

*DOG ACT 1976*

**LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 1995**

**SHIRE OF EXMOUTH**

**DOGS LOCAL LAW**

Adopted 16 September 1999; Gazetted 10 July 2000  
Amended 18 December 2014, Gazetted 23 January 2015

**DOGS LOCAL LAW**

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### **SCHEDULE 1**

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*DOG ACT 1976*

**SHIRE OF EXMOUTH**

**DOGS LOCAL LAW**

Under the powers conferred by the *Dog Act 1976* and under all other powers enabling it, the Council of the Shire of Exmouth resolved on the Sixteenth day of September 1999 to make the following local law.

**PART 1 - PRELIMINARY**

**1.1 Citation**

This local law may be cited as the Shire of Exmouth Dogs Local Law.

**Provisions of the Dog Act**

Selected provisions of the Dog Act have been included in this document, boxed and hachured, where it is believed these might assist in the interpretation or administration of this Local Law. These insertions are not an official part of the Local Law and should not therefore be included in the gazettal of the Local Law.

In the hachured boxes, “s” denotes a section of the *Dog Act 1976*.

**1.2 Repeal**

The Local Laws Relating to Dogs published in the Government Gazettes of 31 October 1968, 10 April 1969, 17 December 1969, 22 May 1971, 9 December 1983 and 17 March 1989 are repealed.

**1.3 Definitions**

In this local law unless the context otherwise requires -

“Act” means the *Dog Act 1976*;

“authorised person” means a person authorised by the local government to perform all or any of the functions conferred on an authorised person under this local law;

“CEO” means the Chief Executive Officer of the local government;

“district” means an area of the State that has been declared to be a district under the *Local Government Act 1960*, and includes for certain purposes provided for in this Act other areas which although not being within the boundaries of a district are regarded for those purposes as being part of the district;

“local government” means the Shire of Exmouth;

“local planning scheme” means a local planning scheme made by the local government under the *Planning and Development Act 2005* which applies throughout the whole or a part of the district.

“owner” in relation to a dog means –

- (a) the person by whom the dog is ordinarily kept; or
- (b) a person who is deemed by subsection (2) to be the owner of the dog;

“person liable for the control of the dog” means each of the following –

- (a) the registered owner of the dog;
- (b) the owner of the dog;
- (c) the occupier of any premises where the dog is ordinarily kept or ordinarily permitted to live; or
- (d) a person who has the dog in his possession or under his control, but does not include –
- (e) a registered veterinary surgeon, or a person acting on his behalf, in the course of his professional practice; or
- (f) a police officer or other person acting under statutory duty or in the administration of this Act;

“pound keeper” means a person authorised by the local government to perform all or any of the functions conferred on a “pound keeper” under this local law;

“premises” shall, for the purpose of determining who is the occupier, be taken to refer to any land or building, or part of any land or building, that is or is intended to be occupied as a separate residence from any adjacent tenement;

“Regulations” means the *Dog Regulations 1976*;

“thoroughfare” has the meaning given to it in section 1.4 of the *Local Government Act 1995*; and

“townsite” means –

- (a) land constituted, defined, or reserved as the site of a town or village under the *Land Administration Act 1997*.
- (b) land subdivided or laid out as the site for a townsite, township, or village, in accordance with the subdivisional plan, registered in the Office of Titles or the Department of Land Administration; and
- (c) land within a town or city under the *Local Government Act 1960* that is outside the metropolitan region.

#### **1.4 Application**

This local law applies throughout the district.

## PART 2 - IMPOUNDING OF DOGS

**Part 2** Should be read in conjunction with section 29 of the Act, which is headed “Power to seize strays, etc”

### 2.1 Charges and costs

The following are to be imposed and determined by the local government under sections 6.16 - 6.19 of the *Local Government Act 1995* -

- (a) the charges to be levied under section 29(4) of the Act relating to the seizure and impounding of a dog;
- (b) the additional fee payable under section 29(4) of the Act where a dog is released at a time or on a day other than those determined under clause 2.2; and
- (c) the costs of the destruction and the disposal of a dog referred to in section 29(15) of the Act.

### 2.2 Attendance of pound keeper at pound

The pound keeper is to be in attendance at the pound for the release of dogs at the times and on the days of the week as are determined by the CEO.

### 2.3 Release of impounded dog

- (1) A claim for the release of a dog seized and impounded is to be made to the pound keeper or in the absence of the pound keeper, to the CEO.
- (2) The pound keeper is not to release a dog seized and impounded to any person unless that person has produced, to the satisfaction of the pound keeper, satisfactory evidence -
  - (a) of her or his ownership of the dog or of her or his authority to take delivery of it; or
  - (b) that he or she is the person identified as the owner on a microchip implanted in the dog.

## PART 3 - REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS ON THE KEEPING OF DOGS

### 3.1 Dogs to be confined

- (1) An occupier of premises on which a dog is kept must -
  - (a) cause a portion of the premises on which the dog is kept to be fenced in a manner capable of confining the dog;
  - (b) ensure the fence used to confine the dog and every gate or door in the fence is of a type, height and construction which having regard to the breed, age, size and physical condition of the dog is capable of preventing the dog at all times from passing over, under or through it;
  - (c) ensure that every gate or door in the fence is kept closed at all times when the dog is on the premises and is fitted with a proper latch or other means of fastening it;
  - (d) maintain the fence and all gates and doors in the fence in good order and condition; and
  - (e) where no part of the premises consists of open space, yard or garden or there is no open space or garden or yard of which the occupier has exclusive use or occupation, ensure that other means exist on the premises (other than the tethering of the dog) for effectively confining the dog within the premises.
- (2) Where an occupier fails to comply with subclause (1), he or she commits an offence.

**Penalty:** Where the dog kept is a dangerous dog, \$2,000; otherwise \$1,000.

#### Limitations as to numbers

- S26
- (1) The provisions of this Part shall not operate to prevent the keeping on any premises of 2 dogs over the age of 3 months and the young of those dogs under that age.
  - (2) Subject to subsection (1), a local government, pursuant to local laws, may limit the number to dogs over the age of 3 months, or the number of such dogs of any specified breed or kind, that may be kept on any premises situate in a specified area to which those local laws apply unless those premises are licensed as an approved kennel establishment or are exempt.
  - (3) Where a local law under this Act a local government has placed a limit on the keeping of dogs in any specified area but the local government is satisfied in relation to any particular premises that the provisions of the Act relating to approved kennel establishments need not be applied in the circumstances, the local government may grant an exemption in respect of those premises by any such exemptions –
    - (a) May be subject to conditions, including a condition that it applies only to the dogs specified therein;
    - (b) Shall not operate to authorise the keeping of more than 6 dogs on those premises; and
    - (c) May be revoked or varied at any time.
  - (4) Subject to provisions of subsection (3), a person who keeps on any premises,

not being premises licenced as an approved kennel establishment, dogs over the age of 3 months in numbers exceeding any limit imposed in relation to hose dogs by a local law made under subsection (2) commits an offence.

Penalty: \$1 000 and a daily penalty of \$100.

- (5) Any person who is aggrieved –
- (a) by the conditions imposed in relation to any exemption from the provisions of a local law placing a limitation on the number of dogs that may be kept on any premises; or
  - (b) by the refusal of a local government to grant such an exemption, or by the revocation of an exemption,

may appeal in writing to the Minister who may, after such inquiry as he thinks fit, give directions to the local government concerned and effect shall be given to any such direction

- (6) An appeal under subsection (5) shall be lodged with the Minister not later than 28 days after the day on which a notice of the decision that is appealable is served on the person affected by that decision.

*[section 26 amended by No. 23 of 1987 s.22.]*

Note:

Regulation 13(1) prescribes a modified penalty of \$100 under section 26(4) for “Keeping more than prescribed number of dogs.”

If this modification penalty is to be imposed under the Regulations, the procedures contained within regulation 13 of the Regulation must be complied with.

### **3.2 Limitation on the number of dogs**

- (1) This clause does not apply to premises which have been -
- (a) licensed under Part 4 as an approved kennel establishment; or
  - (b) granted an exemption under section 26(3) of the Act.
- (2) The limit on the number of dogs which may be kept on any premises is, for the purpose of section 26(4) of the Act -
- (a) 2 dogs over the age of 3 months and the young of those dogs under that age if the premises are situated within a townsite; or
  - (b) 4 dogs over the age of 3 months and the young of those dogs under that age if the premises are situated outside a townsite.



## **PART 4 - APPROVED KENNEL ESTABLISHMENTS**

### **4.1 Interpretation**

In this Part and in Schedule 2 -

“licence” means a licence to keep an approved kennel establishment on premises;

“licensee” means the holder of a licence;

“premises”, in addition to the meaning given to it in section 3 of the Act, means the premises described in the application for a licence; and

“transferee” means a person who applies for the transfer of a licence to her or him under clause 4.14.

### **4.2 Application for licence for approved kennel establishment**

An application for a licence must be made in the form of that in Schedule 1, and must be lodged with the local government together with -

- (a) plans and specifications of the kennel establishment, including a site plan;
- (b) copies of the notices to be given under clause 4.3;
- (c) written evidence that either the applicant or another person who will have the charge of the dogs, will reside on the premises or, in the opinion of the local government, sufficiently close to the premises so as to control the dogs and so as to ensure their health and welfare;
- (d) a written acknowledgement that the applicant has read and agrees to comply with any code of practice relating to the keeping of dogs nominated by the local government; and
- (e) the fee for the application for a licence referred to in clause 4.10(1).

### **4.3 Notice of proposed use**

- (1) An applicant for a licence must give notice of the proposed use of the premises as an approved kennel establishment after the application for a licence has been lodged –
  - (a) once in a newspaper circulating in the district; and
  - (b) to the owners and occupiers of any premises adjoining the premises.
- (2) The notices in subclause (1) must specify that -
  - (a) any written submissions as to the proposed use are to be lodged with the CEO within 14 days of the date the notice is given; and
  - (b) the application and plans and specifications may be inspected at the offices of the local government.

(3) Where –

- (a) the notices given under subclause (1) do not clearly identify the premises; or
- (b) a notice given under subclause (1)(a) is of a size or in a location in the newspaper which, in the opinion of the local government, would fail to serve the purpose of notifying persons of the proposed use of the premises,

then the local government may refuse to determine the application for a licence until the notices or notice, as the case may be, is given in accordance with its directions.

#### **4.4 Exemption from notice requirements**

Where an application for a licence is made in respect of premises on which an approved kennel establishment is either a -

- (a) permitted use; or
- (b) use which the local government may approve subject to compliance with specified notice requirements,

under a local planning scheme, then the requirements of clauses 4.2(b), 4.3 and 4.5(a) do not apply in respect of the application for a licence.

#### **4.5 When application can be determined**

An application for a licence is not to be determined by the local government until -

- (a) the applicant has complied with clause 4.2;
- (b) the applicant submits proof that the notices referred to in clause 4.3(1) have been given in accordance with that clause; and
- (c) the local government has considered any written submissions received within the time specified in clause 4.3(2)(a) on the proposed use of the premises.

#### **4.6 Determination of application**

In determining an application for a licence, the local government is to have regard to –

- (a) the matters referred to in clause 4.7;
- (b) any written submissions received within the time specified in clause 4.3(2)(a) on the proposed use of the premises;
- (c) any economic or social benefits which may be derived by any person in the district if the application for a licence is approved;
- (d) the effect which the kennel establishment may have on the environment or amenity of the neighbourhood;
- (e) whether the approved kennel establishment will create a nuisance for the owners and occupiers of adjoining premises; and
- (f) whether or not the imposition of and compliance with appropriate conditions of a licence will mitigate any adverse effects of the approved kennel establishment identified in the preceding paragraphs.

#### **4.7 Where application cannot be approved**

The local government cannot approve an application for a licence where -

- (a) an approved kennel establishment cannot be permitted by the local government on the premises under a local planning scheme; or
- (b) an applicant for a licence or another person who will have the charge of the dogs will not reside on the premises, or, in the opinion of the local government, sufficiently close to the premises so as to control the dogs and so as to ensure their health and welfare.

#### **4.8 Conditions of approval**

- (1) The local government may approve an application for a licence subject to the conditions contained in Schedule 2 and to such other conditions as the local government considers appropriate.
- (2) In respect of a particular application for a licence, the local government may vary any of the conditions contained in Schedule 2.

#### **4.9 Compliance with conditions of approval**

A licensee who does not comply with the conditions of a licence commits an offence.

**Penalty:** Where a dog involved in the contravention is a dangerous dog, \$2,000 and a daily penalty of \$200; otherwise \$1,000 and a daily penalty of \$100.

#### **4.10 Fees**

- (1) On lodging an application for a licence, the applicant is to pay a fee to the local government.
- (2) On the issue or renewal of a licence, the licensee is to pay a fee to the local government.
- (3) On lodging an application for the transfer of a valid licence, the transferee is to pay a fee to the local government.
- (4) The fees referred to in subclauses (1) to (3) are to be imposed and determined by the local government under sections 6.16 - 6.19 of the *Local Government Act 1995*.

#### **4.11 Form of licence**

The licence is to be in the form determined by the local government and is to be issued to the licensee.

#### **4.12 Period of licence**

- (1) The period of effect of a licence is set out in section 27(5) of the Act.
- (2) A licence is to be renewed if the fee referred to in clause 4.10(2) is paid to the local government prior to the expiry of the licence.
- (3) On the renewal of a licence the conditions of the licence at the time of its renewal continue to have effect.

s.27(5) A licence under this section has effect for a period of 12 months, and is renewable upon payment of the prescribed fee, but may be cancelled at any time by the local government if the local government is dissatisfied with the conduct of the establishment.

#### **4.13 Variation or cancellation of licence**

- (1) The local government may vary the conditions of a licence.
- (2) The local government may cancel a licence –
  - (a) on the request of the licensee;
  - (b) following a breach of the Act, the Regulations or this local law; or
  - (c) if the licensee is not a fit and proper person.
- (3) The date a licence is cancelled is to be, in the case of –
  - (a) paragraph (a) of subclause (2), the date requested by the licensee; or
  - (b) paragraphs (b) and (c) of subclause (2), the date determined under section 27(6) of the Act.
- (4) If a licence is cancelled the fee paid for that licence is not refundable for the term of the licence that has not yet expired.

#### **4.14 Transfer**

- (1) An application for the transfer of a valid licence from the licensee to another person must be –
  - (a) made in the form determined by the local government;
  - (b) made by the transferee;
  - (c) made with the written consent of the licensee; and
  - (d) lodged with the local government together with –
    - (i) written evidence that a person will reside at or within reasonably close proximity to the premises the subject of the licence; and
    - (ii) the fee for the application for the transfer of a licence referred to in clause 4.10(3).
- (2) The local government is not to determine an application for the transfer of a valid licence until the transferee has complied with subclause (1).
- (3) The local government may approve, whether or not subject to such conditions as it considers appropriate, or refuse to approve an application for the transfer of a valid licence.

- (4) Where the local government approves an application for the transfer of a valid licence, then on the date of approval, unless otherwise specified in the notice issued under clause 4.15(b), the transferee becomes the licensee of the licence for the purposes of this local law.

#### **4.15 Notification**

The local government is to give written notice to -

- (a) an applicant for a licence of the local government's decision on her or his application;
- (b) a transferee of the local government's decision on her or his application for the transfer of a valid licence;
- (c) a licensee of any variation made under clause 4.13(1);
- (d) a licensee when her or his licence is due for renewal and the manner in which it may be renewed;
- (e) a licensee when her or his licence is renewed;
- (f) a licensee of the cancellation of a licence under clause 4.13(2)(a); and
- (g) a licensee of the cancellation of a licence under paragraphs (b) or (c) of clause 4.13(2), which notice is to be given in accordance with section 27(6) of the Act.

#### **4.16 Inspection of kennel**

With the consent of the occupier, an authorised person may inspect an approved kennel establishment at any time.

##### Entry of premises

- 12A. (1) With the authority of a warrant, an authorised person, and any other person named in the warrant, may enter and inspect any premises for any purpose relating to the enforcement of this Act.
- (2) If he is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for doing so, a Justice of the Peace may issue a warrant for the purpose of subsection (2).

## **PART 5 - DOGS IN PUBLIC PLACES**

Note:

Dog exercise areas are established by resolution of Council. As at 18/12/2014, dog exercise areas in the Shire are:

**31. Control of dogs in certain public places**

- (1) A dog shall not be in a public place unless it is —
- (a) held by a person who is capable of controlling the dog; or
  - (b) securely tethered for a temporary purpose,
- by means of a chain, cord, leash or harness of sufficient strength and not exceeding the prescribed length.
- (2A) Despite subsection (1), a dog shall not be in a public place —
- (a) at all if the place is specified under subsection (2B) as a place where dogs are prohibited at all times; or
  - (b) at a time when the place is specified under subsection (2B) as a place where dogs are prohibited at that time.
- (2B) A local government may, by absolute majority as defined in the *Local Government Act 1995* section 1.4, specify a public place, or a class of public place, that is under the care, control or management of the local government to be a place where dogs are prohibited —
- (a) at all times; or
  - (b) at specified times.
- (2) A dog is exempt from the requirements of subsection (1) if —
- (a) it is in a dog exercise area specified under subsection (3A); or
  - (b) it is in a public place that is in an area of the State outside the metropolitan region or outside a townsite, and that is not a rural leashing area specified under subsection (3B); or
  - (c) it is in or on a vehicle; or
  - (d) it is being exhibited for show purposes; or
  - (e) it is participating in an obedience trial or classes conducted under the auspices of the body known as the Canine Association of Western Australia (Inc.) or a body approved by the local government in whose district the obedience trial or classes are conducted; or
  - (f) it is registered as being *bona fide* used in the droving or tending of stock and is being so used or is going to or returning from a place where it will be, or has been, so used; or
  - (g) it is a foxhound in a pack *bona fide* engaged in hunting or hound exercise or in going to or returning from hunting or hound exercise; or
  - (h) it is being used for retrieving, duck hunting or other customary sporting purposes.
- (3A) A local government may, by absolute majority as defined in the *Local Government Act 1995* section 1.4, specify a public place, or a class of

public place, that is under the care, control or management of the local government to be a dog exercise area.

- (3B) A local government may, by absolute majority as defined in the *Local Government Act 1995* section 1.4, specify a public place that is under the care, control or management of the local government to be a rural leashing area.
- (3C) At least 28 days before specifying a place to be —
- (a) a place where dogs are prohibited at all times or at a time specified under subsection (2B); or
  - (b) a dog exercise area under subsection (3A); or
  - (c) a rural leashing area under subsection (3B),

a local government must give local public notice as defined in the *Local Government Act 1995* section 1.7 of its intention to so specify.

- (3) If a dog is at any time in any public place in contravention of subsection (1) or (2A), every person liable for the control of the dog at that time commits an offence unless the person establishes a defence under section 33B.

Penalty: a fine of \$5 000.

- (4) This section does not apply to a dangerous dog.
- (5) A local government must specify under subsection (3A) such dog exercise areas as are, in the opinion of the local government, sufficient in number, and suitable, for the exercising of dogs in the district.

*[Section 31 inserted by No. 23 of 1987 s. 27; amended by No. 14 of 1996 s. 4; No. 24 of 1996 s. 16; No. 18 of 2013 s. 28.]*

## **32. Control of dogs in exercise areas and rural areas**

- (1) A dog shall not be in —
- (a) a dog exercise area specified under section 31(3A); or
  - (b) a public place that is in an area of the State outside the metropolitan region or outside a townsite, and that is not a rural leashing area specified under section 31(3B),

unless —

- (c) the dog is being held in the way referred to in section 31(1)(a); or
  - (d) the dog is being tethered in the way referred to in section 31(1)(b); or
  - (e) the dog is not a greyhound and is being supervised by a competent person who is in reasonable proximity to the dog.
- (2) A person is a competent person for the purposes of subsection (1) only if —



- (a) he is a person who is liable for the control of the dog; and
  - (b) he is capable of controlling it; and
  - (c) he is carrying and capable of attaching to the dog for the purpose of controlling it, a chain, cord, leash or harness of sufficient strength and not exceeding the prescribed length.
- (3) The exemptions in section 31(2) (other than paragraphs (a) and (b)) also apply for the purposes of subsection (1).
- (4) If a dog is at any time in any place in contravention of subsection (1) every person liable for the control of the dog at that time commits an offence unless the person establishes a defence under section 33B.
- Penalty: a fine of \$5 000.
- (5) This section does not apply to a dangerous dog.

#### **Special provisions for guide dogs**

- S8. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained elsewhere in this Act or in any other Act, regulation, local law or by-law a person who is blind or partially blind –
- (a) is entitled to be accompanied by a dog *bona fide* used by him as a guide dog, in any building or place open to or used by the public, for any purpose, or in any public transport; and
  - (b) is not guilty of an offence by reason only that he takes that dog into or permits that dog to enter any building or place open to or used by the public or on any public transport.
- (1) The provisions of subsection (1) shall also apply to any person who is *bona fide* engaged in the training of a guide dog.
- (2) The Minister may in writing authorize a named person accompanied by a specified dog to enter and be in any building or place open to or used by the public for any purpose, or in any public transport, and, notwithstanding anything in this Act or any other written law, a person acting in accordance with that authority is not guilty of an offence by reason only that he takes that dog into or permits that dog to enter any such building, place or transport.
- (3) An authority under subsection (3) may be given subject to such conditions and limitations as the Minister thinks fit, and may at any time be amended or revoked by him.

## **PART 6 - MISCELLANEOUS**

### **6.1 Offence to excrete**

- (1) A dog must not excrete on –
  - (a) any thoroughfare or other public place; or
  - (b) any land which is not a public place without the consent of the occupier.
- (2) Subject to subclause (3), if a dog excretes contrary to subclause (1), every person liable for the control of the dog at that time commits an offence.

**Penalty:** \$200.

- (3) The person liable for the control of the dog does not commit an offence against subclause (2) if any excreta is removed immediately by that person.

## **PART 7 - ENFORCEMENT**

### **7.1 Interpretation**

In this Part -

“infringement notice” means the notice referred to in clause 7.3; and

“notice of withdrawal” means the notice referred to in clause 7.6(1).

### **7.2 Modified penalties**

- (1) The offences contained in Schedule 3 are offences in relation to which a modified penalty may be imposed.
- (2) The amount appearing in the third column of Schedule 3 directly opposite an offence is the modified penalty payable in respect of that offence if -
  - (a) the dog is not a dangerous dog; or
  - (b) the dog is a dangerous dog, but an amount does not appear in the fourth column directly opposite that offence.
- (3) The amount appearing in the fourth column of Schedule 3 directly opposite an offence is the modified penalty payable in respect of that offence if the dog is a dangerous dog.

### **7.3 Issue of infringement notice**

Where an authorised person has reason to believe that a person has committed an offence in respect of which a modified penalty may be imposed, he or she may issue to that person a notice in the form of Form 7 of the First Schedule of the Regulations.

### **7.4 Failure to pay modified penalty**

Where a person who has received an infringement notice fails to pay the modified penalty within the time specified in the notice, or within such further time as may in any particular case be allowed by the CEO, he or she is deemed to have declined to have the offence dealt with by way of a modified penalty.

### **7.5 Payment of modified penalty**

A person who has received an infringement notice may, within the time specified in that notice or within such further time as may in any particular case be allowed by the CEO, send or deliver to the local government the amount of the penalty, with or without a reply as to the circumstances giving rise to the offence, and the local government may appropriate that amount in satisfaction of the penalty and issue an acknowledgment.

## **7.6 Withdrawal of infringement notice**

- (1) Whether or not the modified penalty has been paid, an authorised person may withdraw an infringement notice by sending a notice in the form of Form 8 of the First Schedule of the Regulations.
- (2) A person authorised to issue an infringement notice under clause 7.3 cannot sign or send a notice of withdrawal.

## **7.7 Service**

An infringement notice or a notice of withdrawal may be served on a person personally, or by leaving it at or posting it to her or his address as ascertained from her or him, or as recorded by the local government under the Act, or as ascertained from inquiries made by the local government.

**SCHEDULE 1**  
(clause 4.2)

**Local laws relating to dogs**  
**Application for a licence for an approved kennel establishment**

I/we (full name) .....  
of (postal address) .....  
(telephone number) .....  
(facsimile number) .....  
(E-mail address) .....

Apply for a licence for an approved kennel establishment at (address of premises) .....  
.....

For (number and breed of dogs) .....

\* (insert name of person) ..... will be residing at the premises on and from (insert date) .....

\* (insert name of person) ..... will be residing (sufficiently close to the premises so as to control the dogs and so as to ensure their health and welfare) at ..... (insert address of residence) on and from ..... (insert date).

Attached are -

- (a) a site plan of the premises showing the location of the kennels and yards and all other buildings and structures and fences;
- (b) plans and specifications of the kennel establishment;
- (c) copy of notice of proposed use to appear in newspaper;
- (d) copy of notice of proposed use to be given to adjoining premises;
- (e) written evidence that a person will reside -
  - (i) at the premises; or
  - (ii) sufficiently close to the premises so as to control the dogs and so as to ensure their health and welfare; and
- (f) if the person in item (e) is not the applicant, written evidence that the person is a person in charge of the dogs.

I confirm that I have read and agree to comply with the Code of Practice known as ....., in the keeping of dogs at the proposed kennel establishment.

Signature of applicant .....

Date .....

\* delete where inapplicable.

Note: a licence if issued will have effect for a period of 12 months – section 27.5 of the Dog Act.

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OFFICE USE ONLY

Application fee paid on *[insert date]*.

**SCHEDULE 2**  
(clause 4.8(1))

**Conditions of a licence for an approved kennel establishment**

An application for a licence for an approved kennel establishment may be approved subject to the following conditions -

- (a) each kennel, unless it is fully enclosed, must have a yard attached to it;
- (b) each kennel and each yard must be at a distance of not less than -
  - (i) 25m from the front boundary of the premises and 5m from any other boundary of the premises;
  - (ii) 10m from any dwelling; and
  - (iii) 25m from any church, school room, hall, factory, dairy or premises where food is manufactured, prepared, packed or stored for human consumption;
- (c) each yard for a kennel must be kept securely fenced with a fence constructed of link mesh or netting or other materials approved by the local government;
- (d) the minimum floor area for each kennel must be calculated at 2.5 times the length of the breed of dog (when it is fully grown), squared, times the number of dogs to be housed in the kennel and the length of the dog is to be determined by measuring from the base of the tail to the front of its shoulder;
- (e) the floor area of the yard attached to any kennel or group of kennels must be at least twice the floor area of the kennel or group of kennels to which it is attached;
- (f) the upper surface of the kennel floor must be –
  - (i) at least 100mm above the surface of the surrounding ground;
  - (ii) smooth so as to facilitate cleaning;
  - (iii) rigid;
  - (iv) durable;
  - (v) slip resistant;
  - (vi) resistant to corrosion;
  - (vii) non-toxic;
  - (viii) impervious;
  - (ix) free from cracks, crevices and other defects; and
  - (x) finished to a surface having a fall of not less than 1 in 100 to a spoon drain which in turn must lead to a suitably sized diameter sewerage pipe which must be properly laid, ventilated and trapped in accordance with the health requirements of the local government;
- (g) all kennel floor washings must pass through the drain in item (f)(x) and must be piped to approved apparatus for the treatment of sewage in accordance with the health requirements of the local government;

- (h) the kennel floor must have a durable upstand rising 75mm above the floor level from the junction of the floor and external and internal walls, or internal walls must be so constructed as to have a minimum clearance of 50mm from the underside of the bottom plate to the floor;
- (i) where a yard is to be floored, the floor must be constructed in the same manner as the floor of any kennel;
- (j) from the floor, the lowest internal height of a kennel must be, whichever is the lesser of -
  - (i) 2m; or
  - (ii) 4 times the height of the breed of dog in the kennel, when it is fully grown, measured from the floor to the uppermost tip of its shoulders while in a stationary upright position;
- (k) the walls of each kennel must be constructed of concrete, brick, stone or framing sheeted internally and externally with good quality new zincalume or new pre-finished colour coated steel sheeting or new fibrous cement sheeting or other durable material approved by the local government;
- (l) all external surfaces of each kennel must be kept in good condition;
- (m) the roof of each kennel must be constructed of impervious material;
- (n) all kennels and yards and drinking vessels must be maintained in a clean condition and must be cleaned and disinfected when so ordered by an authorised person;
- (o) all refuse, faeces and food waste must be disposed of daily into the approved apparatus for the treatment of sewage;
- (p) noise, odours, fleas, flies and other vectors of disease must be effectively controlled;
- (q) suitable water must be available at the kennel via a properly supported standpipe and tap; and
- (r) the licensee or the person nominated in the application for a licence, must, in accordance with the application for the licence, continue to reside -
  - (i) at the premises; or
  - (ii) in the opinion of the local government, sufficiently close to the premises so as to control the dogs, and to ensure their health and welfare.

**Schedule 3**  
**Offences in respect of which modified penalty applies**  
(Clause 7.2)

Item	Offence	Nature of Offence	Modified Penalty	Dangerous Dog Modified Penalty
1	3.1	Failing to provide means for effectively confining a dog	\$100	\$100
2	4.9	Failing to comply with the conditions of a licence	\$100	\$200
3	6.1(2)	Dog excreting in prohibited place	\$100	\$100

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Dated: 18 December 2014

The Common Seal of the Shire of Exmouth was affixed by authority of a resolution of the Council in the presence of –

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Cr C. SHALES, President

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A.W PRICE, Chief Executive Officer