
BY-LAW NO. 1957/ADMIN/05
THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF HAY RIVER
IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

A Bylaw of the Municipal Corporation of the Town of Hay River in the Northwest Territories respecting domestic and feral animals and activities in relation to them pursuant to Section 70.(1)(i) pursuant to the Cities, Towns and Villages Act, S.N.W.T. 2003, c.22, in force April 1, 2004.

WHEREAS the Council of the Town of Hay River deems it necessary to establish regulations respecting domestic and feral animals and activities in relation to them.

NOW THEREFORE be it resolved that the Council of the Town of Hay River, in session duly assembled, enacts as follows:

SHORT TITLE

1. This Bylaw may be cited as "Animal Control By-Law".

DEFINITIONS

2. In this Bylaw;
 - a. **"Animal"** means traditionally domesticated animal including, but not limited to, cats, dogs, horses, sheep and swine.
 - b. **"Animal Control Officer"** means an employee of the Town of Hay River.
 - c. **"Attack"** means to set upon with force, and also means to seek to hurt or defeat.
 - d. **"Dangerous Dog"** means any individual dog that:
 - i. Has bitten, injured, or attacked a human being, without provocation, on public or private property;
 - ii. Has bitten, injured, attacked or killed a domestic animal, without provocation, on public or private property;
 - iii. Is kept for the purpose of providing security or protection to persons or property;
 - iv. Has shown the disposition or tendency to be threatening or aggressive.

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- e. **“Dog”** means a male or female domesticated dog and an animal that is a crossbred between a wolf and a dog.
- f. **“Dog Team”** means three (3) or more dogs trained to be harnessed together and used for recreational or commercial purposes or in the maintenance of a subsistence lifestyle.
- g. **“Domesticated”** means an animal that is tame in nature and that is traditionally kept alive by or living with humans.
- h. **“Kennel”** means an establishment for the breeding, boarding, raising, training and/or grooming of dogs.
- i. **“Kennel Operator”** means a person who owns or operates a kennel.
- j. **“Livestock”** means an animal that is traditionally used or raised on a farm for the production of food including, but not limited to, cattle, horses, sheep and swine.
- k. **“Medical Health Officer”** means the person appointed by the Commissioner in Executive Council to act as a Health Officer.
- l. **“Neutered”** means sexually sterile regardless of sex and includes a dog that has been certified by a veterinarian as too old, or physically unable to be neutered.
- m. **“Nuisance Animal”** is defined by way of example but not of limitation as:
 - i. An animal which causes damage to the property of anyone other than its owner, including but not limited to; getting into or turning over garbage containers, damaging gardens, flowers and vegetables, or defecating on the property of others or on any public property except in accordance with section 29 of this By-Law.
 - ii. An animal which is maintained in an unsanitary environment which results in offensive odors or danger to the animal or to the public health, safety or welfare or an animal not maintained in a condition of good order and cleanliness, thereby increasing the probability of the transmission of disease.
 - iii. An animal kept on an owner’s property that is maintained in a manner that is offensive, annoying or dangerous to the public health, safety or welfare of the community because of the number, type, variety, density or location of animals on the property.

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- iv. An animal which is permitted or allowed to bark, whine, howl, crow, cackle or otherwise or cause noise in an excessive or untimely fashion so as to interfere with the reasonable use and enjoyment of neighboring properties.
- v. An animal that is maintained without adequate medical treatment and that is diseased or dangerous to the public health.
- vi. An animal that chases, snaps at, or attacks, pedestrians, joggers, bicycles, or other vehicles, or animals being walked on a leash.
- n. **"Owner"** means any person, partnership, association or corporation that owns, possesses or has control, care and custody over an animal.
- o. **"Poultry"** means any bird normally raised for food or egg production and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, includes chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, domestically reared grouse, partridge, pheasant or quail.
- p. **"Property"** means land and improvements uniquely identified on the Municipal Assessment Roll of the Town.
- q. **"Provide"** means to fit out or furnish with what is needed; to make provision for a present need, and make adequate preparation for a future need.
- r. **"Residence"** means a person's dwelling place or place of habitation and includes, but not limited to an apartment, duplex, or suite in a house.
- s. **"Running at Large"** means a situation where an animal is not on the property of the owner and not on a leash under the control of a responsible person.
- t. **"Secure Enclosure"** means an enclosed structure, building, cage or fenced area of such construction that will not allow an animal to jump, climb, dig or force its way out, or to allow the entry or access of unauthorized person, and that has four walls, a roof and a floor.
- u. **"Trap"** means any device for the capture of live animals.
- v. **"Veterinarian"** means a person who holds a current license to practice veterinary medicine in a province or territory.
- w. **"Wild Animal"** means an animal belonging to a species indigenous to the NWT and not normally domesticated or tame in nature.

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PROVISION OF NEEDS

3. Every person who keeps an animal within the municipality shall provide the animal or cause it to be provided with:
 - a. Clean, fresh drinking water available at all times, and suitable food of sufficient quantity and quality to allow for normal, healthy growth and the maintenance of normal, healthy body weight;
 - b. Food and water receptacles kept sanitary and located so as to avoid contamination by excreta;
 - c. The opportunity for periodic exercise sufficient to maintain good health, including the opportunity to be unfettered from a fixed area and exercised regularly under appropriate control; and
 - d. Necessary veterinary medical care when the animal exhibits signs of pain, illness or suffering.
4. Every person who keeps an animal which normally resides outside, or which is kept outside unsupervised for extended periods of time, shall ensure the animal is provided with:
 - a. A total area that is at least twice the length of the animal in all directions;
 - b. A house or shelter that has sufficient space to allow the animal the ability to turn around freely and lie in a normal position, and that will provide protection from the heat, cold and wet appropriate to the animal's weight and type of coat.
5. Every person who keeps an animal which normally resides outside, or which is kept outside unsupervised for extended periods of time, shall regularly, and not less than once weekly, clean and sanitize the area and remove all excreta from the pen or run area where the animal normally resides or is kept outside unsupervised for extended periods of time.
6. No person shall cause an animal to be hitched, tied or fastened while unattended by the owner to a fixed object where a choke collar, choke chain or pinch collar forms part of the securing apparatus, or where a rope or cord is tied directly around an animal's neck.
7. No person shall cause an animal to be confined in an enclosed space, including a motor vehicle, without adequate ventilation.

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8. No person shall transport an animal outside the passenger compartment of any motor vehicle or trailer unless the animal is adequately confined or unless it is secured in a body harness or other manner of fastening which is adequate to prevent the animal from falling off the vehicle or otherwise injuring itself.
 - a. In any prosecution or proceeding under this section, the registered owner or operator, as applicable, of the motor vehicle or trailer shall be deemed to be the owner of the animal, unless he proves to the satisfaction of the Judge that at the time of the offence the motor vehicle was not being used to transport the animal by him and that the motor vehicle was not being used by any other person with this consent, express or implied.
9. No person shall cause an animal to be muzzled unless it is in the immediate care and control of the owner.

UNSANITARY CONDITIONS PROHIBITED

10. No person shall keep an animal in an unsanitary condition within the municipality. Conditions shall be considered unsanitary where the keeping of the animal results in an accumulation of faecal matter, an odor, insect infestation or rodent attractants which endanger the health of the animal or other person, or which disturb or are likely to disturb the enjoyment, comfort or convenience of any person in or about any dwelling, office, hospital or commercial establishment.

DOG LICENSES

11. No person shall own, possess or harbor a dog over the age of six months unless such dog is licensed pursuant to the provisions of this bylaw except in the following circumstances:
 - a. A service dog employed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
12. The owner of an un-neutered dog shall annually apply to the Town for a dog license tag by completing an application for dog licence as set out in Schedule "B" and fees shall be charged and collected in accordance with the Fees and Charges Bylaw No. 2431, as amended or replaced from time to time."
13. Where during the current license year the owner of a dog produces a veterinary certificate certifying that such dog has been neutered, the owner shall be entitled to, without fee or refund of fee a lifetime dog license tag.

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14. The owner of a neutered dog shall apply to the Town for a lifetime dog licence tag by completing an application for dog licence as set out in Schedule "B" at no charge.
15. No person shall use a dog license tag on a dog to which it is not registered.
16. Every dog owner shall provide to the Town the following information with each application for a dog license tag:
 - a. Name, street address, telephone number and postal address of the owner;
 - b. Name and description of the dog to be licensed; and
 - c. Such other information as may be required by the Town.
17. Refusal to provide such information pursuant to section 16 shall result in a license not being issued.
18. A dog shall not be licensed as a neutered dog unless the applicant provides a veterinary certificate certifying that such dog is neutered.
19. Every person who becomes the owner of a dog which is not currently licensed in accordance with this bylaw shall, immediately upon becoming the owner of the dog, apply to the Town for a dog license tag, pay the license fee prescribed and provide the Town the information required.
20. Every person who becomes the new owner of a dog that is currently licensed in accordance with the provisions of this bylaw shall, within fifteen (15) days after becoming the owner of the said dog, notify the Town of the new owner's name, street address, telephone number and postal address, and the license tag number of the dog.
21. Licenses issued under this bylaw shall not be transferable from one dog to another, and no refund shall be made on any license fee because of the death or disposal of the dog, or upon the owner leaving Town before the expiration of the license period.
22. Upon payment of the prescribed fee and provision of the information required, the Town will issue the owner a dog license tag for:
 - a. Un-neutered dogs with the year of issue and a number stamped thereon.
 - b. Neutered dogs with a number stamped thereon.

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23. The owner of a dog licensed under this by-law may obtain a licence tag to replace a tag that has been lost upon payment of a fee in accordance with the Fees and Charges Bylaw No. 2431, as amended or replaced from time to time."
24. Every dog owner shall keep the dog license tag issued, or a replacement dog license tag if applicable, securely fastened to a collar or harness worn by the dog at all times.
25. The provisions of the Dog Licenses section of this bylaw shall not apply to owners temporarily in Town for a period not exceeding two (2) weeks.
26. In any prosecution or proceedings for a contravention of the Dog Licenses requirements of this bylaw, the burden of proof that an owner is not a resident and is temporarily in Town for a period not exceeding two (2) weeks shall rest upon the owner.

KEEPING OF DOGS

27. No person or persons shall keep more than two (2) dogs on any property or within a household except for pups under three (3) months of age unless they have:
 - a. Received written permission from Council; or
 - b. Possess a valid kennel licence issued pursuant to the Business Licence By-law.
28. A person or persons seeking the written permission of Council to keep more than two (2) dogs on any property or within a household and does not possess a valid kennel licence referred to in Section 27.b. shall make an application in writing providing details of how the dogs will be kept and obtain the written consent of all adjacent property owners.

KENNELS

29. Every person who owns or operates a kennel shall obtain a licence to operate such kennel pursuant to the provisions of the Business Licence By-law.
30. No person shall own or operate a kennel within the municipality unless the kennel is registered by completing an application as set out in Schedule "D".

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31. Every person who owns or operates a kennel shall comply with the requirements set out in Schedule "C" A Code of Practice for Canadian Kennel Operations of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association, September 1994.
32. Any person who owns or operates a kennel prior to this by-law receiving third and final reading shall have one year to comply with the requirements set out in this by-law.
33. Every person who owns or operates a kennel shall comply with all applicable by-laws of the municipality.
34. Where an owner or operator of a kennel fails to comply with a bylaw of the municipality the licence shall be revoked.
35. Every person who owns or operates a kennel shall permit an Animal Control Officer to enter and inspect the kennel at all reasonable times for the purpose of determining compliance with this by-law.
36. Where an Animal Control Officer finds that the owner or operator of a kennel does not comply with any requirement of this by-law the Animal Control Officer may direct that the animals be seized and impounded and that all costs associated with the seizing and impounding will be the responsibility of the owner or operator of the kennel.

DOG TEAMS

37. No person shall be permitted to keep a dog team on a permanent or temporary basis anywhere in the municipality except in areas approved by the Council of the Town of Hay River.
38. No person shall own or operate a dog team within the municipality unless the dog team is registered by completing an application as set out in Schedule "F".
39. Every person who owns or operates a dog team shall comply with the requirements set out in Schedule "E" Basic Standards of Sled Dog Care.
40. Every person who owns or operates a dog team prior to this by-law receiving third and final reading shall have one year to comply with the requirements set out in this by-law.

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41. Every person who owns or operates a dog team shall permit an Animal Control Officer to enter and inspect the dog team at all reasonable times for the purpose of determining compliance with this bylaw.
42. Where an Animal Control Officer finds that the owner or operator of a dog team does not comply with any requirement of this by-law the Animal Control Officer may direct that the animals be seized and impounded and that all costs associated with the seizing and impounding will be the responsibility of the owner or operator of the dog team.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

43. The granting of any license or permit under this bylaw shall not relieve any person to whom such license or permit is issued from compliance with any other bylaw of the Town.
44. Except in a designated off-leash area, no owner of a dog shall permit such dog to run at large, and where such an animal is found running at large, it shall be deemed to be doing so with the consent of the owner.
45. The Animal Control Officer may designate off-leash areas where dogs, except dogs deemed dangerous or dogs being investigated as dangerous, are permitted to run at large, and may designate areas where organized and controlled canine events may be held, by causing signs to be posted identifying such areas.
46. The owner of a dog lawfully running at large under this bylaw shall at all times:
 - a. Keep the dog under control by verbal command;
 - b. Carry a leash not exceeding two (2) meters in length;
 - c. Clean up after the dog; and
 - d. Ensure that the dog does not cause injury or damage to any person, other animal, or to any property.
47. No owner of an animal shall permit such an animal to be upon public property within the municipal boundaries of the Town unless such animal is on a leash that is held at all times by a person exercising control over the animal.

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48. Notwithstanding any provision of this bylaw to the contrary, the Animal Control Officer may designate park facilities or other areas, where dogs are prohibited by causing signs to be posted in such areas, in which case all dogs except special needs dogs, shall be prohibited.
49. Unless otherwise posted, where a pathway or sidewalk passes through an area prohibited to dogs, dogs on a leash are permitted in such areas provided they remain on the defined pathway or sidewalk and are not running at large.
50. Where a special event is organized to take place in a prohibited area, an application to vary these provisions may be made to the Senior Administrative Officer and written authorization maybe given to vary enforcement of this bylaw. Such authorization may include conditions related to cleaning up and disposing of any defecation.
51. Where a special event is organized to take place, an application to vary any of the provisions of the Animal Control Bylaw may be made to the Senior Administrative Officer and written authorization maybe given to vary any of the provisions of the bylaw. Such authorization may include conditions as deemed necessary by the Senior Administrative Officer.
52. No owner of an animal shall allow such animal to become a nuisance animal.
53. No owner of an animal shall allow the animal to defecate on public land within the Town, or on private property other than the owner's. It is not a violation of this section where the owner of an offending animal immediately cleans up and properly disposes of the defecation.
54. Where a special event is organized to take place in the Town involving animals, the Senior Administrative Officer may give written authorization to an applicant to vary the enforcement of section 51 of this bylaw, and may apply conditions to the authorization for the purpose of ensuring that all defecation from the animals involved is cleaned up and properly disposed of in a timely fashion.
55. Failure by a person to comply with the conditions set out in writing by the Senior Administrative Officer pursuant to section 54 of this bylaw is an offence.
56. No owner of an animal shall allow such animal to damage public or private property and where an animal damages to private or public property it shall be deemed to have been done so with the owner's consent.

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57. No person shall interfere with or attempt to obstruct an Animal Control Officer who is attempting to seize or who had seized any animal in accordance with the provisions of this bylaw.

IMPOUNDMENT

58. An Animal Control Officer may seize any animal that is found running at large and may impound such animal in the Town Animal Pound. If the facilities available at the Town Animal Pound are unsuitable for such animal, the animal may be impounded in such other facilities as in the opinion of the Animal Control Officer are reasonable.
59. Where an animal wearing a current Town dog license tag is impounded, the Animal Control Officer shall notify the owner of the impoundment where reasonably possible, and shall further inform the owner of the conditions under which custody of the animal may be regained.
60. Where any licensed dog is impounded under the provisions of this bylaw, such dog may be recovered by the owner within seventy-two (72) hours of being impounded on payment of the fees prescribed in the Fees and Charges Bylaw for the impoundment and for feed and care for each day or portion thereof that the animal was impounded.
- a. If the dog is seized after 6:00 pm on the last working day of the week, the fees shall not be charged over the course of the weekend.
- b. If the Animal Control Officer impounds any licensed dog, an attempt shall be made to physically return the dog to the owner during the same day. If the animal is brought to the Town Animal Pound, and the owner retrieves the animal before the completion of the hours of operations for the day, except in the case where the owner has had an animal impounded within the previous twelve month period, the owner will not be charged under the bylaw and will not be required to pay any fees.
61. Where any dog not wearing a current Town dog license tag, including any dog exempt from licensing, is impounded under the provisions of this bylaw, such dog may be recovered by the owner within forty-eight (48) hours after being impounded on payment of the fee prescribed in the Fees and Charges Bylaw No. 2431, as amended from time to time, for the impoundment and for feed and care for each day that the dog was impounded."
62. For the purpose of the impoundment provisions of this bylaw:

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- a. Where more than one dog owned by an owner is impounded at the same time or at different times, each impoundment shall be considered to be separate and consecutive; and
 - b. There shall be deemed to be a previous impoundment of the dog if the dog, or any dog owned by the owner, has been impounded in the previous twelve (12) months.
- 63.** Where an impounded dog has not been recovered by the owner in accordance with the provisions of this bylaw it may be destroyed or may be adopted to a person other than the owner, in which case the price shall be the amount of the impoundment fee plus the fee for care and feeding.
- 64.** Where the ownership of an animal is known and the owner refuses to recover the animal or pay all of the associated impoundment fees, that person is guilty of an offence.
- 65.** Where the ownership of an impounded animal other than a dog can be determined by an Animal Control Officer, the Animal Control Officer shall notify the owner of the impoundment where reasonably possible, and shall further inform the owner of the conditions under which custody of the animal may be regained.
- 66.** If the owner of any impounded animal other than a dog cannot be found, or if the owner of such animal does not recover the animal within the prescribed recovery period and pay the prescribed fees and charges, then the Town may transfer ownership of the animal at public auction or otherwise, or may destroy the animal.

DANGEROUS DOGS

- 67.** Where an Animal Control Officer has reasonable grounds to believe a dog is a dangerous dog, the Animal Control Officer shall provide a written report to the Senior Administrative Officer requesting that the dog be declared a dangerous dog.
- 68.** Upon receipt of a written report as set out in the section immediately above, the Senior Administrative Officer shall give written notice to the owner of the dog at least ten (10) days in advance of a decision on whether or not to declare the dog dangerous by serving a notice upon the owner or by mailing same by certified mail to the last known address of the owner. The notice shall include:
- a. The original written report by the Animal Control Officer.

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- b. A copy of the dangerous dog provisions contained in the bylaw.
 - c. A statement that if the dog owner does not, within ten days of the receipt of the notice, provide written reasons as to why the declaration should not be made, a determination on whether or not to deem the dog dangerous will be made without further notice.
- 70. Where a decision is made to declare a dog dangerous under the provisions of this bylaw, the Senior Administrative Officer shall notify the dog owner within thirty (30) days of the decision by serving a notice upon the owner of the decision or by mailing same registered mail to the last known address of the owner.
- 71. An Animal Control Officer shall have the authority to make whatever inquiry is deemed necessary to ensure compliance with the dangerous dog provisions of this bylaw.
- 72. The Town may not offer for adoption any dog that has been designated as a dangerous dog under this bylaw.
- 73. No owner of a dog shall permit such dog to bite a person, and where such dog has bitten any person it shall be deemed to have done so with the consent of its owner.
- 74. No owner of a dog shall permit the dog to bite any other dog that is on a leash, and where a dog has bitten a leashed animal it shall be deemed to have done so with the consent of its owner.
- 75. No owner of any dog shall permit such dog to bite, attack or harass any other tethered animal or any animal which is on its respective private property, and where such dog has bitten, attacked or harassed any animal it shall be deemed to have done so with the consent of its owner.
- 76. Upon conviction of an offense contrary to section 73, 74 or 75 of this bylaw, the dog set out in the complaint shall automatically be deemed a dangerous dog, and said conviction shall serve as the notice required pursuant to section 67 herein.

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77. Every owner of a dangerous dog shall, within fifteen (15) days of being deemed a dangerous dog, cause the dog to be tattooed upon the ear or flank by a licensed veterinarian with a combination of letter and numbers prescribed by the Senior Administrative Officer. Documented proof of such tattooing, duly certified by the licensed veterinarian, and describing the breed of dog, its owner, and the combination of letters and numbers aforementioned, shall be submitted to the Senior Administrative Officer within ten (10) days following the tattooing.
78. Upon demand being made by an Animal Control Officer, an owner who fails to surrender a dog commits an offence.
79. Upon application being made by an owner for the return of an impounded animal, the owner shall cause why the impoundment of the animal is not necessary in the public interest.
80. Where an animal has been released from impoundment and the owner breached any condition of the release, the owner will be deemed to have committed an offence.
81. Where an animal is impounded, the owner shall bear all costs related to the impoundment, and the failure by the owner to bear these costs shall result in disposal of the animal in accordance with the provisions of this bylaw, and the owner shall be deemed to have committed an offence.

RABIES CONTROL

82. Any unvaccinated animal that bites a person or other domesticated animal shall be dealt with and placed under quarantine as required in Schedule "G" Guidelines for Animal Contact or Bite Incidences as required by the Medical Health Officer.
83. An animal shall be deemed to be unvaccinated unless the owner provides a certificate acceptable to the Town and the Medical Health Officer certifying that the animal has received a vaccination that currently protects the animal from contracting rabies. Such animal shall not be released without the written approval of the Medical Health Officer.
84. The owner of an unvaccinated animal that bites a person or other domesticated animal and is quarantined pursuant to this bylaw shall be required to pay all fees and fines before the animal is released. Before such release the animal shall be vaccinated at the owner's expense.

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CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

- 85.** With the exception of the destruction of an animal pursuant to this bylaw by an Animal Control Officer, or by a licensed veterinarian, no person shall kill, maim, wound, poison, or injure an animal.
- 86.** The butchering of animals defined as livestock and poultry under this bylaw is permitted by the owner or a person authorized by the owner.
- 87.** No person shall place poison in such a position that it may easily be consumed by animals.
- 88.** Everyone commits an offence who:
- a.** Wilfully causes or, being the owner, permits another to cause unnecessary pain, suffering or injury to a wild or domestic animal, or
 - b.** Abandons a domestic animal in distress or wilfully neglects or fails to provide suitable and adequate food, water, shelter and care for any domestic animal.

INTERESTS OF PUBLIC SAFETY

- 89.** Notwithstanding any other provision of this bylaw, where an Animal Control Officer considers it to be in the interest of public safety to do so, he may, with the consent of the owner if the animal is on the owner's property, or without consent if the animal is running at large, forthwith destroy any animal that is in contravention of this bylaw, whether or not such animal is deemed to have an aggressive or vicious temperament.
- 90.** An Animal Control Officer may enter upon any land for the purpose of securing or seizing any animal to prevent the continuation of an offence or determine ownership

ENFORCEMENT

- 91.** The Animal Control Officer of the Town shall enforce the provisions of this bylaw.

GENERAL INTERPRETATION

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92. The invalidity of any section, sentence, or provision of this bylaw shall not affect the validity of any part of this bylaw that can be given effect without such invalid part or parts.

REPEAL OF PREVIOUS LEGISLATION

93. By-Law Nos. 1488 and 1554, including all amendments thereto, are hereby repealed.

EFFECT

94. This By-Law comes into effect, upon its third and final reading.

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95. Schedule "H" Table of Contents.

READ A FIRST TIME this 27th day of June, 2005.



Mayor



Senior Administrative Officer

READ A SECOND TIME this 24th day of January, 2006.



Mayor



Senior Administrative Officer

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READ A THIRD AND FINAL TIME this 13th day of February, 2006.



Mayor



Senior Administrative Officer

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SCHEDULE “A”
VOLUNTARY FINES

Ticket Description of Offence	Penalty		
	1st Offence	2nd Offence	3rd Offence
Failure to have fresh drinking water/suitable food	75.00	112.50	150.00
Clean food/water receptacles violation	75.00	112.50	150.00
Fail to exercise animal	75.00	112.50	150.00
Fail to have necessary Veterinary Medical Care	200.00	300.00	400.00
Insufficient area for animal	100.00	150.00	200.00
Fail to provide adequate outdoor shelter	100.00	150.00	200.00
Keeping of more than 2 dogs without permission	75.00	112.50	150.00
Unsanitary outside area, pen or run	100.00	150.00	200.00
Secure unattended animal violations	100.00	150.00	200.00
Inadequate ventilation for confined animal	200.00	300.00	400.00
Transport unsecured animal	100.00	150.00	200.00
Muzzled animal left unattended	75.00	112.50	150.00
Animal left in unsanitary condition	250.00	375.00	500.00
Unlicensed dog	100.00	150.00	200.00
Misuse of dog license tag	150.00	225.00	300.00
No tags on dog	50.00	75.00	100.00
Dog at large	75.00	112.50	150.00
Deemed dangerous in off-leash area	150.00	225.00	300.00
Fail to keep dog under control	75.00	112.50	150.00
Unleashed animal	75.00	112.50	150.00
Allow dog in posted area	75.00	112.50	150.00
Nuisance animal	150.00	225.00	300.00
Animal defecation-public land or private property	100.00	150.00	200.00
Fail to have written authorization for special event	150.00	225.00	300.00
Fail to comply with conditions set out in writing	150.00	225.00	300.00
Damage by animal-public or private property	100.00	150.00	200.00
Interfere with Officer	500.00	750.00	1000.00
Destroy, damage, interfere with trap	200.00	300.00	400.00
Owner fails to recover animal/pay fees	200.00	300.00	400.00
Dog bite – person	200.00	300.00	400.00
Dog bite – animal	150.00	225.00	300.00
Dog bite – tethered/caged animal	200.00	300.00	400.00
Failure to tattoo dangerous dog	200.00	300.00	400.00
Kill, maim, wound, poison or injure animal	250.00	375.00	500.00
Placing of poison to be consumed by animals	250.00	375.00	500.00
Unnecessary pain, suffering or injury to an animal	250.00	375.00	500.00

**BY-LAW NO. 1957/ADMIN/05
THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF HAY RIVER
IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES**

**SCHEDULE "B"
APPLICATION FOR DOG LICENCE**

Applicant Information

Name	
Address	
Phone Number	

Applicant's Dog

Name	
Breed/Type	
Color	
Age	
Sex	

Is the dog spayed or neutered?

Yes

☐

No

☐

Certification of Applicant

I, _____, hereby state that the above information is true to the best of my knowledge and I am familiar with the provisions of the Animal Control Bylaw and I agree to comply with the provisions of the bylaw.

Dated at the Town of Hay River in the NWT
this _____ day of _____, 200 .

**BY-LAW NO. 1957/ADMIN/05
THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF HAY RIVER
IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES**

**SCHEDULE “C”
A CODE OF PRACTICE FOR CANADIAN KENNEL OPERATIONS**

~~*A Code of Practice*~~

For Canadian Kennel Operations



Canadian Veterinary
Medical Association
L'Association canadienne
des médecins vétérinaires

September 1994

Acknowledgement

The Canadian Veterinary Medical Association (CVMA) would like to express its sincere appreciation to **Dr. Janet Lalonde** and **Dr. Harry Rowsell** for their dedication and hard work in preparing the text for this Code of Practice.

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Preface

Although codes of practice have been developed for farm animals, ranched fox and mink, no such guidelines have been developed or accepted by organizations whose mandate is the proper care, management, and breeding of dogs, eg. the Canadian Kennel Club (CKC), the various breed associations, and the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association (CVMA).

Those producing, managing and using dogs for research and testing in Ontario must comply with the requirements of that province's Animals for Research Act. Various humane societies have established their own accreditation programs which, in some cases, mirror one developed by the American Humane Association (AHA). All other kennels in Ontario are not licensed or regulated.

The Canadian Council on Animal Care (CCAC) in the 2nd Edition of Volume 1 of its Guide to the Care and Use of Experimental Animals (1993) has developed standards for animal facilities and ethical requirements associated with the care, management and use of dogs. Volume 2 of the Guide (1984), focuses on individual species and contains a chapter devoted to dogs. Although these guidelines are part of a voluntary control program aimed at improving the humane treatment and use of experimental animals, all institutions in which dogs are used in research, studies funded by granting councils, and federal and provincial government laboratories consider them as required standards.

Like the codes of practice developed by Agriculture Canada, the Canadian Federation of Humane Societies (CFHS), the CVMA and those associated with the livestock industry, a code of practice for the care, management and breeding of dogs would be a voluntary one. It would be used as an educational tool by dog breeders, members of the general public acquiring dogs, animal welfare groups, and be used as a standard by all those interested in the promotion of sound care management, and welfare practices.

The recommendations that will be contained in a document of this type will not be comprehensive for all circumstances. For example, cage and pen size will depend upon the breed and the practices that can be applied to ensure the welfare of the dogs being raised or used. As well, an important aspect of ensuring the well being of each animal is to pay attention to its uniqueness. Undoubtedly, as additional research information becomes available and management practices and requirements change, these guidelines, too, will undergo change. Thus, this code of practice must be considered as a living document, subject to amendment as new information becomes available and may be considered an initial venture in providing guidance to all those interested in the humane care and treatment of dogs. For this voluntary code to be fully effective, those involved in the care and handling of dogs and puppies should accept and adopt the code's recommendations.

Introduction

History tells us that, almost since the beginning of time, humans and dogs have had a unique relationship. Many of the forebears of the modern companion dog were working dogs, and some still retain that distinction. There is no doubt about the increase in the numbers of dogs that are used to assist people, for example, those suffering from disabling and incapacitating illnesses. While most of the dogs that are bred today become pets, or companion animals, there continue to be working dogs, whether they are assistance dogs or actually working, herding livestock, sniffing out illegal substances, searching, guarding or protecting. In today's society, there is a greater concern than ever before about the humane treatment and welfare of dogs kept for any purpose. Humane treatment, however, is entirely dependent on the compassion, understanding, skills, training, and the integrity of the dog owner, the dog breeder and those engaged in all aspects of the kennel industry.

It is advantageous to acquire knowledge of the characteristics, physiology, and nutritional and behavioral needs of each dog, whether it be random source or purebred. It is important to realize that each dog is completely dependent on the individuals who provide daily care.

Dog owners are responsible not only for the well-being of their dogs, but also toward others in society who may be affected by the animal's behavior. While this code of practice will not address communities' needs, it is important that dog owners realize that dog bites constitute one of the

most serious epidemics in North America, causing hundreds of thousands of serious injuries to children and adults annually in Canada and the U.S. Similarly, free-running or unattended dogs can foul our streets, parks, and private property. Therefore, dog ownership brings with it the additional responsibility of ensuring that the dog becomes a good citizen.

Those who have accepted responsibility for a dog(s), no matter what their area of involvement, must provide: 1) comfort, shelter and security, 2) readily accessible fresh water and a diet capable of maintaining the dog(s) in full health and vigour, 3) freedom of movement, 4) the company of other animals, which includes the human who is often the only contact that the dog(s) might have with other living creatures, 5) the opportunity to exercise most, if not all, of their normal patterns of behavior, 6) an environment and housing that neither harms the animal nor causes any undue strain, 7) the ability to recognize and prevent abnormal behavioral patterns, injury, and parasitic infections and disease, including rapid diagnosis and treatment when indicated, and 8) appropriate health care.

Because of the great variation of physical and behavioral patterns of the dog, which is greater than any other domesticated animal, their needs can be met under a variety of management practices. There is more than one way in which the welfare of the animal can be safeguarded.

Definitions

Humane care:

The term "humane care" will be used commonly in this code of practice, for it forms the basis for all animal care, management practices, and procedures. Lack of humane care seriously impairs the health and well-being of the dog, making it susceptible to disease. "Humane care" is an all-inclusive term and does not simply embody the principle that you do not cause pain to the animal deliberately. Instead, one must strive to ensure that all avoidable pain, distress, discomfort and factors causing anxiety and suffering are eliminated from the conditions under which dogs are housed, bred and raised. This includes selecting the proper site for kennels to ensure that optimal conditions are provided for the dogs, particularly breeding dogs or dogs maintained in kennels. The means of kennelling must also satisfy the dog's social and exercise needs. Humane care also implies sanitary conditions and the ability to control environmental conditions such as air pollution, noise, temperature and humidity.

High quality (i.e. meeting a certain standard such as CVMA certification), nutritional, contaminant-free food, adequate potable water, and appropriate accommodation, including shelter from the elements and unnecessary variations in temperature, must be provided. Dogs should be raised at temperatures as close as possible to the comfort zone of the animal, its age and condition. It is also necessary to provide adequate, regular supervision and efficient knowledgeable health care controls to ensure no harm comes through the association with incompatible dogs, sick dogs or other adversarial animals or vermin. Sufficient numbers of experi-

enced personnel should be employed as required. Such individuals must have compassion and a respect for all living things, particularly for those dogs or puppies for which they are responsible. It is not sufficient that they have only a knowledge of feeding, watering and removal of excrement; they must be knowledgeable concerning the animals themselves.

Other General Terms:

- Bitch: A female dog.
- Breed: A specific kind or strain of related dogs similar in type and use.
- Breeder: Generically refers to a person who breeds dogs. More specifically, the breeder of a litter is considered to be the owner of the dam at the time when she is bred. (Note: dogs may be owned outright or leased for these purposes).
- Brood bitch: A female used for breeding.
- Canine: Any animal of the family *Canidae*.
- Conformation: The form, structure and physical arrangement of body parts in accordance with the breed's standards.
- Crossbred: A dog whose sire and dam are of two different breeds, i.e. the opposite of purebred.
- Dam: The mother of a puppy or litter.

Dog:	Technically refers to a male dog, but is commonly used as the generic term to refer to canines of both sexes.	Neonate:	A puppy from birth to three weeks of age.
Estrus:	The restricted period of time during which the female is sexually receptive. Commonly referred to as being "in heat."	Neuter:	The process of surgically altering a dog or bitch so that it is no longer capable of reproduction.
Euthanasia:	The term is derived from the Greek "eu" for "good" and "thanatos" for "death" or an easy death. The euphemisms for euthanize include "destroy," "put down," or most commonly, "put to sleep."	Outcross:	The mating of totally unrelated animals within a breed.
Heat:	Denotes when a bitch is sexually receptive and can be bred. In most bitches the heat cycle lasts for 3 weeks and occurs about every 6 months.	Pedigree:	The written record of a dog's descent. A registerable family tree. For registration purposes the requirement is generally a three-generation pedigree, and up to a five-generation pedigree for a newly recognized breed.
Inbreeding:	The mating of very closely related dogs, those within their immediate family. Example: father to daughter.	Puppy:	A dog under 12 months of age.
Intact:	A dog that has not been altered by neutering.	Purebred:	A dog whose sire and dam represent the same breed and are themselves of unmixed descent.
Kennel:	An enclosure where dogs are kept. A kennel can also refer to a dog breeding and housing "operation" and facility. This includes enclosures where dogs are boarded and trained.	Sire:	The father of a puppy or litter.
Line breeding:	The mating of dogs of the same breed to relatives, except for those in their immediate family. e.g. the mating of ancestors, such as a dog to his grand dam.	Soundness:	The physical conformation and temperament which measures the degree of freedom of a purebred dog from flaws and defects - whether physical appearance, temperament or genetic problems.
Mature:	A fully grown adult dog, generally considered to be two years or more.	Spayed:	A neutered female dog.
		Standing heat:	The period of time during the bitch's heat cycle that she will willingly stand to be bred by the male. In most bitches this event happens from the 11th to 14th day of the heat cycle.
		Stud dog:	A male dog used for breeding purposes.
		Whelping:	The process of giving birth.

Behavioral terms:

- Defensive aggression:** Threatening behavior displayed by a dog baring its teeth, growling, snapping, risen hackles or biting when provoked by a human or another animal.
- Fear biting:** Aggression displayed towards a person, provoked only by their presence.
- Hyperactivity:** A behavior pattern frequently characterized in dogs by pacing, barking and destructive chewing.
- Lethargy:** Behavior displayed as excessive quietness, absence of play in puppies, extended sleep periods, lack of interest at feeding.
- Separation anxiety:** A behavior pattern characterized by constant crying chewing or hyperactivity and which commonly follows separation of the dam and her litter. It can also be displayed by a dog separated from a familiar habitat, person or companion animal.
- Socialization:** The process by which a puppy is introduced and exposed to human and animal contact thereby developing behavior that is friendly and sociable.
- Submissive:** A fear induced behavior in which a dog shys from human or animal contact and may cower or urinate.
- Temperament:** A dog's character, disposition, and tendencies.

Acronyms

- CCAC:** Canadian Council on Animal Care
- CFHS:** Canadian Federation of Humane Societies
- CKC:** Canadian Kennel Club
- CVMA:** Canadian Veterinary Medical Association
- FIDO:** Federation of Independent Dog Owners
- HABAC:** Human Animal Bond Association of Canada
- PIJAC:** Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council of Canada
- SPCA:** Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

SECTION I:

The Selection of a Purebred Dog

The availability and selection of dogs for both novice and experienced breeders is an important element in a breeding operation whose main interest is show or trial dogs and a pet kennel whose main interest is producing dogs for pet purposes. Dogs are basically available from "breeder" and "non-breeder" sources. The selection of a particular dog from either of these sources depends on the breed and the breed characteristics that are sought and considered desirable at the time.

I.A. Breeders

I.A.1 A breeder refers to the individual who is involved in the breeding of dogs. In reference to a specific litter, the breeder is the owner of the dam at the time when she is bred. Breeders are a direct and primary source of puppies.

I.A.2 Individuals are involved as dog breeders for any number of reasons, among them the improvement of the breed and the progeny resulting from their breeding stock, for conformation showing or trialing purposes, for working purposes- such as herding or guide leaders, and for the sale of puppies to the dog-buying public.

I.A.3 Breeders rank on a continuum from excellent to very poor. The better breeders adhere to generally recognized breeding practices and may be identified by the quality of their stock, well-maintained and managed facilities, willingness to display the parents of a litter and other progeny, have well-groomed, clean, healthy and socially well-adjusted dogs and puppies, have evidence of vaccination, and certification to prevent possible genetic defects generally associated with the breed. Poorer breeders often reflect the opposite, with few if any championship stock, run-down or crowded facilities, reluctance to show-off the parents of a litter and other progeny, dirty, unhealthy, and ill-

adjusted e.g. over submissive, hyperactive, or aggressive dogs, sold at a younger age often without proper vaccination, and no evidence of certification for genetic defects. Poor breeders have little regard for the frequency of breeding nor the age of breeding stock.

I.A.4 Better breeders will have a written contract or agreement with the new owner to take the puppy or dog back for practically any reason and without any particular time limitation. Poorer breeders provide any variation of limitations with their "guarantee."

I.A.5 When a dog is selected and purported to be purebred, the word "purebred" or "registered" must be on the bill of sale or receipt. Having the bill say "Cocker Spaniel," "Golden Retriever," or "Maltese," is not sufficient. If a breeder sells cross-bred dogs, she / he cannot be a member of the Canadian Kennel Club.

I.A.6 Potential purchasers of a puppy or dog must spend time screening breeders and the animals sold by them. This is as important for pet seekers as for those shopping for breeding stock and potential show-quality dogs. All buyers should have "good" temperament as an essential criterion for selection.

I.A.7 Impulse buying should be discouraged. Breeders selling dogs to the general public must spend time with the consumer to make sure the dog is compatible with the expectations of the purchaser and that the purchaser can suitably provide for the dog.

I.A.8 The Animal Pedigree Act is an essential part of federal law governing the registration of purebred dogs in Canada and any infractions thereof.

I.B: Non-Breeder or Secondary sources of Purebred Dogs

I.B.1 Individuals not directly involved with the breeding of dogs are referred to herein as non-breeders. These individuals may still be engaged in the transporting, sale, training, showing and trialing of dogs. Non-breeders involved in the transportation or sale of dogs can be considered as a secondary source for selection, because they are at least one step removed from the kennel of origin.

I.B.2 Individuals involved in the mass transportation of puppies and dogs are usually acting as "brokers" between one or more commercial dog breeding facilities and the pet retail industry. Most commonly, other than breeders, pet stores are involved in the selling of puppies and dogs.

I.C: Population Control

I.C.I Regardless of the source of the dog, A dog owner who is not interested in the dog for breeding purposes should be strongly encouraged to have it spayed or neutered. From a health perspective this is beneficial to the dog. These "pets" are often sold to the owners on a "non-breeding contract," a binding agreement which forbids the dog to be bred. A dog owner who is not interested in breeding the animal but is involved in showing the dog, may keep it "intact" until its show career is complete or it may be spayed or neutered and entered in conformation shows in a class for spayed/neutered purebred dogs.

I.D: Conformation Standards for Purebred Dogs

I.D.1 Physical

I.D. 1a The physical standard refers to the general shape and appearance of a dog. Most commonly associated with the purebred dog fancy, the breed standard is a description of the "ideal" appearance and movement particular to a breed. The standard provides a goal for the reputable breeder

who strives to reach these elements of perfection. Dog shows generally provide the forum in which a dog is judged against the standard to determine the degree to which the standard has been met. Even with the standard and judging certifications, beauty is still largely in the eye of the beholder.

I.D. 1b Breed standards differ around the world. For instance, the breed standard in Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States might differ in some ways and with some breeds. However, most of the breed standards include: general appearance, temperament, balance and size, coat and color, head, neck, forequarters, body, hind-quarters, tail, and gait.

I.D.1b. (i) General appearance describes the outline of the dog and will refer to carriage and overall condition.

I.D.1b. (ii) Temperament describes the breed's known disposition and typical manner. A vicious temperament is never encouraged and a bad temperament is faulted. Bad temperament can be a symptom of poor breeding and lack of socialization especially when exhibited in very young puppies.

I.D.1b. (iii) Balance refers to a dog whose parts are typically proportioned to its whole, in accordance with the known function of the dog.

I.D.1b. (iv) It is not uncommon to see a size restriction or scope of limitations, including minimum and maximum heights, for a breed. This helps to keep the toy breeds small and the large breeds large, and those that should be in-between just where they should be.

I.D.1b. (v) Coat can be short or long, soft-coated, wiry, curly, silky, woolly and so on. Colors are designated and restricted for some breeds, while for others any color is acceptable.

I.D.1b. (vi) Head will include the description of the muzzle, underjaw, nose and eye set, and color.

I.D.1b. (vii) Neck includes both the type, such

as long or thick, and the style, such as arched.

I.D.1b. (viii) Forequarters describes the shoulders, elbows and forelegs for proper position, degree of bone and pastern type.

I.D.1b. (ix) Body will describe chest and topline.

I.D.1b. (x) Hindquarters provides the operative drive and is often well described including degree of muscularity, sweep of stifle and hock joint conformation.

I.D.1b. (xi) Tail description will include where the tail is properly set on the hindquarters, length, and the way the tail is to be properly carried.

I.D.1b. (xii) Gait describes the movement typical to that breed including front action and rear drive.

I.E. 2: Behavioral

I.E.2a. The breed characteristics (i.e. genotype) and the environment in which a dog lives will fundamentally determine its behavior. From there, the individual characteristics of each dog will set it apart from all others.

I.E.2b. Certain behavioral characteristics can generally be attributed to a given breed or group of breeds. For instance, hounds tend to be rather aloof, terriers more intense and tenacious, sporting, working and herding dogs outgoing and happy workers, toys quite demanding of affection. The key element is to understand the breed characteristics as a partial means to projecting a dog's behavior and its behavioral needs.

I.E.2c. The breeding program plays a significant role in setting a dog's behavior. This begins with the choice of sire and dam, and the behaviors exhibited by them. Bad temperament in a dog is

generally the result of a poor breeding program or improper management by a dog owner.

I.E.2d. The environment into which the puppy is born and raised will also determine the behavior patterns of an adult dog. Social rearing of puppies is the most effective means of ensuring compatible behavior as adults. Furthermore dogs properly handled as puppies show a greater resistance to stress and greater disease tolerance than those which are not so handled. 1. Reference below. The socialization of a puppy between 4 and 10 weeks of age is critical if that dog is to be a suitable companion animal. Discipline at an early age and obedience training later in the puppy's life will all have an impact on the dog's behavior. Consistency in the disciplinary approach, and ongoing love and attention during the life of the dog will help to develop a well-behaved and well-adjusted dog.

1.1972 and 1975 studies of Fox cited at p. 61 CCAC Guide Vol. 1 (2nd ed.) 1993.

I.F: Genetic Defects

I.F.I. Breeders should be aware through reading and consultation with their veterinarian of the genetic defects prevalent in the breeds of dogs with which they are associated. Breeders must take steps to eliminate genetic defects by establishing suitable breeding programs. This holds true for both physical and behavioral characteristics.

I.G: Sources of non Purebred Dogs

I.G.I. Excepting cross bred dogs produced in kennel operations which is infrequent, this document recognizes but does not intend to cover various other sources of dogs to be kept as companion animals. Rather the prospective dog owner is referred to the Common Sense Guide for Selecting a Pet published by the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association.

SECTION II:

Housing and Accommodation

II.A. Site

II.A.1 The site needs to be suitable to the needs of the kennel operation, and the kennel operation suited to the needs of the breed or of the dogs to be kennelled.

II.A.2 The site provides ease of kennel maintenance whether the kennel is one room or floor of the family home, or a completely separate building. In either case, maintenance, repair, and individual care and attention for all kennel dogs is essential.

II.A.3 A separate kennel facility will require sufficient land to accommodate the building and outside exercise runs. For this, proximity to neighbours must be considered, as dogs can be vocal and cause unwelcome disturbances, especially at feeding times.

II.A.4 An investigation of zoning restrictions, by-laws, building codes and standards will provide valuable insight into the requirements for a kennel operation. Early understanding of this information and advance planning will save time, money and grief later.

II.A.5 Researching and visiting existing, reputable kennel operations can provide insight into site selection. This would include drainage consideration, waste removal, access to heat and electricity, and so on.

II.B. Construction

II.B.1 Interior walls/interior weight-bearing walls and partitions may be constructed of masonry, metal, masonite, cement, plaster or other wash-

able and sanitizable building material. Inside surfaces should be smooth, durable and impervious to facilitate cleaning.

II.B.2 Exterior walls should be fire-resistant and impervious to moisture. Doors, window frames and window sashes may be constructed of wood provided they are rendered impervious to moisture and are rodent- and vermin-resistant (caution: wood treated with some preservative may cause ill effects, including birth defects).

II.B.3 Combustible materials such as paper, wood chips etc. should be stored in a fire-resistant area of the building to reduce the risk of accidents leading to fire in the kennel.

II.B.4 Fire extinguishers should be available and accessible within the building. Extinguishers should be checked monthly to ensure they remain functional.

II.C Insulation

II.C.1 Dogs should be raised in temperatures as close as possible to the comfort zone of the breed. For instance, a Newfoundland or Saint Bernard would have a different comfort zone than an Italian Greyhound or a Toy Poodle. Short-coated breeds require supplemented heat during adverse weather.

II.C.2 Older and infirm dogs will require a warmer and more comfortable environment. Many breeds of dogs will tolerate lower temperatures as long as they are dry, away from drafts and have had adequate time to adjust to the temperature. Consideration must be given to the individual dog weighing factors such as age and overall health.

II.C.3 Insulating materials can be toxic to dogs, and should therefore be inaccessible to dogs.

II.C.4 Interior conditions should be consistently maintained and avoid fluctuations that could cause discomfort during extremes in weather.

II.C.5 Insulation in walls and ceilings will assist as a noise barrier.

II.D. Roofs

II.D.1 Roof coverings, fastened to sheathing or directly to the roof joists should be laid so as to prevent the entrance of rodents and vermin into the facility, and covered with suitable materials in order to eliminate leakage and exposure of the dogs to adverse weather conditions.

II.E. Ceilings

II.E.1 Ceilings should be constructed of materials similar or equal to those for the walls and partitions, and subject to identical finishing.

II.E.2 Ceilings, walls and partitions should abut closely to prevent crevices which can lead to rodent infestation.

II.E.3 Corners of ceilings, walls and partitions should be caulked and painted so as to be completely washable.

II.F. Floors

II.F.1 Preferably floors should be constructed of densely mixed concrete, or other material to provide smooth surfaces which are impervious to moisture making them easy to clean and sanitize.

II.F.2 If an impervious covering is placed on the floor, it should extend at least six to eight inches up the walls and ensure that such material is molded so that there are no crevices or cracks.

II.G. Ventilation and light

II.G.1 Proper air circulation is essential in the prevention of respiratory disease. The number of air changes per hour is extremely important and is dependent on the number of dogs being housed and the size of the facility. (See Appendix-CCAC Guide cited Care and Use of Experimental Animals)

II.G.2 A source of fresh air is critical. Recirculating inside air only circulates contaminants, viruses, bacteria and molds.

II.G.3 When ambient temperature reaches over 27°C (80°F), additional ventilation, such as exhaust fans and/or air conditioning should be available. Drafts, chilling, and excessively high humidity are detrimental to dogs of all ages and promote respiratory disease.

II.G.4 All kennel areas must be clearly visible during daylight hours and at night. Emergency lighting should be available. The minimum lighting requirement is 8 hours per day.

II.H. Humidity

II.H.1 Humidity should be kept below 70% preferably maintained at 45-55%. Improved ventilation and mixing of outside air by use of fans will help to reduce excessive humidity.

II.I. Temperature

II.I.1 The minimum allowable temperature for an indoor facility is 10°C (50°F).

II.I.2 The maximum allowable temperature for an indoor facility is 27°C (80°F).

II.I.3 Temperatures should be suitable to the breed, coat length, age and condition of the dogs housed in the kennel.

II.J. Cages, pens, and enclosures

Housing should facilitate social group formation, human interaction, comfort and sanitation. Exercise for dogs is of prime consideration. If no exercise areas are provided, pen sizes should be adjusted to provide exercise space. As well, a daily exercise program should be instituted.

II.J.1 Indoor housing:

II.J.1(a) Cages or pens which are sufficient in size and height and of a design that permit each animal confined therein to:

- i) stand normally to its full height
- ii) turn around easily
- iii) move about easily for the purpose of posture adjustments
- iv) lie down in a fully extended position
- v) enable species-appropriate contact
- vi) provide bitches with nursing puppies an additional 10% space per nursing puppy
- vii) provide for the social and behavioral needs of the dog

II.J.2 Outdoor housing:

II.J.2 (a) Outdoor housing can be provided for selected breeds that are suitable to the out-of-doors, and who are properly acclimatized to seasonal and regional temperatures.

II.J.2 (b) Aged, young or infirm animals should not be housed outdoors.

II.J.2 (c) Shelter and protection from cold and heat must be provided including protection from direct sunlight, rain, sleet, and snow. A rain break must be provided at the end of each area where clean, dry bedding is located.

II.J.2 (d) Enclosures consist of four sides, a roof and flooring, with easy access from the inside and out. A separate exercise area extends from the housing area and must also provide protection

from direct sunlight and inclement weather.

II.J.3 Outdoor exercise areas:

II.J.3 (a) Outdoor exercise runs should be large enough for dogs to break into a trot and provide protection from adverse weather.

II.J.3 (b) Exercise areas must be fenced with sturdy construction and in good repair.

II.J.3 (c) The exercise running surface must be safe and not slippery, and free from debris that could cause injury or damage to the dog.

II.J.3 (d) Concrete runs should be sealed and sloped to allow for drainage within 5 minutes.

II.J.4 Wire flooring:

II.J.4 (a) Housing with wire floors is an inadequate method of containing dogs. Their feet are subjected to constant trauma from wire cuts; cal-luses and bone deformities may develop from inadequate footing. As well, wire flooring results in a lack of definition between eating, drinking and sleeping areas, and elimination areas, and can result in the breakdown of the pup's natural instinct not to soil its "den." This can result in future house training problems. If wire floors must be used a solid floored sleeping area must be provided and the puppy must be given an opportunity to exercise on a larger solid floored area at least 3 times daily.

II.K. Whelping facilities

II.K.1 The whelping area should be separated from the individual and/or group kennel enclosures housing other kennel dogs, thereby providing the whelping bitch with privacy.

II.K.2 Human supervision and immediate access to human assistance is important during the whelping period and the days following the birth of the

puppies. Therefore, the whelping area should be located in an area that will facilitate ongoing supervision by the breeder.

II.K.3 The whelping area might consist of a whelping box which is 2 1/2 times the size of the bitch. The box is constructed with four sides and a floor. Within the box, dowing rails are placed along all 4 sides, 10cm (4 inches) from the floor, and 10cm (4 inches) out from the walls - forming a ledge. This will help to prevent the bitch from pushing a puppy accidentally into the wall and suffocating it by lying on it. Toy breeds would require lowering the dowing by 5cm (2 inches).

II.K.4 Supplemental heat, generally in the form of a heat lamp, should be available if necessary. Be cautious not to overheat the whelping area or the bitch will be driven from the box.

II.L. Group housing

II.L.1 Group housing can be suitable, provided there is plenty of room for all dogs to move freely and easily. Indoor and outdoor housing guidelines apply to group housing.

II.L.2 Certain precautions must be followed for group housing to be acceptable:

II.L.2 (a) Females in heat should not be housed in primary enclosures with males.

II.L.2 (b) Any animal exhibiting vicious behavior or dominance aggression should be housed individually.

II.L.2 (c) Puppies under 4 months of age should not be housed in the same primary enclosure with adults other than their dams. Adolescents should be housed separately. Sire management requires independent housing.

II.L.2 (d) Dogs under treatment for a communicable disease or suspected of harboring a commu-

nicable disease should be housed separately in a quarantine area for a time deemed suitable by the attending veterinarian.

II.L.2 (e) Newly acquired dogs should automatically be isolated before full integration into the kennel.

II.M. Environmental enrichment

IIM.1 All housing should allow for enrichment strategies. Although there are many recent publications concerning suitable enrichment for dogs, including a chapter in Volume 1 of CCAC's Guide entitled "Social and Behavioral Requirements of Experimental Animals," second edition. However, there still remains a need to acquire additional knowledge of animal behavior in order to produce an environment that will enhance the dogs well-being and permit it to live in many social environments in a compatible manner.

II.M.2 "Enrichments," often in the form of toys or other appliances, are frequently given to dogs to produce a desired change in behavior. For example, abnormal or persistent grooming may be moderated by giving the dog rawhide or other treats on which to gnaw.

SECTION III:

Food and Water

III.A. General

III.A.1 Good nutrition is an essential component in the raising of healthy dogs.

III.A.2 Nutrient requirements differ from individual to individual and vary with age, activity level, environmental conditions and physiologic state (e.g. pregnancy, lactation and weaning). Food selection should be adjusted accordingly.

III.A.3 Excellent, high-quality, commercially prepared dog foods are widely available and can meet the nutrient requirements of puppies, adults and senior dogs.

III.A.4 Puppies and growing young dogs (up to 18 months of age in the giant breeds), require extra protein, calcium, phosphorus and energy provided in a good-quality puppy food.

III.A.5 Dogs should be fed a minimum of once every 24 hours. Puppies after weaning should be fed a minimum of three times daily until they approach two thirds of their ideal adult weight and then twice daily through to mature weight.

III.B. Food

III.B.1 Commercially prepared dog foods are available in dry, semi-moist and moist forms.

III.B.2 High-quality, commercially prepared dog foods are available to meet different requirements of the dog. They are available in variations for growth, adult maintenance, adult light (for overweight adults), performance (for active working dogs), and senior diets.

III.B.3 Selecting a quality dog food that best meets the condition and lifestyle of the dog is important. As well, changing foods may cause difficulties, such as diarrhea, vomiting or loss of appetite, and should not be done frequently. When changing foods, mix a small amount of new food in with the old one, and gradually increase the proportion of new food. Phase the new food in over a 4-5 day period.

III.B.4 On the advice of a veterinarian, a dog may be fed a prescription diet food. These foods will help to alleviate and prevent conditions associated with infectious and metabolic disorders.

III.B.5 In general, it is wise to avoid feeding homemade concoctions which are often not nutritionally balanced.

III.B.6 The CVMA has developed a Pet Food Certification Program which provides the Canadian pet food purchaser with quality assurance. Participating dog food manufacturers must prove to the CVMA that they are dedicated to manufacturing food products of optimal quality and to public education regarding proper health and feeding of dogs.

III.B.7 Food storage bins must be covered, vermin-proof and properly marked. Food dishes and utensils should be stored in a clean and protected area.

III.C. Water

III.C.1 Clean, potable drinking water must be available indoors and/or outdoors at all times in clean containers.

III.C.2 Water containers should be cleaned and refilled at least once a day.

III.C.3 Water containers should be fixed to prevent accidental spillage.

III.C.4 Water containers should be washed daily and sanitized .

III.E.3 Feeding bowls should be washed after each feeding and disinfected before using for another animal.

III.D. Miscellaneous additions to diet

III.D.1 Dogs, especially puppies, like to chew. Commercially available rawhide bones and strips, nylon bones, or braided rope chews can be provided. The choice of one of these items should be appropriate to the breed and caution should be exercised. For example, a dog can chew off large chunks and ingest these. As well, large-breed dogs can eat even gigantic rawhide bones in the matter of an hour and become ill.

III.D.2 Nutritional supplements, such as minerals and vitamins, are generally unnecessary, provided that a good-quality, fresh dog food is fed. Adding unnecessary items may in turn unbalance the diet.

III.D.3 Do not feed chicken bones or other bones that will splinter and which can lead to intestinal perforation, or intestinal blockage, or cause acute gastroenteritis.

III.E. Food and water utensils

III.E.1 Stainless steel food and water dishes allow for the most thorough removal of old food and water film.

III.E.2 If used, automatic watering systems should be checked daily to ensure that they are operating properly and that each animal is receiving its daily water requirement.

SECTION IV:

Care and Supervision

IV.A. Attendants and supervisory staff

IV.A.1 Efficient regular supervision by experienced staff should be provided on an ongoing basis, together with knowledgeable health care controls, and prevention from harm through association with incompatible dogs or other adversarial animals or vermin.

IV.A.2 Staff should be experienced in the needs of dogs and puppies. Such individuals must have compassion and respect for all living things, particularly the puppies and dogs for which they are responsible.

IV.A.3 The attendants should understand the breed's characteristics and species variability. The caretakers should provide enrichment for the dogs.

IV.A.4 Socialization of the puppies and dogs to human beings should be a goal of all those caring for the animals. Puppies should be exposed to a variety of human beings including children from the age of 4 weeks until sold.

IV.B. Identification and records

IV.B.1 Permanent identification of each dog and individual records are essential to good management practices.

IV.B.2 Permanent identification can be achieved by means of a tattoo or microchip implant.

IV.B.3 Record-keeping is essential. Records should include breed, sex, date of birth, the sire and dam, tattoo or microchip number, colour and markings. Individual records should be developed

by the time the litter is weaned.

IV.B.4 Records for all litters should include a daily record of each puppies progress i.e. weight gain, weakness etc. as well as numbers and sexes. Desirable and non desirable traits should be noted. The records should specify individual birth weights, condition and vigor.

IV.B.5 Records should include information concerning the nature of the food provided, any medications, vaccinations, and examinations for internal and external parasites and the results thereof.

IV.C. Cleaning, sanitation and disinfection

IV.C.1 The success of a good management program depends on the nature of the building materials and the various types of equipment available for proper cleaning, sanitation and disinfection.

IV.C.2 Cleaning and sanitizing should be carried out daily, including the removal of fecal waste and hosing or washing urine from soiled areas. Individual circumstances may require more frequent cleaning than at least daily.

IV.C.3 Daily cleaning and disinfecting will be necessary to eliminate odours and bacterial build-up, as well as to control parasites.

IV.D. Parasite control

IV.D.1 Internal parasites are common in puppies and kennels housing adult dogs. Therefore, a control program should be instituted whereby fecal

examinations are performed routinely and parasitized dogs are dewormed.

IV.D.2 External parasites require immediate treatment, as well as thorough cleaning and sanitization of the kennel to prevent infection of other dogs.

IV.D.3 Outside runs, particularly those involving crushed stone or dirt floors, are difficult to clean which can lead to poor control of parasites. Good drainage, daily cleaning of feces and preventing contact with wild and stray animals will facilitate parasite management.

IV.E. Prevention and control of disease

IV.E.1 All dogs should be under the supervision of a consulting veterinarian(s) responsible for prevention and control of diseases, the provision of adequate veterinary care, and if the need for euthanasia arises, provision of a humane, rapid death which minimizes fear and anxiety.

IV.E.2 The key to disease control is early recognition of abnormalities in behaviour, hair condition, skin, etc. by those individuals who see the dogs or puppies on a day-to-day basis.

IV.F. Behavioral needs

IV.F.1 Today it is said that 45 % of all dogs for which the owners request euthanasia have exhibited behavioral problems unacceptable to the owner or the community in which they live.

IV.F.2 The identification of inherited breed behavioral problems has been frustrating and the conditions have often gone unidentified.

IV.F.3 Veterinarians have observed behavioral changes that appear to be directly related to the genetic and family dispositions of selected breed-

ing animals. Aggressive behaviors, biting, and excessive barking are some of the problem areas. Dog breeders must understand these undesirable behavioral patterns and should carefully screen their breeding stock and offspring.

IV.F.4 Littermate compatibility should be observed and should demonstrate equal desire for attention when the enclosure is approached by individuals familiar to the pups. Overly dominant animals will try to prevent subordinate individuals from being touched by familiar humans who approach them.

IV.F.5 Behavior towards people is extremely important. Dogs that bark excessively, hide at the back of the pen, refuse to come to regular attendants, or demonstrate aggressive tendencies when approached are not likely to socialize well with people.

IV.F.6 Unsocialized dogs are fearful of people and may become fearbiters and are more difficult to handle and control. Early exposure of puppies to people (socialization) greatly influences the future acceptability of the animal in a home setting.

IV.F.7 Socialization is a continual part of every kennel operation and breeding program.

IV.F.8 Puppies which are not sold at 8 weeks of age should receive a minimum of 20 minutes per day individual (i.e. away from both visual and physical contact with littermates and other dogs) socialization with humans (or a human) in order to prevent the puppy from imprinting on other dogs resulting in an inability to adapt to human owners when eventually sold.

SECTION V:

Transportation

Comprehensive regulations with regards to the transportation of dogs is legislated within the Health of Animals Act (Canada). This section is concerned with the pre-shipping concerns of transporting dogs.

VA.1 Within the kennel, all animals should be handled regularly to facilitate restraint and ensure socialization.

VA.2 Dogs or puppies should be conditioned to their shipping container to learn to regard it as a comfort and security zone prior to shipping.

VA.3 Shipping stresses the dog causing changes in its immune function and therefore making it more susceptible to disease.

VA.4 Numerous containers for all sizes of dogs must meet the requirement of the Live Animal Regulation of the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

VA.5 Proper health certificates and vaccination requirements should be in order prior to shipping the dog to the desired destination.

VA.6 Weather conditions should be assessed prior to shipping to prevent possible harm to the animal from excessive heat or cold.

VA.7 Puppies should be at least 8 weeks of age before shipping and should be transported the fastest route possible with a maximum of 36 hour transit time. If a puppy is to be in transit more than 4 to 6 hours, provision must be made for food and water to be provided. It is unacceptable for an 8 - 12 week old puppy to be without water for 36 hrs.

VA.8 Every vehicle in which dogs and puppies are transported must be free of mechanical defects and designed in such a fashion to provide adequate levels of fresh air at such a temperature suitable for the health, welfare and comfort of the animals. Containers holding live animals should not be carried in trunks or in the open backs of vehicles. The vehicle should be of such a design and maintained in order to prevent the entrance of exhaust fumes.

VA.9 Those individuals responsible for shipping animals should establish that those handling the animals in transit recognize their responsibilities for the health, welfare and safety of the animals. Qualified individuals with proper training in the care of animals should be selected.

VA.10 The shipper should notify the consignee when the animals are leaving their origin, the expected transit time, and stopovers, and the designated destination and expected time of arrival. The consignee must ensure arrangements are in place to receive the animals and if customs or health examinations are required to clear the animals that those individuals are notified and at the destination site when dogs arrive. Arrangements should be in place for any emergency care or treatment or, if quarantine is a requirement, that acceptable facilities are available with qualified personnel.

VA.11 While most containers and most agencies or transporting companies allow only one animal in a container, there are situations where containers are so designed to handle in comfort more than one animal. Where more than one dog is transported in a large container or cage all animals so transported should be compatible and socially adapted to the company of other dogs. Dogs that have domineering traits or behavior should not be

mixed. Females in estrous should not be transported in the same container with male dogs.

VA.12 An essential to ensure the welfare of dogs and puppies during transportation is preplanning, making certain that proper examination documentation, containers, fastest, safest routing and notification of arrival are in place before the journey starts.

VA.13 All personnel in the transport chain should be qualified with adequate training and experience in requirements to maintain and ensure the health and well-being of the dogs before and during transportation as well as at the destination.

VA.14 Tranquillization or sedation are not recommended, indeed such practices are counter-productive to safe humane transport.

*Euthanasia**Education*

VI.A.1 The method used for euthanasia must be "humane." That is, it must be rapid and painless, minimizing fear and anxiety.

VI.A.2 Euthanasia should be carried out by a trained individual, preferably a veterinarian, so that the animal does not experience panic, pain or distress. The veterinarian should use professional judgement in deciding when dogs or puppies must be killed.

VI.A.3 It is broadly accepted that the most humane method for euthanizing individual dogs is the intravenous injection of a concentrated barbiturate.

VI.A.4 The experience, training, sensitivity and compassion of the individual carrying out the procedure is of importance.

VI.A.4 As well as being humane the method used for euthanasia must:

- a. produce minimal undesirable physiological and psychological effects on the animal.
- b. be compatible with the requirements and the conditions under which the procedure must be performed.
- c. be safe for the operator and any assistants or observers.
- d. have minimal ecological impact.
- e. be in a location separate from other dogs.

VII.A.1 An important aspect of kennel ownership is that all those involved be knowledgeable concerning the needs of the dogs and puppies for whose care and treatment they are responsible. Every effort should be made to ensure that there are no longer impulse breeders or buyers. This may be achieved only through education, the responsibility for which rests with breeders, kennel operators, pet shops, animal welfare organizations, the CVMA, the Human Animal Bond Association of Canada (HABAC), the CKC, and responsible pet owners themselves.

VII.A.2 There is no shortage of books or pamphlets on how to raise dogs, breed characteristics, and so on. Personal contact on the part of the breeder/kennel operator should provide an additional educational experience for prospective dog owners. In addition to information on general care and breed specifics, prospective owners should be made aware of their responsibility to the dog and what the community expects of the owner in controlling noise, animal waste and other disturbances. Puppies should not be sold under 7 weeks of age.

VII.A.3 Prospective owners should be provided with information on obedience classes for dogs. Owners should seek out those classes held within their municipalities.

VII.A.4 Kennel owners need not only educate dog owners on responsible pet ownership, but also educate the "anti-dog" segment regarding the importance of dogs and demonstrate that dogs and human-beings can live a compatible, productive and beneficial life, both for the dog and the person.

Emergencies and Unforeseen Problems

VIII.A. Kennel management

VIII.A.1 Preventive medicine is the dominant theme in good kennel management. Despite the best efforts to prevent illness or accidents, emergencies will occur. A well-managed kennel will have an established rapport with a local veterinary hospital to deal with such emergencies, such as whelping difficulties or severe injury secondary to dog fights.

VIII.A.2 Dog care procedures should be in writing and posted so as to be available to all kennel personnel at all times. These procedures should include method of handling kennel sickness, injury or death and should include telephone numbers of veterinarians and back-up car transportation.

VIII.A.3 Procedures for handling dog escapes should be written down and available to kennel personnel. List appropriate phone numbers of dog control officers, humane societies, veterinarians, local radio stations, and so on.

VIII.A.4 Procedures for handling accidental exposure to injurious chemicals or vapors that would be used on the premises, should be in writing including immediate care, antidotes, and appropriate assistance telephone numbers e.g. veterinarian, poison control center.

VIII.A.5 Procedures for employees or visitors who have been bitten by a dog on the premises should be in writing and made available to kennel personnel. All humans who have suffered dog bites must be encouraged to seek proper medical attention.

VIII.A.6 Planning for possible emergency situations and how they should be handled should be done in advance of encountering and having to handle the incident. Remember Murphy's Law: If anything can go wrong, it probably will. Be prepared.

APPENDIX A

*Minimal Space Requirements for a Dog**

Weight	Single-floor area	Minimal height	Group or loose housing
< 12kg	0.75 m ²	0.8 m	1.5 m ²
12-30 kg	1.20 m ²	0.9 m	2.0 m ²
> 30 kg	2.23 m ²	pen - 2.0 m	3.0 m ²

The floor area is similar for cages for the various weights of dogs as a minimal requirement. Cages should be large enough to allow the dog to stand up, turn around, and lie down comfortably. Each dog housed in any enclosure should be provided with a minimum floor space equal to the mathematical square of the sum of the length of the dog in centimetres (as measured from the tip of its nose to the base of its tail), plus 15 centimetres, expressed in square metres.

** As provided in Volume 1, Edition 2 of the Guide for the Care and Use of Experimental Animals, prepared and published by the Canadian Council on Animal Care.*

APPENDIX B

Recommended Vaccination Schedule in a Breeding Kennel

Vaccine	Type of vaccine	Schedule
Canine distemper virus	Modified live virus	First 8wks Second 12wks
Infectious canine hepatitis	Modified live virus	Given with CDV combination
Canine para-influenza	Modified live virus	Given with CDV combination
Canine kennel cough		Optional 8wks, then 12wks
Canine leptospirosis	Bacterin	Given if considered regionally appropriate by kennel veterinarian
Canine parvovirus	Modified live virus	First 8 wks Second 12 wks Third 16 wks Fourth 25 wks
Rabies	Killed virus	16 weeks

***All of the above to be boosted at intervals as recommended by the consulting veterinarian. Veterinarians may propose a different vaccination schedule according to specific requirements.**

Preventive Health Programs

Preventive disease control in a kennel operation should be of primary consideration. The size of kennel, type of facility, number of dogs housed and number of litters produced per year will determine the type of program best suited for the operation. It is important to work closely with the kennel's regular veterinarian. He or she can develop a suitable program which would include kennel visitations and examinations supported by quality radiographic and laboratory work, accurate record-keeping, and follow-up regimens.

APPENDIX C

Organizations that Provided Information on the Care and Humane Treatment of Dogs

Canadian Veterinary Medical Association
339 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7K1

Canadian Federation of Humane Societies
102-30 Concourse Gate
Nepean, Ontario K2E 7V7

Canadian Kennel Club
100-89 Skyway Avenue
Etobicoke, Ontario M9W 6R4

**Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council of
Canada**
7 400, boulevard Taschereau, Suite 105
Brossard, Quebec J4W 1M9

**Human Animal Bond Association
of Canada**
P.O. Box 1088
Smiths Falls, Ontario K7A 5B4

Canadian Council on Animal Care
1000-151 Slater Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5H3

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Sir John Carling Bldg
930 Carling Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0C6

Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food
801 Bay Street
Toronto, Ontario M7A 2B2

**Canadian Association for Laboratory
Animal Medicine**
c/o Dr. Michele Bailey
Animal Care and Veterinary Services
Health Sciences Center
The University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario N6A 5C1

**Canadian Association for Laboratory
Animal Science**
c/o Dr. Donald McKay
Biosciences Animal Service
University of Alberta
Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E9

**Canadian Association of Animal Health
Technicians and Technologists**
c/o Sandi Hass
P.O. Box 157
Grandora, Saskatchewan S0K 1V0

Animal Alliance of Canada
101-221 Broadview Avenue
Toronto, Ontario M4M 2G3

**BY-LAW NO. 1957/ADMIN/05
THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF HAY RIVER
IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES**

**SCHEDULE "D"
REGISTRATION FOR DOG KENNEL**

Applicant Information

Name	
Address	
Phone Number	
Location/Map	

Certification of Applicant

I, _____, hereby state that the above information is true to the best of my knowledge and I am familiar with the provisions of the Animal Control Bylaw and the Code of Practice for Canadian Kennel Operations and I agree to comply with the provisions of the bylaw.

Dated at the Town of Hay River in the NWT
this day of , 200 .

**BY-LAW NO. 1957/ADMIN/05
THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF HAY RIVER
IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES**

SCHEDULE "E"
BASIC STANDARDS OF SLED DOG CARE

Schedule "E"

Basic Standards of Sled Dog Care

The following are basic care standards that we believe are commonly accepted practices among responsible sled dog owners. This list is intended only as a ready reference, not as a replacement for the more complete discussion presented in the full **Mush with PRIDE** Sled Dog Care Guidelines.

1. Daily Food and Water. Under normal circumstances, all dogs should be adequately fed and watered at least once a day, although certain training and medical conditions may warrant the temporary withholding of food.
2. Adequate Shelter. All dogs should have adequate shelter from inclement weather. Usually this means a waterproof and windproof house or other shelter as well as shade, sunlight, and a well-drained, easily cleaned kennel surface.
3. Safe Confinement. Dogs should be securely confined and restricted in a safe manner. Chains and cables used to restrict dogs must be tangle-free and should include a swivel to prevent choking.
4. Responsible Breeding. Any kennel that includes an intact female dog should have a heat pen capable of confining the female and preventing breeding with loose males.
5. Exercise. Confinement pens, chains, or cables should be of an adequate size or length to allow each dog to exercise.
6. Fenced Yards. In places that young children might visit, dog yards should be surrounded by a fence of an adequate height and strength to contain loose dogs and keep children out of the yard.
7. Daily Scooping. Fecal matter should be cleaned up daily.
8. Veterinary Attention. Dogs should be dewormed and vaccinated on a regular basis and should receive a regular veterinary checkup.
9. Socialization. Dogs should be socialized at least to the point of accepting handling from strangers. Special training, secure confinement, and neutering should be considered with overly aggressive dogs.
10. Quality of Life. The above care standards provide a basic quality of life that all sled dogs deserve. If this care cannot be provided, then another home for the dog should be found. If a dog's quality of life cannot be maintained due to age, serious infirmity or injury, or other circumstances and another home is not appropriate or an option, the dog deserves to be humanely euthanized by a qualified individual.

**BY-LAW NO. 1957/ADMIN/05
THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF HAY RIVER
IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES**

**SCHEDULE "F"
REGISTRATION FOR DOG TEAMS**

Applicant Information

Name	
Address	
Phone Number	
Location/Map	

Certification of Applicant

I, _____, hereby state that the above information is true to the best of my knowledge and I am familiar with the provisions of the Animal Control Bylaw and the Basic Standards of Sled Dog Care and I agree to comply with the provisions of the bylaw.

Dated at the Town of Hay River in the NWT
this day of , 200 .

**BY-LAW NO. 1957/ADMIN/05
THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF HAY RIVER
IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES**

**SCHEDULE “G”
GUIDELINES FOR ANIMAL CONTACT OR BITE INCIDENTS**



Guidelines for Animal Contact or Bite Incidences

Hay River Community Health Board

#3 Gaetz Drive Hay River, NT. X0E 0R8

Rabies is a deadly virus that can affect all warm-blooded animals including humans. In Canada the rabies virus is most often found in wild animals such as foxes, bats, skunks and raccoons. Other animals that have been found to carry rabies include foxes, wild dogs and cats, bats, bears, and domestic animals such as dogs, cats and cattle. The distribution of rabies and the species involved varies significantly across the country and over time.

Compared to other regions in Canada, the NWT has a relatively high rate of positive rabies cases, especially in dogs. The combination of remote communities in close contact with wildlife, a large number of working dogs, and the tendency to tie dogs outside year-round provides a good opportunity for the spread of rabies from wild animals such as foxes to dogs. This in turn results in a significant risk for human exposure to rabies.

Rabies is a federally reportable disease under Canada's Health of Animals Act and Regulations. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada has the mandate to deal with rabies in animals and the GNWT Department of Health and Social Services has the mandate to deal with the human health implications of rabies in the NWT.

A number of other agencies have an interest and a role in dealing with rabies. A cooperative arrangement has evolved between stakeholders to deal with rabies at the community level.

I. Agencies Involved

1. Department of Resources Wildlife and Economic Development

- Wildlife Disease Specialist
- Renewable Resource Officer

2. Municipal Governments

- Local Senior Administrative Officer
- Local Bylaw or Animal Control Officer

3. GNWT Department of Health and Social Services

- Local Community Health Center or Public Health Office
- Environmental Health Officer
- Chief Medical Health Officer

4. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

- Veterinary Inspector

5. Private Veterinary Services

II. Roles of Agencies

1. GNWT Department of Health and Social Services

Department of Health and Social Services is responsible for the human health implications of rabies.

The Environmental Health Officer of the local health board will investigate and follow up on all cases of human and domestic animal exposure to rabies, and makes recommendations in order to prevent rabies exposure in people.

In general this includes the following activities:

1. Investigation of any possible or suspected human or domestic animal exposure to rabies
2. Assessment of the likelihood of human exposure to rabies and advisement of medical staff to facilitate post-exposure treatment
3. Coordinate the quarantine or destruction of an animal if necessary
4. Coordinate the follow up on rabid animals or animals that have been exposed to rabid animals, to ensure their destruction or quarantine

Public Health or Local Community Health centers will administer the post exposure vaccine to patients as is necessary

2. GNWT Department of Resources Wildlife and Economic Development

Department of Resources Wildlife and Economic Development is involved in handling suspect rabies cases involving wild animals. Local Wildlife Officers will destroy suspect rabid wildlife, collect the specimens and ship the samples to the Animal Disease Research Institute, Rabies Unit for analysis.

Under certain circumstances Department of Resources Wildlife and Economic Development may have an interest when the destruction of domestic dogs is ordered, primarily in the case of working or sled dogs

3. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada

The Health of Animal's Act and Regulations is administered and enforced by Agri-Food Canada. The designated veterinary inspector will direct or issue orders on suspected rabid animals and can be consulted when questions may arise. The veterinary inspector is called upon when orders or directions for quarantine or destruction are not followed.

4. Municipal Government

The local municipality is responsible for providing facilities to quarantine animals suspected of carrying rabies, and for supplying a person to act as the Animal Control Officer for that community. The designated ACO will be responsible for the quarantine and/or destruction of domestic animals, and for reporting any known animal bite incidences to the Environmental Health Officer.

III. The Rabies Virus

1. Clinical Signs of Rabies

The clinical signs of rabies can vary significantly between animals, but there are a number of signs that occur commonly:

- Animals infected with rabies often act differently than normal
- A shy animal may become friendly or a friendly animal may become timid.
- Wild animals often become tame and lose their fear of people. A wild fox usually wary of people and communities may be seen walking through town in the middle of the day.
- Aggressive behavior is common, and may result in unprovoked attacks on dogs, people or other objects that attract the animal's attention.
- The animal's throat may become paralyzed, causing the animal to stop eating and drinking and appear to "foam at the mouth".
- Near the end of the disease the animal may become weak or paralyzed beginning in the hind end and moving progressively forward.
- All animals infected with the rabies virus will eventually die

2. Seasonal Pattern of Rabies

Most reports of rabies in the NWT occur in the winter months, particularly from March to May. This is related to the seasonal pattern of the fox.

In areas where rabies is well established, like the arctic, a second peak is seen in the fall.

3. Diagnosis of Rabies

The diagnosis of rabies in Canada is conducted by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada's Animal Disease Research Institute in Lethbridge, Alberta and Nepean Ontario. Rabies testing is done on brain tissue. **Therefore, animals suspected of having rabies and who are being sent for testing should not be shot in the head.**

4. Prevention of Rabies

There is no way to prevent rabies in wildlife. The best defense we have is to protect ourselves and our animals. This is done in the following ways

1. Vaccination

- Animal
 - Vaccination of all pets
- Human
 - Pre-exposure vaccine for high risk occupations, such as an ACO, veterinarian, or wildlife specialist
 - Post exposure prophylaxis given to those people suspected of being exposed to a rabid animal

2. Control of stray animals

- Stray animals may not be vaccinated
- Stray animals have more potential for contact with wildlife
- Stray animals present a direct threat to community members

3. Identification and testing of potential cases

- All animal bites, no matter how minor, should be reported to the local EHO or public health office immediately

4. Public education

IV. Responding to an Animal Bite or Animal Contact

The number of animal contact scenarios can vary significantly, and therefore each case must be treated on an individual basis. The following outlines the general procedure for action that should be followed:

1. When an animal bite case is received at a medical center the patient should be treated according to the procedures outlined NWT Communicable Disease Manual
2. The medical staff must fill out the Rabies Investigation Form found in the NWT Communicable Disease Manual.
3. The Animal Control Officer, Wildlife Officer or the Environmental Health Officer must then be contacted to have the animal located.
 - **Contact the Animal Control Officer for domestic animals incidences** (dog, cat, ferret etc.) Every effort should be made by the Animal Control Officer to get the animal under control and put in quarantine. If it is necessary for an animal to be put down then special care must be taken to protect the head from damage
 - **Contact an RWED Wildlife Officer if the animal is wild.** The animal should be put down immediately and prepared for shipping to the Animal Disease Research Institute in Lethbridge.

4. The Rabies Investigation form must then be forwarded to the local Environmental Health Officer immediately who will conduct an investigation and make recommendations to medical staff on treatment and will coordinate quarantine or destruction of the animal and/or shipping of any specimens if necessary.
 5. The investigation by the Environmental Health Officer will include interviews with both the injured person and the animal owner. The investigation will take into account the circumstances of the incident along with the health of the animal including verification of the vaccination status. The investigation will include recommendations for quarantine/destruction of the animal or initiation of the post exposure prophylaxis.
 6. Local Bylaw Officers or Animal Control Officers must either keep animal under quarantine or destroy the animal as per recommendations of the Environmental Health Officer.
- **Under most circumstances quarantine is the preferred method of determining the health of pet animals**
 - **Animals must be kept under watch for minimum of 10 days or until orders from the EHO or Veterinary Inspector are received that the animals is safe to be released**
 - **If an animal successfully gets through 10 day quarantine this does not guarantee that the animal is not infected with the rabies virus but only that the animal was not shedding the rabies virus when the incident occurred**
 - **Domestic pet animals must only be shot under extreme or emergency circumstances (example: dog can not be safely put under control)**
 - **If an animal can not be located or escapes during the 10 day quarantine period the Environmental Health Officer must be informed immediately**
 - **If an animal is to be destroyed special care must be taken to not damage its head and the head must be preserved until able to ship it to ADRI in Lethbridge.**
 - **Wild animals are considered to be rabid and must be destroyed and sent for testing**

V. **Determining Contact**

The Rabies virus is transmitted when the saliva of an infected animal is introduced into tissues. The most common method of transmission is through a bite wound, but can also occur when saliva is introduced into cuts or wounds or onto the mucous membranes. Transmission has also been known to occur through inhalation of the virus or through transplantation of infected corneas.

1. **Human Exposure**

Contact is considered to be any likely exposure to rabies virus, and is considered to have occurred if

- A bite has been inflicted
- There is a transfer of saliva onto the skin or mucous membranes by any means
- When a person is exposed to a rabid or suspected rabid animal the animal must be destroyed immediately and the head sent to ADRI for testing unless a 10 day quarantine period is acceptable
- **All wild animals are considered to have rabies and appropriate post-exposure treatment is strongly recommended when contact has occurred**
- If a domestic animal has been involved in a biting incident and appears to be acting normally then it is acceptable to quarantine it for 10 days even if there is a history of vaccination.

2. **Animal Exposure**

An animal is considered to be exposed to rabies virus if:

- A bite has been inflicted by a rabid or suspected rabid animal
- There is a transfer of saliva onto the skin or mucous membranes by any means
- A rabid or suspected rabid animal is found located in the same general area as the animals in question
- A rabid or suspected rabid animal is found where other animals may have been present

a) Unvaccinated dog or cat

When an unvaccinated dog or cat is in contact with, or suspected to be in contact with an animal suspected of having rabies the owner should be encouraged to have the dog destroyed immediately or put under strict quarantine for 6 months. The animal should be vaccinated against rabies one month prior to release

If a dog or cat gives birth following exposure the young are to be maintained with the mother for the duration of the quarantine

b) Vaccinated dog, cat or ferret

A vaccinated dog or cat must have a valid vaccination certificate, or whose records are verifiable through the local Environmental Health Officer or veterinarian. Ferrets are now considered to be vaccinated, and are comparable to a vaccinated dog or cat. To be regarded as vaccinated the animal must have had a rabies vaccination shot within the last year.

An animal that was vaccinated within 30 days of a biting incident is considered to be unvaccinated

When a vaccinated dog or cat is in contact with a rabid or suspected rabid animal the animal is to be strictly quarantined for 3 months, or under orders of Veterinary inspector one month strict isolation and two months relaxed

The dog or cat should be vaccinated at the beginning of the quarantine with the owner's consent

c) Wildlife

All wildlife are considered to have rabies regardless of presence of clinical signs

d) Domestic pets

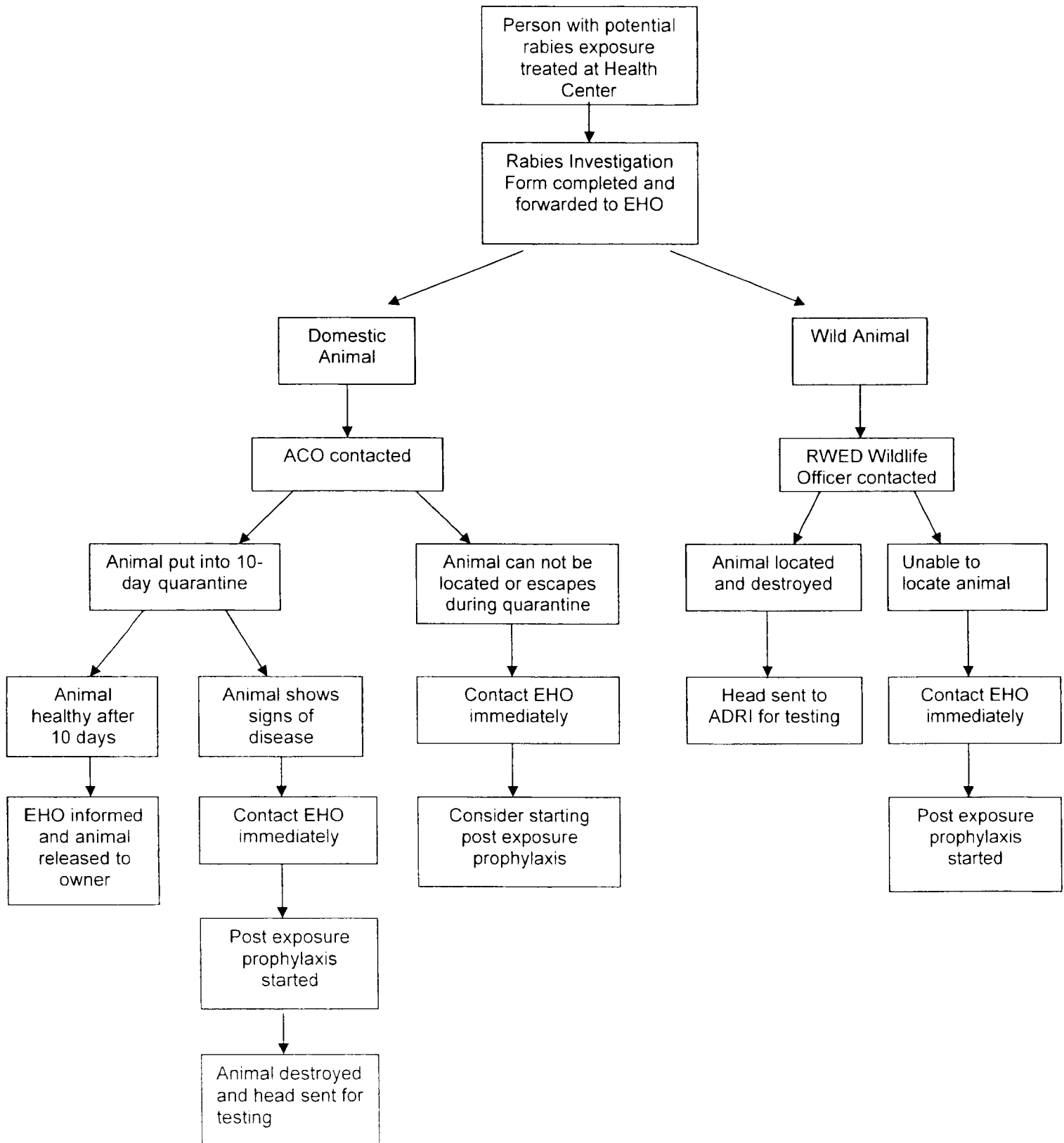
Animals such as rabbits, hamsters and guinea pigs are considered to be unvaccinated but rarely carry the rabies virus. In each case, however, the Environmental Health Officer should be consulted and each situation considered individually

e) Other animals

Questions regarding livestock and other animals should be referred to an Agri-Food Canada veterinary inspector



Animal Bite and Rabies Exposure Guidelines Responding to an Animal Bite or Contact Reference Guide



References:

CDC 2000. Rabies. <http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dvrd/rabies/Introduction/intro.htm>

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THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF HAY RIVER
IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES**

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