



Ville de Métis-sur-Mer



Dog registration form

Dog owner or keeper	
Firstname :	Name :
Adress :	
Email :	
Phone :	Other phone :

2 nd Dog owner	
Firstname :	Name :
Adress :	
Email :	
Phone :	Other phone :

Dog information	
Name :	
Race (or type) :	
Sex :	Female <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/>
Coulor :	
Year of birth :	Weight (if more than 20 kg (44 lbs):
From :	
Distinctive signs :	

Additional information and documents about the dog (required when declared potentially dangerous)	
Rabies vaccine (evidence from the veterinarian, given every 3 years : <input type="checkbox"/>	
Sterilized (evidence) or microchipped (microchip number): <input type="checkbox"/>	
If not vaccinated against rabies, sterilized or microchipped : <input type="checkbox"/> provide written advice from a veterinarian that vaccination, sterilization or micro-punching is contraindicated for the dog.	
Any decision made about the dog by a local municipality:	

Medal	
The dog's registration number on the medal:	
If medal lost, the registration number on the replacement medal:	
If change of owner (or keeper of the dog): Must claim a new regist: <input type="checkbox"/>	

* *The dog must always carry the medal given by the local municipality in order to be identifiable*

Cost of registration: \$20 Cost of medal: \$10, replacement \$5 (non-refundable or transferable to another dog)

Please write your cheque to the order of the: *Ville de Métis-sur-Mer*

How to pay : Cash Cheque AccèsD Caisse Desjardins

Payment date: _____

Signature of the owner (or keeper) of the dog aged 18 or over:

Signature of the representative of the Municipality:

Mise à jour le 3 mars 2020



Ville de Métis-sur-Mer



Provincial regulation law enforcement promoting the protection of individuals by the means of guideline implementation regarding dogs

1. This regulation comes into effect on March 3rd, 2020. The owner (or guardian) of a dog must register his dog at his main residence's local municipality, by June 3rd, 2020, at the latest. The aim of this regulation is to inventory the dogs and the injuries caused, to prevent against the latter, and to act if necessary. The following types of dogs are not concerned by this regulation: service dogs for which a valid certification is in effect; police canine unit dogs; dogs used in any activity for which a license has been delivered in accordance with the Private Security Act (Chapter S-3.5); and dogs used in activities conducted by a Wildlife Protection Officer;
2. The owner (or guardian) of a dog must register his dog at his main residence's local municipality within the 30 days following the acquisition of the dog; of being established at his main residence within a municipality; or starting on the day the dog reaches 3 months of age. This obligation comes into effect the day the dog reaches 6 months of age for pet shops or any business fostering and selling pets, or for dog breeders who are owners (or guardians) of their dog. The dog's owner (or guardian) must pay the annual registration fees determined by the local municipality. The annual registration fees for a dog are \$20, and the cost of the identification tag is \$10;
3. In a public place, a dog must be controlled by a person capable of doing so at all times. Except in dog parks, a dog must be kept on a leash measuring 1,85 meters (6 feet) or less. A dog weighing more than 20 kilograms (44 pounds) is to wear, at all times, a halter or a harness attached to its leash. A dog is not allowed on a property belonging to another person than that of its owner (or guardian), unless its presence has been expressly authorized. A dog declared potentially dangerous must wear a head halter or basket muzzle at all times, and must be kept on a leash measuring 1,25 meters (4 feet) or less, except in dog parks;
4. A dog declared potentially dangerous cannot be kept in the presence of a child aged less than 10 years old unless constant supervision is overseen by a person older than 18 years of age, and the dog must be kept, by the means of a device, within the limits of a private property that is not fenced or where the fence does not prevent the dog from leaving the property. Moreover, the presence of such a potentially dangerous dog must be posted in order to warn anyone entering the property. In addition to this, if there are any reasonable grounds to believe a dog presents a threat to public health and security, a local municipality may require the owner (or guardian) to submit the animal to an examination conducted by a veterinarian of its choice in order to evaluate its state and dangerousness. The local municipality informs the dog's owner (or guardian), if he has been identified, of the date, time and place of the dog's examination as well as the fees he must cover;
5. When a dog has inflicted an injury to a person or domestic animal, the veterinarian must signal the incident without delay to the local municipality where the owner (or guardian) resides mainly, or, if the place of residence is unknown, to that where the incident occurred;
6. A dog that has bitten or attacked a person or domestic animal causing injury may also be declared potentially dangerous by a local municipality;
7. A local municipality obligates the owner (or guardian) of the dog that has bitten or attacked a person resulting in death or a serious injury (any physical injury resulting in death or severe physical consequences) to put down (euthanize) that dog. The local municipality is also required to have the dog put down in the event that the owner (or guardian) is unknown or cannot be found;
8. A local municipality can, when the consequences justify it, oblige the owner (or guardian) of a dog to comply to one or several of the following measures: 1) submit the dog to one or several requirements provided in the IV of the current provincial Regulation or any other measure intended to decrease the risk presented by the dog for public health, 2) have the dog put down (euthanized), 3) part with the dog or any other dog or to forbid the owner (or guardian) of possessing, acquiring, sheltering, or training a dog for a determined period. The ordinance must be proportional to the risk presented by the dog or owner (or guardian) to public health and security;
9. To ensure the provision application of the present regulation, an inspector can seize a dog in order to have it submitted to a veterinarian examination, amongst other things. The inspector can detain the seized dog or entrust it to a member of a veterinarian establishment or animal shelter, animal services, the pound, or to a person or place responsible for animal protection holding a license referred to in article 19 of the Animal Welfare and Safety Act (Chapter B-3.1). The animal care expenses related to the seizing of the animal are to be covered by the dog's owner (or guardian), including the veterinarian care, treatments, surgeries, and medication required while seizing the dog as well as the veterinarian examination, transport, euthanasia, and handling of the dog;
10. The owner (or guardian) of a dog who contravenes an article of this regulation, depending on the article in question, is subject to a fine ranging from \$250 to \$20 000. In addition to this, the minimum and maximum fine amounts intended to certain regulation articles are doubled when the violation concerns a potentially dangerous declared dog. The minimum and maximum fine amounts are doubled for a subsequent offence.