government.

Under the Cat (Uniform Local Provisions) Regulations, members of certain cat associations are allowed to have three times the number of cats allowed on premises. This provision was introduced for cats as there were no existing limits on cat numbers before the introduction of the Cat Act. Dog breeders who are members of certain dog associations will not be able to keep more dogs than the limits set by their local government.

It is possible that the standards for dog breeding, housing, husbandry, transport and sale will consider setting limits on the number of breeding dogs a person can own. This will be considered during consultation on the standards.

## **Questions**

5. Please specify any additional conditions with which dog breeders should comply:
6. On what grounds do you believe a local government could cancel a dog

## Questions

breeder registration?

- The dog breeder is convicted of an offence under the Dog Act, Cat Act, Animal Welfare Act, or a dog or cat local law
- The dog breeder is convicted of an offence under Australian Consumer Law in relation to dogs they have sold or transferred
- Failing to provide their dog owner number on the microchips of the puppies that they breed
- Failing to provide their dog owner number when advertising or transferring a dog
- Keeping more than the approved number of dogs on the premises
- Other – please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

### 4.11 Exemptions – dog breeder registration

#### Livestock working dogs

In Queensland, primary producers that own and breed livestock working dogs are exempt from registering as dog breeders where they sell or transfer puppies they have bred to other primary producers.

If a primary producer sells or transfers a puppy they have bred to someone who is not a primary producer, then they are required to register as a dog breeder, and supply their dog breeder registration number.

Queensland legislation defines a **primary producer** as meaning a person who is primarily engaged in the occupation of a –

- (i) dairy farmer; or
- (ii) wheat, maize, or cereal grower; or
- (iii) cane grower; or
- (iv) fruit grower; or
- (v) grazier; or
- (vi) farmer, whether engaged in general or mixed farming, cotton, potato, or vegetable growing, or poultry or pig raising; and

includes a person engaged in primary production.

A **working dog** is defined as meaning a dog that is usually kept or proposed to be kept on rural land by an owner who is a primary producer, or a person engaged or employed by a primary producer; and is used primarily for the purpose of—

- (i) droving, protecting, tending, or working, stock; or
- (ii) being trained in droving, protecting, tending, or working, stock.

## Questions

7. Should primary producers in WA be exempt from registering as dog breeders where they breed and transfer livestock working dogs to other primary producers?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

Please provide reasons for your response: **Doesn't affect our LG**

8. Should primary producers in WA be exempt from registering as dog breeders where they breed and transfer livestock working dogs to any person?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

Please provide reasons for your response: **Doesn't affect our LG**

### **Dog breeders registered with recognised breeding associations**

There are dog breeders in WA that are members of non-Government dog breeding organisations and associations.

Dogs West, as an example, is a pedigree breeding association in Western Australia whose members are required to abide by a Code of Ethics.

Following the introduction of the centralised registration system, members of Dogs West will be required to register as a dog breeder with the Government.

## Questions

9. Should particular dog breeders that are members of particular dog breeding associations be exempt from registering with the Government as dog breeders?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

Please provide reasons for your response: **To be consistent with all other breeders.**

In South Australia, dog breeder registration has recently been introduced.

Members of Dogs SA (the Dogs West equivalent) are not exempt from registering as dog breeders, but Dogs SA are responsible for inputting and maintaining their member's details into the dog breeder register.

The membership number issued by Dogs SA is also used as the Government dog breeder registration number.

10. Should recognised dog breeder associations in WA be responsible for inputting the details of their members into the Government's dog breeder register on the centralised registration system?

- Yes
- No
- Unsure

Please provide reasons for your response: **Less admin work for LG's**

11. What do you perceive to be the benefits of recognised dog breeder associations inputting their members details into the Government's dog breeder register? (You may select more than one option)

- Creates consistency between registers
- Avoids duplication for dog breeders who would otherwise need to register with both associations
- Potentially lessens the administrative burden on local governments
- Ensures that dog breeders registered with dog breeder associations are also registered with the Government and can be traced on the Government system
- Other – please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

12. What obligations should there be on recognised dog breeder associations

## Questions

that input their members details into the Government's dog breeder register? (you may select more than one option)

- Recognised dog breeder associations must update any change of their member's details within seven days of being notified of the change
- Recognised dog breeder associations must notify the relevant local government when a dog breeder is no longer a member of their association
- Recognised dog breeder associations must notify the relevant local government if a member's membership of their association is cancelled by the association
- Recognised dog breeder associations must notify relevant enforcement agencies where they find evidence that one of their members is not complying with the requirements under the Dog Act, Animal Welfare Act or a relevant dog local law
- Other – please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

## 4.12 Transferring a dog

### Dog breeders and dog microchip information

Under the new centralised registration system, every owner that registers a dog will be issued with a 'dog owner number' that is unique to the owner. Effectively, every dog owner will have an identification number.

A dog breeder will be required to record their details and their unique 'dog owner number' alongside the microchip details of every puppy bred from their dog/s. This will ensure that the breeder's details are permanently recorded for each dog.

Microchip implanters will be required to provide the following information to the microchip company:

- Information on the dog breeder that owns and bred the dog's mother:
  - Their 'dog owner number'
  - Their name, address and contact details
- If known, information on the dog breeder that owns the dog's fathers:
  - Their 'dog owner number'
  - Their name, address and contact details

Microchip database companies will be required to record and retain this information alongside the microchip information of a dog.

### Providing information when transferring a dog

Any person who sells, gives away, transfers or advertises a dog will be required to provide their 'dog owner number' and the dog's microchip number. Both numbers must be provided in any advertisement that advertises dogs or puppies for sale.

This will assist in tracking a dog, and identifying where a dog has come from.

Furthermore, if the person selling, giving away, transferring or advertising a dog claims to have bred the dog, a consumer can verify if they are a registered breeder on the centralised registration system by searching the 'dog owner number' provided by the breeder.

Consumers will be educated about only sourcing dogs from dog owners that provide their dog owner number and the dog's microchip number. This will help members of the public source dogs and puppies from registered dog breeders that can be identified and held accountable.

If a person has not bred a dog and transfers a dog, they must still provide their dog owner number and the dog's microchip number, to ensure authorities can identify and trace where a dog has been sourced from.

To monitor compliance with this requirement, members of the public will be encouraged to report non-compliant advertisements to an enforcement agency.

## Questions

13. Are there other ways to monitor or ensure dog advertisements comply with the requirement to provide both the dog owner number and dog's microchip number? Please specify: **Public advertising to report illegal breeding.**

14. What agency could be responsible for prosecuting dog owners and breeders that do not comply with the transfer and advertisement requirements?

- Department of Local Government, Sport and Cultural Industries
- Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development
- Consumer Protection WA
- RSPCA
- Unsure
- Other – please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

## Questions

15. What is your agency's capacity (considering benefits, issues and costs) to enforce these requirements?

- Full capacity
- Some capacity
- Limited capacity
- No capacity

### Jurisdictional issues

Dog breeders and dog owners outside of WA are not subject to the requirement to have a dog owner number. If they sell, advertise or transfer a dog to a person in WA, they will not be able to comply with the requirement to provide a dog owner number.

If the transaction occurs outside of WA, then the transaction is not subject to WA law and the requirement to provide such details.

If the transaction occurs within WA, then this will be an issue.

For dog breeders and dog owners that reside outside the State and need a dog owner number to advertise and transfer dogs in WA, they will still need to apply for an 'interstate dog owner number'. Such applications will need to be made to a central agency, most likely the Government Department responsible for administering the Dog Act.

Online advertisements posted online outside of WA, but that are shown and advertised within WA also present a unique issue with enforcing the requirements. These issues are under consideration by the Department.

### 4.13 Enforcement

Local governments will be required to enforce the requirement that dog breeders, and owners of dogs that are not de-sexed unless they are exempt, are registered.

Enforcement will involve:

- Processing dog breeder applications;
- Cancelling dog breeder registrations where non-compliance with the dog breeder conditions is discovered;
- Investigating dog breeding by unregistered dog breeders;
- Prosecuting or fining an unregistered dog breeder.

The expectation is that local governments will investigate non-compliance with the dog breeder requirements upon complaint. This could include inspecting premises to determine compliance with the Dog Act, including whether a dog owner is breeding dogs without being registered, or keeping more than the number of dogs allowed on their premises. It is not proposed that this will include investigating compliance with the mandatory standards for dog breeding, housing, husbandry, transport and sale as the standards are not being introduced under the Dog Act.

Economic modelling will be undertaken to assess the costs that local governments will incur as a result of enforcing these requirements.

## Questions

8. To ensure dog breeders are complying with the requirements under the Dog Act, would your local government prefer to:
- investigate non-compliance upon complaint
  - undertake a regular inspection regime
  - unsure

(This will **not** include investigating compliance with the Mandatory Standards for Dog Breeding, Housing, Husbandry, Transport and Sale).

9. Are the current fines under the Dog Act sufficient to cover the cost of investigating and enforcing non-compliance?
- Yes
  - No
  - Unsure

### Enabling enforcement

The centralised registration system is intended to make it easier for local government authorities to identify dog owners and dog breeders across the State.

The centralised registration system could also assist in monitoring and enforcing the current and proposed requirements under the Dog Act.

The system could potentially be designed to generate reports to identify specific information for each local government such as:

- dog owners that have not renewed their dog registration, or annual dog breeder registration;

- dogs that are not de-sexed or that are exempt from de-sexing;
- the number of dogs kept on a single premises that exceeds the limit, or dog owner's that own more dogs than the limit on a single premises so they can be monitored for compliance.

## Questions

1. Please indicate what reports would assist local governments in enforcing the requirements under the Dog Act:
  - Dog owners that have not renewed their dog registration
  - Dog owners that have not renewed their annual dog breeder registration
  - Dogs that are not de-sexed
  - Premises where the number of dog exceeds the limit
  - Number of dogs owned by a dog owner that exceeds the limit that can be kept on a single premises
2. What other reports would assist local governments to monitor and enforce the existing and proposed provisions under the Dog Act?

# Transitioning Pet Shops to Adoption Centres

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## 5.1 Introduction

As detailed in the Stop Puppy Farming Consultation Paper, it is intended to amend the *Dog Act 1976* (the Dog Act) so that pet shops will only be able to source puppies and dogs for sale from 'properly accredited' rescue organisations or shelters.

The areas of implementation on which further input is sought are:

- the accreditation of rescue organisations or shelters;
- the assessment of the health and behaviour of dogs;
- the period to transition pet shops to adoption centres;
- the arrangements that will need to be developed between pet shops and rescue organisations and shelters; and
- enforcement, including who will be responsible and how enforcement will be undertaken.

## 5.2 Objective

The objective of transitioning pet shops to adoption centres is to help break the supply chain with puppy farms and to address the homeless dog problem.

Puppy farming....is a covert industry that relies on hiding the true circumstances of how puppies are raised from buyers. Because of this, puppy farmers rely on pet shops, online sales, newspapers, and markets to sell puppies.<sup>4</sup>

Purchasing a dog from a pet shop means that the consumer is unable to trace, or know with any certainty, from where a dog was sourced. Restricting pet shops to only sourcing dogs from dog rescues and shelters will mean that a potential outlet for puppy farms is closed.

People looking to purchase or acquire a puppy will either need to purchase a puppy directly from the source (directly from a dog breeder) or purchase or adopt an abandoned or surrendered dog from a pet shop, dog rescue or shelter.

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<sup>4</sup> Page 3, Steering Committee Report - *Puppy Farming in Western Australia: why this trade needs to end and recommendations to achieve this*, November 2015, Appendix 1.

Consumers will be educated about sourcing puppies only from dog breeders registered on the centralised database and will be encouraged to visit the dog breeder and view the conditions in which the puppy was bred and reared. This will ensure that consumers are not purchasing dogs from 'puppy farms', or at the very least will assist in tracing dogs to irresponsible breeders if issues with the puppy arise.

Consumers that purchase an abandoned or surrendered dog from a pet shop will assist in reducing the number of unwanted dogs that are either euthanised or kept at rescue or shelter facilities.

### 5.3 Accreditation of rescue organisations and shelters

Under the new proposals, pet shops will only be able to source puppies and dogs for sale from 'properly accredited' rescue organisations or shelters. Dog rescue organisations and shelters will be accredited by the State Government.

#### Questions

1. Should accredited rescue organisations and shelters be monitored?  
 Yes  
 No  
 Unsure  
 Depends on the following factors (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_
2. How should they be monitored?  
 Audits  
 Inspections  
 Annual reporting  
 Unsure  
 Not applicable – they should not be monitored  
 Other: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Do you believe your agency should have a role in accrediting rescue organisations and shelters?  
 Yes  
 No  
 Unsure  
 Depends on the following factors (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

Please specify reasons for your response: **If the rescue organisations and shelters are being accredited by State government, then State government should monitor.**

## Questions

4. If you answered yes, what would this role be?

### 5.4 Assessment of the health and behaviour of dogs

The origins of dogs in rescue organisations and shelters is generally unknown. To provide confidence to potential new owners, it is intended that every dog supplied to a pet shop must pass a health and behavioural assessment. Pet shops will need to ensure that each dog has a health and behavioural certificate.

### 5.5 Transition period

Pet shops will be gradually transitioned into adoption centres to allow time for pet shops to make arrangements with dog rescue organisations and shelters.

#### Option 1 – Two year transition

Under this option, pet shops will be transitioned within two years of the legislation coming into effect.

In the interim, pet shops will be able to source puppies and dogs as they currently do.

#### Option 2 – Five-year transition

Under this option, pet shops will be transitioned within five years.

From date of amendment to the Dog Act	Where pet shops can source dogs:
0 to 2 years	Pet shops can source dogs from a dog breeder registered as such on the centralised database.
2 to 5 years	Pet shops selling dogs will be required to source dogs from accredited dog rescues and shelters, but can still also source dogs from registered breeders.
5 years onwards	Pet shops can only source dogs from accredited dog rescues and shelters.

## **5.6 Arrangements between pet shops and rescue organisations and shelters**

It is likely that pet shops will need to form arrangements with accredited dog rescue organisation and shelters to ensure the responsible supply of dogs.

Pet shops and rescue organisations have been asked to provide feedback on what those arrangements should cover, for example, where the dog will be housed.

## **5.7 Enforcement**

It is estimated that there are approximately 15 pet shops in Western Australia that sell puppies and dogs. After the transition period, pet shops will need to be monitored to ensure they are only sourcing dogs from accredited dog rescue organisations and shelters.

Furthermore, during the transition period pet shops would need to be monitored to ensure they are only sourcing dogs from registered dog breeders (following the introduction of dog breeder registration).

Pet shops could be monitored in a number of ways:

### **Option 1 – Public monitoring**

Pet shops would be required to display a certificate confirming the source of the dog is from an accredited rescue organisation or shelter. The public could report pet shops to an enforcement agency that are not providing a certificate verifying the dog's source.

### **Option 2 – Inspections**

An enforcement agency would be responsible for inspecting pet shops that sell dogs, whether randomly or periodically, and require the pet shop to provide information upon request.

### **Option 3 – Audits**

Pet shops would be required to be audited by a particular enforcement agency, whether periodically or randomly.

### **Option 4 – Audited and inspected upon complaint**

The enforcement agency would inspect and audit a pet shop only where concerns were raised about the pet shops compliance with the laws.

The type of enforcement undertaken will assist in informing what agency is best placed to undertake enforcement. The capacity and resources of the agency would also need to be considered.

## Questions

5. Should pet shops have to register with a relevant authority if they sell dogs?
  - Yes
  - No
  - Unsure
  
6. Should it be an offence to fail to register?
  - Yes
  - No
  - Unsure
  
7. What information and records should a pet shop maintain to ensure compliance with the pet shop provisions can be monitored?
  - Records of where dogs have been sourced from
  - Details of new owners
  - Details of health and behaviour checks
  - Other – please specify: \_\_\_\_\_
  
8. What information and records should a rescue organisation and rescue maintain to ensure pet shops can be monitored and information verified?
  
9. How should a pet shop be monitored for compliance?
  - Option 1 – Public monitoring
  - Option 2 – Inspections
  - Option 3 – Audits
  - Option 4 – Audited and inspected upon complaint
  - Other – please specify: \_\_\_\_\_



Town of  
**Cambridge**

**COUNCIL MEETING**

**24 JULY 2018**

**ATTACHMENT 1 OF 3 TO ITEM 10.4**

**BUDGET FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2019 - ADOPTION**

**Attachment to Item 10.4**

SUBMISSIONS	COMMENT
<p>1. The entry sign on the verge just north of Campbell Barracks on a stretch of a main thoroughfare without streetlights, truly is of nil display value at nights, especially in Winter - and thus, is nil credit to Cambridge and its Ratepayers.</p> <p>The addition of basic solar lighting to what are pretty basic, very ordinary, signs by comparison to those in neighbouring Local Government areas, would make this and the other two entry signs both meaningful and of relevant value to our Town.</p> <p><b>Budget Request:</b></p> <p>That from the proposed Works Budget of \$1.7 Million, Council approve the provision of a total of \$24,000 for the installation of basic, vandal-proof solar lighting at each of the three entry sign locations during the third Quarter of 2018.</p> <p><b>G Hornel, Empire Avenue, City Beach</b></p>	<p>An amount of \$30,000 was adopted in the 2016/17 Budget. In March 2017 (item CR17.7 refers), Council gave direction to the administration in that the requirement for lighting was not to be set as a design parameter. The Gateway Signage was later installed within the allocated budget.</p> <p>It is open to Council to revisit the decision regarding lighting, and it would not be unreasonable if Council wishes to provide for this item in the budget, consistent with the goals and strategies in the Strategic Community Plan, namely:</p> <p><b>Our Community</b></p> <p><b>Goal:</b> A sense of community, pride and belonging  <b>Strategy:</b> Promotion of a strong community identity and focus our responses on the needs of local residents, businesses and ratepayers.</p> <p>Before committing however, the Town should explore the most cost effective solution and confirm the required budget funds.</p>

SUBMISSIONS	COMMENT																				
<p>2. Consolidated Revenue 2018/2019 for Transport is shown as \$24.35 mil which is x10 previous years. This does not make any sense.</p> <p>How much money will be wasted on legal fees, staff time and costs resulting from the sacking of the CEO, unjustified SAT actions and other issues. (Some comments redacted)</p> <p><b>Anthony McGrath (via email)</b></p>	<p>The Transport budget includes the Underground Power project. This project is accounted for through the operating budget as it is a contribution to a Western Power asset and is not a Town asset.</p> <p>Details of the Underground Power budget over the life of the project can be found in the miscellaneous budget schedules.</p> <p>The budget has provided for the following legal expenditure:</p> <table data-bbox="1072 528 1547 804"> <tr> <td>Governance management</td> <td>2,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Animal control</td> <td>8,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Compliance</td> <td>8,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Planning</td> <td>30,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Administration- golf course</td> <td>2,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Parking control</td> <td>5,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Swimming pool inspections</td> <td>2,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Properties and Services</td> <td>65,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>122,500</b></td> </tr> </table> <p>The budget has provided for the following Planning Appeals expenditure:</p> <table data-bbox="1072 898 1532 927"> <tr> <td>Appeals</td> <td>40,000</td> </tr> </table>	Governance management	2,000	Animal control	8,000	Compliance	8,000	Planning	30,000	Administration- golf course	2,000	Parking control	5,000	Swimming pool inspections	2,500	Other Properties and Services	65,000	<b>Total</b>	<b>122,500</b>	Appeals	40,000
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SUBMISSIONS	COMMENT
<p>3. I have reviewed the budget for 2018/19 and the Town is in a very strong financial position and it is pleasing to see that there will be no rate increases.</p> <p>The underground power project is a significant capital project to be completed.</p> <p>Given the strong financial position of the council I would recommend ratepayers that are still to have underground power installed should pay no more \$\$\$ than previous property owners.</p> <p>I think also this work could be done far more efficiently and cost effectively than appears to be the case from previous work carried out.</p> <p><b>Jim Biss, Kilkenny Rd Floreat</b></p>	<p>The Council has established the service charges for each underground power project based on previous underground power projects. Property owner contributions are 50% of the cost of underground power within a project area. Non-residential properties (commercial, government etc) pay the service charge based on a KvA rating, again consistent with the previous projects.</p> <p>The electricity supply infrastructure remains the property of Western Power and as such, Western Power contract for and coordinate the works. It is understood that the works contracts contain performance criteria to ensure efficient delivery.</p> <p>The contracts have been entered into and two firms will be delivering underground power across the four project areas, Cable Layers Australia and CAPE.</p>

SUBMISSIONS	COMMENT																		
<p>4. My name is Leigh Dawson and I'm emailing to seek feedback on an income line in the draft budget for the Town of Cambridge.</p> <p>Could I please seek clarification on the \$22m income stream for service charges in underground power and how this will affect home owners from a financial point of view?</p> <p>Nowhere in your media release <a href="https://www.cambridge.wa.gov.au/Town-Council/News/Latest-News/2018/201819-Draft-Budget">https://www.cambridge.wa.gov.au/Town-Council/News/Latest-News/2018/201819-Draft-Budget</a> does it mention this potential added cost / budget line for underground power works.</p> <p>Look forward to your feedback.</p> <p>Many thanks</p> <p>Leigh (via email)</p>	<p>The following is an extract from the Underground Power report to Council this month (item 10.3):</p> <p>The total Underground Power project budget is \$43.1 million:</p> <table data-bbox="1131 405 1848 555"> <tr> <td>Floreat East</td> <td>\$ 11.2M</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Floreat North</td> <td>\$ 8.9M</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Floreat West</td> <td>\$ 12.1M</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Wembley West Leederville</td> <td>\$ 10.9M</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>TOTAL</b></td> <td><b>\$ 43.1M</b></td> </tr> </table> <p>The Town has previously funded the design fee of \$658,000 and the additional contingency required for the Wembley/West Leederville project of \$245,000, a total of \$903,000.</p> <p>This leaves \$42.2 million, which is funded by:</p> <table data-bbox="1131 772 1937 896"> <tr> <td>Property Owners (Service Charge)</td> <td>\$ 21.1M (50%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Town of Cambridge</td> <td>\$ 18.0M (43%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>State Government</td> <td>\$ 3.1M (7%)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>TOTAL</b></td> <td><b>\$ 42.2M (100%)</b></td> </tr> </table> <p>Payments from Property Owners and the Town to Western Power total \$39.1M.</p> <p>The Underground Power report provides further details of the charges to property owners within the project areas. The Town's share is funded from the Area Improvement Reserve, which itself has a sufficient funds as a result of the \$50 million settlement by the State Government of the Perry Lakes Estate development. The Town original received \$22.6 million in cash and three group dwelling sites valued at \$27.4 million ex GST. Two of the three lots were sold in 2016.</p>	Floreat East	\$ 11.2M	Floreat North	\$ 8.9M	Floreat West	\$ 12.1M	Wembley West Leederville	\$ 10.9M	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 43.1M</b>	Property Owners (Service Charge)	\$ 21.1M (50%)	Town of Cambridge	\$ 18.0M (43%)	State Government	\$ 3.1M (7%)	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 42.2M (100%)</b>
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SUBMISSIONS	COMMENT
<p>5. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Town of Cambridge Draft Budget 2018-19.</p> <p>We'd like to congratulate the Council for again voting for a zero per cent rate increase for the second year running.</p> <p>Our comment refers to the Operating and Maintenance budget and to ask if there have been sufficient funds allocated for repair of fences along coastal paths leading to the beach, especially those in Floreat, north of the Floreat SLSC.</p> <p>Many of these coastal paths (including Path 11 onwards) are in a state of disrepair (broken wire, fence posts 'missing') and look as if they have not been maintained for several years. The area north of Floreat SLSC has been subject to significant storm impact since June this year. The dunes have also suffered from significant "blowouts" and uncontrolled public access over the past few years increasing their fragility.</p> <p>Cambridge Coastcare, in consultation with Manager Parks Infrastructure, have in the past two years focussed our restoration planting in these eroded dune areas adjacent to Paths 14 and 16 in an effort to strengthen the natural dune system.</p> <p>However with the fences in disarray, this allows easy public access across the fragile dunes further eroding the dunes ability to provide protection from sand sea water erosion.</p> <p>You may have seen the excellent TV segment on Channel 7's Today Tonight program on 10 July 2018 featuring the storm impact on Perth coastal areas and demonstrating the work of Cambridge Coastcare volunteers in maintaining the natural coastal dunes to help them protect coastal infrastructure. The key message of this program was "we can all do our part in caring for the dunes by keeping to designated coastal paths".</p> <p>A similar message was heard again at the well-attended public information seminar "Our dynamic coastal environment" held at the Town of Cambridge Administration Centre on Thursday 12 July from 6:30 pm - 8:30 pm. At this seminar, expert speakers including Dr Jeff Hansen (UWA) and Professor Kingsley Dixon (Curtin University) spoke of the cost effectiveness of maintaining the natural dune systems compared to expensive engineering solutions built out of necessity in other areas of the world to protect coastal assets and infrastructure.</p> <p>If Town of Cambridge could allocate funds to maintain the fences along the coastal paths, described above, it would not only support the valuable work of Cambridge Coastcare in maintaining and strengthening the integrity of the natural dune system, but it would also negate the need for the Town of Cambridge to resort to expensive engineering solutions at some future date. Preventative maintenance is always less expensive!</p> <p>Thank you again for the opportunity to comment,--  Kind Regards  <b>Meg Anklesaria</b>  <b>Cambridge Coastcare</b></p>	<p>The draft budget provides \$10,000 for dune rehabilitation (mainly plantings), listed on page 3.54, and \$25,000 for fence repairs, listed on page 3.63.</p> <p>The Manager Parks Infrastructure advises that a portion of the fence repair budget is earmarked for beach fences in need of repair. This would include the area reference in the budget request north of the Floreat SLSC.</p>



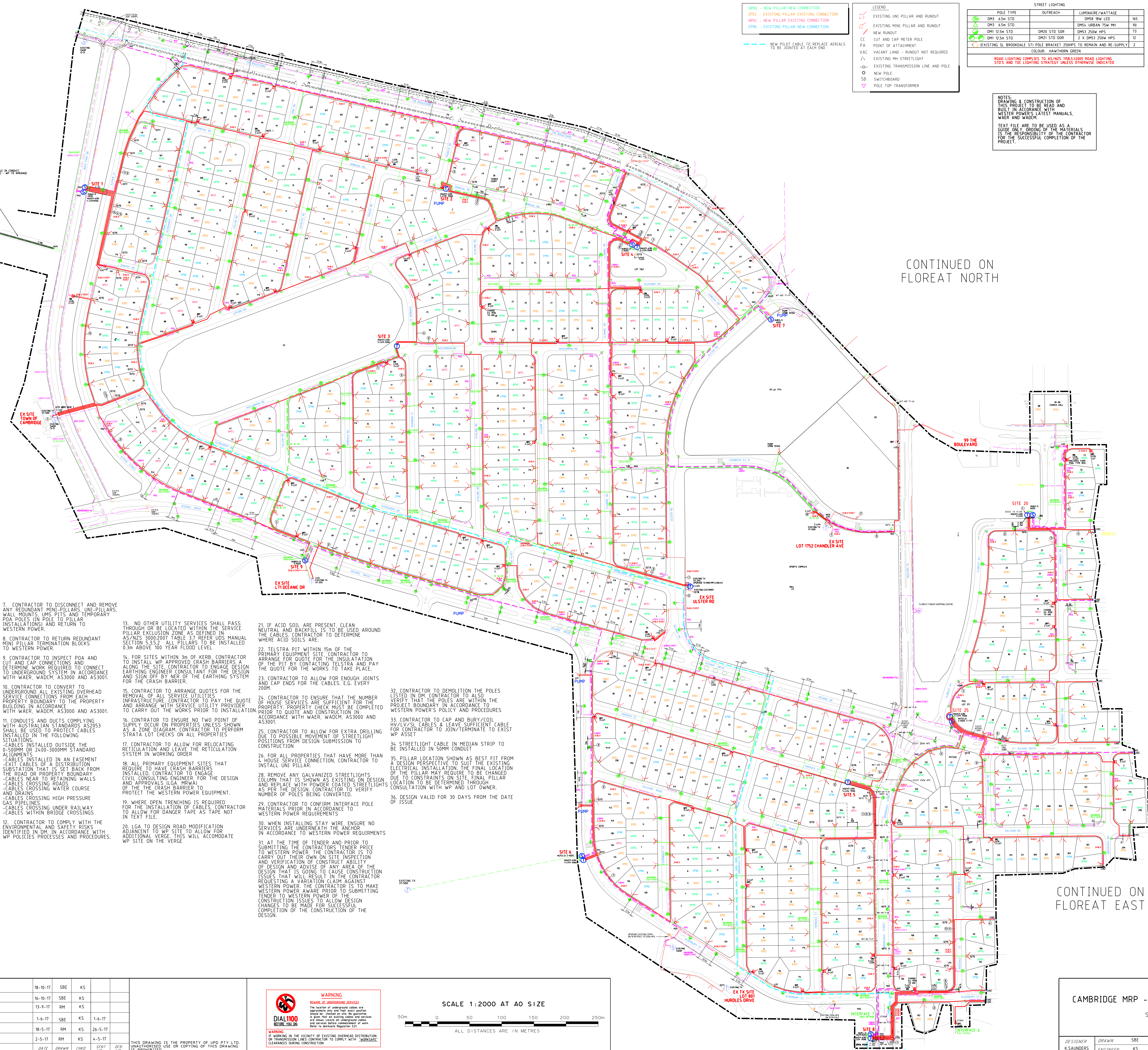
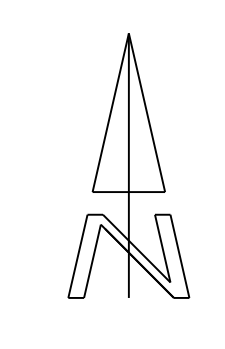
Town of  
**Cambridge**

**COUNCIL MEETING**

**24 JULY 2018**

**ATTACHMENT 2 OF 3 TO ITEM 10.4**

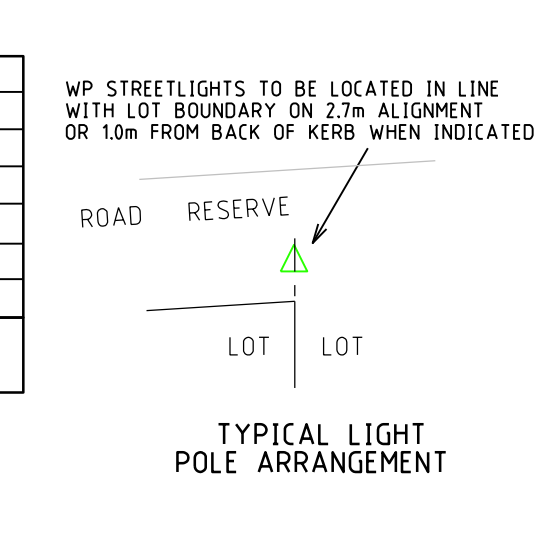
**BUDGET FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30 JUNE 2019 - ADOPTION**



POLE TYPE	OUTREACH	LUMINAIRE/WATTAGE	165
DM3 4.5m STD		DM3B 18W LED	165
DM3 4.5m STD		DM3A 18W LED	165
DM1 12.5m STD	DM20 STD SDR	DM3 250W HPS	73
DM1 12.5m STD	DM21 STD SDR	2 X DM3 250W HPS	12

CONDUIT SIZE	CONDUIT SIZE
150mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
150mm <sup>2</sup> MV	150mm
95mm <sup>2</sup> HV	100mm
95mm <sup>2</sup> MV	100mm
50mm <sup>2</sup> HV	50mm
50mm <sup>2</sup> MV	50mm
25mm <sup>2</sup> HV	25mm
25mm <sup>2</sup> MV	25mm

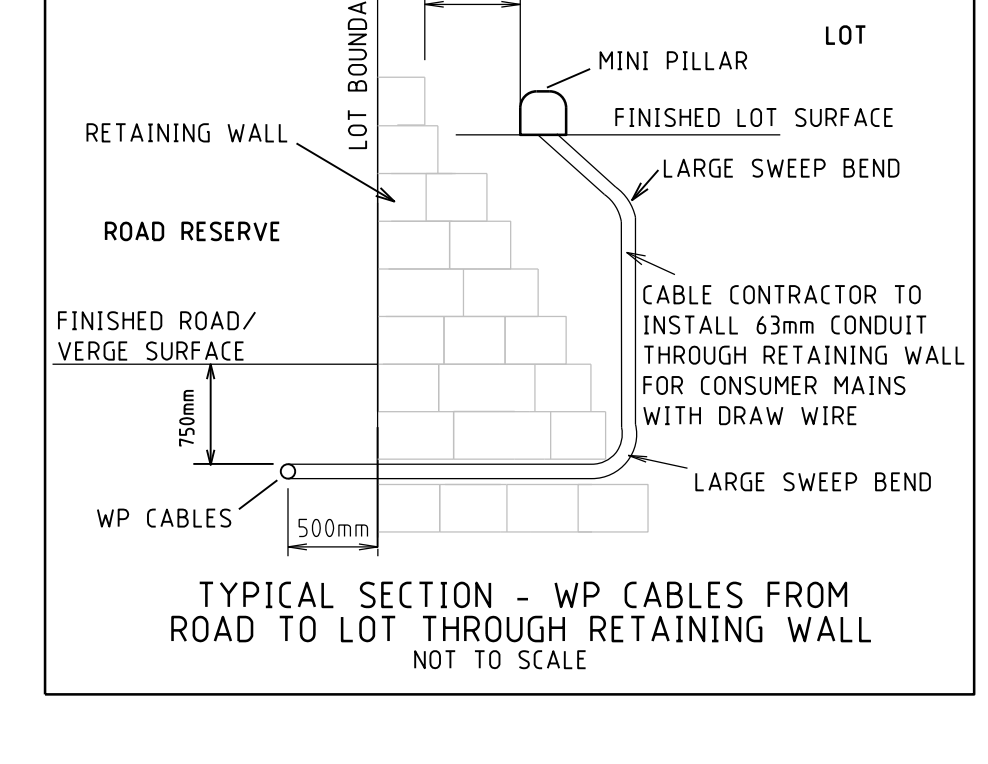
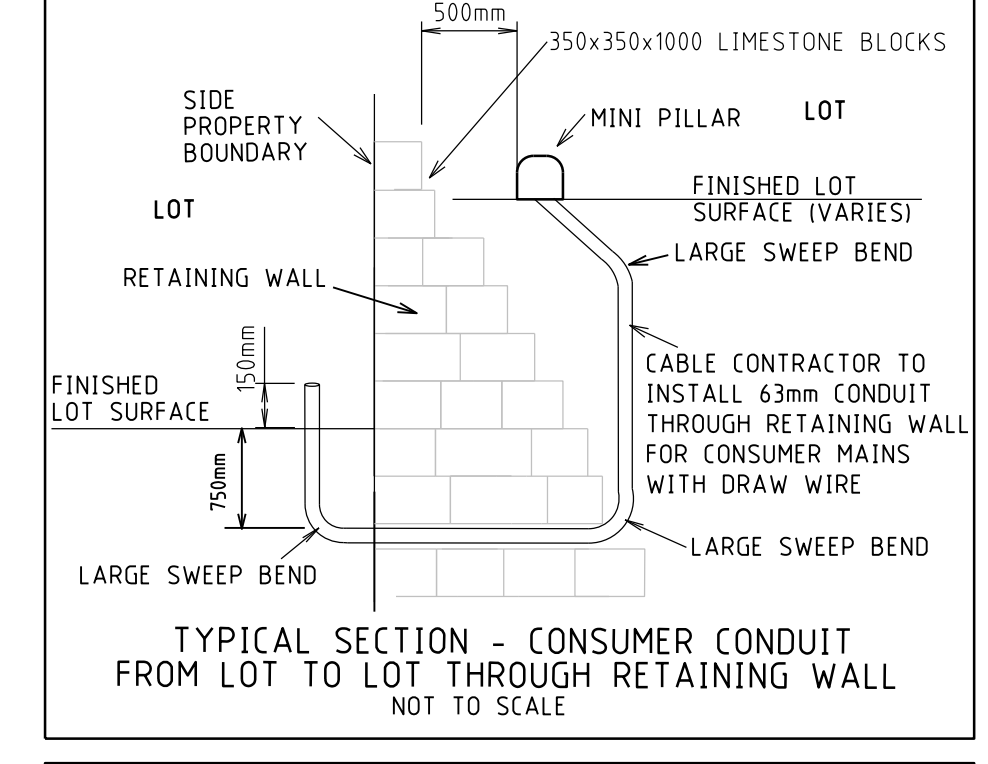
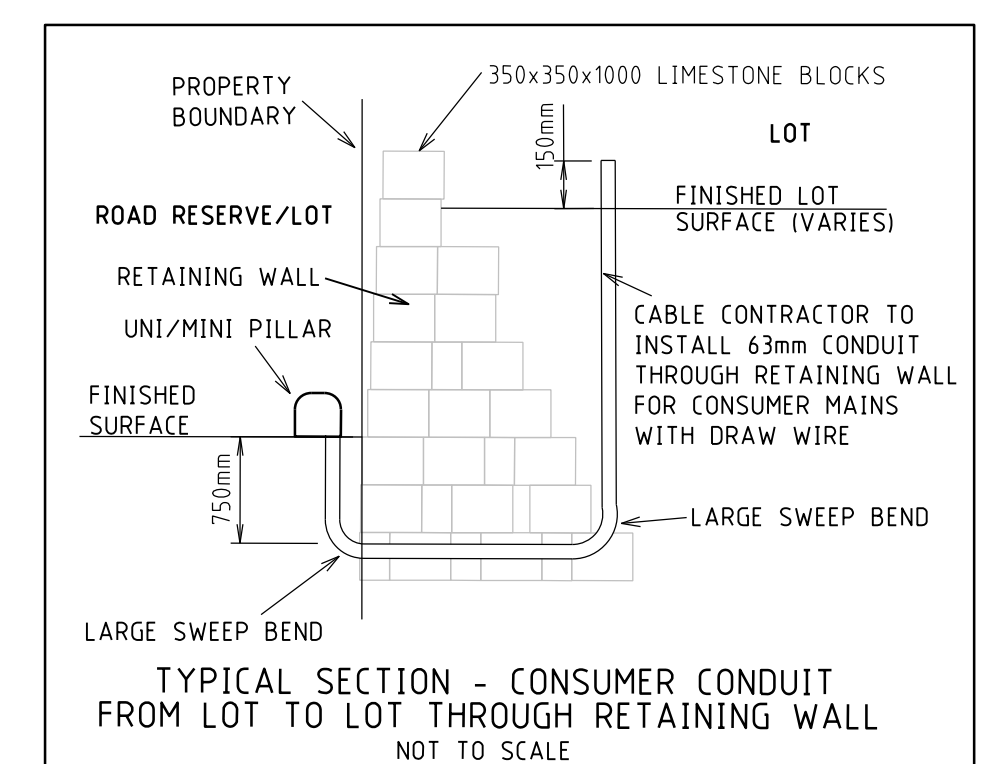
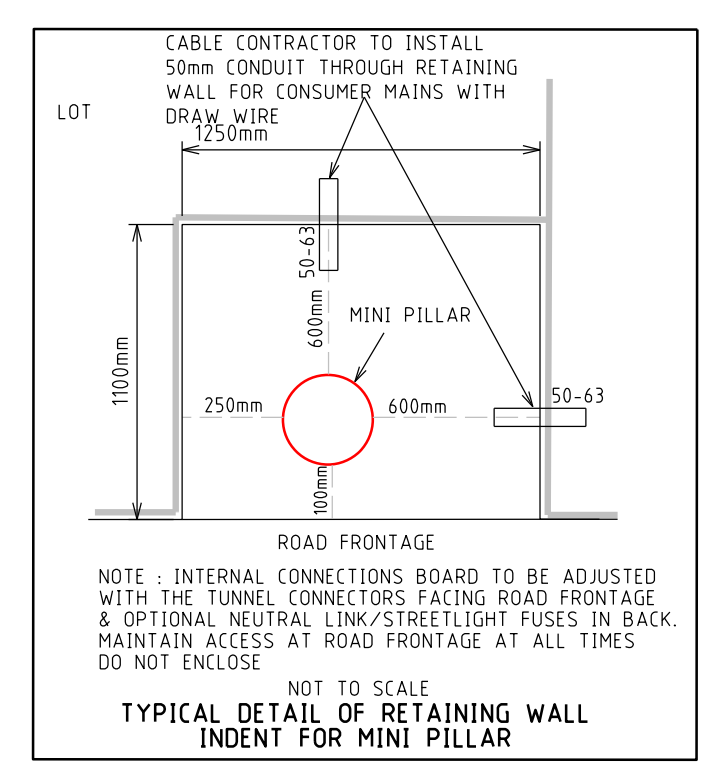
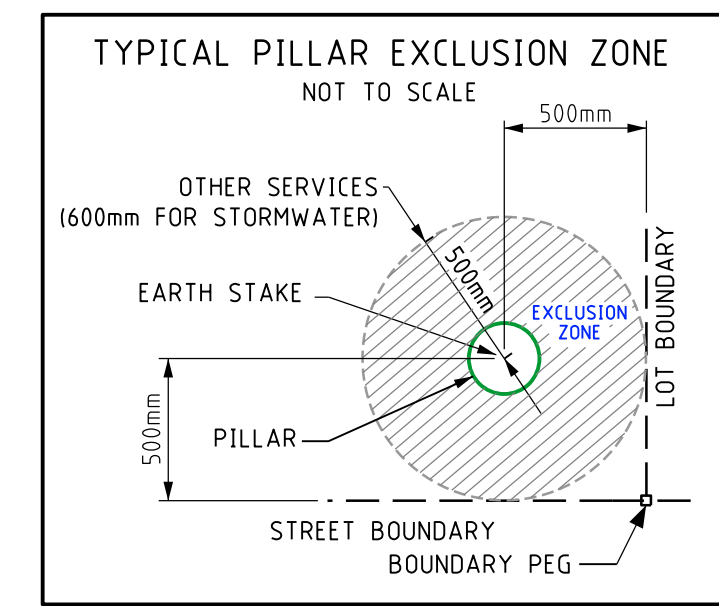
STREET LIGHTING	STREET LIGHTING
EXISTING	EXISTING
70w HPS	100w HPS
150w HPS	150w HPS
250w HPS	250w HPS



STREET LIGHTS	STREET LIGHTS
EXISTING	EXISTING
70w HPS	100w HPS
150w HPS	150w HPS
250w HPS	250w HPS

NOTES:  
DRAWING & CONSTRUCTION OF THIS PROJECT TO BE READ AND BUILT IN ACCORDANCE WITH WESTER POWER'S LATEST MANUALS, WAER AND WADCM.  
TEXT FILE ARE TO BE USED AS A GUIDE ONLY. CHOICE OF THE MATERIALS IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR FOR THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT.

CONTINUED ON FLOREAT NORTH



CONTINUED ON FLOREAT EAST

- WHERE THERE ARE MORE THAN TWO RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES ON A SINGLE LOT THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONNECT THE NEW CONSUMER MAINS TO THE EXISTING SWITCHBOARD. IF NO SWITCHBOARD EXISTS THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL A SUITABLY SIZED SWITCHBOARD TO CATER FOR ALL UNIT CONNECTIONS IN ACCORDANCE TO WAER, WADCM, AS3000 AND AS3001.
- STREETLIGHT POSITION ARE TO BE INSTALLED ON THE 2.7 ALIGNMENT.
- STREETLIGHT WALKTHROUGH REQUIRED BETWEEN THE CONTRACTOR, LGA AND WESTERN POWER.
- WP NOTE FINAL STREET LIGHT POSITIONS AND SET BACKS TO BE CONFIRMED WITH LGA REPRESENTATIVE AND WESTERN POWER REPRESENTATIVE PRIOR TO ISSUING DRAWING FOR TENDER.
- MINIMUM SEPARATION OF AT LEAST 500mm FOR HIGH VOLTAGE CABLES THAT RUN IN PARALLEL UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTIFIED BY WESTERN POWER. IE: HV1 ON 0-500M AND HV2 2.3M ALIGNMENT
- PILOT INSTALLED ON SEPARATE DRILL SHOT MINIMUM SEPARATION OF AT LEAST 500mm BETWEEN PILOT AND HV CABLE WHERE APPLICABLE.
- INTERNAL STRATA BOUNDARIES SHOWN AS DASHED LINE (---) FOR CLARITY. ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR TO CONFIRM STRATA LOTS ON ALL PROPERTIES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH WAER, WADCM, AS3000 AND AS3001.
- CONTRACTOR TO DISCONNECT AND REMOVE ANY REDUNDANT TRANSFORMER, SWITCHGEAR AND LV FRAME AND RETURN TO WESTERN POWER. THESE COSTS TO BE INCLUDED IN TENDER PRICE.
- CONTRACTOR TO COMPLY WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SAFETY RISKS IDENTIFIED IN DM IN ACCORDANCE WITH WP POLICIES PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES.

- CONTRACTOR TO DISCONNECT AND REMOVE ANY REDUNDANT MINI-PILLARS, UNI-PILLARS, WALL MOUNTS, UMS PITS AND TEMPORARY POA POLES (IN POLE TO PILLAR INSTALLATIONS) AND RETURN TO WESTERN POWER.
- CONTRACTOR TO RETURN REDUNDANT MINI PILLAR TERMINATION BLOCKS TO WESTERN POWER.
- CONTRACTOR TO INSPECT POA AND CUT AND CAP CONNECTIONS AND DETERMINE WORK REQUIRED TO CONNECT TO UNDERGROUND SYSTEM IN ACCORDANCE WITH WAER, WADCM, AS3000 AND AS3001.
- CONTRACTOR TO CONVERT TO UNDERGROUND ALL EXISTING OVERHEAD SERVICE CONNECTIONS FROM EACH PROPERTY BOUNDARY TO THE PROPERTY BUILDING IN ACCORDANCE WITH WAER, WADCM, AS3000 AND AS3001.
- CONDUITS AND DUCTS COMPLYING WITH AUSTRALIAN STANDARDS AS2053 SHALL BE USED TO PROTECT CABLES INSTALLED IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:  
-CABLES INSTALLED OUTSIDE THE PROPERTY BOUNDARY  
-CABLES CROSSING ROADS  
-CABLES CROSSING WATER COURSE AND DRAINS  
-CABLES CROSSING HIGH PRESSURE GAS PIPELINES  
-CABLES CROSSING UNDER RAILWAY  
-CABLES WITHIN BRIDGE CROSSINGS

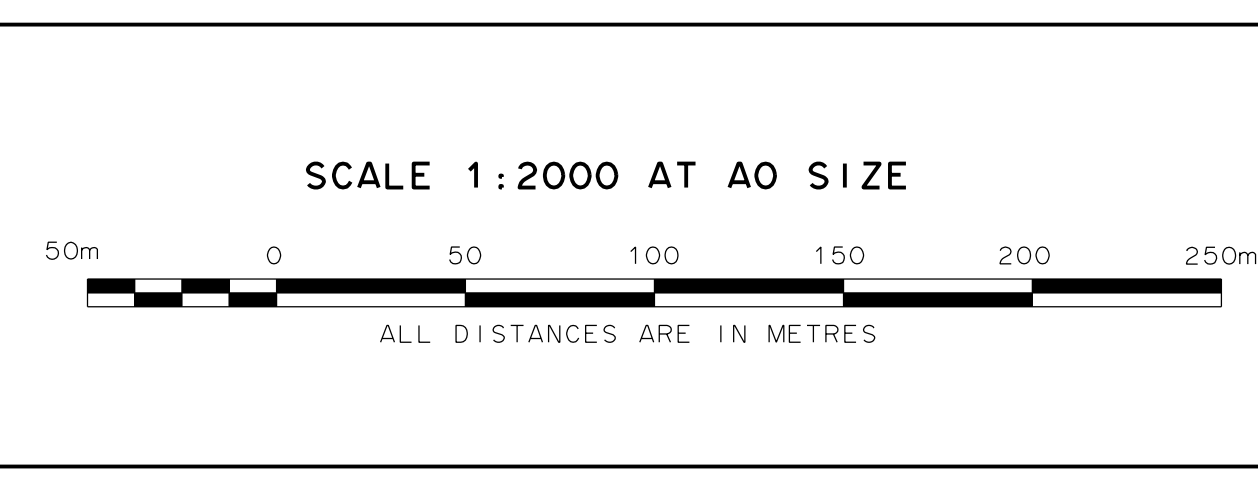
- NO OTHER UTILITY SERVICES SHALL PASS THROUGH OR BE LOCATED WITHIN THE SERVICE PILLAR EXCLUSION ZONE AS DEFINED IN AS/NZS 3000:2007 TABLE 3.1 REFER UDS MANUAL SECTION 5.3.5.7. ALL PILLARS TO BE INSTALLED 0.3m ABOVE 100 YEAR FLOOD LEVEL.
- FOR SITES WITHIN 3m OF KERB CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL WP APPROVED CRASH BARRIERS ALONG THE SITE. CONTRACTOR TO ENGAGE DESIGN ENGINEERING CONSULTANT FOR THE DESIGN AND SIGN OFF BY NER OF THE EARTHING SYSTEM FOR THE CRASH BARRIER.
- CONTRACTOR TO ALLOW FOR ENOUGH JOINTS AND CAP ENDS FOR THE CABLES. E.G. EVERY 200M.
- CONTRACTOR TO ENSURE THAT THE NUMBER OF HOUSE SERVICES ARE SUFFICIENT FOR THE PROPERTY. PROPERTY CHECK MUST BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO QUOTE AND CONSTRUCTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH WAER, WADCM, AS3000 AND AS3001.
- CONTRACTOR TO ALLOW FOR EXTRA DRILLING DUE TO POSSIBLE MOVEMENT OF STREETLIGHT POSITIONS FROM DESIGN SUBMISSION TO CONSTRUCTION.
- FOR ALL PROPERTIES THAT HAVE MORE THAN 4 HOUSE SERVICE CONNECTION CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL UNI PILLAR.
- REMOVE ANY GALVANIZED STREETLIGHTS COLUMN THAT IS SHOWN AS EXISTING UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTIFIED BY WESTERN POWER. CONTRACTOR TO REMOVE AND REPLACE WITH POWDER COATED STREETLIGHTS AS PER THE DESIGN. CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY NUMBER OF POLES BEING CONVERTED.
- CONTRACTOR TO CONFIRM INTERFACE POLE MATERIALS PRIOR IN ACCORDANCE TO WESTERN POWER REQUIREMENTS.
- WHEN INSTALLING STAY WIRE ENSURE NO SERVICES ARE UNDERNEATH IN THE ANCHOR IN ACCORDANCE TO WESTERN POWER REQUIREMENTS.

- IF ACID SOIL ARE PRESENT, CLEAN NEUTRAL AND BACKFILL IS TO BE USED AROUND THE CABLES. CONTRACTOR TO DETERMINE WHERE ACID SOIL IS PRESENT.
- TELSTRA PIT WITHIN 50m OF THE PRIMARY EQUIPMENT SITE. CONTRACTOR TO ARRANGE FOR QUOTE FOR THE INSULATION OF THE PIT BY CONTACTING TELSTRA AND PAY THE QUOTE FOR THE WORKS TO TAKE PLACE.
- CONTRACTOR TO ALLOW FOR ENOUGH JOINTS AND CAP ENDS FOR THE CABLES. E.G. EVERY 200M.
- CONTRACTOR TO ENSURE THAT THE NUMBER OF HOUSE SERVICES ARE SUFFICIENT FOR THE PROPERTY. PROPERTY CHECK MUST BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO QUOTE AND CONSTRUCTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH WAER, WADCM, AS3000 AND AS3001.
- CONTRACTOR TO ALLOW FOR EXTRA DRILLING DUE TO POSSIBLE MOVEMENT OF STREETLIGHT POSITIONS FROM DESIGN SUBMISSION TO CONSTRUCTION.
- FOR ALL PROPERTIES THAT HAVE MORE THAN 4 HOUSE SERVICE CONNECTION CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL UNI PILLAR.
- REMOVE ANY GALVANIZED STREETLIGHTS COLUMN THAT IS SHOWN AS EXISTING UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTIFIED BY WESTERN POWER. CONTRACTOR TO REMOVE AND REPLACE WITH POWDER COATED STREETLIGHTS AS PER THE DESIGN. CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY NUMBER OF POLES BEING CONVERTED.
- CONTRACTOR TO CONFIRM INTERFACE POLE MATERIALS PRIOR IN ACCORDANCE TO WESTERN POWER REQUIREMENTS.
- WHEN INSTALLING STAY WIRE ENSURE NO SERVICES ARE UNDERNEATH IN THE ANCHOR IN ACCORDANCE TO WESTERN POWER REQUIREMENTS.

- CONTRACTOR TO DEMOLITION THE POLES LISTED IN DM. CONTRACTOR TO ALSO VERIFY THAT THE POLES ARE WITHIN THE PROJECT BOUNDARY IN ACCORDANCE TO WESTERN POWER'S POLICY AND PROCEDURES.
- CONTRACTOR TO CAP AND BURY/COIL HV/LV/SB CABLES & LEAVE SUFFICIENT CABLE FOR CONTRACTOR TO JOIN/TERMINATE TO EXIST WP ASSET.
- STREETLIGHT CABLE IN MEDIAN STRIP TO BE INSTALLED IN 50MM CONDUIT.
- PILLAR LOCATION SHOWN AS BEST FIT FROM A DESIGN PERSPECTIVE TO SUIT THE EXISTING ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION. THE FINAL LOCATION OF THE PILLAR MAY REQUIRE TO BE CHANGED DUE TO CONSTRAINTS ON SITE. FINAL PILLAR LOCATION TO BE DETERMINED THROUGH CONSULTATION WITH WP AND LOT OWNER.
- DESIGN VALID FOR 30 DAYS FROM THE DATE OF ISSUE.

NO	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DRAWN	CHECK	REV	BY	DATE
9	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION - REVISION CLOUD ONLY	18-10-17	SBE	KS			
8	PILOT CABLE RELOCATED	16-10-17	SBE	KS			
7	WP SITES RELOCATED	13-9-17	RM	KS			
5	STREETLIGHT UPDATES	1-6-17	SBE	KS	1-6-17		
6	EDITS	18-5-17	RM	KS	24-5-17		
5	UPDATED STAGE BOUNDARY NOW FLOREAT WEST	2-5-17	RM	KS	4-5-17		

**WARNING**  
DIAL 1100  
IF WORKING IN THE VICINITY OF EXISTING OVERHEAD DISTRIBUTION OR TRANSMISSION LINES CONTRACTOR TO COMPLY WITH 'JOBSAFE' CLEARANCES DURING CONSTRUCTION



CAMBRIDGE MRP - FLOREAT WEST  
SUPP SCHEME

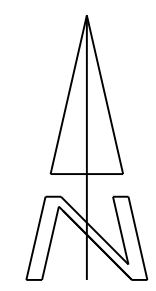
DESIGNER: K.SAUNDERS  
DRAWN: SBE  
SCALE: 1:2000

WESTERN POWER  
Reference No: N/A  
WAPC No: N/A

UPD  
Underground Power Development Pty Ltd  
Suite 4, 47 Howelock Street  
WEST PERTH WA 6005  
A/N 53 894 593 867  
TEL 081 922 8772 EMAIL: sales@upd.com.au

UPD8448-FW

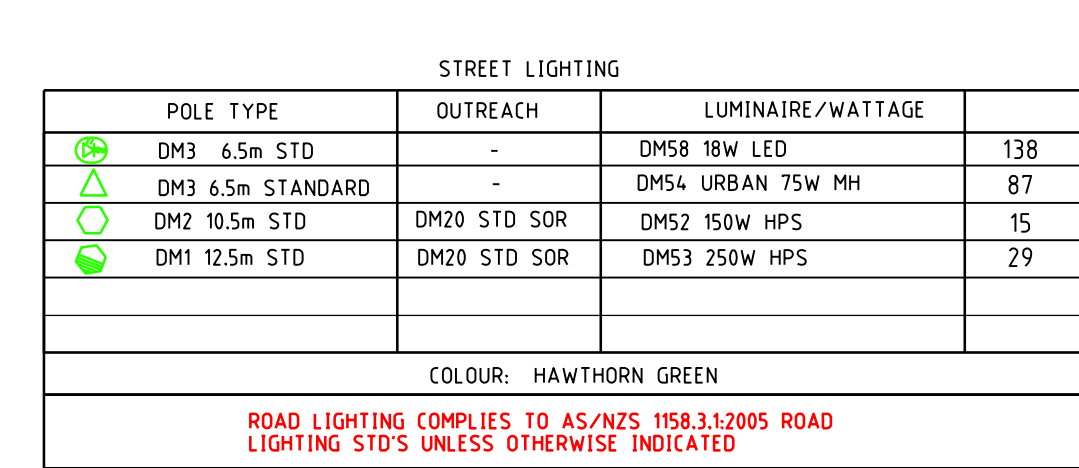




NOTES  
 1. WHERE THERE ARE MORE THAN TWO ADJACENT PROPERTIES ON A SINGLE LOT, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONNECT THE NEW CONSUMER MAINS TO THE EXISTING SWITCHBOARD. IF NO SWITCHBOARD EXISTS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL A SUITABLY SIZED SWITCHBOARD TO CATER FOR ALL UNIT CONNECTIONS IN ACCORDANCE TO WAER, WADCM, AS3000 AND AS3001.  
 2. STREETLIGHT POSITION ARE TO BE INSTALLED ON THE Z7 ALIGNMENT.  
 STREETLIGHT WALKTHROUGH REDUCED BETWEEN THE CONTRACTOR, LGA AND WESTERN POWER.  
 WP NOTE FINAL STREET LIGHT POSITIONS AND SET BACKS TO BE CONFIRMED WITH LGA REPRESENTATIVE AND WESTERN POWER REPRESENTATIVE PRIOR TO ISSUING DRAWING FOR TENDER.  
 3. MINIMUM SEPARATION OF AT LEAST 500mm FOR HIGH VOLTAGE CABLES THAT RUN IN PARALLEL UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTIFIED BY WESTERN POWER. 1E HV1 ON 0-500MM AND HV2 27KV ALIGNMENT WITH WAER, WADCM, AS3000 AND AS3001.  
 4. PILOT INSTALLED ON SEPARATE DRILL SHOT, MINIMUM SEPARATION OF AT LEAST 500mm BETWEEN PILOT AND HV CABLE WHERE APPLICABLE.  
 5. INTERNAL STRATA BOUNDARIES SHOWN AS DASHED LINE (---) FOR CLARITY. ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR TO CONFIRM STRATA LOTS ON ALL PROPERTIES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH WAER, WADCM, AS3000 AND AS3001.  
 6. STREET SERVICES CONTRACTOR TO DISCONNECT AND REMOVE ANY REDUNDANT TRANSFORMER, SWITCHGEAR AND LV FRAME AND RETURN TO WESTERN POWER. THESE COSTS TO BE INCLUDED IN TENDER PRICE.  
 7. CONTRACTOR TO DISCONNECT AND REMOVE ANY REDUNDANT MINI-PILLARS, UNI-PILLARS, WALL MOUNTS, UPS PITS AND TEMPORARY POA POLES (IN POLE TO PILLAR INSTALLATIONS) AND RETURN TO WESTERN POWER.  
 8. CONTRACTOR TO RETURN REDUNDANT MINI PILLAR TERMINATION BLOCKS TO WESTERN POWER.  
 9. CONTRACTOR TO INSPECT POA AND CUT AND CAP CONNECTIONS AND DETERMINE WORK REQUIRED TO CONNECT TO UNDERGROUND SYSTEM IN ACCORDANCE WITH WAER, WADCM, AS3000 AND AS3001.  
 10. CONTRACTOR TO CONVERT TO UNDERGROUND ALL EXISTING OVERHEAD SERVICE CONNECTIONS FROM EACH PROPERTY BOUNDARY TO THE PROPERTY BUILDING IN ACCORDANCE WITH WAER, WADCM, AS3000 AND AS3001.  
 11. CONDUITS AND DUCTS COMPLYING WITH AUSTRALIAN STANDARDS AS2053 SHALL BE USED TO PROTECT CABLES INSTALLED IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:  
 -CABLES INSTALLED IN AN EASEMENT SUBSTATION THAT IS SET BACK FROM THE ROAD OR PROPERTY BOUNDARY  
 -CABLES NEAR TO RETAINING WALLS  
 -CABLES CROSSING ROAD  
 -CABLES CROSSING WATER COURSE AND DRAINS  
 -CABLES CROSSING HIGH PRESSURE GAS PIPELINES  
 -CABLES CROSSING RAILWAY  
 -CABLES WITHIN BRIDGE CROSSINGS  
 12. CONTRACTOR TO COMPLY WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SAFETY RISKS IDENTIFIED IN DM, IN ACCORDANCE WITH WP POLICIES PROCESSES AND PROCEDURES.  
 13. NO OTHER UTILITY SERVICES SHALL PASS THROUGH OR BE LOCATED WITHIN THE SERVICE PILLAR EXCLUSION ZONE AS DEFINED IN AS/NZS 3000:2007 TABLE 37 REFER UDS MANUAL SECTION 5.3.5.2 ALL PILLARS TO BE INSTALLED 0.3m ABOVE 100 YEAR FLOOD LEVEL.  
 14. FOR SITES WITHIN 3m OF KERB CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL WP APPROVED CRASH BARRIERS ALONG THE SITE. CONTRACTOR TO ENGAGE DESIGN ENGINEERING CONSULTANT FOR THE DESIGN AND SIGN OFF BY NER OF THE EARTHING SYSTEM FOR THE CRASH BARRIER.  
 15. CONTRACTOR TO ARRANGE QUOTES FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL SERVICE UTILITIES INFRASTRUCTURE CONTRACTOR TO PAY THE QUOTE AND ARRANGE WITH SERVICE UTILITY PROVIDER TO CARRY OUT THE WORKS PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.  
 16. CONTRACTOR TO ENSURE NO TWO POINT OF SUPPLY OCCUR ON PROPERTIES UNLESS SHOWN AS A ZONE DIAGRAM. CONTRACTOR TO PERFORM STRATA LOT CHECKS ON ALL PROPERTIES.  
 17. CONTRACTOR TO ALLOW FOR RELOCATING RETICULATION AND LEAVE THE RETICULATION SYSTEM IN WORKING ORDER.  
 18. ALL PRIMARY EQUIPMENT SITES THAT REQUIRE TO HAVE CRASH BARRIERS INSTALLED, CONTRACTOR TO ENGAGE CIVIL CONSULTING ENGINEER FOR THE DESIGN AND APPROVALS (ILGA, MRWA) OF THE CRASH BARRIER TO PROTECT THE WESTERN POWER EQUIPMENT.  
 19. WHERE OPEN TRENCHING IS REQUIRED FOR THE INSTALLATION OF CABLES, CONTRACTOR TO ALLOW FOR DANGER TAPE AS TAPE NOT IN TEXT FILE.  
 20. LGA TO DESIGN ROAD MODIFICATION ADJACENT TO WP SITE TO ALLOW FOR ADDITIONAL VERGE. THIS WILL ACCOMMODATE WP SITE ON THE VERGE.  
 21. IF ACID SOIL ARE PRESENT CLEAN NEUTRAL AND BACKFILL IS TO BE USED AROUND THE CABLES. CONTRACTOR TO DETERMINE WHERE ACID SOILS ARE.  
 22. TELSTRA PIT WITHIN 15m OF THE PRIMARY EQUIPMENT SITE. CONTRACTOR TO ARRANGE FOR QUOTE FOR THE INSULATION OF THE PIT BY CONTACTING TELSTRA AND PAY THE QUOTE FOR THE WORKS TO TAKE PLACE.  
 23. CONTRACTOR TO ALLOW FOR ENOUGH JOINTS AND CAP ENDS FOR THE CABLES, E.G. EVERY 200M.  
 24. CONTRACTOR TO ENSURE THAT THE NUMBER OF HOUSE SERVICES ARE SUFFICIENT FOR THE PROPERTY. PROPERTY CHECK MUST BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO QUOTE AND CONSTRUCTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH WAER, WADCM, AS3000 AND AS3001.  
 25. CONTRACTOR TO ALLOW FOR EXTRA DRILLING DUE TO POSSIBLE MOVEMENT OF STREETLIGHT POSITIONS FROM DESIGN SUBMISSION TO CONSTRUCTION.  
 26. FOR ALL PROPERTIES THAT HAVE MORE THAN 4 HOUSE SERVICE CONNECTION, CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL UNI PILLAR.  
 28. REMOVE ANY GALVANIZED STREETLIGHTS COLUMN THAT IS SHOWN AS EXISTING ON DESIGN AND REPLACE WITH POWDER COATED STREETLIGHTS AS PER THE DESIGN. CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY NUMBER OF POLES BEING CONVERTED.  
 29. CONTRACTOR TO CONFIRM INTERFACE POLE MATERIALS PRIOR, IN ACCORDANCE TO WESTERN POWER REQUIREMENTS.  
 30. WHEN INSTALLING STAY WIRE, ENSURE NO SERVICES ARE UNDERNEATH THE ANCHOR IN ACCORDANCE TO WESTERN POWER REQUIREMENTS.  
 31. AT THE TIME OF TENDER AND PRIOR TO SUBMITTING THE CONTRACTORS TENDER PRICE TO WESTERN POWER, THE CONTRACTOR IS TO CARRY OUT THEIR OWN SITE INSPECTION AND VERIFICATION OF CONSTRUCT ABILITY OF DESIGN AND ADVISE OF ANY AREA OF THE DESIGN THAT IS GOING TO CAUSE CONSTRUCTION ISSUES THAT WILL RESULT IN THE CONTRACTOR REQUESTING A VARIATION CLAIM AGAINST WESTERN POWER. THE CONTRACTOR IS TO MAKE WESTERN POWER AWARE PRIOR TO SUBMITTING TENDER TO WESTERN POWER OF THE CONSTRUCTION ISSUES TO ALLOW DESIGN CHANGES TO BE MADE FOR SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE DESIGN.  
 32. CONTRACTOR TO DEMOLITION THE POLES LISTED IN DM. CONTRACTOR TO ALSO VERIFY THAT THE POLES ARE WITHIN THE PROJECT BOUNDARY IN ACCORDANCE TO WESTERN POWER'S POLICY AND PROCEDURES.  
 33. CONTRACTOR TO CAP AND BURY/COIL HV/LV/SL CABLES & LEAVE SUFFICIENT EXIST FOR CONTRACTOR TO JOIN/TERMINATE TO EXIST WP ASSET.  
 36. STREETLIGHT CABLE IN MEDIAN STRIP TO BE INSTALLED IN 50MM CONDUIT.  
 35. PILLAR LOCATION SHOWN AS BEST FIT FROM A DESIGN PERSPECTIVE TO SUIT THE EXISTING ELECTRICAL INSTALLATION. THE FINAL LOCATION OF THE PILLAR MAY REQUIRE TO BE CHANGED DUE TO CONSTRAINTS ON SITE. FINAL PILLAR LOCATION TO BE DETERMINED THROUGH CONSULTATION WITH WP AND LOT OWNER.  
 36. DESIGN VALID FOR 30 DAYS FROM THE DATE OF ISSUE.

POLE TYPE	OUTREACH	LUMINAIRE/WATTAGE	QUANTITY
DM3 6.5m STD	-	DM3 15W LED	138
DM3 6.5m STANDARD	-	DM3 URBAN 15W HH	87
DM2 10.5m STD	DM2 STD SSR	DM2 150W HPS	15
DM1 12.5m STD	DM1 STD SSR	DM1 250W HPS	29

COLOUR: HANDBURN GREEN  
 ROAD LIGHTING COMPLES TO AS/NZS 1081:2005 ROAD LIGHTING SIDS UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED



CABLE	CONDUIT SIZE
150mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
95mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
50mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
150mm <sup>2</sup> LV	100mm
95mm <sup>2</sup> LV	100mm
50mm <sup>2</sup> LV	100mm
150mm <sup>2</sup> SL	50mm
95mm <sup>2</sup> SL	50mm
50mm <sup>2</sup> SL	50mm

STREET LIGHTS  
 4.2m CFL  
 12.5m HV  
 150W HPS  
 250W HPS

EXISTING  
 10/7.5m HH  
 150m HH  
 100AMP C/OUT  
 100AMP C/OUT

UNIVERSAL  
 MINI  
 GENETES CIRCUIT FROM TRANSFORMER

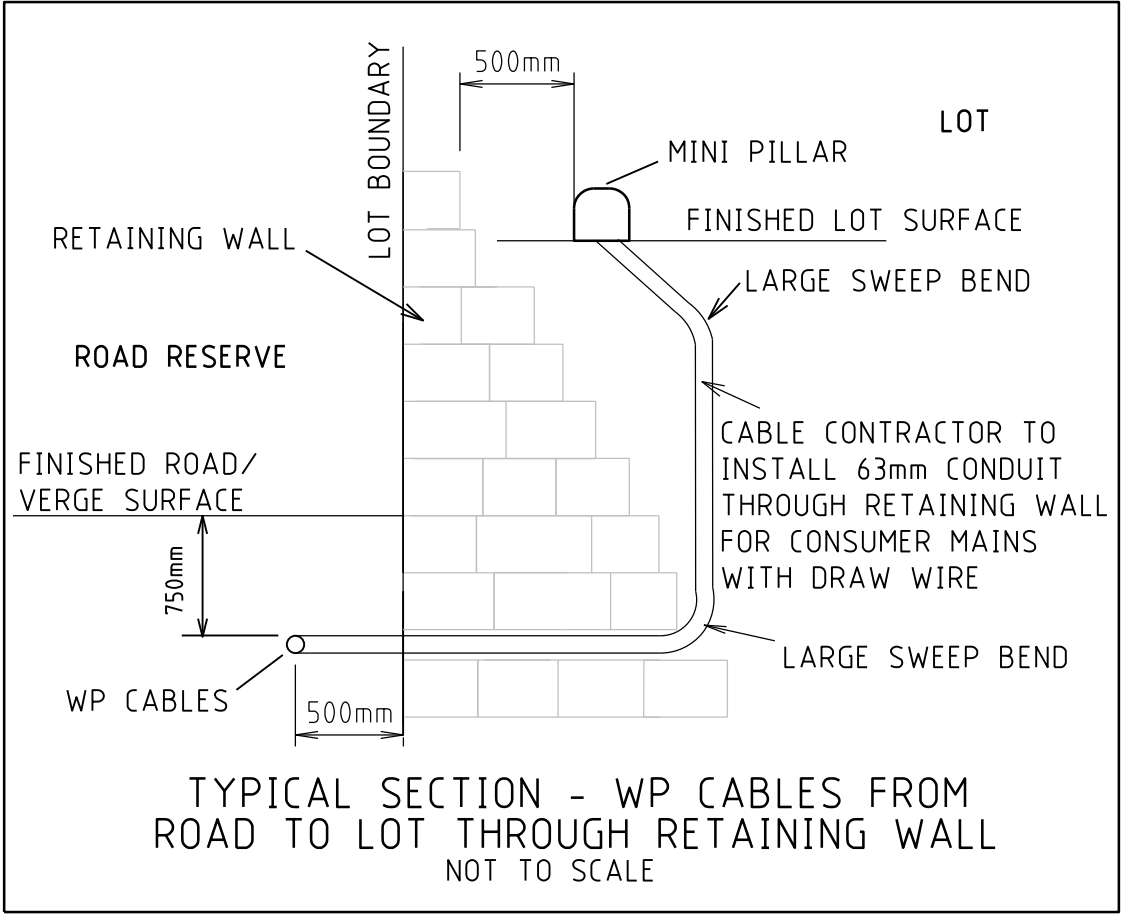
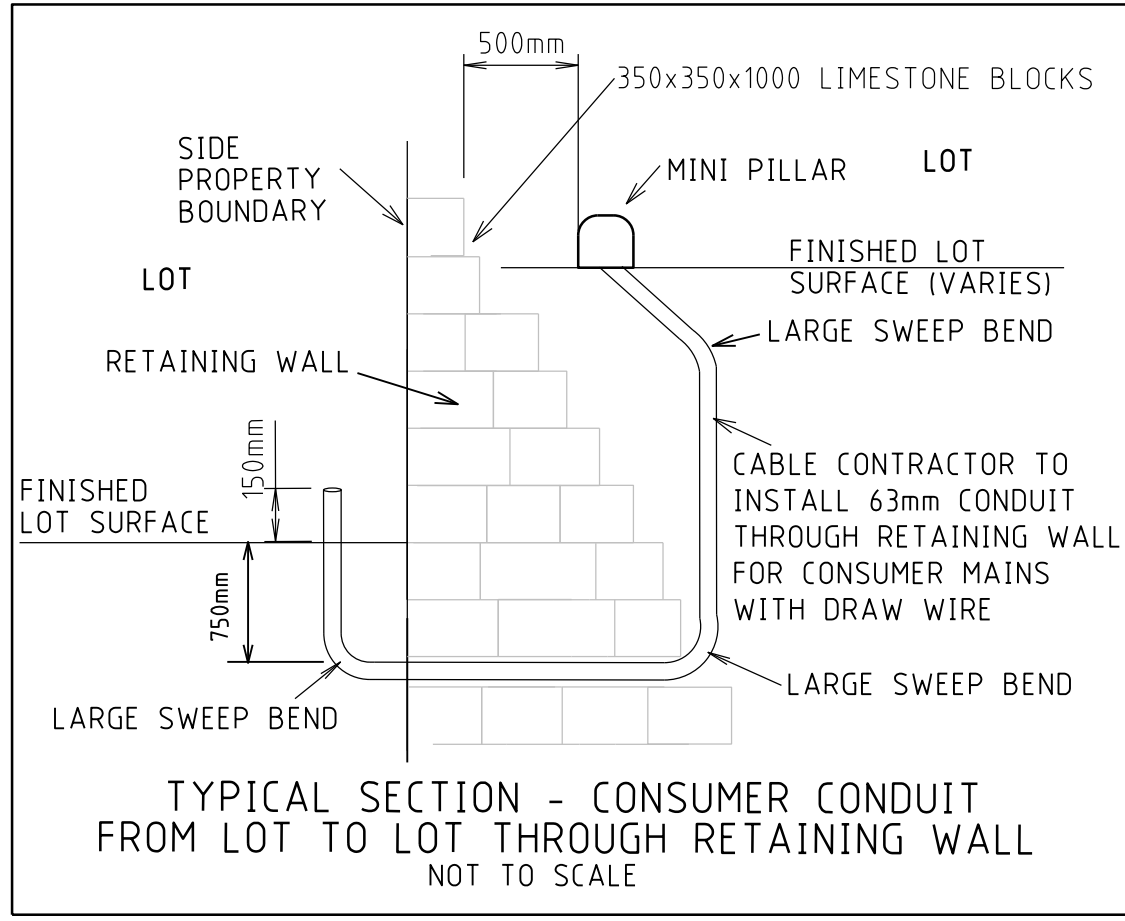
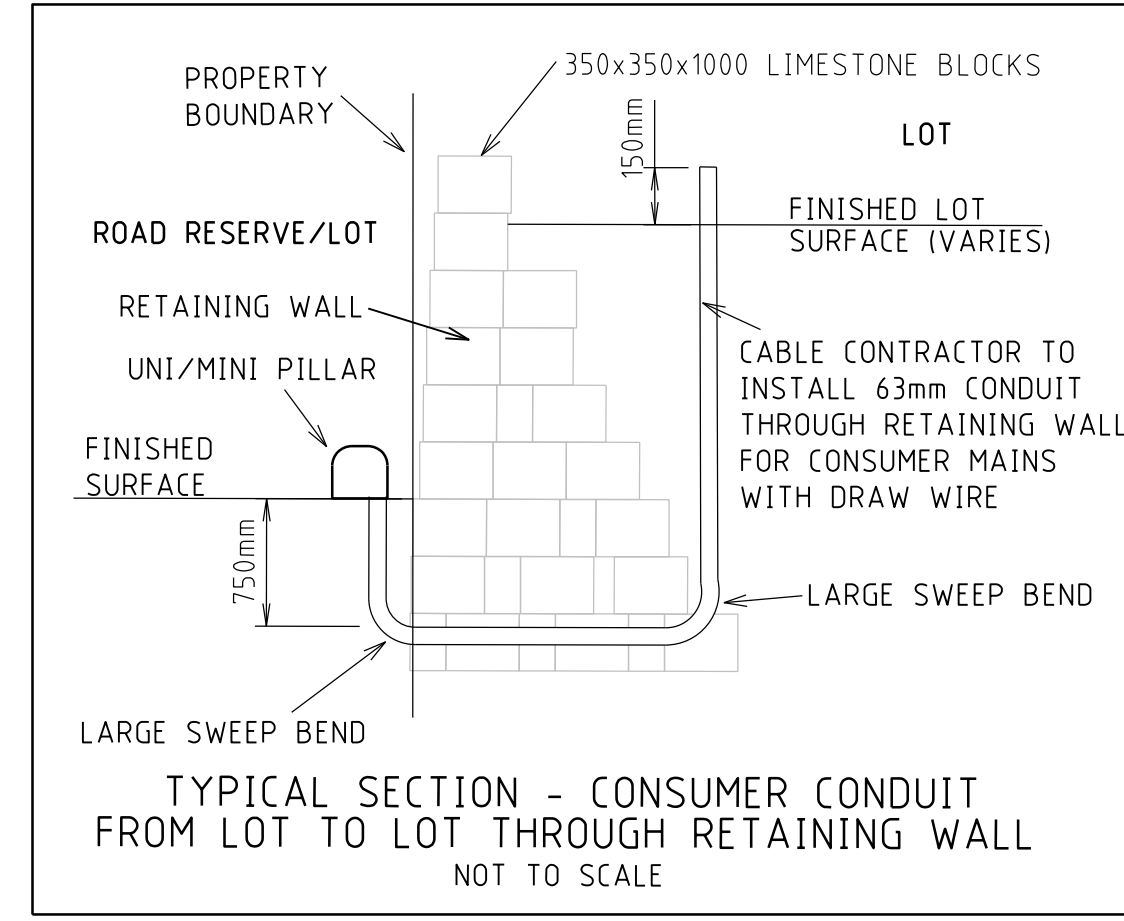
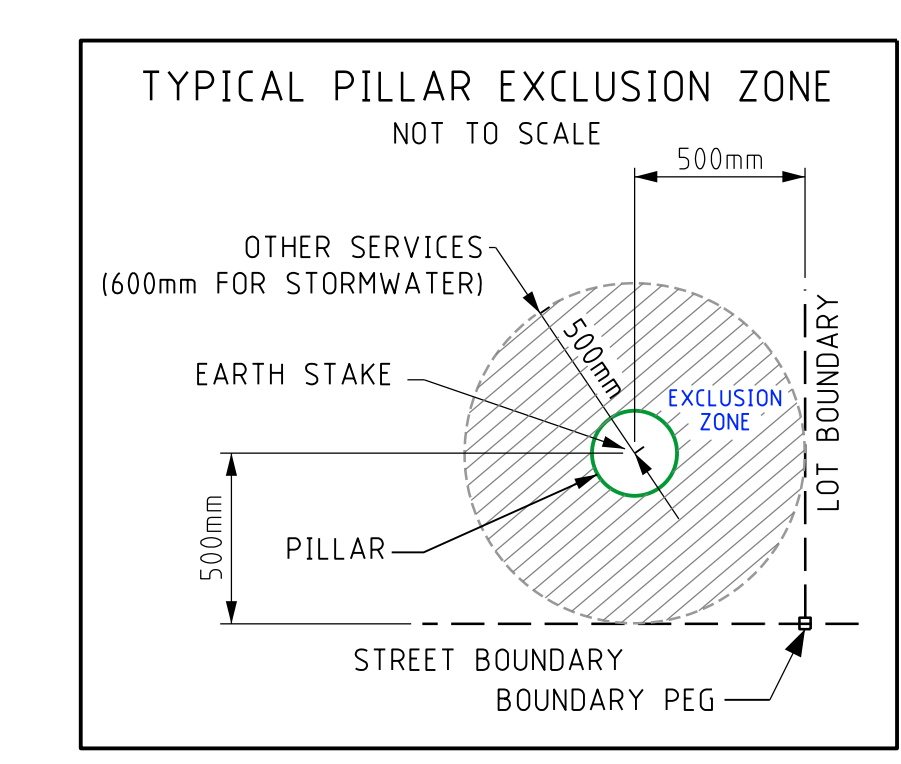
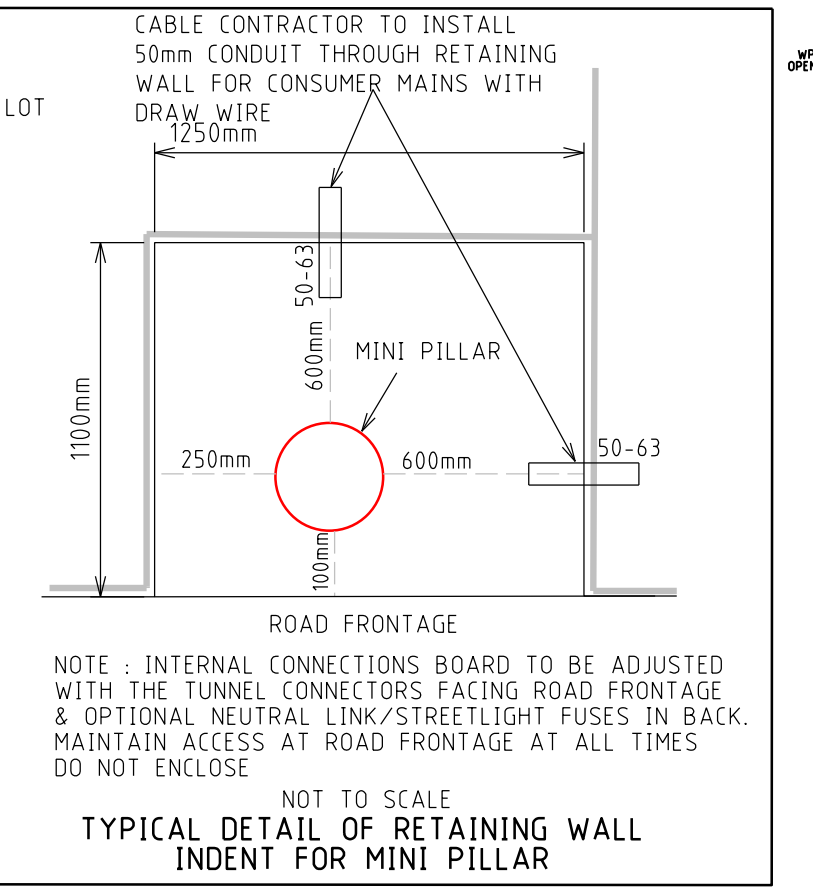
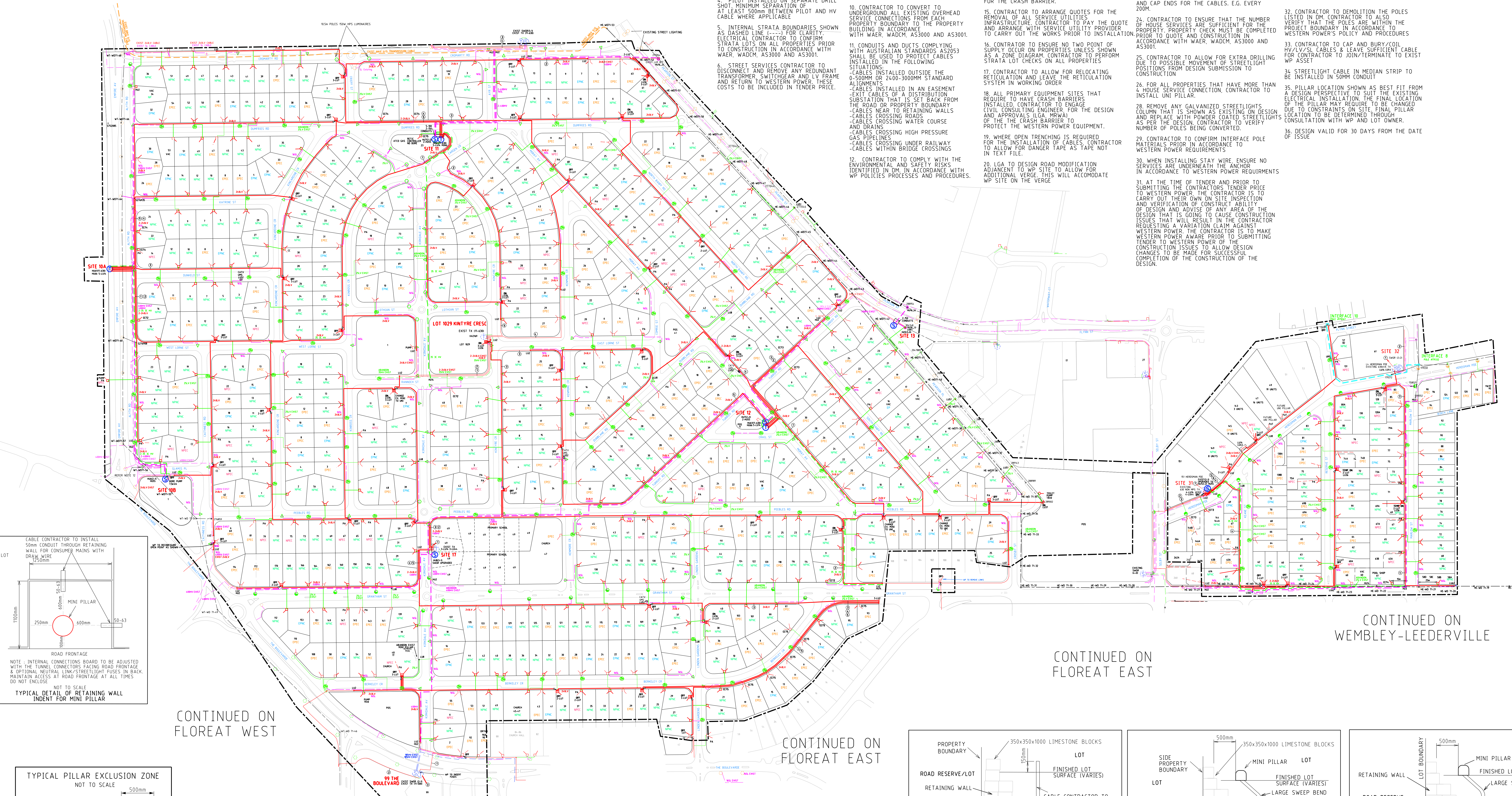
TRANSFORMERS  
 SWITCHGEAR

SCHEME BOUNDARY  
 PROPOSED WALLS  
 EXISTING WALLS  
 FUTURE WALLS

REFER TO LATEST UDS MANUAL & WADCM

GENETES EXISTING DUCTS

NOTES:  
 DRAWING & CONSTRUCTION OF THIS PROJECT TO BE READ AND BUILT IN ACCORDANCE WITH WESTER POWER'S LATEST MANUALS, WAER AND WADCM.  
 TEXT FILE ARE TO BE USED AS A GUIDE ONLY. DRIVING OF THE MATERIALS IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR FOR THE SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT.



CONTINUED ON FLOREAT WEST

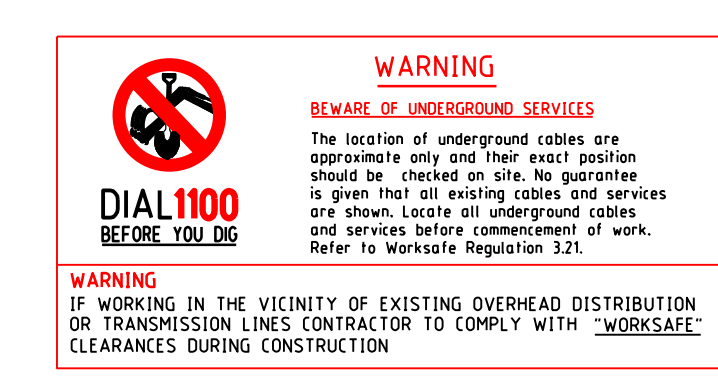
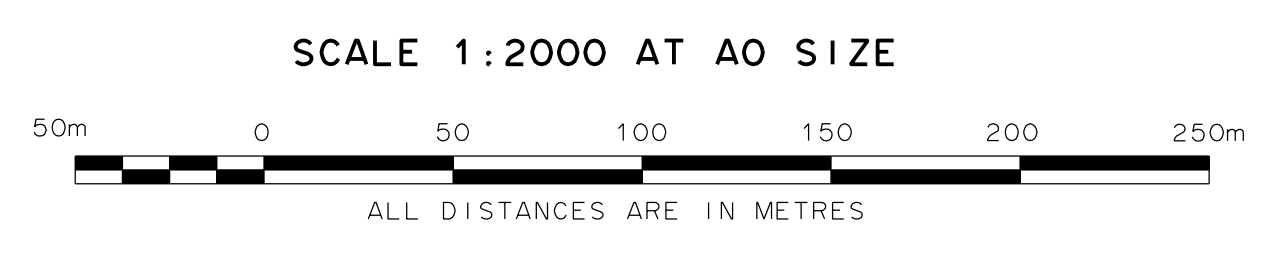
CONTINUED ON FLOREAT EAST

CONTINUED ON FLOREAT EAST

CONTINUED ON WEMBLEY-LEEDERVILLE

NO	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION - REVISION CLOUDS ONLY	DATE	DRAWN	CHECKED	SEAL	DCR	WP
8	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION - REVISION CLOUDS ONLY	18-10-17	RM	KS			
7	WP SITES RELOCATED	13-10-17	RM	KS			
6	STREET LIGHTS UPDATED & TRANSMISSION CABLE LOCATION ADDED	1-6-17	RM	KS	25-7-17		
5	EDITS	18-5-17	RM	KS	24-5-17		
4	BOUNDARY CORRECTED	15-5-17	SBE	KS	15-5-17		
3	UPDATED STAGE BOUNDARY NOW FLOREAT NORTH	17-3-17	RM	KS	4-5-17		

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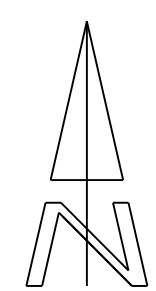


CAMBRIDGE MRP - FLOREAT NORTH  
 SUPP SCHEME

DESIGNER: K.SAUNDERS  
 DRAWN: ENGINEER  
 SBE: KS  
 SCALE: 1:2000  
 Western Power Reference No: N/A  
 WAPC No: N/A

Revision  
 Drawing No: UPD848-FN  
 A

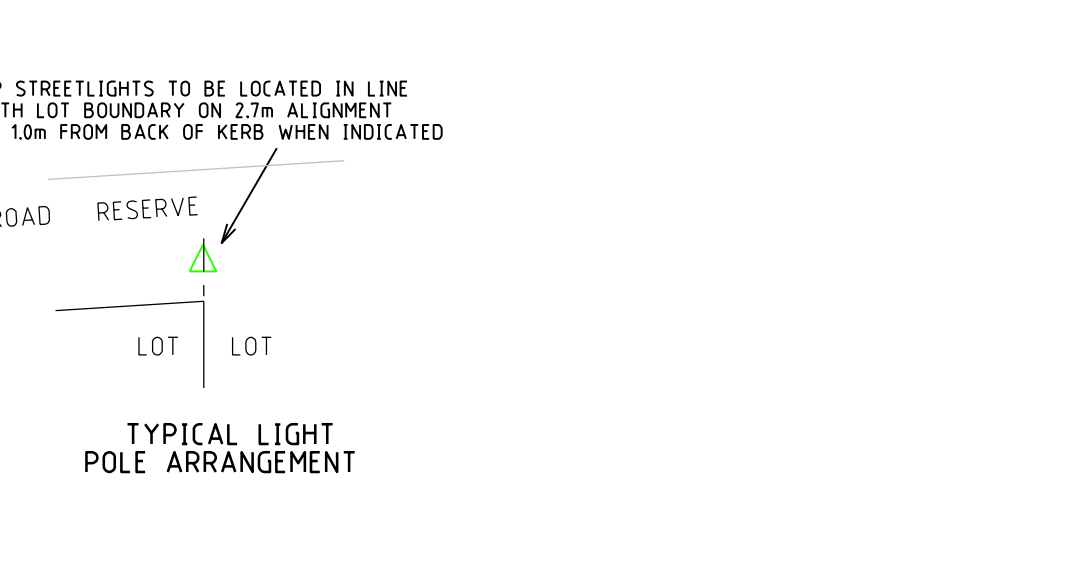
UPD  
 Underground Power Development Pty Ltd  
 Suite 4, 47 Mayfield Street  
 WEST PERTH WA 6005  
 ABN 53 074 513 267  
 TEL: 080 912 8177 EMAIL: info@upd.com.au



LINE TYPE	DESCRIPTION
---	NEW PILLAR NEW CONNECTION
---	EXISTING PILLAR EXISTING CONNECTION
---	NEW PILLAR EXISTING CONNECTION
---	EXISTING PILLAR NEW CONNECTION

LEGEND	DESCRIPTION
---	EXISTING MINI PILLAR AND RUNDIT
---	NEW RUNDIT
---	CUT AND CAP METER POLE
---	POINT OF ATTACHMENT
---	VAC VACANT LAND - RUNDIT NOT REQUIRED
---	EXISTING WH STREETLIGHT
---	EXISTING TRANSMISSION LINE AND POLE
---	NEW POLE
---	SWITCHBOARD
---	POLE TOP TRANSFORMER
---	REMOVE EXIST CONNECTION

POLE TYPE	OUTREACH	LUMINAIRE/WATTAGE	150
DM3 6.5m STD	DM3 6.5m STD	DM3 6.5m STD	24
DM3 12.5m STD	DM3 12.5m STD	DM3 12.5m STD	22
DM2 10.5m STD	DM2 10.5m STD	DM2 10.5m STD	23
DM2 10.5m STD	DM2 10.5m STD	DM2 10.5m STD	9
DM1 12.5m STD	DM1 12.5m STD	DM1 12.5m STD	12



CABLE	CONDUIT SIZE
10mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
15mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
25mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
35mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
50mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
70mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
95mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
120mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
150mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
185mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
240mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
300mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
350mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
400mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
500mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
630mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
750mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
900mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
1100mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
1350mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
1650mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
2100mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
2700mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
3300mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
4050mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
4950mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
6000mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
7350mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
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10710mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
12825mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
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69867900mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
70422400mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
70978900mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
71536400mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
72095900mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
72656400mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
73218900mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
73782400mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
74347900mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
74914400mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
75482900mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
76052400mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
76623900mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
77196400mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
77770900mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
78346400mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
78923900mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
79502400mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
80082900mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
80664400mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
81247900mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
81832400mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
82418900mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
83006400mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
83595900mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
84186400mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
84778900mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
85372400mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
85967900mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm
86564400mm <sup>2</sup> HV	150mm