

CAYMAN ISLANDS



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THE ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) LAW, 2002

(LAW 3 OF 2002)

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

1. Short title.
2. Amendment of section 2 of the Animals Law (1999 Revision) - definitions.
3. Repeal of Part V and substitution - licensing of dogs.
4. Insertion of new Part - licensed operations.
5. Repeal of section 37 and substitution - dangerous dogs.
6. Insertion of new sections- keeping dogs under proper control; prohibited dogs.
7. Amendment of section 55 - sale of unclaimed impounded animals.
8. Insertion of new Part - Animal Welfare Advisory Committee.
9. Repeal of section 58 and substitution - cruelty to animals.
10. Amendment of section 65 - owner may be deprived of ownership of animal.
11. Repeal of section 72 and substitution - animal welfare officer.
12. Repeal of section 73 and substitution - powers of animal welfare officer.
13. Amendment of section 74 -game wardens.
14. Repeal of section 75 - power to search.
15. Amendment of section 79 - penalty.
16. Amendment of section 81 - penalty for general offence.
17. Repeals.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

Law 3 of 2002.

I Assent

P.J. Smith

Governor.

Date: 25 April, 2002

A LAW TO AMEND THE ANIMALS LAW (1999 REVISION) TO PROVIDE FOR THE LICENSING OF DOGS, THE REGULATION OF DANGEROUS AND PROHIBITED DOGS; THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ANIMAL WELFARE ADVISORY COMMITTEE; THE APPOINTMENT OF ANIMAL WELFARE OFFICERS; AND FOR INCIDENTAL AND CONNECTED PURPOSES

ENACTED by the Legislature of the Cayman Islands.

1. This Law may be cited as the Animals (Amendment) Law, 2002.
2. The Animals Law (1999 Revision), in this Law referred to as "the principal Law", is amended in section 2 -
 - (a) by repealing the definition of "animal" and substituting the following -
"animal" includes live mammals, reptiles (other than marine turtles), amphibians, birds, fish, invertebrates and insects";
 - (b) by repealing the definition of "game warden"; and
 - (c) by inserting the following definitions in their appropriate alphabetical order-
"animal welfare officer" means a person appointed under section 72;
"Committee" means the Animal Welfare Advisory Committee established under section 57A;
"Minister" means the minister responsible for the time being for agriculture;
"operating licence" means a licence issued under section 28A;

Short title

Amendment of section 2 of the Animals Law (1999 Revision) - definitions

“pet animal” means an animal kept for companionship or amusement;

“public place” means any street, road or other place (whether or not enclosed) to which the public have or are permitted to have access whether for payment or otherwise and includes the common parts of a building containing two or more separate buildings; and

“stray” means an animal found in any public place, or on any premises other than the premises on which the animal is being kept or is for the time being allowed to remain, but shall not include any animal that is accompanied by, and under the direct control of, any person who is capable of exercising control over it.”.

Repeal of Part V and
substitution - licensing
of dogs

3. Part V of the principal Law is repealed and the following substituted-

“Part V- Licensing of dogs

Dog licences

24. (1) Subject to this section, a person shall not keep a dog over the age of four months unless-

- (a) that person is sixteen years of age or older; and
- (b) he holds a dog licence for the dog.

(2) A dog licence is personal to the person to whom the dog licence is issued and is not transferable.

(3) A person who imports a dog into the Islands is not required to hold a dog licence in respect of that dog if -

- (a) before the dog is imported the C.A.V.O. is satisfied that the dog will be exported from the Islands within the period of thirty days from the date of the importation; and
- (b) the dog is exported from the Islands within that period.

(4) A person to whom a licence under section 28A has been issued is not required to hold a licence for a dog under the age of four months which was born and is being kept at premises to which the licence relates.

(5) A person is not required to obtain a licence for a

dog which is being kept by a society established for the purpose of caring for animals.

(6) Subject to subsections (3), (4) and (5), a person who keeps a dog contrary to subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of five hundred dollars.

Issue of licences

25. (1) The C.A.V.O. shall, at such place as he shall authorise, issue dog licences and identification tags.

(2) A dog licence shall be for a period of one year and may be renewed in accordance with this section.

(3) An application for a dog licence or a renewal of a dog licence shall be in such form as the C.A.V.O. shall determine and shall contain the name and the address of the applicant and, if the dog is not kept at that address, the address at which it is kept.

(4) A dog licence shall be in a form determined by the C.A.V.O. but shall be numbered and accompanied by an identification tag which shall bear the same number as that on the licence and which shall be suitable for attachment to a dog's collar.

(5) If the C.A.V.O. is satisfied that a dog's identification tag has been lost he may, on production of the dog licence and the appropriate fee, issue a new identification tag in respect of the dog.

(6) The C.A.V.O. shall keep registers and records of dogs, dog keepers and dog licences as the Minister shall direct.

Dog found
without a collar

26. Every person keeping a dog shall ensure that such dog while in any highway or other public place is on a lead and is wearing a collar with an identification tag bearing its licence number attached thereto.

Identity of person
keeping dog

27. A person-

- (a) in whose custody, charge or possession; or in whose house a dog is found or is seen; or
- (b) in whose name a dog licence is issued,

is deemed to be the person who keeps such dog unless the contrary is proved.

Regulations

28. The Governor may make regulations prescribing the forms of licence required under this Part, the fees for such licences, the form of identification tag to be issued to persons who have taken out a dog licence and the fees for such identifications tags.”.

Insertion of new Part -
licensed operations

4. The principal Law is amended by inserting the following new Part after Part V-

“Part VA- Licensed operations

Licences for
professional
operations

28A. (1) A person shall not-

- (a) keep pet animals belonging to another person for which a charge is made;
- (b) breed pet animals;
- (c) sell a pet animal or act as broker in relation to the sale or transfer of animals;
- (d) train or keep animals for guard duties other than the guarding of his own premises; or
- (e) keep animals for public display,

unless he holds an operating licence.

(2) A person intending to carry on an activity specified in subsection (1) shall apply to the C.A.V.O. for an operating licence.

(3) The C.A.V.O. may, subject to this section, issue an operating licence under this section to a person who applies to him under subsection (2) (“an applicant”).

(4) The C.A.V.O. shall not issue an operating licence unless he is satisfied-

- (a) that the applicant is a suitable person to hold such a licence for the activity in

- question; and
- (b) that the premises where the activity will be carried on are suitable.

(5) An operating licence-

- (a) shall state the name of the licensee; and
- (b) shall identify the premises to which the licence relates.

(6) Operating licences are annual and subject to the payment of the prescribed fee.

(7) A person who contravenes subsection (1) is guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

Cancellation of licence under section 28A

28B. Subject to section 29, if the C.A.V.O. is satisfied-

- (a) that a person to whom an operating licence has been issued is no longer a suitable person to hold such licence; or
- (b) that the premises to which an operating licence relates are no longer suitable for the activity for which they are being used,

he may cancel the licence.

Appeals

29. (1) A person aggrieved by a decision of the C.A.V.O. not to issue or to cancel an operating licence may appeal against the decision to a summary court whose decision on appeal shall be final.

(2) The Rules Committee of the Grand Court may make rules prescribing the procedure for appeals under subsection (1).

Regulations

29A. The Governor may make regulations prescribing the form of licences required under this Part.”.

5. The principal Law is amended by repealing section 37 and substituting the following-

Repeal of section 37 and substitution - dangerous dogs

“Keeping dogs under 37. (1) If a dog is dangerously out of control in a

proper control

public place the owner and, if different, the person for the time being in charge of the dog, is guilty of an offence.

(2) If a dog is dangerously out of control in a public place and while so out of control injures any person, the owner and, if different, the person for the time being in control of the dog, is guilty of an aggravated offence.

(3) In proceedings for an offence under subsection (1) or (2) against a person who is the owner of a dog but who was not at the material time in charge of it, it shall be a defence for the accused to prove that the dog was at the material time in the charge of a person whom he reasonably believed to be a fit and proper person to be in charge of it.

(4) If the owner or, if different, the person for the time being in charge of a dog allows it to enter a place which is not a public place but where it is not permitted to be and while it is there it injures any person or there are grounds for reasonable apprehension that it will do so, he is guilty of an offence, or, if the dog injures any person, an aggravated offence under this section.

(5) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (1), (2) or (4) other than an aggravated offence is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding four thousand dollars or both; and a person guilty of an aggravated offence under any of those subsections is liable -

- (a) on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding four thousand dollars; or
- (b) on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or a fine or to

both.

6. The principal Law is amended by inserting after section 37 the following new sections-

Insertion of new sections
-keeping dogs under
proper control;
prohibited dogs

Power of court
with respect to
dangerous dogs

37A.(1) Where-

- (a) a person has been convicted of an offence against section 37; or
- (b) it is made to appear to a summary court that a dog has been dangerously out of control on more than one occasion or is likely to spread disease to any person or animal,

then the court may order either-

- (i) that the dog be handed over to the Department of Agriculture for the immediate destruction of the dog by the Department; or
- (ii) that the person who is keeping the dog observe such requirements in relation to the future keeping of the dog as the court thinks fit to specify in the order.

(2) A person who fails to comply with a requirement imposed upon him by an order made by virtue of subsection (1) (b) (ii) is guilty of an offence.

(3) If a court which has convicted a person of an offence against subsection (2) is not satisfied that the dog can or will be properly controlled in the future, the court may, in addition to punishing that person for the offence, order the destruction of the dog.

(4) Whoever obstructs any officer of the court so that such officer is prevented from carrying out an order of the court made under subsection (1) (b) (i) shall pay a fine of forty dollars in respect of each day the carrying out of the order remains in abeyance through his default.

Muzzles and leads

37B. In this Law-

- (a) references to a dog being muzzled are to its being securely fitted with a muzzle sufficient to prevent it biting any person; and
- (b) references to its being kept on a lead are to its being securely held on a lead by a person who is not less than sixteen years old.

Fouling by dogs

37C. (1) If a dog defecates at any time on any public place and a person who is in charge of the dog at that time fails to remove the faeces from the public place forthwith, that person shall be guilty of a an offence unless he has a reasonable excuse for failing to do so.

(2) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable on summary conviction to fine not exceeding two thousand dollars.

(3) For the purposes of this section-

- (a) placing the faeces in a receptacle which is provided for the disposal of waste shall be a sufficient removal from the public place; and
- (b) being unaware of the defecation (whether by reason of not being in the vicinity or otherwise) or not having a device for or other suitable means of removing the faeces, shall not be a reasonable excuse for failing to remove the faeces.

Dangerously out of control

37D. A dog shall be regarded as being dangerously out of control on any occasion on which there are grounds for reasonable apprehension that it will injure any person or another domestic animal, whether or not it does so, but references to a dog injuring a person or animal or there being grounds for reasonable apprehension that it will do so do not include references to any case in which the dog is being used for lawful purposes by a constable, a public officer or a security guard in uniform while carrying out his duties.

Prohibited dogs

37E. (1) This section applies to any dog of a breed specified from time to time for the purposes of this section by regulations made by the Governor after consultation with the C.A.V.O.

(2) No person shall-

- (a) breed, or breed from, a dog to which this section applies;
- (b) sell or exchange such a dog or offer, advertise or expose such a dog for sale or exchange;
- (c) make or offer to make a gift of such a dog or advertise or expose such a dog as a gift;
- (d) allow such a dog of which he is the owner or of which he is for the time being in charge in a public place without being muzzled and kept on a lead; or
- (e) abandon such a dog of which he is the owner or, being the owner or for the time being in charge of such a dog, allow it to stray.

(3) After such day as the Governor may by notice published in the Gazette appoint for the purposes of this section no person shall have any dog to which this section applies in his possession or custody except in pursuance of the power of seizure conferred by the provisions of this Law or unless such dog is registered pursuant to regulations made by the Governor.

(4) Subsection (2)(b) and (c) shall not make unlawful anything done with a view to the dog in question being removed from the Islands before the day appointed under subsection (3).

(5) The Governor may by regulations provide that the prohibition in subsection (2) shall not apply in such cases and subject to compliance with such conditions as are specified in the regulations and any such provision may take the form of a scheme of exemption containing such arrangements (including provision for the payment of

charges or fees) as it thinks appropriate.

(6) A person who contravenes this section is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or a fine not exceeding four thousand dollars or to both except that a person who publishes an advertisement in contravention of subsection (2) (b) or (c)-

- (a) shall not on being convicted be liable to imprisonment if he shows that he published the advertisement to the order of someone else and did not himself devise it; or
- (b) shall not be convicted if, in addition, he shows that he did not know and had no reasonable cause to suspect that it related to a dog to which this section applies.

(7) Regulations under subsection (1) adding dogs of any breed to those to which this section applies may provide that subsections (3) and (4) shall apply in relation to those dogs with the substitution for the day appointed under subsection (3) of a later day.

(8) Where a court finds a person guilty of an offence under this section it may also, if it thinks fit, make an order disqualifying the owner for having custody of a dog for such period as is specified in the order.

(9) A person who is disqualified from having custody of an animal by virtue of an order made under subsection (8) may, at any time after the end of the period of one year beginning with the date of the order, apply to the court for a direction terminating the disqualification.

(10) On an application under subsection (9) the court may-

- (a) having regard to the applicant's character, his conduct since the disqualification was imposed and any other circumstances of the case, grant or refuse the application;

and

- (b) order the applicant to pay all or any part of the costs of the application,

and where an application in respect of the order is refused no further application in respect of that order shall be made before the end of the period of one year beginning with the date of the refusal.

(11) An officer appointed by the C.A.V.O. may inspect any premises where a dog to which this section applies is being held and any person so appointed under this section may, on producing his authority if so required, enter any such premises at all reasonable times and inspect them and any dog found there for the purpose of ascertaining that the provisions of this Law have been complied with.

(12) Any person who wilfully obstructs or delays a person in the exercise of his power of entry or inspection under this section is guilty of an offence.”.

- 7. The principal Law is amended in section 55 -

Amendment of section 55 - sale of unclaimed impounded animals

- (a) in subsection (1) by repealing the word “seven” and substituting the word “four”;
- (b) in subsection (2) by repealing the words “in the Gazette at least three clear days” and substituting the words “in a local daily newspaper at least one clear day”; and
- (c) in subsection (3) by inserting after the word “poundkeeper” the words “or the owner of the animal”.

- 8. The principal Law is amended by inserting the following new Part after Part VI-

Insertion of new Part - Animal Welfare Advisory Committee

“Part VIA - Animal Welfare Advisory Committee

“Animal Welfare Advisory Committee

57A. (1) There is established an Animal Welfare Advisory Committee for the purposes set out in this Law.

- (2) The Committee consists of-
 - (a) the C.A.V.O. or his designate who shall be chairman; and

(b) five other members appointed by the Minister subject to such terms and conditions as he may determine and who shall be selected as follows-

- (i) one member from the Cayman Humane Society;
- (ii) one member from the Cayman Horse Association;
- (iii) one member from the Agricultural Society;
- (iv) one member from the Royal Cayman Islands Police Force; and
- (v) one member from the general public who has demonstrated an interest in animal welfare.

Role of the Committee

57B. The Committee shall be responsible for-

- (a) advising the Ministry on the policy matters relating to the care of animals in the Islands;
- (b) educating the public on the care of animals;
- (c) making recommendations on reports submitted by the animal welfare officer; and
- (d) such other duties as the Minister may from time to time determine.

Disqualification of members

57C. (1) The Minister shall terminate the appointment of any member who -

- (a) resigns his office;
- (b) is guilty of serious misconduct in relation to his duties;
- (c) is absent, without leave of the chairman of the Committee, from three consecutive meetings of the Committee; or
- (d) fails to comply with his obligations under this Law.

(2) The Minister, at his discretion, may terminate the appointment of any member and select a new member in accordance with the requirements set out in section 57A (2)

Meetings and decisions of the

57D. (1) The chairman of the Committee shall summon

Committee

regular meetings of the Committee as often as may be required, but not less frequently than once in two months.

(2) At every meeting of the Committee, a quorum shall consist of three members, and decisions shall be adopted by a simple majority of the votes of the members present and voting except that in the case of an equality of votes the chairman shall in addition have a casting vote.

(3) The Committee may act notwithstanding that a vacancy exists among the members.”.

9 The principal Law is amended by repealing section 58 and substituting the following-

Repeal of section 58 and substitution - cruelty to animals an offence

“Cruelty to animals an offence

58. (1) A person who-

- (a) beats, ill-treats, over-rides, over-drives, overloads, tortures, infuriates, or terrifies an animal or causes or procures, or, being the owner, permits any animal to be so used;
- (b) by wantonly or unreasonably doing or omitting to do any act, or causing or procuring the commission or omission of any act causes any unnecessary suffering or, being the owner, permits any unnecessary suffering to be so caused to any animal;
- (c) works, or causes to be worked, any domestic animal in such a condition as to be unfit for work, whether from emaciation, or from any gall, sore or otherwise, and whether or not that condition is caused by disease or deficient feeding;
- (d) wilfully, without any reasonable cause or excuse, administers or causes or procures, or being the owner permits, such administration of, any poisonous or injurious drug or substance to any animal, or wilfully, without any reasonable cause or excuse, causes any such substance to be taken by any animal; or
- (e) subjects, causes or procures, or being the owner permits, to be subjected, any animal to

any operation which is performed without due care and humanity; or

- (f) tethers, confines or keeps any animal on a lead under such conditions or in such manner as to cause that animal unnecessary suffering,

is guilty of an offence of cruelty and liable on summary conviction to fine of four thousand dollars or to imprisonment for one year or to both.

(2) A person being the owner or having charge or control of any animal who, without reasonable cause or excuse, abandons it, whether permanently or not, in circumstances likely to cause the animal any unnecessary suffering or causes or procures or, being the owner permits it to be so abandoned, is guilty of an offence of cruelty and liable on conviction to fine of four thousand dollars or to imprisonment for one year or to both.

(3) The owner of an animal who leaves an animal on premises shall ensure that there is a person on the premises or a person who will visit the premises to maintain that animal and that the animal-

- (a) has access to drinking water and food;
- (b) has access to accommodation which is suitable as regards drainage, size, cleanliness and ventilation;
- (c) is able to move freely; and
- (d) has reasonable shelter against the sun and rain.

(4) An owner of an animal who contravenes subsection (3) is guilty of an offence of cruelty and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of four thousand dollars and imprisonment for one year or to both

(5) For the purposes of subsection (2), an owner shall be considered to have permitted cruelty in relation to an animal within the meaning of this Law if he fails to exercise reasonable care and supervision in respect of the care and protection of the animal.

- (6) A person who-
- (a) sells, or offers or exposes for sale, or gives away, or causes or procures any person to sell or offer or expose for sale or give away, or knowingly be party to the sale or offering or exposing for sale or giving away of any grain or seed which has been rendered poisonous except for bona fide use in agriculture; or
 - (b) knowingly puts or places, or causes any person to put or place, or knowingly be party to the putting or placing, in or upon any land or building of any poison, or any fluid or edible matter (not being sown seed or grain) which has been rendered poisonous,

is guilty of an offence of cruelty and is liable on summary conviction to a fine of four thousand dollars or to imprisonment for one year or to both.

(7) In any proceedings relating to an offence under subsection (6), it shall be a defence of an accused that the poison was placed for the purpose of destroying insects and other invertebrates, rats, mice or other small ground vermin where such is found to be necessary in the interests of public health, public safety agriculture, or the preservation of other animals, domestic or wild, or for the purpose of manuring the land, and that he took all necessary precautions to prevent injury to any other animal or to any person.

(8) The C.A.V.O. or a person authorised by him may use any prescribed poison to destroy any animal on any public or private land where it is necessary, in the opinion of the C.A.V.O., in the interests of public health, public safety or agriculture, or to preserve other domestic or wild animals and, in using such poison, the C.A.V.O. or the person authorised by him shall use all necessary precautions to prevent injury to any other animal or to any person.

(9) The C.A.V.O. shall from time to time issue guidance as to the manner in which an animal while restrained by a chain or other means may be able to move freely.”.

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Amendment of section 65- owner may be deprived of ownership of animal

10. The principal Law is amended in section 65-

- (a) in subsection (1) by repealing "58" and substituting "59"; and
- (b) by inserting the following new subsections after subsection (2)-

"(3) If the owner of any animal is guilty of cruelty to the animal within the meaning of this Law, the court, upon his conviction, may, if it thinks fit, in addition to any other punishment, deprive the convicted person of the ownership of the animal and disqualify that person from having custody of any animal for such period as is specified in the order.

(4) No order shall be made under subsection (3), unless it is shown by evidence as to a previous conviction, or as to the character of the owner, or otherwise, that the animal, if left with the owner, is likely to be exposed to further cruelty.

(5) A person who is disqualified from having custody of an animal by virtue of an order made under subsection (4) may, at any time after the end of the period of one year beginning with the date of the order, apply to the court for a direction terminating the disqualification.

(6) On an application under subsection (5) the court may-

- (a) having regard to the applicant's character, his conduct since the disqualification was imposed and any other circumstances of the case grant or refuse the application; and
- (b) order the applicant to pay all or any part of the costs of the application,

and where an application in respect of the order is refused no further application in respect of that order shall be heard if made before the end of the period of one year beginning with the date of the refusal."

Repeal of section 72 and substitution - animal welfare officer

11. The principal Law is amended by repealing section 72 and substituting the following-

"Animal welfare officer

72. The Governor shall appoint animal welfare officers for carrying out the provisions of this Law and such animal welfare officers shall hold office at the pleasure of the Governor."

Repeal of section 73 and substitution- powers of animal welfare officer

12. The principal Law is amended by repealing section 73 and substituting the following-

“Powers of animal welfare officer

73. (1) An animal welfare officer shall, for the purpose of performing his duties under this Law, have all the rights and immunities of constables acting generally in the ordinary course of their duty and every constable shall, for the purpose of enforcing this Law, have all the powers of an animal welfare officer.

(2) The duties of an animal welfare officer shall include-

- (a) preventing cruelty or suffering to animals;
- (b) capturing and detaining of any stray or vicious animals;
- (c) protecting game animals, ensuring the preservation of protected animals and supervising the closed seasons;
- (d) upon the receipt of a written complaint from the C.A.V.O, the Committee or any named member of the public, entering and searching any premises to ensure that the provisions of this Law are not being contravened;
- (e) where he finds a person is in contravention of this Law, notifying such person in writing of the possibility of prosecution;
- (f) collecting evidence, taking photographs and writing reports to be submitted to the Ministry for use in any criminal proceedings under the Law; and
- (g) testifying in court in any proceedings under this Law.

(3) Each animal welfare officer shall be provided by the Ministry with a certificate of his appointment as an animal welfare officer signed by the Minister and bearing a photograph of the animal welfare officer.

(4) An animal welfare officer shall, if requested to do so, produce that certificate for inspection to any person in relation to whom the animal welfare officer is

about to exercise, is exercising or has exercised a power under this Law.

(5) A certificate appearing to have been provided under subsection (3) is, without proof of the signature of the person who signed it or that person's authority to sign it, evidence of the appointment to which the certificate appears to relate.

(6) An animal welfare officer may apprehend without warrant any person who commits or attempts to commit an arrestable offence in his view or whom he reasonably suspects to have committed an arrestable offence.

(7) An animal welfare officer may, in any public place, on any Crown lands, search any person whom he has reasonable cause to suspect of having contravened this Law or any regulation, and may stop and search any vehicle, boat or other conveyance in or upon which he has cause to suspect that there is any animal in respect of which any offence against this Law or any regulation has been committed or in or upon which he has reasonable cause to suspect that there is any gun, catapult or any other weapon or trap used in the commission of any such offence.

(8) Where a person having charge of a vehicle, boat or other conveyance or animal is apprehended by an animal welfare officer or a constable under this Law, it shall be lawful for that animal welfare officer, constable or any other constable to take charge of the vehicle, boat, or other conveyance or animal, and to deposit the vehicle, boat or other conveyance or animal in some place of safe custody until the termination of any proceedings relating to the animal or until the court makes an order as to the disposal of the vehicle or animal.

(9) The reasonable costs of a detention under subsection (8), including the reasonable cost of veterinary treatment where such treatment is required, shall, in the event of a conviction in respect of the animal, be

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recoverable from the owner as a civil debt, or, where the owner himself is convicted, shall be part of the costs of the case.”.

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| 13. Section 74 of the principal Law is amended by repealing paragraphs (j) and (l). | Amendment of section 74 - game wardens |
| 14. The principal Law is amended by repealing section 75. | Repeal of section 75 - power to search |
| 15. The principal Law is amended in section 79 by repealing the words “against this Part” and substituting the words “contrary to sections 66 to 78”. | Amendment of section 79 - penalty |
| 16. Section 81 (2) of the principal Law is amended by repealing the words “two hundred and fifty” and substituting the words “five hundred”. | Amendment of section 81 - penalty for general offence |
| 17. Section 21 of the Miscellaneous Provisions (Fees and Duties) (Temporary) Law, 1997 is repealed. | Repeals |

Passed by the Legislative Assembly the 18th day of March, 2002.

JULIANNA O' CONNOR- CONNOLLY

Speaker.

WENDY LAUER EBANKS

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.



(Price \$4.80 Cents)