



City of
Saskatoon
Office of the City Clerk

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June 17, 2013

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

Ms. Shirley Ross
Dr. Peter Gilbert
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, June 27, 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, Corporate Services Department
City Manager Communications 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. Geoff McLeod, Urban Forestry Superintendent, Infrastructure Services Department
Open Space Consultant, Leisure Services Branch, Community Services Department

Quorum Requirements: Six

The date of the next meeting is September 26, 2013

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AGENDA

(OPEN TO PUBLIC)

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ANIMAL CONTROL

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 2013 AT 11:30 A.M., COMMITTEE ROOM "E"

1. Minutes - of meeting held on May 23, 2013.

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

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

4. Update – Animal Bite Awareness Campaign
(File No. CK. 152-4)

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

Attached for the Committees information, is a copy of a report prepared by Dr. Hudson and Maggie Sim – Advisory Committee on Animal Control Rabies Vaccination Subcommittee.

6. Transport of Dogs in Truck Beds
(Files CK. 152-1 x 5000-1)

Attached is a copy of a follow-up report on the above-noted matter as submitted by Advisory Committee on Animal Control Committee member Cassandra Hovdstad.

7. 2014 Budget
(File No. CK. 1704-5)

Spreadsheets showing last year's expenditures and this year's expenditures thus far are attached. The Committee is asked to submit 2014 budget requests to Administration and Finance Committee for consideration. The Committee's budget for 2012 and 2013 was \$21,000.

Agenda
(Open To Public)
Advisory Committee on Animal Control
Thursday, June 27, 2013
Page 2

8. Court Reports -Animal Control Bylaw Prosecutions
April and May 2013
(File No. CK. 435-17)

Attached are copies of the above-noted Court Reports, as provided by the Municipal Prosecutor.

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:

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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
<http://www.ccohs.ca/oshanswers/diseases/rabies.html>
4. The National Association of Public Health Veterinarians, Rabies Vaccinations
<http://nasphv.org/Documents/RabiesCompendium.pdf>
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<http://www.mainelegislature.org/ros/LOM/lom122nd/10pub401-450/Pub401-450-38.htm>
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<http://health.state.ga.us/pdfs/epi/zvbd/Rabies%20Manual%202007%20Final%20with%20Cover.pdf>
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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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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
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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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Transport of Dogs In Truck Beds/Open-Top Cargo Areas

Follow-up Information

Several questions were raised at the May 23rd, 2013 ACAC meeting with respect to my initial report on the issue of transporting of dogs in truck beds. Particularly, there was interest in the logistics of such a bylaw amendment/addition, including who would enforce it, and what form of penalty would be levied. In keeping with my initial report, I examined the cities of Calgary, Cambridge, and Canmore.

Enforcement

Calgary: The Responsible Pet Ownership Bylaw is enforceable by Calgary Police Officers, as well as Bylaw Enforcement Officers.

Cambridge: Animal Services Officers and Cambridge police officers enforce all bylaws concerning animal control.

Canmore: the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Bylaw Enforcement Officers, and Community Peace Officers enforce The Animal Control Bylaw.

Saskatoon currently has Peace Officers who enforce municipal bylaws; 'Peace officer' is defined as any member of the Saskatoon Police Service and any person appointed as a bylaw enforcement officer under Section 337 of The Cities Act.

Penalties

Calgary: Minimum Penalty: \$100, Specified Penalty: \$500. [Section 20(1) of Schedule 'D' of Bylaw 23M2006]

From Bylaw 23M2006 (Responsible Pet Ownership Bylaw):

VIOLATION TICKETS AND PENALTIES

50. (1) Where a Bylaw Enforcement Officer or a Peace Officer believes that a person has contravened any provision of this Bylaw, he may commence proceedings by issuing a summons by means of a violation ticket in accordance with Part 2 of the Provincial Offences Procedure Act, R.S.A. 2000, c.P-34.

(2) The specified penalty payable in respect of a contravention of a provision of this Bylaw is the amount shown in Schedule "D" of this Bylaw in respect of that provision.

(3) The minimum penalty payable in respect of a contravention of a provision of this Bylaw is the amount shown in Schedule "D" of this Bylaw in respect of that provision.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection 50(2):

(a) where any person has been convicted of a contravention of the same provision of this Bylaw twice within one twelve month period, the specified penalty payable in respect of the second conviction is double the amount shown in Schedule "D" of this Bylaw in respect of that provision, and

(b) where any person has been convicted of a contravention of the same provision of this Bylaw three or more times within one twelve month period, the specified penalty payable in respect of the third or subsequent conviction is triple the amount shown in Schedule "D" of this Bylaw in respect of that provision.

(5) Notwithstanding subsection 50(3):

(a) where any person has been convicted of a contravention of the same provision of this Bylaw twice within one twelve month period, the minimum penalty payable in respect of the second conviction is double the amount shown in Schedule "D" of this Bylaw in respect of that provision, and

(b) where any person has been convicted of a contravention of the same provision of this Bylaw three or more times within one twelve month period, the minimum penalty payable in respect of the third or subsequent conviction is triple the amount shown in Schedule "D" of this Bylaw in respect of that provision.

Canmore: no specified penalty under Schedule 'B', liable to a minimum specified penalty of \$100.00.

From Bylaw 10-2011 (Animal Control Bylaw):

PENALTIES

59. Any person contravening this Bylaw is guilty of an offence and shall be liable for the minimum penalties set out in Schedule "B" of this Bylaw, not exceeding \$10,000.

60. Any person who commits an offence under this Bylaw for which a penalty is not otherwise provided in Schedule "B" is liable to a minimum specified penalty of \$100.00.

61. Notwithstanding Section 60:

1. (a) any person who commits a second offence for the contravention of the same provision of this bylaw, the minimum specified penalty in respect of the second contravention is double the amount of the first minimum specified penalty.
2. (b) any person who commits a third or subsequent offence for the contravention of the same provision of this bylaw, the minimum

specified penalty in respect of the third contravention is triple the amount of the first minimum specified penalty.

Proposed wording of bylaw amendment/addition:

No Owner shall allow a Dog to be outside of the passenger cab of a motor vehicle while on a Highway* including in the back of a pickup truck or on the flat bed of a truck, regardless of whether the motor vehicle is moving or stationary unless the Dog is:

- (a) in a fully enclosed trailer;
- (b) in a topper enclosing the bed area of the truck;
- (c) contained in a ventilated kennel or similar device securely fastened to the bed of the truck; or
- (d) securely tethered by a body harness in such a manner that it is not standing on bare metal, cannot jump or be thrown from the vehicle, is not in danger of strangulation, and cannot reach beyond the outside edges of the vehicle.

*"Highway" is defined as any street or road, whether publicly or privately owned, that the public is ordinarily entitled or permitted to use for the passage or parking of vehicles.

This wording is taken from the cities that were examined in the initial May 23rd, 2013 report; Cambridge, Calgary, and Canmore.

Enforcement: enforcement would fall to Saskatoon's Peace Officers, largely the Saskatoon Police Service.

Penalties: I recommend that we adopt a similar penalty structure to that of Calgary's. ACAC has previously consulted Calgary's policies, such as in the case of increasing penalties for unlicensed pets.

RECOMMENDATION: that this report be forwarded to the Administration and Finance Committee, that they may consider the implementation or amendment of a bylaw to prohibit the unrestrained transport of dogs in truck beds and open-top cargo areas.

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	

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

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01-5597-103 ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ANIMAL CONTROL (2012)
5597-103 ACAC

			Committee		
			Expenses		
DATE	NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	DEBIT	CREDIT	BALANCE
January		Opening Balance			21,300.00
08-Jun	R482896	The Star Phoenix-PetWellness Booklet	4,935.00	525.00	16,890.00
29-Jun	CC011391	Pet Wellness Booklook - AD-GST Adj.	290.00		16,600.00
13-Jul	R502104	My Pet Matters - Start Phoenix Ad	6,388.20	300.00	10,511.80
31-Dec	R509704	Houghton Boston-Animal Bite Awareness	2,255.75	102.54	8,358.59
31-Dec	JE120604	2012 Biting Project Deferred	3,000.00		5,358.59

2012 Budget: \$21,300.00

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

435-178

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

Convictions/Orders	2013		2012	
	No.	Average Fine	No.	Average Fine
Dangerous Dog Hearing			1	Dog Declared Dangerous Order to Confine Issued
Cat at Large	1	\$350.00 surcharge waived		
Dog at Large			1	\$300.00 + \$60.00 surcharge
Dog at Large	5	\$300.00 surcharge waived		
Dog at Large			2	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge
Dog at Large			1	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge
Dog at Large			1	\$100.00 surcharge waived
Dog at Large			5	\$50.00 + \$40.00 surcharge
Dog at Large	2	\$50.00 surcharge waived		
Dog With No License	1	\$300.00 surcharge waived	1	\$300.00 surcharge waived
Dog With No License	1	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge	3	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge
Dog With No License			2	\$250.00 surcharge waived
Dog Collar	1	\$50.00 surcharge waived		
Dog Collar	1	\$100.00 surcharge waived		
Total Convictions/Orders	12		17	
Other Outcomes				
Withdrawn			2	
Dismissed	8		0	
Total Other Outcomes	8		2	
Total Charges Before Court	20	\$2,650.00 + \$60.00 surcharges	19	\$2,800.00 + \$610.00 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
 Debbie Patterson,
 Municipal Prosecutor

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

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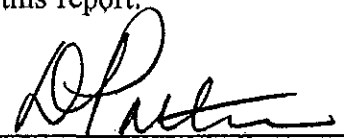
<i>Change</i>	<i>Fine</i>	<i>Other</i>
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Cat at Large		
CRL - C19826	\$350.00 - surcharge waived	Wendy Isaac
Dog at Large		
DRL - C20352	Dismissed	Angelo Tremonte
DRL - C20359	Dismissed	Kenneth Blampied
DRL - C20361	Dismissed	Kenneth Blampied
DRL - C19131	Dismissed	Brian Borsheim
DRL - C17904	\$50.00 surcharge waived	Courtney Whitehead
DRL - C17905	\$50.00 surcharge waived	Courtney Whitehead
DRL - C18553	\$300.00 surcharge waived	Brian Borsheim
DRL - C19662	\$300.00 surcharge waived	Brian Borsheim
DRL - C19785	\$300.00 surcharge waived	Brian Borsheim
DRL - C19786	\$300.00 surcharge waived	Brian Borsheim
DRL - C19845	\$300.00 surcharge waived	Brian Borsheim
Dog Not Licensed		
DNL - C20271	Dismissed	Shannon Unrau
DNL - C19132	Dismissed	Brian Borsheim
DNL - C16780	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge	Christine Bergen
DNL - C19787	\$300.00 surcharge waived	Brian Borsheim
Dog Collar		
DNC - C19663	\$50.00 surcharge waived	Brian Borsheim
DNC - C19846	\$100.00 surcharge waived	Brian Borsheim
Dog Nuisance		
DNL - C19742	Dismissed	Jeremy Cunningham
DNL - C19819	Dismissed	Jeremy Cunningham

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

Convictions/Orders	2013		2012	
	No	Average Fine	No	Average Fine
Cat at Large			1	\$50.00 surcharge waived
Cat With No License			1	\$250.00 surcharge waived
Dog Attack a Domestic Animal			1	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge Order to Confine
Dog at Large	1	\$300.00 + \$60.00 surcharge	1	\$300.00 + \$60.00 surcharge
Dog at Large			1	\$200.00 surcharge waived
Dog at Large	5	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge	3	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge
Dog at Large			2	\$100.00 + \$40.00 surcharge
Dog at Large	1	\$100.00 surcharge waived	2	\$100.00 surcharge waived
Dog at Large	1	\$50.00 + \$40.00 surcharge	1	\$50.00 + \$40.00 surcharge
Dog at Large	2	\$50.00 surcharge waived	1	\$50.00 surcharge waived
Dog with No License	4	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge	6	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge
Dog with No License	2	\$250.00 surcharge waived	3	\$250.00 surcharge waived
Total Convictions/Orders	16		23	
Other Outcomes				
Withdrawn			6	
Dismissed	3		2	
Total Other Outcomes	3		8	
Total Charges Before Court	19	\$2,550.00 + \$590.00 surcharges	31	\$4,100.00 + \$750.00 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)
 Eva Alexandrovici, SACA (306-931-9792)
 City Solicitor
 Derek Kowalski - Solicitor

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<i>Charge</i>	<i>Fine</i>	<i>Other</i>
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Dog at Large		
DRL - C18202	\$50.00 + \$40.00 surcharge	Richard Pechawis
DRL - C20472	\$100.00 surcharge waived	Tania LaFontaine
DRL - C20474	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge	Tania LaFontaine
DRL - C20593	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge	Dick Capuyan
DRL - C20595	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge	Dick Capuyan
DRL - C19872	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge	Shannon Keenatch
DRL - C17904	\$50.00 surcharge waived	Courtney Whitehead
DRL - C17905	\$50.00 surcharge waived	Courtney Whitehead
DRL - C20438	\$100.00 + \$50.00 surcharge	Tyson Goulet
DRL - C20143	\$300.00 + \$60.00 surcharge	Tennielle Gray
Dog Not Licensed		
DNL - C20473	\$250.00 surcharge waived	Tania LaFontaine
DNL - C20475	\$250.00 surcharge waived	Tania LaFontaine
DNL - C18422	Dismissed	Miranda Corrigan
DNL - C18423	Dismissed	Miranda Corrigan
DNL - C20594	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge	Dick Capuyan
DNL - C20596	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge	Dick Capuyan
DNL - C20592	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge	Robert Vanerelst
DNL - C20437	\$250.00 + \$60.00 surcharge	Tyson Goulet
Barking - Nuisance		
C19680	dismissed	Wanda Feader