

SAINT CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS

No. of 2001

AN ACT to make provision for regulating the keeping of dogs generally and the keeping of dogs which present a serious danger to the public and to provide for matters connected therewith.

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the National Assembly of Saint Christopher and Nevis and by the authority of the same as follows:

PART I - PRELIMINARY

Short title and
Commencement

1. This Act may be cited as the Dogs (Licensing and Control) Act, 2001, and shall come into force on such date as the Minister may, by Order, appoint.

Interpretation.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,

"advertisement" includes any means of bringing a matter to the attention of the public;

"Animal Control Center" means a police station or such other place designated by the Minister for the detention of dogs;

"at large" means away from the premises of the owner in contravention of section 28;

"authorised person" means a person authorised by the Minister under section 40;

"court" means the Magistrates' Court;

"dangerous dog" means a dog of the type listed in the First Schedule;

"kennel" means a place, whether enclosed or not, where 5 or more dogs of at least 6 months of age are kept or are proposed to be kept for commercial or non-commercial purposes;

Act. No. 14 of 1968.

"insurer" has the same meaning ascribed to it in section 3 of the Insurance Act;

"licensing officer" means the Comptroller of Inland Revenue or a public officer designated by the Minister to perform all the necessary functions in connection with the licensing of dogs under Part II;

"Minister" means the Minister responsible for Health;

"owner" includes the person who occupies a dwelling house, building or other premises or any part thereof at which a dog is accustomed to stay or to be kept, unless that person furnishes satisfactory evidence to the contrary, and includes a person who has the custody or control of a dog;

"public place" means a road, street, lane, alley or any other place to which the public has access;

Act No. 2 of 1987.

"veterinary surgeon" means a veterinary surgeon registered under the Veterinary Act.

PART II - LICENSING OF DOGS

Application for Licence.

3. (1) Subject to paragraph (a) of section 4(3), any person who at 1st of 2001, is the owner of a dog that is 6 months old or over shall, within 90 days after that date, make an application to a licensing officer in such form as the Minister approves for a licence to keep that dog.

(2) Any person who, after 1st 2001, become the owner of a

dog that is 6 months old or over shall, within 30 days after so becoming, apply to a licensing officer in such form as the Minister approves for a licence to keep that dog.

Issue of licence.

4. (1) Subject to subsection (2) a licensing officer shall, upon receipt of an application under section 3 and upon payment to him of the prescribed fee, issue to an applicant a licence in such form as the Minister approves.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a licensing officer may refuse to issue a licence under this section, if he is not satisfied that the applicant is of such age and of such condition as to be responsible and liable for the obligations imposed under this Act and under the regulations, on a person keeping a dog.

(3) Subject to section 5(1), a licence issued under subsection (1) is valid for

- (a) a period of 12 months from the 1st January to December 31st, on payment of the prescribed fee in the Second Schedule;
- (b) a period of 3 years from the 1st January, upon payment of a fee equal to twice the amount of the prescribed fee,

and is renewable within one month after the date of its expiration.

(3) A licensing officer shall supply to each person to whom a licence is issued under this section a micro-chip in such form as the Minister approves and that micro-chip shall bear a number corresponding with the number of the licence.

Transfer of ownership of dog.

5. (1) Where a person ceases to be the owner of a licensed dog, he shall

- (a) return the licence to the licensing officer; and
- (b) where the ownership of that dog is transferred to a new owner, inform the licensing officer of the name and address of the new owner.

(1) A transfer of a dog under subsection (1) renders a licence issued under section 4(1) void, and sections 3(2) and 4(2) operate in respect of every person who becomes a new owner upon such transfer.

Kennel licence.

6. (1) A person who

- (a) keeps and operates a kennel; or
- (b) keeps on his premises 5 or more dogs,

shall apply to a licensing officer in such form as the Minister approves, for a licence to keep and operate a kennel.

(2) The application must contain the number of dogs kept or proposed to be kept in kennel.

(3) A licensing officer shall,

- (a) upon receipt of the application under this section;
- (b) upon payment to him of the fees prescribed in the Second Schedule;
- (c) upon being satisfied of the requirements of section 4(2),

issue to the applicant a licence in such form as the Minister approves as corresponds to the number of dogs in respect of which the kennel is licensed.

(4) A licence issued under this section is non-transferable.

Record of licence.

7. (1) A licensing officer shall keep a record of every licence issued under sections 4 and 6 and of any licence rendered void on the transfer or other disposal of a dog, and the record kept must contain

- (a) the name and address of the person to whom the licence has been issued or the dog transferred;
- (b) the number of the licence and date on which the licence has been issued or rendered void, as the case may be;
- (c) particulars as to the breed, sex, age, colour and marking (if any) of the dog in respect of which the licence has been issued; and
- (d) in the case of kennel licences, particulars in respect of where the kennel is operated and the number of dogs authorised to be kept in the kennel.

(2) A record referred to in subsection (1) is open to inspection by members of the public at any time during business hours.

Duplicate licence.

8. Where a licence issued under this Part is damaged, defaced or rendered illegible, a licence officer may on payment to him of the fee specified in the Second Schedule, issue a duplicate licence.

Production of licence.

9. (1) A police officer or an authorised person may enter premises and request any person whom he reasonably believes

- (a) to be the owner of a dog of the age of 6 months or over;
- (b) to be the keeper or operator of a kennel; or
- (c) to be keeping on his premises 5 or more dogs of that age of 6 months or more, to produce for his inspection within 48 hours any licence required under section 3 or 6, as the case may be.

(2) A person who fails without reasonable excuse to comply with a request made under subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$100 or to imprisonment for a term of 1 month, or both.

Failure to licence.

10. (1) A person who keeps a dog or operates a kennel in contravention of this Part commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$250, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months, or both.

(2) In any proceedings under this Act the burden of proving

- (a) that a dog is licensed or is under the age of 6 months is on the owner of the dog; or
- (b) that 5 or more dogs are not being kept, or that a kennel is not being operated on the premises, is on the owner, or as the case may be, the occupier of the premises.

Collar or harness on dog.

11. (1) Subject to subsection (2), a micro-chip furnished by a licensing officer under section 4(4) shall be implanted subcutaneously between the shoulder blades of the dog and shall not be removed without permission of the Chief Veterinary Officer.

- (2) Any person who
 - (a) removes a micro-chip from a dog without permission from the Chief Veterinary Officer;
 - (b) replaces a micro-chip without permission from an authorised person,

commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$300 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 4 months, or both.

PART III - DANGEROUS DOGS

Prohibition on importation.

12. (1) No person shall import into Saint Kitts and Nevis a dangerous dog, or the semen or embryo of a dangerous dog.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1), commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding sixty thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or both.

Neutering and prohibition on breeding.

13. (1) A person who owns a dangerous dog shall ensure that the dog is neutered by a veterinary surgeon within three months of the coming into force of this Act.

(iii) No person shall breed or breed from a dangerous dog.

(4) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

Prohibition on ownership of dangerous dog.

14. A person under the age of eighteen years shall not own or keep a dangerous dog.

Policy of Insurance.

15. (1) Subject to this Act a person who owns a dangerous dog shall have in force in relation to each dog, a policy of insurance that provides coverage in respect of each claim for injury or death caused by that dog in the sum of not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars or such sum as the Minister may prescribe, by Order.

(2) A person shall not keep a dangerous dog unless there is in force in respect of that dog a policy of insurance of the type referred to in subsection (1).

(3) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding seventy-five thousand dollars and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

(4) In order to comply with this Act, a policy of insurance must be a policy which

(a) is issued by a person who is an insurer; and

(b) insures the owner and any authorised keeper specified in the policy against any liability which may be incurred by him in respect of the death of, or injury to a person caused by a dog in relation to which a policy of insurance under this section is in force.

(3) Where payment is made by an insurer under a policy issued under this Act, or by the owner of a dangerous dog in respect of the death of, or injury to a person and the person who has died or suffered injury has to the knowledge of the insurer or owner received treatment in a medical institution in respect of the fatal or other injury, there shall also be paid by the insurer to the owner of the institution, the expenses reasonably incurred in the treatment of that injury.

Cancellation or
lapse of policy.

16. (1) Where a policy of insurance required under section 15 is no longer in force, the owner of the dangerous dog in respect of which the policy is issued shall promptly inform the licensing officer.

(2) Where it comes to the attention of the licensing officer that a policy of insurance required under section 14 is no longer in force, the licensing officer shall revoke the licence issued in accordance with section 3.

(3) The owner of a dangerous dog who fails to comply with subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand dollars to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

(4) Where the owner of a dangerous dog is convicted under subsection (3), the court shall

(a) in addition make an order that the owner take out a policy

of insurance required under this Act in respect of the dangerous dog within one month of the date of the conviction or such reasonable time as the Court thinks fit; and

(b) impound the dangerous dog during that period.

(3) Where the owner fails to comply with the order made under subsection (4), the relevant *licensing officer* shall have the dog destroyed by a licensed veterinary surgeon, and the owner shall be liable for any expenses incurred in the keeping or destruction of the dog.

Joinder of insurer
as co-defendant.

17. (1) Where a plaintiff brings a civil action for damages against any person who is required by this Act to have in force a policy of insurance, then even though

(a) liability as between the plaintiff and the insured has not yet been determined; or

(b) the insurer may be entitled to avoid or cancel or may have avoided or cancelled the policy,

the plaintiff may, subject to the provisions of this section, join the insurer as a co-defendant in the action.

(2) Where an insurer is joined as a co-defendant under subsection (1), the insurer may raise any defense that he may be entitled to under the policy of insurance or otherwise.

(3) Where the insurer is joined as a co-defendant or is required to make a payment to any person entitled under section 15(4), he shall be liable to satisfy the judgment that may be obtained against the insured in addition to all costs and interest payable in respect of such judgment and any other costs for which the insured may be made liable.

(4) A plaintiff who desires to institute proceedings under this section may require the insured to provide within fourteen days the name and address of the insurer, the date of the policy, and such other particulars as may be required to enable him to institute such proceedings.

(5) Upon receipt of the particulars referred to in subsection (4), or where the plaintiff has obtained those particulars in any other manner, whichever is earlier, the plaintiff shall give to the insurer twenty-eight days notice of his intention to institute proceedings under this section.

(6) Where the insured refuses or neglects to provide the particulars required under subsection (4), he commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars.

(7) This section shall apply where a plaintiff brings an action in his capacity as the personal representative of a person who suffered fatal injuries.

(8) Proceedings for an offence under subsection (6) shall not be instituted without leave of the Court.

Prohibition from
certain places.

18. (1) Except for the purposes of compliance with section 13(1), a person who owns or keeps a dangerous dog shall keep that dog under proper control in his private premises.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than fifty thousand dollars and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or both.

(3) In proceedings for an offence under subsection (2) it shall be a defence for the person charged to prove that, at the material time, he had reasonable grounds to believe that the dog was in the care of a fit and proper person.

(4) If the owner or keeper of a dangerous dog allows it to enter private premises where it is not permitted to be

(a) and the dog injures any person; or

(b) there are reasonable grounds for apprehension that it will injure any person,

the owner or keeper commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

(3) For the purposes of this Act, a dangerous dog shall be regarded as dangerously out of control on any occasion on which there are grounds for reasonable apprehension that it will injure any person whether or not it actually does so.

(4) References to a dangerous dog injuring a person or there being reasonable grounds for apprehension that it will do so, do not include references to a dog being used for a lawful purpose by a constable or a person in the service of the State.

Obligation to
secure premises.

19. (1) A person who owns or keeps a dangerous dog shall ensure that the premises on which that dog is kept are secured by a fence or wall of a suitable height and that such fence or wall is so constructed and maintained as to prevent the escape of the dog.

(2) For the purposes of this section, fence or wall includes a gate.

(3) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand dollars or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

(4) Where a person is charged with an offence under this section, the onus of proof shall lie on that person to show that he complied with the requirements of subsection (1).

Power to
inspect premises.

20. (1) Subject to this section, an authorised officer may, upon producing, if so required, a duly authenticated document showing his authority, enter any premises upon which a dangerous dog is kept at all reasonable hours to inspect those premises for the purpose of ensuring the compliance with section 19.

(2) Upon being so satisfied, the authorised officer shall issue a certificate of compliance in the prescribed form.

(3) Where the authorised officer is not so satisfied, he shall draw to the attention of the occupier of the premises the area or areas of non-compliance, requesting him to remedy the deficiencies within a fixed time.

(4) Where the occupier of the premises fails to comply with the notice within the fixed time, he shall be deemed to have contravened section 19.

Liability for escape.

21. Notwithstanding section 18(6), where a dangerous dog escapes from any premises, the owner of that dog shall be liable for any injury or damage caused by that dog.

Notice.

22. (1) A person who owns a dangerous dog or keeps a dangerous dog on his premises shall cause to be displayed in a prominent place on the premises, a notice indicating that there is a dangerous dog on the premises.

(2) A person who contravenes this section commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or both.

Injury or death by
dangerous dog.

23. (1) Where a dangerous dog injures a person, the owner or keeper commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of one hundred thousand dollars or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding five years.

(2) Where a dangerous dog kills a person or causes the death of a person, the owner or keeper of the dog commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years.

(3) The Court, before which a person charged with an offence under this section appears, shall take into consideration before passing sentence all the circumstances of the case.

Inciting a dangerous
dog to attack a
person.

24. (1) A person who incites a dog to attack another person commits an offence and is liable, in addition to any other penalties he may incur under this Act, on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year.

(2) It shall be a defence for a person charged with an offence under this section to establish that the other person was committing a criminal offence.

(3) This section shall not apply to the training of dangerous dogs by a constable.

Other dangerous
dogs.

25. (1) If it appears to the Minister that dogs of any Type other than dangerous dogs present a serious danger to the public, he may by Order impose in relation to dogs of that type, such restrictions as those provided in this Act with such modifications as he thinks appropriate.

(2) The Minister may, by Order, amend the First Schedule.

3 (3) An order made under this section shall be subject to an
4 affirmative resolution of Parliament.

Issue of warrant.

26. (1) A Magistrate who is satisfied by information on oath, that there are reasonable grounds for believing

(a) that an offence under this Act is being or has been committed; or

(b) that evidence of the commission of such offence is to be found on any premises,

may issue a warrant authorising a constable to enter and search those premises

and to seize any dangerous dog or other thing found there which is evidence of the commission of such an offence.

(2) Where, in any proceedings, it is alleged by the prosecution, that a dog is a dangerous dog, the onus is on the accused to prove that the dog is not a dangerous dog.

Exemption.

27. (1) Any reference in this Act to a keeper of a dangerous dog shall not include a veterinary surgeon who keeps a dangerous dog in a professional capacity for the purposes of compliance with section 13(1).

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a veterinary surgeon shall be liable for any damage caused by a dangerous dog in his charge.

PART IV - CONTROL OF DOGS IN PUBLIC PLACES

Duty of owner.

28. (1) An owner of a dog shall not

(a) permit that dog to be

- (i) in any public place unless it is kept on a lead or leash;
- (ii) in or on any premises without the consent of the owner or occupier of those premises; or

(k) permit that dog to enter, bring the dog into, or allow the dog to remain in, any restaurant or public eating place or any place where food is sold for public consumption.

(2) Where a dog defecates on a beach or in a public place, the owner of that dog shall forthwith remove the faeces and dispose of it to the satisfaction of an authorised person.

(3) Any person who contravenes or fails without reasonable excuse to comply with this section commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$250 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months, or both.

Seizure of dogs and recovery by owner.

29. (1) Any dog that is found at large in a public place may be seized by a member of the Police Force or by an authorised Person and taken to the Animal Control Center and detained there until its owner claims it and pays all reasonable expenses incurred as a result of its seizure and detention.

(2) Where a dog seized under subsection (1) has been implanted with a micro-chip, an authorised person employed at the Animal Control Center shall serve on the owner of the dog a written notice informing him that the dog has been seized and is being detained at the Animal Control Center and that it is liable to be sold or destroyed in the prescribed manner if it is not claimed and all reasonable expenses incurred by reason of its seizure and detention are not paid within 14 days after the service of the notice.

Disposal of dogs
seized and recovery
by owner.

30. (1) An authorised person may cause a dog that has been seized and detained under section 29(1) to be sold or destroyed in the prescribed manner if

- (a) its owner fails to claim it within the time specified in the notice served on him pursuant to subsection (2) of that section and to pay all reasonable expenses incurred by reason of the seizure and detention; or
- (b) its owner is unknown and 7 clear days have elapsed after its seizure.

(2) The proceeds resulting from a sale of a dog under subsection (1) are to be applied towards the payment of all reasonable expenses incurred by reason of the seizure and detention of the dog; and the balance of proceeds, if any, are to be paid to the owner, or, where the owner is unknown, into the Consolidated Fund.

Release of dogs.

31. No dog shall be released from the Animal Control Center unless the person who claims it or the person seeking to purchase it, as the case may be, produces for the inspection of the person in charge of the Animal Control Center a valid licence in respect of that dog.

Destruction of
injured dogs.

32. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 29 to 31, if it is the opinion of an authorised person that a dog seized under section 29

- (a) is so severely injured that it ought to be destroyed; or
- (b) should be destroyed either for humane reasons or in the interest of public safety,

he may, without permitting the dog to be delivered to its owner and without offering it for sale, cause it to be destroyed, as soon as practicable, in such manner as a veterinary surgeon directs; and no compensation is payable to any person in respect of a dog that has been destroyed in pursuance of this section.

Vivisection.

33. No dog that has been seized and detained under section 29 shall be sold or otherwise disposed of for the purposes of vivisection unless the Minister in writing so permits.

PART V - PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO DOGS

Cruelty.

34. (1) No owner of a dog shall

(a) without reasonable excuse

(i) allows his dog to remain without food or water for a period that would amount to cruelty, or cause the dog to be a nuisance,

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(ii) fail to provide sufficient opportunity for exercise in respect of a dog that is chained or kept in close confinement,

(iii) abandon or attempt to abandon his dog;

(q) unnecessarily punish or treat his dog in a manner that is cruel;

(r) keep, use, or allow his dog to be kept or used, for the purpose of fighting.

(2) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with this section commits an offence and liable on summary conviction

(a) in the case of a contravention under sub-paragraph (1)(a)(i) and (1)(a)(iii) to a fine of \$2500 or imprisonment for 6 months or both;

(b) in the case of contraventions under sub-paragraph (1)(a)(ii) and (1)(b), to a fine of \$250 or imprisonment for 3 months or both; and

(c) in the case of a contravention under (1)(c) to a fine of \$5000 or imprisonment for 12 months or both.

Disqualification.

35. (1) A court before which a person is convicted of an offence under section 33 may, in addition to any punishment it imposes, order that that person be disqualified from

- (a) keeping a dog;
- (b) operating a kennel; or
- (c) holding or obtaining a license to keep a dog or to keep or operate a kennel,

for such period as the court determines.

(2) Where a person who is disqualified under subsection (1) is, at the time of his disqualification, the holder of a license to keep a dog or kennel, the license is suspended for such period as the disqualification continues in force; and in such a case, the animal will be kept at the Dog Control Center pending the outcome of the trial.

(3) A person who has been disqualified under this section for a period in excess of 6 months may, after the expiration of a period of 6 months from the date of the disqualification, apply to the court that ordered the disqualification to remit the unexpired portion of the disqualification.

(4) The court may, upon an application made to it under subsection (3), after having regard to

- (a) the character of the applicant;
- (b) the conduct of the applicant subsequent to his disqualification;
- (c) the nature of the offence that resulted in the disqualification; and
- (d) any other relevant circumstances,

order the removal of the disqualification as from such date as the court may specify, or it may refuse the application.

(5) Where the court under subsection (4) refuses an application, no further application may be entertained by the court until after the expiration of a period of 3 months from the date of the refusal.

(6) A person disqualified under subsection (1) who keeps a dog or operates a kennel or applies for or obtains a license to keep a dog or to operate a kennel while he is disqualified commits an offence, and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$500, or to imprisonment for a term of 3 months, or both;

and in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine of \$100 in respect of each day on which the offence continues after a conviction was first obtained.

- Larceny. 36. A person who
- (a) steals a;
 - (b) has in his possession or on his premises a stolen dog knowing it to have been stolen; or
 - (c) without reasonable excuse kills, maims or wounds a dog, commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$2500, or to imprisonment for a term of 6 months, or both.

PART VI - MISCELLANEOUS

Particulars of owner of dog. 37. A person who occupies a dwelling-house, building or other premises in or at which a dog is accustomed to stay shall at the request of a member of the police or of an authorised person, state to the best of his knowledge, the full name and address of the owner of the dog.

Remission of fees. 38. The Minister may, in any case that he deems proper, remit any fee that would otherwise be payable in pursuance of sub-paragraph (iii) of paragraph (e) of section 42.

Expenses. 39. All expenses incurred in the administration of this Act are to be defrayed out of moneys voted by Parliament for the purpose.

Exemption from liability. 40. (1) An authorised person may, in the execution of his duties under this Act request the assistance of a member of the Police Force.

(2) No liability attaches to any member of the Police Force or to any authorised person for anything done in good faith pursuant to this Act.

Authorised persons. 41. The Minister may in writing designate such persons, as he considers necessary to be authorised persons for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

General Offences. 42. (1) A person who

- (a) fails without reasonable excuse to comply with a request made under section 37;

- (b) gives a false name or a false address in reply to a request made under section 37;
- (c) assaults, resists, obstructs or intimidates a member of the Police Force or an authorised person in the execution of his duty;
- (d) unlawfully releases, unlawfully procures the release of, or unlawfully attempts to procure the release of, a dog from the Animal control Center or from the custody of a member of the Police Force or the custody of an authorised person;
- (e) uses indecent, abusive, or insulting language to a member of the Police Force or an authorised person in the execution of his duty;
- (f) without any lawful excuse withholds any information that has been lawfully requested by a member of the Police Force or any authorised person; or
- (g) by the offer of any gratuity, bribe, or other inducement prevents or attempts to prevent a member of the Police Force or any authorised person from carrying out his duty,

commits an offence.

(2) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (1) is liable on summary conviction

- (a) in respect of paragraphs (a) to (f), to a fine not exceeding \$2000, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months, or both; and
- (b) in respect of paragraph (g), to a fine not exceeding \$5000, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months, or both.

(3) A person who contravenes any of the regulations commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$500, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months; and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a fine of \$50 for each day or part thereof during which the offence continues after a conviction was first obtained.

Regulations.

43. (1) The Minister may make regulations generally for carrying out the provisions of this Act for any of the following purposes:

- (a) Regulating the keeping of or operation of a kennel;
- (b) Prescribing conditions relating to the seizure and detention of dogs under this Act;
- (c) Prescribing standards for the maintenance of the Animal Control Center and the powers exercisable by the person in charge of that Center;
- (d) Providing for the examination of dogs seized under the Act;
- (e) Prescribing the fees chargeable for
 - (i) the issue of a license under this Act,
 - (ii) the detention of dogs at the Animal Control Center,
 - (iii) the destruction of dogs at the Animal Control Center;
- (j) Authorising the issue of duplicate licenses and prescribing the fees chargeable therefor;
- (k) Controlling the dog population of St. Kitts and Nevis;
- (l) Regulating the issue, renewal and transfer of licenses and on the sale or other disposal of dogs seized under Part IV;
- (m) Prescribing the powers of persons authorised under section 41 to carry out the provisions of this Act; and
- (n) Prescribing anything authorised or required to be prescribed by this Act.

(15) Regulations made under subsection (1) shall be subject to negative resolution of the National Assembly.

Repeal.

43. The Dogs Act, Chapter 109 is hereby repealed.

FIRST SCHEDULE

(Section 2)

1. Pitbull Terrier or any dog bred from the Pitbull terrier;
2. Fila Brasileiro or any dog bred from the Fila Brasileiro;
3. Japanese Tosa or any dog bred from the Japanese Tosa;
4. Dogo Argentino.

SECOND SCHEDULE

(Section 4)

1. Initial registration \$ EC50 for intact dogs.
2. Initial registration \$ EC30 for altered dogs.
3. Thereafter, registration for altered dogs shall be \$ EC20 and for intact dogs \$ EC 50.
4. Registration fee for dangerous dogs shall be
5. \$ EC100
6. Licence fee to operate a kennel \$ 150.

Passed by the National Assembly this day of 2001.

WALFORD V. GUMBS.

Speaker

JOSÉ LLOYD

Clerk of the National Assembly

OBJECTS AND REASONS