

Draft DGG Dog Control Act **Executive Summary**

This is a draft DGG Law. The *DGG Dog Control Act* will apply to all dogs within the Community of Déjûne. The *Act* sets rules that owners of dogs have to follow, including how they care for their dogs:

- owners have to give their dogs enough food and water and exercise;
- if the dog is kept outside, they have to be kept on a rope at least 10 feet long or have a dog run that is at least 10 ft by 10 ft or 5ft by 15 ft and must have a dog house or other shelter to protect them from weather;
- dogs cannot be tied up using a choke or pinch collar; and
- owners cannot keep a dog within 100 feet of the shoreline so that water is not polluted.

Dogs cannot be tied up in the front yard, near the entrance to a home, near the water/sewer tank outlets, near a public road, or within 5 feet of the property line.

DGG Enforcement Officers and the RCMP have the power to enforce this Law. They can seize dogs that are not following the rules. They can also enter into a property to take a dog in distress that the owner is not caring for.

All dog owners must get a dog licence for their dog from the DGG (4 months or older). Owners must be over 18 and each household can only have 2 dogs (existing dogs will be grandfathered in and you can apply for an exemption to the 2 dog rule).

Dog owners are not allowed to let their dog:

- run loose;
- bark or howl to the point that it disturbs the peace and quiet of neighbours;
- bite, attack, or chase anyone or another dog or bite or chase vehicles or bikes; or
- go onto the school yard, near the public access to the lake or anywhere else that there is a “no dogs” sign.

Dogs must be kept on a leash on walks and owners must pick up after their dog.

If a dog has bitten, attacked, or aggressively chased a person or animal or has broken the rules 3 times in last two years, then that dog will be a “dangerous dog”. Dangerous dogs have to wear a muzzle on walks and have to be kept inside a secure dog run (cannot just be tied up).

The DGG can open up a Pound to keep dogs that are seized. The DGG can sell, adopt out or destroy dogs. But, the DGG will only destroy a dog if it cannot be sold or adopted, is in so much distress that the humane thing to do is destroy it, or if it is dangerous and it is in the public interest that the dog is destroyed.

DÉLİNEĜ GOT'İNEĜ GOVERNMENT

DOG CONTROL ACT

WHEREAS section 9.1.1(f) of the DélıneĜ Final Self-Government Agreement empowers the DélıneĜ Got'ine Government to enact laws with respect to domestic animals and activities in relation to them,

the DélıneĜ Got'ine Government enacts as follows:

Short Title

1. This *Act* may be cited as the “*DGG Dog Control Act*”.

Application

2. This *Act* applies to the licensing and control of dogs in the Community of DélıneĜ.

Definitions

3. In this *Act*:

“**At Large**” means

- a) a dog that is off the premises of the owner and is not under the immediate control of a competent and responsible person;
- b) a dog that is on the property of the owner in an outdoor area, is not under the immediate control of a competent and responsible person, and has not been adequately secured on the property by means of a fence, tether, chain or other security device; or
- c) any animal that is not under the physical control of its owner and that causes damage to property, person or other animals.

“**Caretaker**” means a person who has appropriate facilities for keeping a dog;

“**Dangerous dog**” means a dog that has been deemed a dangerous dog pursuant to section 42 of this *Act*;

“**DFSGA**” means the DélıneĜ Final Self Government Agreement;

“**DGG**” means the DélıneĜ Got'ineĜ Government, described in the DFSGA and Part 1, Division 2 of the *DGG Government Organization Act*;

“**DKK**” means the DélıneĜ K'aowədó Kə, the body described in section 3.4.1(b) of the DFSGA and established by Part 1, Division 2 of the *DGG Government Organization Act*;

“**Dog**” includes male and female dogs and an animal that is a cross between a dog and a wolf and includes dogs that have not been registered and licenced or are wild dogs;

“**Dog licence**” means an annual dog licence issued by the DGG to a dog owner;

“**Enclosure**” means a fence, pen, run or other structure, built in accordance with any criteria that may be established by the DKK, suitable to prevent the entry of young children and suitable to securely confine a dog, in conjunction with other measures which may be taken by the owner, such as tethering;

“**Interpretation Act (NWT)**” means *Interpretation Act* SNWT 2017, c 19, as may be amended from time to time;

“**Muzzle**” means to secure the mouth of a dog in such a fashion that it cannot bite;

“**Officer**” means an enforcement officer appointed by the DKK in relation to this Act or a member of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police;

“**Owner**” means a person who owns, harbours, possesses or has control or custody of a dog;

“**Pound**” means a facility operated by or for the DGG to house dogs that have been seized by or surrendered to the DGG;

“**SDMCLCA**” means the Sahtu Dene and Metis Comprehensive Land Claim Agreement;

“**Service dog**” means a dog trained to assist a person who is disabled; and

“**Summary Convictions Procedures Act**” means *Summary Convictions Procedures Act* RSNWT 1988,c S-15, as may be amended from time to time.

DUTY AND STANDARD OF CARE

4. A person who owns or cares for a dog shall provide the animal with:
 - (a) adequate food and water kept in sanitary containers;
 - (b) adequate care when the animal is wounded or ill;
 - (c) reasonable protection from injurious heat or cold;
 - (d) the opportunity for periodic exercise sufficient to maintain good health; and
 - (e) sufficiently large and ventilated shelter and space to provide for the dog’s physical health and wellbeing.
5. In addition to the requirements of section 4, every person who keeps a dog which normally resides outside, or which is kept outside unsupervised for extended periods of time, shall:

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- (a) provide the dog with:
 - (i) an enclosure that is at least 3 metres by 3 metres or 4.5 metres by 1.5 metres; or
 - (ii) a tether of 3 metres length or more;
 - (b) provide the dog with a house or shelter that has sufficient space to allow the dog to turn around freely and lie in a normal position, and that will provide protection from the heat, cold and wet, as appropriate to the dog's weight and type of coat; and
 - (c) regularly, and not less than once a week, clean and sanitize the area and remove any excrement from the area where the dog normally resides.
6. Dogs kept outdoors, either tethered or enclosed, must be within the owner's private property, in such a manner as not to create a nuisance to other residents and in such a manner as to not impede utility and maintenance workers.
 7. Without limiting the generality of section 6, no person shall tie, secure, tether, or pen any dog:
 - (a) in the front yard of a property;
 - (b) near the entrance of a building;
 - (c) within 1.5 metres (5 feet) of a public road;
 - (d) within 1.5 metres (5 feet) of any property line; or
 - (e) near any water and sewer tank outlets.
 8. To prevent excrement from accumulating near water, if a dog is kept on a property that borders a body of water, the dog shall not be tethered or enclosed within 100 feet of the shoreline.
 9. If a dog defecates on any public or private property other than the property of its owner, the person in charge of the dog shall cause such defecation to be removed immediately.
 10. No person shall cause a dog to be hitched, tied or fastened while unattended by the owner to a fixed object where a choke collar, choke chain or pinch collar forms part of the securing apparatus, or where a rope or cord is tied directly around the dog's neck.
 11. No person shall cause a dog to be left unattended in any motor vehicle unless the dog is restricted so as to prevent access to persons and that such method of restriction provides for suitable ventilation for the dog.
 12. No owner, or other person who has custody of a dog, shall permit the dog to participate in dog fighting.

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13. No person shall cause unnecessary suffering to a dog by neglect or deprivation nor shall any person punish or abuse a dog in a manner or to an extent that is cruel or unnecessary.
14. No person shall cause a dog to be in distress or to continue to be in distress.
15. The owner of a dog that is in distress shall take any necessary action to relieve the distress of the dog as soon as possible.

ENTRY TO RELIEVE DISTRESS

16. Despite any other provisions of this *Act*, if a dog is or, in the opinion of an Officer, appears to be in distress and:
 - (a) the owner of the dog does not immediately take steps that will relieve its distress;
 - (b) an Officer has attempted to contact the dog's owner and is of the opinion, on reasonable grounds, that the owner of the dog is not likely to ensure that the dog's distress is relieved or to ensure that the dog's distress will continue to be relieved;
 - (c) the owner of the dog cannot be found immediately; or
 - (d) the dog is at risk of immediate harm and it is not reasonable, in the circumstances, to attempt to contact the owner,

then an Officer may, in accordance with sections 17-20 of this *Act*, take any action that the Officer considers necessary to locate the dog and relieve its distress, including taking custody of the dog in accordance with this *Act* and taking reasonable measures to arrange for necessary transportation, food, water, shelter and veterinary care for the dog.

17. An Officer who takes custody of a dog under section 16 may act as caretaker or may deliver the dog to a caretaker or to the Pound.
18. An Officer who has reasonable grounds to believe that a dog is in distress in any place, premises or vehicle may obtain a warrant to enter the place, premises or vehicle for the purpose of carrying out the Officer's duties under section 16.
19. An Officer may take any action authorized under section 16 without a warrant, except entry into a dwelling-house, if conditions for obtaining a warrant exist but, by reason of exigent circumstances, it would not be practical to obtain a warrant.
20. An Officer acting under the authority of this *Act* shall, on request, produce the Officer's certificate of appointment to a person who owns or occupies any place, premises or vehicle entered under this part.
21. An Officer shall use no more force than is reasonably required to enter or search any place, premises or vehicle.

GENERAL PROHIBITIONS

22. Every owner of a dog shall ensure that such dog shall not:

- (a) run at large;
 - (b) habitually bark, whine, or howl in such a manner as to disturb the peace and quiet of others;
 - (c) go onto school property;
 - (d) go near the public access to the lake;
 - (e) enter upon any park, playground or other public place where signs erected by the DGG restrict or prohibit such entry;
 - (f) bite any person whether on the property of the owner or not;
 - (g) attack any domestic animal;
 - (h) chase or otherwise threaten a person whether on the property of the owner or not, unless the person chased or threatened is a trespasser on the property of the owner; or
 - (i) bite or chase bicycles or motor vehicles.
23. Where a person is walking a dog in a public place, or otherwise has care or custody of a dog in a public place, the person shall ensure that the dog is under the person's physical control at all times by means of a leash unless the dog is in an area that the DKK has designated an off-leash dog zone.
24. Dangerous dogs are not allowed in any off-leash dog zone.
25. No person shall:
- (a) untie, loosen or otherwise free a dog which has been tied or otherwise restrained by its owner;
 - (b) negligently or wilfully open a gate, door or other opening in a fence or enclosure in which a dog has been confined, and thereby allow a dog to run at large in the Community of Déjine;
 - (c) entice a dog to run at large; or
 - (d) tease a dog or throw or poke an object at a dog, when the dog is confined or otherwise restrained.

LICENCING

26. The owner of a dog must be 18 years of age or older.

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27. Every owner of a dog over four (4) months of age must obtain a licence for the dog from the DGG by submitting a dog licence application in the form approved by the DGG and by paying the prescribed dog licence fee.
28. The DKK may, by regulation, set all necessary dog licence fees and may set different licence fees for dogs that are:
 - (a) spayed and neutered;
 - (b) up to date on standard vaccinations; or
 - (c) dangerous dogs.
29. Annual dog licences must be renewed annually on or before January 31st each year by paying the prescribed renewal fee to the DGG.
30. Where a person applies for a dog licence in accordance with the provisions of this *Act* and the appropriate fee is paid, the DGG may,
 - (a) reject the application by letter in writing stating the reasons why, which may include a history of non-compliance with this *Act* or that the dog is a known dangerous dog; or
 - (b) approve the application, with or without any conditions relevant to the presence of the dog(s) at the lands, and issue a dog licence to the applicant in the form of a numbered metal tag.
31. The DGG shall record the following information for each dog who has a dog licence:
 - (a) the name, age, lot and block number and contact particulars of the owner;
 - (b) the date of issuance of the dog licence;
 - (c) the number of the dog licence issued;
 - (d) the fee paid;
 - (e) a brief description of the dog licenced, including if it is spayed or neutered; and
 - (f) the date of the last rabies and distemper inoculations for the dog.
32. Except as otherwise permitted under this *Act*, a household shall have no more than two (2) dogs over the age of four (4) months.
33. Any dog owner who owned more than 2 dogs before this *Act* was enacted shall be allowed to keep those dogs and the DGG shall issue dog licences for each of those dogs upon application of the owner.

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34. A dog owner may apply to the DGG for an exemption to the two dog rule in section 32, and in considering whether or not to grant the exemption, the DGG may consider any relevant factors, including:
 - (a) the dog owner's history of compliance with this *Act*;
 - (b) the dog owner's previous care and control of the owner's dogs; and
 - (c) the dog owner's plan to care for, maintain and house the dogs.
35. Where the DGG grants an exemption to section 32, the DGG may impose terms and conditions on the care of the additional dogs.
36. The DGG shall not charge any dog licence fees to any person who is physically or mentally disabled and requires the assistance of a service dog.
37. No refund of any licence fee paid or any portion thereof shall be made in the event of the death, destruction or removal of a dog before the expiration of the licence period.
38. A dog licence cannot be transferred from one dog to another.
39. Every person who becomes the owner of a dog for which an existing dog licence has been obtained by the former owner shall notify the DGG of his or her name, lot and block number of primary residence, and telephone number and the number of the existing dog licence within fifteen (15) days of becoming the owner.
40. Every owner shall ensure that a valid dog licence tag is securely affixed, at all times, to the collar, choke, or harness of the licenced dog.
41. Where a dog licence tag is lost or stolen, the DGG may issue a replacement tag upon being satisfied of the loss or theft and upon payment of the prescribed fee for each replacement tag so issued.

DANGEROUS DOGS

42. Any dog which meets any one or more of the following criteria is deemed a dangerous dog:
 - (a) a dog that has attacked, bitten or caused injury to a person or has demonstrated a propensity, tendency or disposition to do so;
 - (b) a dog that, while running at large, has attacked, bitten, killed or caused injury to a domestic animal;
 - (c) a dog that, while running at large, has aggressively pursued or harassed a person or domestic animal;
 - (d) a dog with a known propensity to attack or injure a person without provocation or to otherwise threaten the safety of human beings or domestic animals;
 - (e) a dog:

- (i) that has been seized by an Officer under this *Act* three (3) times within the previous 24 months;
 - (ii) for which the owner has been found guilty of an offence under this *Act* for running at large three (3) times within the previous 24 months; or
 - (iii) for which the total number of seizures and convictions totals three (3) within the previous 24 months; or
- (f) a dog that has been deemed dangerous, vicious or similar under a law or bylaw of any other First Nation or municipality in the NWT.
43. No person shall have a dangerous dog:
- (a) in a street or in a public place or other place not owned or controlled by that person unless the dog is leashed, controlled and effectively muzzled to prevent it from biting another animal or person; or
 - (b) on the premises owned or controlled by that person unless the dog is kept securely confined either indoors or inside of a secure enclosure outside.
44. The DGG shall notify the owner of a dangerous dog as soon as is reasonable after the dog has been deemed dangerous and such notice shall:
- (a) state that the dog is a dangerous dog; and
 - (b) set out the rules that the owner of a dangerous dog must follow under this *Act*.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

45. The owner of a dog which is suffering from, or suspected to be suffering from, a communicable disease shall:
- (a) confine and isolate the dog in such a manner as to prevent further spread of the disease and contact with any other animal; and
 - (b) provide treatment for the disease or euthanize the dog.
46. The DGG may seize a dog and place it into quarantine if:
- (a) the dog has bitten a person; or
 - (b) there are reasonable grounds to believe that the dog may have a communicable disease and the owner has failed to follow the requirements of section 45.
47. The length of the quarantine period for the dog under section 46 will be determined by the DGG based on available evidence.
48. Where a dog is required to be quarantined under this *Act*, the DGG may send the dog to another agency or to the Pound for the duration of the quarantine period.

DUTY TO REPORT

49. Any person who observes one or more dogs at large that appear to be threatening and may endanger the safety of the Community of D elinqe, shall alert an Officer immediately.

SEIZURES

50. An Officer may seize and take custody of any dog that:
- (a) is found at large;
 - (b) has bitten a person or other domestic animal;
 - (c) is required to be licenced and is found without a current dog licence tag affixed to its collar;
 - (d) is suffering from a communicable disease and the owner of the animal has failed or is unable to take precautions to prevent the spread of the disease or treat the disease;
 - (e) is tied, confined, or otherwise restrained for more than a reasonable period of time without humane or proper care;
 - (f) is suffering, is in distress, or is otherwise in need of immediate care or intervention from the Officer;
 - (g) is not securely contained in accordance with the provisions of this *Act*; or
 - (h) the Officer has found its owner contravening this *Act* and has reasonable grounds to believe that the seizure of the dog is in the public interest or is necessary to prevent the repetition or continuation of an offence.
51. An Officer who has reasonable grounds to believe that a dog that should be seized under this *Act* is in any place, premises or vehicle may obtain a warrant to enter the place, premises or vehicle for the purpose of carrying out the Officer's duties under section 50.
52. The DGG may itself, or contract to, establish and operate a Pound for the impounding of dogs pursuant to the provisions of this *Act*.
53. An Officer who seizes or takes custody of a dog under the provisions of this *Act*:
- (a) shall immediately take reasonable measures to locate the owner and notify the owner of the actions taken in respect of the dog;
 - (b) if a Pound exists and has the capacity to take in a dog seized by an Officer under this *Act*, may deliver such dog to the Pound for impoundment;
 - (c) may deliver the dog to a caretaker; or
 - (d) take such other reasonable action as the Officer deems necessary.

54. The owner of a dog seized under this *Act*, may reclaim their dog on application to the DGG after providing:
- (a) proof of ownership;
 - (b) payment in full of all applicable dog licence, penalty, impounding and maintenance fees; and
 - (c) where the dog is a dangerous dog, evidence that a secure enclosure required under this *Act* is available for that dangerous dog at their normal premises.
55. Any person may seize a dog found at large and deliver such dog to an Officer, who upon being satisfied that the dog was at large, may deliver such dog to the Pound for impoundment or take such other reasonable action as the Officer deems necessary.

SALE, ADOPTION, AND DESTRUCTION OF DOGS

56. Where a dog has been seized or impounded and the owner has not reclaimed the dog within five (5) business days, the dog shall become the property of the DGG.
57. Where the owner of a dog voluntarily surrenders custody of their dog to the DGG, it immediately becomes the property of the DGG and is not eligible to be reclaimed from the Pound, Officer or other caretaker.
58. When a dog is the property of the DGG, the DGG may:
- (a) sell the dog for the sum of the impoundment, maintenance and any veterinarian fees;
 - (b) arrange for the dog to be transferred to another agency to be sold or adopted;
 - (c) destroy the dog or authorize its destruction if:
 - (i) the dog is not suitable to be sold or given away in accordance with options (a) or (b); or
 - (ii) options (a) and (b) are not reasonably possible in the circumstances.
59. In addition to the powers under section 58, the DGG may destroy or authorize the destruction of a dog if:
- (a) the dog is in the act of pursuing, attacking or injuring a person or other domestic animal and cannot be safely caught;
 - (b) the DGG is of the opinion that the dog must be destroyed without delay for the safety of the public; or
 - (c) the dog is found to be in such distress that, in the opinion of the DGG, the dog cannot be relieved of its distress in a timely way and live without undue suffering.

60. The owner of a dog that has been destroyed is liable for the costs of destruction.

OFFENCES AND ENFORCEMENT

61. No person shall interfere with or attempt to obstruct an officer or employee of the DGG who is attempting to capture or who has captured a dog which is subject to seizure or destruction.
62. No person shall tamper with any trap or device that has been set by an Officer for the purposes of capturing dogs running at large.
63. No person shall open the vehicle in which dogs have been captured for impoundment or seizure, or otherwise remove or attempt to remove any dog from the possession of an Officer or the Pound without authorization.
64. If a dog is involved in a contravention of this *Act*, the owner of that dog is guilty of an offence.
65. Any person who contravenes this *Act*, permits any act or thing to be done in contravention of this *Act*, or who neglects or refrains from doing anything required to be done pursuant to this Act commits an offence and shall be liable:
- (a) to the penalty prescribed by the DKK by regulation; or
 - (b) if no penalty is set out for the offence in the regulations, then to a fine of not more than \$2,000.
66. The DKK may prescribe, by regulation, fines for offences under this *Act*, including different amounts for subsequent offences, early payment discounts, and late payment penalties.
67. Where a person has committed an offence under this *Act*, an Enforcement Officer may warn the person that they have committed an offence and educate the person on the rules in this *Act* instead of issuing a ticket.
68. Where a person aged 17 years or younger has committed an offence, an Enforcement Officer may warn that youth's parent or guardian that the youth has committed an offence in addition to warning and educating the youth.
69. An Enforcement Officer may issue a ticket in the prescribed form to any person who contravenes the provisions of this *Act* and such person may:
- (a) pay to the DGG the prescribed voluntary penalty for the offence prior to the payment date specified on the ticket; or
 - (b) dispute the ticket by following the procedure set out in the ticket.
70. The DGG may hire a Screening Officer to review ticket disputes and, after reviewing the ticket, the Screening Officer may:

- (a) cancel the ticket;
 - (b) with the consent of the accused, refer the ticket to any alternative processes established by the DGG which may include alternative sanctions; or
 - (c) issue a notice to the accused with a court date for hearing the dispute.
71. In making a decision under section 70, the Screening Officer may consider factors such as:
- (a) the seriousness of the offence; and
 - (b) if the accused has previously committed an offence under the *Act*.
72. If a person who has been issued a ticket does not dispute the ticket within the required time, then the ticket will be treated as undisputed and the prescribed penalty amount will be due and owing.
73. Tickets issued under this *Act* shall set out:
- (a) the particulars of the alleged offence;
 - (b) the amount of the penalty (including any early and late payment options);
 - (c) how to pay the ticket;
 - (d) how to dispute the ticket;
 - (e) the timeframe for disputing the ticket;
 - (f) the option to participate in an alternative process established by the DGG and how to consent to that option;
 - (g) the date the ticket is issued;
 - (h) the name and number of the Enforcement Officer who issued the ticket; and
 - (i) any other information the DKK prescribes by regulation.
74. A ticket shall be deemed to be sufficiently served:
- (a) if served personally on the accused; or
 - (b) if mailed to or left in a conspicuous place at the address for the owner in the DGG's dog licence records.
75. If a person aged 17 years or younger is found to be guilty of an offence under this *Act*, then their parent or guardian shall be responsible for any penalties imposed.
76. In the case of an offence that is of a continuing nature, a contravention constitutes a separate offence in respect of each day, or part of a day, on which the offence continues and any

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person guilty of such an offence is liable to a fine in an amount not less than established by this *Act* for each such day or part of a day.

77. For the purposes of this *Act*, the DGG adopts the procedures of the *Summary Convictions Procedures Act* (NWT) when prosecuting offences of this *Act* in NWT Territorial Court.
78. The DKK may, by law, specify that any contravention of this *Act* shall be enforced in a manner other than a prosecution in NWT Territorial Court or as set out in this *Act*.

LIABILITY

79. The DGG or its employees acting in the line of duty shall not be liable for the destruction or injury to any dog as a result of the provisions of this *Act*.
80. No action lies against an Officer, any person lawfully assisting an Officer, or the DGG for anything done in good faith under this *Act*.

SEVERABILITY

81. Should any provision of this *Act* be found to be invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, whether in whole or in part, or in particular circumstances, the invalid provision shall be severed and the balance of the *Act* shall be maintained in force, or maintained in force for application in other circumstances.

INTERPRETATION

82. The *Interpretation Act* (NWT) applies to this *Act* and the regulations, unless the context or another DGG enactment otherwise requires.
83. Words and expressions used in this *Act* have the same meaning as they have in the DFSGA, unless the context requires otherwise.

REPEAL

84. This *Act* hereby repeals and replaces all Charter Community of Délı̄nę Bylaw on the same matter.

AMENDMENT

85. This *Act* may be amended in accordance with DGG Law.

COMMENCEMENT

86. This *Act* comes into force on the date of its enactment.

CONFLICT

87. In the event that two or more provisions within the *Act* conflict with one another, the most restrictive provision shall prevail.
88. In the event that the provisions of this *Act* conflict with the provisions of the DFSGA, the provisions of the DFSGA prevail.

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89. In the event that the provisions of this *Act* conflict with the provisions of the *Déligne Got'ine ?ezadó*, the provisions of the *Déligne Got'ine ?ezadó* prevail.
90. In the event that the provisions of the DFSGA conflict with the provisions of the *Déligne Got'ine ?ezadó*, the provisions of the DFSGA prevail.
91. In the event that the provisions of the DFSGA conflict with the provisions of the SDMCLCA, the provisions of the SDMCLCA prevail.

Draft DGG Dog Control Act Fees Regulation

<i>Dog Control Act</i>		
Section	Fee	Fee Amount
28 & 29	Dog licence fee (annual)	\$20
	Discount if spayed/neutered	-\$5
	Discount if immunized against rabies	-\$5
	Extra fee if dangerous dog	+\$10
	Dog licence fee if service dog	\$0
41	Dog licence replacement tag	\$10
52	Impounding and maintenance fee (per day)	\$40/day