



City of
Saskatoon
Office of the City Clerk

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November 19, 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, November 28, 2013
TIME: 11:30 a.m.
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 General Manager, Community Services Department
 City Manager Director of Communications
 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, Community Services Department
 Open Space Consultant, Recreation and Sport, Community Services Department

Quorum Requirements: Six

The date of the next meeting is January 23, 2014

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A G E N D A

(OPEN TO PUBLIC)

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ANIMAL CONTROL

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 2013 AT 11:30 A.M.,
COMMITTEE ROOM "E", GROUND FLOOR, CITY HALL

1. Minutes - of meeting held on October 24, 2013.

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

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

4. 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. Due to time constraints at the last meeting of the Committee, this item was deferred to this meeting.

5. Court Reports - Animal Control Bylaw Prosecutions
September 2013
(File No. CK. 435-17)

Attached is a copy of the above-noted Court Report, as provided by the City Solicitor's Office.

6. 2014 Meeting Dates
(File No. CK. 225-9)

Attached, for the Committee's reference, is a copy of the meeting dates for 2014.

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 by 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:

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(Please see charts for data)
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2. World Health Organization, Rabies
<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs099/en/>

3. Canadian Center for Occupational Health and Safety, Rabies
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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>
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<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
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9. Assessment for a Statewide Rabies Vaccination Requirement for Dogs and Cats in Kansas
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<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
www.ccsenet.org/journal/index.php/ep/article/download/14035/9767

17. Rabies in Wildlife in Serbia
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18. Switzerland, Manual Pets
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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>
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http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/en/Business/Rabies/2ColumnSubPage/STELo2_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/STELo2_164616.html
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25. British Columbia HealthLink
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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

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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.

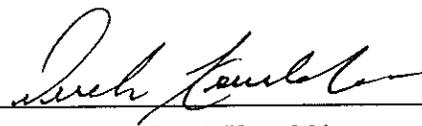
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**Office of the City Solicitor
 September 2013 Court Report
 Animal Control Bylaw Prosecutions - City of Saskatoon**

Convictions/Orders	2013		2012	
	No.	Average Fine	No.	Average Fine
Cat at Large	1	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge	1	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge
Failed to License Cat	1	\$250.00 surcharge waived	1	\$250.00 surcharge waived
Dog Attack Domestic Animal			1	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge Order to Confine Issued
Dog at Large	1	\$200.00 surcharge waived		
Dog at Large	1	\$200.00 + \$50.00 surcharge	1	\$200.00 + \$50.00 surcharge
Dog at Large	6	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge	9	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge
Dog at Large	2	\$100.00 surcharge waived	1	\$100.00 surcharge waived
Dog at Large			1	\$50.00 + \$40.00 surcharge
Dog at Large	1	\$300.00 + \$50.00 surcharge		
Fail to License Dog	4	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge	8	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge
Fail to License Dog	8	\$250.00 surcharge waived	3	\$250.00 surcharge waived
Fail to License Dog	1	\$300.00 surcharge waived		
Dog Without Collar			1	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge
Dog Without Collar			1	\$100.00 surcharge waived
Total Convictions/Orders	26		28	
Other Outcomes				
Withdrawn	2		1	
Dismissed	3		1	
Total Other Outcomes	5		2	
Total Charges Before Court	31	\$5,150.00 + \$690.00 surcharges	30	\$4,800.00 + \$1,180.00 surcharges

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



**Derek Kowalski,
 Solicitor**

cc: Advisory Committee on Animal Control (Office of the City Clerk)
 Executive Director, SPCA
 Eva Alexandrovici, SACA

#35-17

**Office of the City Solicitor
October 2013 Court Report
Animal Control Bylaw Prosecutions - City of Saskatoon**

Convictions/Orders	2013		2012	
	No.	Average Fine	No.	Average Fine
Cat at Large	1	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge		
Cat at Large	1	\$300.00 surcharge waived		
Fail to License Cat	1	\$250.00 surcharge waived		
Fail to License Cat	1	\$300.00 surcharge waived		
Dangerous Dog	1	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge - ORDER ISSUED		
Dog at Large	8	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge		
Dog at Large	2	\$300.00 + \$60.00 surcharge		
Dog at Large	1	\$200.00 + \$60.00 surcharge		
Dog at Large	3	\$100.00 surcharge waived		
Fail to License Dog	8	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge		
Fail to License Dog	3	\$250.00 surcharge waived		
Fail to License Dog	1	\$300.00 surcharge waived		
Dog No Collar	1	\$50.00 + \$40.00 surcharge		
Dog No Collar	2	\$50.00 surcharge waived		
Total Convictions/Orders	34			
Other Outcomes				
Withdrawn	3			
Dismissed				
Total Other Outcomes	3			
Total Charges Before Court	37	\$6,300.00 + \$1,210.00 surcharges		

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



Derek Kowalski,
 Solicitor

cc: Advisory Committee on Animal Control (Office of the City Clerk)
 Executive Director, SPCA
 Eva Alexandrovici, SACA

2014 Meeting Dates
Advisory Committee on Animal Control

Thursday, January 23

Thursday, February 27

Thursday, March 27

Thursday, April 24

Thursday, May 22

Thursday, June 26

Thursday, September 25

Thursday, October 23

Thursday, November 27