



October 16, 2013

Ms. Diane Bentley, Chair
Ms. Maggie Sim, Vice Chair
Ms. Cassandra Hovdestad
Ms. Rebecca Wood
Dr. Edward Hudson

Ms. Shirley Ross
Dr. Duncan Hockley
Dr. Michael Powell
Councillor Z. Jeffries
Ms. Andrea Ziegler

Dear Committee Members:

NOTICE OF MEETING
ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ANIMAL CONTROL

Please take note of the following meeting of the above-noted Committee.

DATE: Thursday, October 24, 2013

TIME: 12:00 noon

PLACE: Committee Room "E", Ground Floor, City Hall

A copy of the agenda is attached.

Please notify the City Clerk's Office in advance of the meeting if you are unable to attend.

Yours truly,

Kathy O'Brien, Secretary
Advisory Committee on Animal Control

KO:rmr

Attachments

cc: City Solicitor
City Manager
Inspector Dale Solie, Saskatoon Police Service
Ms. Tiffany Koback, Shelter Manager, Saskatoon S.P.C.A.
Ms. Eva Alexandrovici, President, Saskatoon Animal Control Agency
Mr. Jeff Boone, Pest Management Supervisor, Infrastructure Services Department
Open Space Consultant, Leisure Services Branch, Community Services Department

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Quorum Requirements: Six

The date of the next meeting is November 28, 2013

A G E N D A

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ANIMAL CONTROL

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 2013 AT 12:00 NOON,

COMMITTEE ROOM "E", GROUND FLOOR, CITY HALL

1. Minutes - of meeting held on September 26, 2013

2. Report of Chair
(File No. CK. 225-9)

3. Report of Open Space Consultant
(File No. CK. 151-18)

4. Signage at Off-Leash Recreational Areas
(File No. CK. 4205-1)

At the meeting of the Advisory Committee on Animal Control held on September 26, 2013, it was resolved that the matter of signage regulations as far as visibility, size and amount of signs be brought forward for discussion at the meeting to be held on October 24, 2013.

5. Communications to Council
From: Rosika Butcher
Date: September 6, 2013
Subject: Chained Dogs in Back Yards
(File No. CK. 152-1)

City Council, at its meeting held on September 23, 2013, received the above-noted communication dated September 6, 2013, addressed to City Council, with respect to chained dogs in back yards. City Council resolved that the letter be referred to the Advisory Committee on Animal Control for further handling.

Attached is a copy of the above-noted communication.

Agenda
Open to the Public
Advisory Committee on Animal Control
Thursday, October 24, 2013
Page 2

6. Rabies Vaccination
(File No. CK. 151-17)

Attached is a copy of an excerpt from minutes of meeting of the Advisory Committee on Animal Control, dated June 27, 2013, regarding rabies vaccination. At that meeting, the Committee resolved that the subcommittee on rabies vaccination report further on the matter in fall 2013.

7. Court Reports - Animal Control Bylaw Prosecutions
June, July and August 2013
(File No. CK. 435-17)

Attached are copies of the above-noted Court Reports, as provided by the Municipal Prosecutor. (Brought forward from the September 26th meeting as there was no one in attendance to speak to the reports.)

8. Animal Bite Awareness
(File No. CK. 152-4)

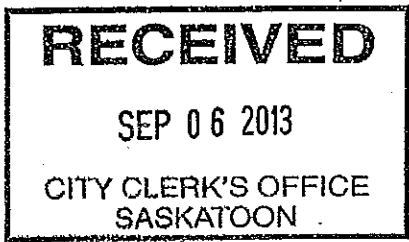
At its meeting held on September 26, 2013, the Advisory Committee on Animal Control resolved that the Committee review the 2013 budget to ascertain what funding may be available in 2014 to be used toward education for animal bite awareness.

Attached is a copy of the Committee's expenditures for the year thus far.

5.

152-1

From: CityCouncilWebForm
Sent: September 06, 2013 3:47 PM
To: City Council
Subject: Write a Letter to City Council



TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR AND MEMBERS OF CITY COUNCIL

FROM:

Rosika Butcher
113 32nd St. West
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7L 0S2

EMAIL ADDRESS:

randkbutcher@sasktel.net

COMMENTS:

Dear City Council,

I would like to address the issue of chained dogs in backyards. This is an issue that we have just finished dealing with in our neighbourhood. Thankfully, due to the coaxing of several neighbours a very young and, not spayed, female dog has been rescued from the clutches of a chain so tight around her little neck that it has left a frightening image in our minds of what a horrible and mindless, painful and abusive existence these poor animals face day in and day out. Our city is supposed to shine!!! Now, I know that there is a lot to do to keep a city running smoothly and to make sure that all is well within our city limits, but, in order for our city to truly shine, chaining of any animal in a backyard, 24/7 without appropriate shelter, continuous fresh food and water, medical attention, veterinary care when needed, love, care and compassion, and the love of its master must come to an end. Thankfully, this little puppy who is just finishing being in heat, would have been left to its own defenses and would probably have perished by now as no one took care of it. Animal Control and SPCA are powerless to the savvy owners who plead ignorance, promise to do better or the right thing and then don't do anything except continue the abuse, continue yelling at the dog to quit barking without even coming outside to see why their animal is barking; continue abusive and inhumane handling of their animal and simply don't care. This puppy was tormented by passersby, kids on bike riding into the yard, foul-mouthed owners who never used a kind word. This puppy is now recovering in a loving neighbour's home; she is eager to learn and please and follows her new owner around as though being glued to her. Extraordinary care, compassion and love has been bestowed upon this puppy whose neck was blistered and fur gone with chain marks on her young and tender neck; a horrific sight as I help bathe the filth of her the first night of her freedom. Heartbreak is not even strong enough of a word to express what I saw. The pads of her feet torn and grazed due to splinters of glass in the 5ft patch she had to endlessly pace back and forth all day long, are finally healing, and she is learning to trust people and realize that not all of us are evil or abusive. I cannot stress enough that this type of life for any dog, no matter what breed, needs to change. It is us, the people, who create dogs that are vicious by our very actions of how we do or do not treat them. It is by our very "intent" of how we decide to house and or not house these animals, leaving them to endure unfathomable, endless neglect, abuse, elements of weather no matter what kind, the action of

strangers young or old and the elements of nature in general that forms the temperament or disposition of any living animal. It is more than time that Saskatoon take this problem seriously. As indicated previously, Animal Control and the SPCA can only do so much and the people who treat their animals this way know that. They do not patrol during the night time and resources are limited and that is a shame. No living creature, man or animal should EVER be chained. We make our animals kind or mean by how we treat them. We are either the caring and loving animal owners or not, we are the creators of their tolerance to others and life in general. We all need to work harder to free this city from the many unknown hidden or not hidden chained dogs in our city. This is an atrocious act and should be punishable. The people who do this couldn't last a 10 minutes chained to a tree or fence 'FOREVER'. What a horrible, horrible existence. Saskatoon needs to put an end to this type of animal treatment. Some cases must be so horrible that they could never be divulged. Won't you please, please consider taking our Animal Cruelty Act and including the DO NOT CHAIN YOUR DOG IN YOUR YARD 24/7, ever, not even for one day. If you don't want to take care of a dog, don't get one. If you just want a dog for a guard dog, there are better ways to train and treat your animal. Just think, 33 degrees C, an empty water dish all day, a scrap of food ... maybe, you bark and your owners yells at you from the back door to shut up damn dog!!! It is raining and you do not have dry shelter yet you are being forced to get into a shelter not adequate in size with a soaking wet blanket that is on the ground in the dog house because there is no floor to it. Bugs, spiders, mean, uncaring people and kids walking by picking up the alley dirt and throwing it at you, no comfort from the icy cold winter, not an ounce of care, not a loving touch, nothing except hopelessness and loneliness and then when you do what you think you master wants from you, you get more belligerence and abuse. Could you live this way? 24/7 on a chain or in an enclosure surrounded by tarps and tape that is sweltering in the summer and freezing in the winter! Saskatoon shines? Not for the uncared and unloved animals. We need to change the Animal Control Act to include this type of behaviour as unacceptable and must be held accountable for. We are the teachers of the children who will be the future of this city and I want this city to shine for ever and include all animals to be treated with humanity and dignity ... the same that I wish for all people of this city is not too much to ask for all animals of this city. Together we can achieve the change that needs to be made ... a change that should have been made long ago ... together we can achieve what needs to be achieved for all living creatures. We need to start somewhere, sometime and it might as well be now. I am sure that there are many animals in our city that would benefit from our help today and in the future. I am respectfully requesting that this very urgent issue be addressed at the earliest time possible and not be swept under the carpet or the door mat. That has been done for too long. Seeing first hand the effects of such a horrible life imposed on a dog is not a very nice thing, to live with everyday forever for an animal is the cruelest thing. Thank you for your immediate, anticipated consideration of this highly important issue. Sincerely yours, Mrs. R. Butcher, Saskatoon, Sk

The following is an excerpt from the minutes of meeting of the Advisory Committee on Animal Control (Open to the Public) held on June 27, 2013:

5. Interim Rabies Vaccination Report
(File No. CK. 151-17)

The Committee Secretary submitted for the Committee's information, a copy of a report prepared by Dr. Hudson and Maggie Sim – Advisory Committee on Animal Control Rabies Vaccination Subcommittee.

Dr. Hudson gave a review of the report and answered questions and concerns from the Committee.

Concerns were raised regarding the cost of mandatory rabies vaccination and the negative effect it might have on the percentage of people who license their pets.

It was noted that this challenge had been before the Committee before without much success.

RESOLVED: that the subcommittee on rabies vaccination report further on the matter in fall of 2013.

Interim Rabies Vaccination Report to ACAC

I. Introduction:

Why We Should Care about Rabies

(A) The Disease – The Hidden Danger

“Rabies is a viral disease that attacks the central nervous system of warm-blooded animals, including humans. Once symptoms appear, rabies is always fatal in animals and people.”(1)

For those too young to remember the Walt Disney movie “Old Yeller”, rabies is a horrible, very terrible disease.

But unlike the rabid wolf that attacked Old Yeller and the rabid dog that Harper Lee’s character Atticus shot in “*To Kill a Mockingbird*”, rabies can many times be very difficult to diagnose. After rabies exposure, the virus may take up to a year to migrate up the peripheral nervous system to the brain. And then symptoms may not be clearly diagnostic. Every sick, unvaccinated animal not showing very obvious signs of another disease must be considered a potential rabies case.

(B) World-wide Problem:

The World Health Organization reminds us:

“Rabies occurs in more than 150 countries and territories. More than 55,000 people die of rabies every year mostly in Asia and Africa. 40% of people who are bitten by suspect rabid animals are children under 15 years of age.

“Dogs are the source of the vast majority of human rabies deaths.

“Every year, more than 15 million people worldwide receive a post-exposure vaccination to prevent the disease– this is estimated to prevent hundreds of thousands of rabies deaths annually.”(2)

(C) How common is rabies in Canada?

The Canadian Center for Occupational Health and Safety states:

“Since reporting began in 1924, twenty-four people have died in Canada from rabies. More recently, one person died in 2007 (Alberta), another in 2003 (British Columbia) and another in 2000 (Quebec). However, rabies has become well established in Canadian wildlife and increased steadily up to the year 2000. Since 2000, positive rabies in animals has declined steadily from 670 to 145 cases in 2009. Thirty percent (30%) of all confirmed rabies cases occur in bats and skunks in Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.”

“In recent years, most reported wildlife infections in British Columbia and

Alberta have been in bats; in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, in skunks; in Ontario in bats and skunks; in Quebec, in raccoons and skunks and in the Northwest Territories, in foxes. Rabies has been reported in Newfoundland/Labrador in foxes up to 2005, and sporadically from New Brunswick, in bats."

"About 60 percent of human exposure to rabies occurs because of group contact with rabid dogs or cats." (3)

(D) Saskatchewan cases

Last year in Saskatchewan of the rabies-suspect clinical and laboratory submissions, twenty-four rabies-positive results were reported; four dogs, one bovine, one horse, thirteen skunks, and five bats. In 2011 one dog, three cats, one horse, twenty-four skunks, and five bats were reported rabies-positive. Manitoba to the east had very similar rabies-positive animal species affected, while to the west Alberta had only one rabies-positive case reported; a bat.

Significantly, of the other carnivorous prairie animals – foxes, coyotes, raccoons, and wolves - in 2011 and 2012 only two foxes in Manitoba were reported rabies positive.(1)

(E) Saskatoon:

Due to our very beautiful river valley setting, Saskatoon enjoys very notable exposure to "invasion" of wildlife. But the most notable vector of rabies to our domestic pets appears to be our local urban population of skunks and bats.

II. Rabies Prevention: Vaccinations

Rabies Vaccination Requirements

A. United States of America

Rabies is endemic in all 49 of the continental United States; only the islands of Hawaii are rabies-free.

The National Association of Public Health Veterinarians recommends:

"All dogs, cats, and ferrets should be vaccinated against rabies and revaccinated in accordance with compendium (that is annual or triennially)."(4)

Thirty-six of the 50 American states mandate that all owners of dogs vaccinate their dog for rabies. For example, the state of Maine:

A person owning or keeping a dog ... shall, within 30 days after the dog attains the age of 6 months, cause the dog to be immunized against rabies and shall have booster vaccinations administered periodically in accordance with rules adopted by the Commissioner of Health and Human Services.(5)

Most of these thirty-six states go further and mandate the vaccination of dogs, cats, and ferrets, as for example Alabama:

“Every owner of a dog, cat, or ferret required to be immunized for rabies as defined in this chapter, shall cause the animal to be immunized by the rabies officer, his or her authorized representative, or any duly licensed veterinarian, when the animal reaches three months of age and subsequently in accordance with the intervals specified in the vaccine's license.”(6)

For example in Georgia, the state government empowers and requires that:

“each county board of health to adopt and promulgate rules and regulations for the prevention and control of rabies.”(7)

In Fulton County, the largest county in Georgia, which includes the state capital, Atlanta, and several other municipalities, the legislation states that:

“The owner ... of each dog or cat over four months of age, kept ... in any area of Fulton County, including any dog or cat within the corporate city limits of any municipality in Fulton County, is required to maintain a current rabies vaccination on such dog or cat.”(8)

Recent research shows that state-mandated rabies vaccinations for all dogs and cats

“would be beneficial in increasing the number of vaccinated animals and reducing the number of rabies-positive domestic animals.”(9)

Thus, most states in the USA have requirements for rabies vaccinations as part of their pet licencing requirements.

B. Europe: United Kingdom, European Union, and Switzerland

The United Kingdom has been rabies-free for over eighty years. The western countries of the European Union have reduced and eliminated rabies in wildlife by the use of oral vaccination of foxes (OVF).(10)

The United Kingdom, the countries of the European Union, and Switzerland all require dogs entering their borders to be identified by microchip, have rabies vaccinations, and have a pet passport.(11)

For European dogs born “in country” the requirements vary widely from west to east.

The Netherlands has neither licence requirement nor rabies vaccination requirement; only an annual pet tax.(12)

France has no rabies vaccination requirement.(13)

In good German fashion, all dogs must be microchip identified, registered, and an annual tax paid, but there is no rabies vaccination requirement.(14)

Sweden requires identification by tattoo or microchip and registration, but not rabies vaccination.(15)

Cross-border rabies risk across Eastern European Union countries has improved considerably with the widespread EU funded oral vaccination of programs of foxes, but rabies is still endemic in the former Soviet Bloc nations.

Since 1949 Poland has required the vaccinations of dogs by law. The vaccination of cats is not required but is recommended; consequently the level of feline vaccination is low. One study found two times more cases of cat rabies than cases of rabid dogs.(16)

In Serbia dog and cat vaccinations are obligatory and are required once a year. The vaccination costs are paid by the national government except the costs of microchips and first entry in the Central dog register.(17)

Switzerland requires that all dogs must be identified my microchip and in a national database. Of the twenty-six cantons (states) only the canton of Geneva requires rabies vaccination.(18)

C. Canada

"The number of rabid animals detected in Canada has decreased considerably from 670 in 2000 to 145 in 2009. Part of this decline is related to wildlife rabies control measures, such as oral rabies vaccinations delivered through baiting programs and trap-vaccinate-release programs."(19)

To enter Canada legally, dogs and cats must be accompanied by:

"a signed rabies vaccination certificate OR a signed veterinary certificate, declaring that the dog is originating from a country recognized by Canada as being rabies-free."(20)

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency position in respect to rabies in wild animals is that:

"the expenditure of resources to accomplish the eradication of rabies by detection and destruction of rabid wild animals would, under the present circumstances, be unattainable and unjustifiable."(21)

Even though rabies is endemic in Canada, there is no national requirement to vaccinate native-born dogs and cats.

However, the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association considers rabies as one of the "core" vaccinations for dogs and cats.

D. Provincial Requirements/Recommendations for Rabies Vaccinations

Ontario:

For dogs and cats the Government of Ontario notes:

"Rabies vaccinations are compulsory in most of the health units in Ontario."(22)

For wildlife the Ontario the Ministry of Natural Resources is:

"responsible for managing and researching rabies in wildlife. In the past, they have focused on three means of controlling rabies: aerial vaccine baiting and TVR (trap-vaccinate-release) and controlling the disease at the point of infection (de-population) when a new case is confirmed.

"Presently, the primary control program is aerial vaccine baiting, which consists of dropping specially prepared vaccine baits from airplanes or helicopters in areas that have a high incidence of terrestrial rabies."(23)

Manitoba:

The Manitoba Protocol for Management of Human Rabies and Management of Animal Exposures to Prevent Human Rabies calls for the:

"Register, license and immunize all dogs when feasible in enzootic countries and the immunization all cats and ferrets."(24)

British Columbia:

The recommendations of the Government of British Columbia are that:

"Cats, dogs, and ferrets should receive their first rabies vaccination at the age of 3 months and their second vaccination at the age of 1 year. After the second vaccination, the need for revaccination of cats and dogs is determined by the type of vaccine used, by the number of rabies cases in your local area, and local laws."(25)

Saskatchewan:

The Saskatchewan Ministry of Health recommends:

"Have your pets vaccinated regularly."(26)

E. Saskatchewan Health Regions

The recommendations of the Saskatchewan Health Regions:

Saskatoon Health Region:

"Pet owners should ensure their pets are vaccinated against rabies."(27)

Regina Qu'Appelle Health Region:

"Be a responsible pet owner. Keep vaccinations current for all pets including dogs, cats and ferrets."(28)

Sunrise Health Region:

"Several confirmed cases of rabies, have been reported throughout the Sunrise

Health Region (in 2012).

"Have your pets vaccinated yearly for rabies."(29)

Sun Country Health Region:

"Twelve animal bites, or other animal exposures with a risk of rabies, were reported to SCHR Public Health in 2007.

"Sun Country Health Region's Public Health Department is reminding residents to get their family pets vaccinated to help prevent rabies.(30)

F. Survey of Canadian Cities Rabies licencing and vaccination requirements

Your committee surveyed Canadian cities in all ten provinces and the three territories to determine how many require rabies vaccinations as part of the city's licencing requirement (see Appendix A).

Of the thirty-one cities surveyed that require pet owners to licence their dogs and cats, eleven cities require owners to vaccinate their dogs for rabies as part of the city's licencing program.

For example, the city of Brandon, Manitoba:

"Every owner shall have their dog or cat vaccinated and revaccinated against rabies according to the labeled duration of the vaccine used, and prior to a license being issued, must produce a Certificate of Vaccination for rabies for that dog or cat from a licensed Veterinary Surgeon indicating that the dog or cat has been vaccinated for rabies within the prescribed labeled duration of the vaccine used, and current vaccination tags shall be affixed at all times to a collar worn on the neck of the dog or cat."(31)

Kamloops requires rabies vaccinations for dogs in off-leash parks.

Three of the surveyed cities also require rabies vaccination for cats as part of their licencing program (see Appendix A).

III. Summary:

Rabies is an endemic, zoonotic disease in Canadian wildlife. Rabid wildlife present an ever-present danger of infecting our city dogs and cats, both by intruding into or residing within the Saskatoon "city limits", and also while our pets accompany us out in the surrounding rural areas.

City dwelling skunks and bats easily co-habitat with, and can infect our pets.

The majority of the states of the United States, with similar flora and fauna to Canada, require rabies vaccinations of dogs and cats as the sole function of their licencing regime.

Europe faces the danger, and expense of, rabies-infected wildlife re-introducing rabies to a non-vaccinated urban population of pet animals.

At least eleven Canadian cities require rabies vaccinations as an essential part of their pet licencing programs.

IV. Conclusions:

Unvaccinated dogs and cats put our citizens at risk of exposure to rabies, especially our children.

Therefore, we believe that a legitimate need exists to require mandatory rabies vaccination for all Saskatoon dogs, cats, and ferrets as part of the City's pet licencing program.

In a follow-up report we will address the costs involved, the type of vaccination programs used, the vaccines recommended, and the objection of some owners to rabies vaccinations.

Sincerely,

Maggie Sim, Chair ACAC Rabies Vaccination Study Sub-committee
Public Health Nurse
Communicable Disease Control Program
Saskatoon Health Region - Public Health Services
Maggie.Sim@saskatoonhealthregion.ca

Edward B. Hudson DVM, MS
(retired small animal veterinarian)
ACAC Rabies Vaccination Study Sub-committee
edwardhudson@shaw.ca

Wednesday, 12 June 2013

References:

1. Positive Rabies in Canada, Canadian Food Inspection Agency
(Please see charts for data)
<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/animals/terrestrial-animals/diseases/reportable/rabies/positive-rabies/eng/1356156989919/1356157139999>
2. World Health Organization, Rabies
<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs099/en/>

3. Canadian Center for Occupational Health and Safety, Rabies
<http://www.ccohs.ca/oshanswers/diseases/rabies.html>
4. The National Association of Public Health Veterinarians, Rabies Vaccinations
<http://nasphv.org/Documents/RabiesCompendium.pdf>
5. Maine, An Act To Strengthen the Animal Welfare Laws
<http://www.mainelegislature.org/ros/LOM/lom122nd/10pub401-450/Pub401-450-38.htm>
6. Code of Alabama - Dogs, cats, and ferrets to be immunized
<http://law.onecle.com/alabama/animals/3-7A-2.html>
7. Georgia, Rabies Control Manual, p.47
<http://health.state.ga.us/pdfs/epi/zvbd/Rabies%20Manual%202007%20Final%20with%20Cover.pdf>
8. Fulton County, Georgia, Ordinance Regarding Rabies, p.13
<http://mm1.co.fulton.ga.us/cache/00004/644/2007-0736.PDF>
9. Assessment for a Statewide Rabies Vaccination Requirement for Dogs and Cats in Kansas
<http://krex.k-state.edu/dspace/handle/2097/13213>
10. Rabies in a Fox in Greece
<http://www.defra.gov.uk/animal-diseases/files/poa-rabies-fox-greece.pdf>
11. United Kingdom, Taking your pet abroad
<https://www.gov.uk/take-pet-abroad>
12. The Netherlands, Angloinfo
<http://netherlands.angloinfo.com/family/pets/rules-regulations/>
13. Owning a Pet in France
<http://paris.angloinfo.com/information/family/pets/>
14. Pets and Animals in Germany
<http://berlin.angloinfo.com/information/family/pets/>
15. Dogs in Sweden
<http://blogs.sweden.se/expat/2012/12/01/everything-you-always-wanted-to-know-about-dogs-in-sweden-but-were-afraid-to-ask/>
16. Poland, Preventative Vaccination of Dogs and Cats
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17. Rabies in Wildlife in Serbia
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18. Switzerland, Manual Pets
<http://www.dfae.admin.ch/eda/en/home/topics/intorg/un/unge/gepri/pet.html>
19. Public Health Agency Canada, Incidence/prevalence of animal rabies
<http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/publicat/cig-gci/p04-rabi-rage-eng.php>
20. CFIA, Importing or Traveling With Domestic Dogs
<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/animals/terrestrial-animals/imports/policies/live-animals/pets/dogs/more-than-8-months-rabies-free/eng/1333656065209/1333667082603>
21. CFIA Position Statement, Rabies in the Wild Animal Population
<http://www.inspection.gc.ca/animals/terrestrial-animals/diseases/reportable/rabies/position-statement/eng/1356154350579/1356154641347>
22. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Rabies in Ontario
http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/en/Business/Rabies/2ColumnSubPage/STEL02_168959.html
23. Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, A Brief History of Rabies in Ontario
http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/en/Business/Rabies/2ColumnSubPage/STEL02_164616.html
24. Manitoba Protocol for Management of Human Rabies and Management of Animal Exposures to Prevent Human Rabies
http://www.gov.mb.ca/health/publichealth/cdc/protocol/rabies_protocol.pdf
25. British Columbia HealthLink
<http://www.healthlinkbc.ca/kb/content/special/ue4115.html>
26. Saskatchewan Ministry of Health Fact Sheet
<http://www.health.gov.sk.ca/rabies-factsheet>
27. Saskatoon Health Region, Practice defensive dog walking this spring to prevent bites
http://www.saskatoonhealthregion.ca/news_you_need/media_centre/media/2013/news_05012013.htm
28. Regina Qu'Appelle Health Region, Rabies
http://www.rqhealth.ca/diy_pubhealth/pdf_files/ceac_4016.pdf
29. Sunrise Health Region, Protect Yourself

http://www.sunrisehealthregion.sk.ca/images/articles/69_12%20June%2019%20Rabies%20Information.pdf

30. Sun Country Health Region, Rabies Report

http://www.suncountry.sk.ca/gsCMSDisplayPluginFile/show/id/276/menu_id/88/lang_type/en_US/page_type/service/page_id/183

31. Brandon, Manitoba Animal Control By-law

<http://brandon.ca/images/pdf/bylaws/5900C.pdf>

Appendix A

Survey

Rabies Vaccinations by City

June 2013

Cities with Licencing Requirement for Dogs

(#) denotes rabies vaccination requirement

Calgary, Canmore(1), Edmonton, Alberta

Burnaby, Kamloops(2), Vancouver, British Columbia

Brandon(3), Winnipeg, Manitoba

Frederick, Miramichi(4), St. John(5), New Brunswick

St. John's, Newfoundland

Halifax, Nova Scotia

Hamilton, Guelph, London(6), Ottawa(7), Thunder Bay(8), North Bay, Ontario

Charlottetown, P.E.I.

Montréal, Quebec

Saskatchewan:

Lloydminster, Moose Jaw(9), Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon, Yorkton(10), Weyburn

Yellowknife(11), NWT

Iqaluit(12), Nunavut

White Horse, Yukon

Notes on City Dog and Cat Rabies Vaccination Requirements

1. Canmore, Alberta

All Licence Fees are subject to providing proof, from a licensed veterinarian of immunization from rabies and distemper.

2. Kamloops, British Columbia

Off-leash parks - ensuring the dog is healthy and has all current vaccinations and shots;

3. Brandon, Manitoba

Every owner shall have their dog or cat vaccinated and revaccinated against rabies according to the labeled duration of the vaccine used, and prior to a license being issued, must produce a Certificate of Vaccination for rabies for that dog or cat

4. Miramichi, New Brunswick

The owner of a dog which has not been vaccinated against rabies, shall cause his dog to be so vaccinated.

5. St. John, New Brunswick

Evidence that the dog has been vaccinated for rabies.

6. London, Ontario

Every application shall be accompanied by the following:
certification of the owner that the dog has been vaccinated against rabies;

7. Ottawa, Ontario

All cats and dogs must be vaccinated against rabies.

8. North Bay, Ontario

By provision of a rabies vaccination certificate, issued within the past 12 months by a veterinarian for such dog.

9. Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan

Every applicant for a licence for a dog that has been vaccinated within twelve's months shall produce ... a Certificate

10. Yorkton, Saskatchewan

Proof that the dog has been vaccinated against rabies within two (2) years of the date of application for the license;

11. Yellow Knife, NWT

A certificate from a licenced veterinarian certifying that the dog to be licenced has received a rabies vaccination not more than twelve months before the date of the application;

12. Iqaluit, Nunavut

Proof of vaccination of the Dog for rabies along with vaccination date and by whom.

Cities with Licencing AND Rabies Vaccination Requirement for Cats

Canmore, Alberta; Brandon, Manitoba; London, Ontario.

*** **** **

RECEIVED

435-17

7.

SEP 11 2013

Office of the City Solicitor
June 2013 COURT REPORTCITY CLERK'S OFFICE
SASKATOON Animal Control Bylaw Prosecutions - City of Saskatoon

Convictions/Orders	2013		2012	
	No.	Average Fine	No.	Average Fine
Dangerous Dog	1	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge Order to Confine and Declared Dangerous		
Dog Attack a Person			1	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge Order to Confine
Dog Attack a Person			1	\$250.00 surcharge waived Order to Confine
Dog at Large	2	\$100.00 surcharge waived		
Dog at Large	1	\$200.00 surcharge waived	2	\$200.00 surcharge waived
Dog at Large	5	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge	2	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge
Dog at Large	1	\$300.00 surcharge waived		
Dog at Large	1	\$50.00 + \$40.00 surcharge		
Dog at Large			1	\$50.00 surcharge waived
Fail to License Dog	1	\$300.00 surcharge waived	1	\$300.00 surcharge waived
Fail to License Dog	3	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge	3	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge
Fail to License Dog	5	\$250.00 surcharge waived	1	\$250.00 surcharge waived
Dog Barking (Nuisance)	1	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge		
Dog Not Permitted			1	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge
Dog With No Tag	1	\$30.00 surcharge waived	2	\$50.00 surcharge waived
Total Convictions/Orders	22		15	
Other Outcomes				
Withdrawn	2		2	
Dismissed	1		1	
Total Other Outcomes	3		3	
Total Charges Before Court	25	\$3,930.00 + \$520.00 surcharges	18	\$2,650.00 + \$390.00 surcharges

Only those violations dealt with by the Court are recorded in this report.
The number of fines paid voluntarily are not included.


 Debbie Patterson,
 Municipal Prosecutor

cc: Advisory Committee on Animal Control (Office of the City Clerk)
 Eya Alexandrovici, SACA
 City Solicitors Office, Derek Kowalski - Solicitor

Office of the City Solicitor

July 2013 COURT REPORT

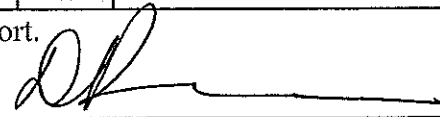
Animal Control Bylaw Prosecutions - City of Saskatoon

	2013		2012	
Convictions/Orders	No.	Average Fine	No.	Average Fine
Cat at Large			1	\$200.00 surcharge waived
Cat at Large	1	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge	1	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge
Fail to License Cat	1	\$250.00 surcharge waived		
Dog Attack a Person	1	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge		
Dog Attack Domestic Animal	1	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge Order to Confine Issued	2	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge Order to Confine Issued
Fail to Comply With Order to Confine			1	\$500.00 surcharge waived
Dog at Large	7	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge	2	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge
Dog at Large	6	\$100.00 surcharge waived	5	\$100.00 surcharge waived
Fail to License Dog	1	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge	2	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge
Fail to License Dog	10	\$250.00 surcharge waived	2	\$250.00 surcharge waived
Fail to Remove Excrement	1	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge	1	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge
Total Convictions/Orders	29		17	
Other Outcomes				
Withdrawn			1	
Dismissed	8		2	
Total Other Outcomes	8		3	
Total Charges Before Court	37	\$5,000.00 + \$630.00 surcharge	20	\$3,100.00 + \$440.00 surcharge

Office of the City Solicitor
August 2013 COURT REPORT
Animal Control Bylaw Prosecutions - City of Saskatoon

Convictions/Orders	2013		2012	
	No.	Average Fine	No.	Average Fine
Cat at Large	0		1	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge
Fail to License Cat	0		1	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge
Dog Attack a Person	1	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge Order to Confine Issued	1	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge Order to Confine Issued
Dog Attack a Person	1	\$325.00 + \$60.00 surcharge Order to Confine Issued		
Dog Attack Domestic Animal	2	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge Order to confine issued	2	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge
Barking Dog / Nuisance	1	\$100.00 surcharge waived		
Dog no Collar	1	\$50.00 surcharge waived		
Dog no Collar	1	\$50.00 + \$40.00 surcharge		
Dog at Large	1	\$200.00 surcharge waived	1	\$200.00 surcharge waived
Dog at Large	7	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge	4	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge
Dog at Large	1	\$250.00 surcharge waived		
Dog at Large	3	\$100.00 surcharge waived		
Fail to License Dog	1	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge	3	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge
Fail to License Dog	6	\$250.00 surcharge waived	6	\$250.00 surcharge waived
Dog Become a Nuisance in Off Leash Area			2	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge
Total Convictions/Orders	26		21	
Other Outcomes				
Withdrawn	2		1	
Dismissed	2		2	
Total Other Outcomes	4		3	
Total Charges Before Court	30	\$4,475.00 + \$690.00 Surcharges	24	\$4,150.00 + \$770.00 surcharges

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Debbie Patterson,
 Municipal Prosecutor

cc: Advisory Committee on Animal Control (Office of the City Clerk)
 Executive Director, SPCA
 Eya Alexandrovici, SACA
 City Solicitor
 Derek Kowalski - Solicitor

01-5597-103 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ANIMAL CONTROL (2013)

			Committee			
			Expenses			
DATE	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	DEBIT	CREDIT	BALANCE	G/L
January		Opening Balance			21,300.00	
12-Feb	R509756	Houghton Boston-Utility Bill Insert	263.68		21,036.32	
31-Jan	JE120604	2012 YE Biting Project Defer		3,000.00	24,036.32	x
25-Apr	APV337586	Diane Bentley-Poster Laminating	43.78	1.99	23,994.53	x
29-Apr		Petty Cash-Get Well Card	3.45		23,991.08	
26-Jun	D731364	Houghton Boston-Utility Bill Insert	1,584.00	72.00	22,479.08	x

\$4,400 - Pet Wellness Brochure
 \$5,800 - My Pet Matters
 \$2,500 - Research
 \$3,200 - Other Initiatives - Pet Scoop Bags
 \$5,400 - Brochures