



ST. CHRISTOPHER AND NEVIS

CHAPTER 23.09

DOGS (LICENSING AND CONTROL) ACT

Revised Edition

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DOGS (LICENSING AND CONTROL) ACT

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CHAPTER 23.09

DOGS (LICENSING AND CONTROL) ACT

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.

PART I

PRELIMINARY MATTERS

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the Dogs (Licensing and Control) Act.

Interpretation.

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

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

“altered dog” means a dog that has been neutered or spayed;

“Animal Control Center” means a 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 officer” means a private veterinary doctor or person operating under the supervision of a private veterinary doctor;

(Substituted by Act 32 of 2011)

“court” means the Magistrates’ Court;

“cross-bred” includes any dog that is not pure-bred but which exhibits dominant characteristics of a particular breed of dog;

“dangerous dog” means a dog of the type listed in the Second Schedule and includes any dog that bites or mauls a person when it is not defending the owner or the property of the owner;

(Substituted by Act 32 of 2011)

“disposed of” means adopted out, sold or euthanized;

“insurer” has the same meaning ascribed to it in section 3 of the Insurance Act, Cap. 21.11;

“intact dog” means a dog that has not been neutered or spayed;

“kennel” means an enclosed place, where five or more dogs of at least four months of age are kept or are proposed to be kept for commercial or non-commercial purposes;

“licensing officer” means the Comptroller of Inland Revenue or an officer authorised by him or her;

(Substituted by Act 32 of 2011)

“Minister” means the Minister responsible for Agriculture;

“owner” means 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;

“veterinary surgeon” means a veterinary surgeon registered under the Veterinary Act, Cap. 9:28.

(Substituted by Act 32 of 2011)

PART II

LICENSING OF DOGS

Application for licence.

3. (1) Subject to paragraph (a) of section 4(3), any person who is the owner of a dog that is four months old or over shall 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—

- (a) prior to the coming into force of this Act, is the owner of a dog that is four months old or over; or
- (b) after the coming into force of this Act, becomes the owner of a dog that is four months old or over shall, within thirty days after so becoming,

apply to a licensing officer in such form as the Minister approves for a licence to keep that dog.

(Substituted by Act 32 of 2011)

Issue of licence.

4. (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (4) a licensing officer shall—

- (a) upon receipt of an application under section 3;
- (b) upon payment to him or her of the prescribed fee; and
- (c) upon completion of the microchipping procedures under subsection (4),

issue to an applicant a licence in such form as the Minister approves.

(Substituted by Act 32 of 2011)

(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 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 twelve months from the 1st January to December 31st, of the particular year, on payment of the prescribed fee in the First Schedule;
- (b) a period of three years from 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.

(4) Within sixty days of the coming into force of the Act, every person, being the owner of a dog, shall, upon payment of a prescribed fee, present the dog to an authorised officer for the purpose of having the dog inserted with a microchip or other appropriate device containing identification information on the dog and the owner of the dog.

(Substituted by Act 32 of 2011)

(5) Each microchip or other appropriate device shall bear a number corresponding with the number of the licence to be worn by the dog,

(6) It shall be the responsibility of the owner of a dog to ensure that the number of the microchip is displayed on a badge to be worn on a collar around the dog's neck.

(7) Pursuant to subsection (4), once the dog has been inserted with the microchip, the authorised officer shall issue a certificate of the microchipping to the owner of the dog who would then present that certificate to the licensing officer who would then issue a licence to the owner of the dog.

(Inserted by Act 32 of 2011)

* (8) It shall be the responsibility of the owner of the dog to—

- (a) present the dog to a veterinary officer for insertion of the microchip referred to in subsection (4); and
- (b) ensure that the number of the microchip is displayed on a metal badge to be worn on a collar around the dog's neck.*

** (9) A person who breaches the provisions of subsection (4) or subsection (8) shall be liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both.†

Insertion of microchip.

5. (1) Subject to subsection (2), a microchip furnished by an authorised officer under section 4(4) shall be implanted subcutaneously between the shoulder blades of the dog by a veterinary officer and shall not be removed without permission of the Chief Veterinary Officer.

(2) Any person who—

- (a) removes a microchip from a dog without permission from the Chief Veterinary Officer;
- (b) replaces a microchip without permission from the Chief Veterinary Officer,

commits an offence and is liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

(Amended by Act 32 of 2011)

Transfer of ownership of dog.

6. (1) Where a person ceases to be the owner of a licenced dog, he shall—

- (a) return the licence to the licensing officer; and

* Renumbered by Act 32 of 2011

† Original subsection (6) replaced by Act 32 of 2011

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

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

Kennel licence.

7. (1) A person who—

- (a) keeps and operates a kennel; or
- (b) keeps on his premises five 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, breed, sex, age, colour and any distinctive markings of dogs kept or proposed to be kept in kennel.

(3) A licensing officer shall upon—

- (a) receipt of the application under this section;
- (b) payment to him of the fees prescribed in the Second Schedule; and
- (c) being satisfied of compliance with 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 licenced.

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

Record of licence.

8. (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 any distinctive markings 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.

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

Production of licence.

10. (1) A police officer, a member of the defence force or an authorised officer may enter premises and request any person whom he reasonably believes—

- (a) to be the owner of a dog of the age of four months or over;
- (b) to be the keeper or operator of a kennel; or
- (c) to be keeping on his premises five or more dogs of that age of four months or more,

to produce for his or her inspection within forty-eight 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 one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term of one month, or both.

Failure to licence.

11. (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 five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, or both.

(Amended by Act 32 of 2011)

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

- (a) that a dog is licenced or is under the age of four months is on the owner of the dog; or
- (b) that five 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.

PART III

GENERAL SECURITY AND CONTROL OF DOGS

Securing a dog.

12. (1) A person who owns or keeps a dog shall keep that dog properly secured on the person's private premises so as to prevent the escape of the dog into any public area or onto the property of another person.

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

(3) In proceeding 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 or that the dog had been properly secured at the time of the escape.

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

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

Liability for escape.

13. Notwithstanding section 12(3), where a dog escapes from any premises, the owner of that dog shall be liable for any injury or damage caused by that dog.

Notice.

14. (1) A person who owns a dog or keeps a dog on his premises shall cause to be displayed in a prominent place on the premises, a notice indicating that there is a 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 three hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, or both.

Injury or death by dog.

15. (1) If a dog injures a person, the owner or keeper commits an offence and is liable on indictment to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or to a term of imprisonment not exceeding five years.

(2) Where a 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 indictment to a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

(3) It shall be a defence to a charge under this section if the dog owner is able to show that he was not reckless as to the manner in which the dog was secured or the danger posed by the animal but the onus shall be on the owner to prove that fact.

Inciting a dog to attack.

16. (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 or on indictment to a fine not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years.

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

(3) This section shall not apply to the training of dangerous dogs by a constable or other person authorised by the Commissioner of Police.

Killer dogs and civil liability of owner.

17. (1) A dog that mauls or kills a person while not defending another person or the property of its owner, shall be euthanised.

(2) For the purposes of this Part and Parts IV and V, if a person or the animals belonging to a person have suffered injury or been killed by a dog, the owner of the dog shall be liable in damages notwithstanding any criminal fine that may have been charged upon conviction against the owner and it shall not be necessary for the person seeking damages to show—

- (a) a previous mischievous propensity in the dog; or
- (b) the owner's knowledge of such previous propensity; or
- (c) to show that the injury was attributable to neglect on the part of the owner.

PART IV

DANGEROUS DOGS

Prohibition on importation.

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

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

Prohibition on ownership.

19. A person under the age of twenty-one years shall not own a dangerous dog.

Obligation to secure premises.

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

(2) For the purposes of this section, a wall fence shall include a secure gate.

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

(4) The owner of a dangerous dog shall place the dog on a lead and muzzle it while the dog is in a public area, except in such specific areas as may be from time to time designated by the Minister.

(5) If 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 this section.

Power to inspect premises.

21. (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 14(1) and section 20(1).

(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 reasonable time.

(4) Where the occupier of the premises fails to comply with the notice within the time, he shall be deemed to have contravened sections 14(1) and 20(1) and shall be liable to be prosecuted under those sections.

Other dangerous dogs.

22. If it appears to the Minister that dogs of any type, other than dangerous dogs, present a serious danger to the public, he or she 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.

Classification of dangerous dog.

23. Where the Chief Veterinary Officer makes a determination that a dog is a dangerous dog of a type specified in the Second Schedule, the onus shall be on the owner of the dog to provide conclusive evidence to the contrary.

Issue of warrant.

24. (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 to an authorised person 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 shall be on the accused to prove that the dog is not a dangerous dog.

Exemption.

25. (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.

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

PART V

CONTROL OF DOGS IN PUBLIC PLACES

Duty of owner.

26. (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; or
 - (ii) in or on any premises without the consent of the owner or occupier of those premises; or

(b) 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) Notwithstanding section (1)(a), a person shall not take a dog on to any public beach except on such beaches as the Minister may prescribe.

(3) Where a dog defecates in a public place, the owner of that dog shall forthwith clean up after the dog and shall dispose of the droppings in a sanitary manner.

(4) 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 two hundred and fifty dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, or both.

Injury to poultry.

27. (1) The owner of a dog shall be liable in damages for injury to any poultry or livestock done by that dog.

(2) Where any such injury as referred to in subsection (1) occurs, the occupier of any house or premises where the dog was kept or permitted to live or remain at the time of the injury shall be presumed to be the owner of the dog, and shall be liable for the injury unless he proves that he was not the owner of the dog at the time.

(3) If there is uncertainty as to the owner of a dog and there is more than one occupier in any house or premises, the occupier of that particular part of the house or premises in which the dog was kept or permitted to live or remain at the time of the injury shall be presumed to be the owner of the dog.

Seizure of dogs and recovery by owner.

28. (1) Any dog that is found at large in a public place may be seized by an authorised officer and taken to an Animal Control Center and detained there.

(2) Where a dog is detained pursuant to subsection (1), it shall be kept—

(a) for a maximum of seven days if the dog is licenced; or

(b) for a maximum of forty-eight hours if the dog is unlicenced.

(3) Where the owner of the licenced dog claims it within the seven day period, he shall, before the dog is released to him, settle all necessary expenses associated with the care of the dog during the period of its detention.

(4) If at the end of the period referred to in (1)(a) and (b) the dog is not claimed, then the dog shall be disposed of in such manner as determined by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

Release of dogs.

29. 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.

30. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 28 and 29, if it is the opinion of an authorised person that a dog seized under section 28—

- (a) is so severely injured that it ought to be euthanised; or
- (b) should be euthanised in the interest of public safety;

he or she 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.

(Amended by Act 32 of 2011)

(2) If pursuant to subsection (1), an authorised person makes a decision to euthanise a dog, notice shall be given to the owner of the intended procedure.

PART VI

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO DOGS.

Cruelty.

31. (1) No owner of a dog shall—

- (a) without reasonable excuse—
 - (i) allow that dog to remain without food or water for a period that would amount to cruelty, or cause the dog to be a nuisance;
 - (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 that dog;
- (b) unnecessarily punish or treat that dog in a manner that is cruel;
- (c) keep, use, or allow that 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 is liable, on summary conviction—

- (a) in the case of a contravention under subsection (1)(a), to a fine of one thousand dollars or imprisonment for three months or both;
- (b) in the case of a contravention under subsection (1)(b), to a fine of two thousand five hundred dollars or imprisonment for six months or to both; and

(Substituted by Act 32 of 2011)

- (c) in the case of a contravention under subsection (1)(c) to a fine of five thousand dollars or imprisonment for two years or both.

Disqualification.

32. (1) A court before which a person is convicted of an offence under section 31 may, in addition to any punishment it imposes, order that the person be disqualified from—

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

for such period as the court determines.

(Amended by Act 32 of 2011)

(2) Where a person who is disqualified under subsection (1) is, at the time of his disqualification, the holder of a licence to keep a dog or kennel, the licence is suspended for such period as the disqualification continues in force.

(3) The Chief Veterinary Officer may pursuant to subsection (2) designate a fit and proper person to keep the dog pending the outcome of the trial.

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

(5) The court may, upon an application made to it under subsection (4), 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.

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

(7) A person disqualified under subsection (1) who keeps a dog or operates a kennel or applies for or obtains a licence to keep a dog or to operate a kennel while he is disqualified commits an offence, and is liable—

- (a) on summary conviction to a fine of five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term of three months, or both.
- (b) and in the case of a continuing offence, to a further fine of one hundred dollars in respect of each day on which the offence continues after a conviction was first obtained.

Larceny.

33. A person who—

- (a) steals a dog;
- (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 two thousand five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term of six months, or both.

PART VII

MISCELLANEOUS

Particulars of owner of dog.

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

Exemption from liability.

35. (1) An authorised officer may, in the execution of his duties under this Act request the assistance of a member of the police force or a member of the defence force.

(2) No liability attaches to any authorised officer, member of the police force or the defence force for anything done in good faith pursuant to this Act.

Authorised persons.

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

Smuggling of dogs.

37. (1) No person shall import a dog into Saint Christopher and Nevis without an import permit issued by the Chief Veterinary Officer.

(2) Where a dog is received into any port in Saint Christopher and Nevis and an import permit has not been issued in respect of the dog, it shall be either immediately returned to the country from which it originated and the cost of returning the dog shall be borne by the importer or disposed of by an authorised person.

(3) If any dog is imported into Saint Christopher and Nevis and prior to or during its confinement, the dog bites a person, then that dog shall be euthanised forthwith.

(Amended by Act 32 of 2011)

(4) If it is suspected that a dog has been illegally brought into the State and is at large, the dog shall be seized by an authorised person and the owner of the dog shall be given twenty-four hours within which to produce an import permit and the failure to do so shall result in the dog being disposed of.

(5) A person who is in possession of or sells an illegally imported dog commits an offence and shall be liable to a fine of five thousand dollars or imprisonment for a term of one year or both.

General offences.

38. (1) A person who—

- (a) fails without reasonable excuse to comply with a request made under section 34;
- (b) gives a false name or a false address in reply to a request made under section 34;
- (c) assaults, resists, obstructs or intimidates an authorised officer 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, the defence force or an authorised officer;
- (e) uses indecent, abusive, or insulting language to an authorised officer in the execution of his duty;
- (f) without any lawful excuse withholds any information that has been lawfully requested by an authorised officer; or
- (g) by the offer of any gratuity, bribe, or other inducement prevents or attempts to prevent an authorised officer from carrying out his duty,

commits an offence.

(Amended by Act 32 of 2011)

(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 two thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or both; and
- (b) in respect of paragraph (g), to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or both.

(3) A person who contravenes any Regulations prescribed by the Minister commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months; and, in the case of a continuing offence, to a fine of fifty dollars for each day or part thereof during which the offence continues after a conviction was first obtained.

Power to amend Schedule.

39. The Minister may, by Order, amend the provisions of the Schedules to the Act.

Regulations.

40. The Minister may make regulations generally for carrying out the provisions of this Act and without limiting the generality of the foregoing the Minister may provide for—

- (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 an 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 licence under this Act;
 - (ii) the detention of dogs at the Animal Control Center;
 - (iii) the destruction of dogs at the Animal Control Center;
- (f) authorising the issue of duplicate licences and prescribing the fees chargeable therefor;

- (g) controlling the dog population of Saint Christopher and Nevis;
 - (h) regulating the issue, renewal and transfer of licences and on the sale or other disposal of dogs seized under Part V;
 - (i) prescribing the powers of persons authorised under section 35 to carry out the provisions of this Act; and
 - (j) prescribing anything authorised or required to be prescribed by this Act.
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FIRST SCHEDULE

(Section 4)

LICENCE FEES

	\$ c.
1. licensing fee for intact dogs	25.00
2. licensing fee for altered dogs	15.00
3. licensing fee for intact dangerous dogs	100.00
4. licensing fee for altered dangerous dogs	50.00
5. licence fee to operate a kennel	150.00

(Substituted by Act 32 of 2011)

SECOND SCHEDULE

(Section 2)

DANGEROUS DOGS

1. American Bulldog
 2. Cainsaso
 3. Dog Argentino
 4. Fila Brasileiro
 5. Japanese Tosa
 6. Pitbull Terrier
 7. Presso Canario
 8. Staffordshire Terrier
 9. any cross-breed of the above.
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