

# 2010

Report II  
Expansion of Research and Preparation:  
Ross River Dena Council – Yukon Government Dog Management Pilot Program



Prepared for the Government of Yukon

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# **Prepared for the Government of Yukon**

## **Report II**

**Expansion of Research and Preparation:  
Ross River Dena Council – Yukon Government Dog Management Pilot Program**

November 15, 2010

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## **Expansion of Research and Preparation**

### **Ross River Dena Council - Yukon Government Dog Management Pilot Program**

#### **Overview:**

Regardless of self-government and land claim agreements, municipal incorporation, location, or population density, every citizen and community in the Yukon needs access to a common infrastructure to care for and control dogs. Anything less than reasonable ubiquitous access leaves citizens and property at risk.

The Yukon has legislation to control dogs and protect both citizens and dogs, but the infrastructure to support that legislation remains underdeveloped and inaccessible to most regions of the Yukon.

In response to out of control dog problems in Ross River, the Government of Yukon signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the Ross River Dena Council in March 2010 for joint partnership in providing dog control in Ross River. From this agreement, the Ross River Dena Council – Yukon Government Dog Management Pilot Program was initiated.

An initial report on Research and Preparation was submitted in August 2010. The report outlined a culturally respectful, consultative process with the Ross River Dena Council for the Government of Yukon to use Ross River in the pilot development of missing Yukon dog infrastructure services and programs. The Ross River Dena Council adopted the consultative process by resolution.

The Ross River Dena Council has been waiting to move forward on the Memorandum of Agreement with the consultative process since September 2010. The Government of Yukon requested additional information on the pilot project over concerns the Consultative Process:

1. Lacked detail;
2. Had unclear goals; and,
3. Had an unclear role in meeting Community Services' goal for a safe community with functioning dog programs.

This second report, a report on Expansion of Research and Preparation, addresses concerns raised in response to the first report.

The overall goal of the Ross River Dena Council – Yukon Government Dog Management Pilot Program is to define and pilot Yukon infrastructure services that will be used as underlay for community and territorial dog management/control programs.

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# **Expansion of Research and Preparation**

## Ross River Dena Council - Yukon Government Dog Management Pilot Program

### **1.0 Introduction:**

In response to escalating problems with dogs in the Yukon and specifically to problems in Ross River, the Yukon Government (YG) signed a Memorandum of Agreement with the Ross River Dena Council (RRDC) in March 2010 to develop dog control programs and attend Ross River with the provision of services under the *Dog Act*. Community Services subsequently began work toward the joint development of dog control programs with the RRDC.

Initial research and preparation for the creation of Ross River dog programs and the provision of services upon which those programs would be based<sup>1</sup> revealed that territorial infrastructure for the provision of germane services was underdeveloped. The underdeveloped infrastructure is referred to as dog-related veterinary infrastructure (DRVI) and consists of four basic components:

1. Public education;
2. Veterinary;
3. Legislation; and,
4. Enforcement.

The RRDC – YG dog control (management) program became a territorial pilot program for the development of territorial DRVI to support the *Dog Act* and sections of the *Animal Protection Act* as they relate to dogs.

### **1.1 Dog Management Objectives:**

The overall goal of Community Services, with respect to dog programs and services, is to provide or facilitate a safe community environment for Yukon citizens and their dogs.

Objectives for a developed Yukon DRVI include:

1. Public education programs able to:
  - a. Train enforcement officers and pound operators;
  - b. Teach the public and special interest groups; and,
  - c. Educate in the event of regulatory infractions.
2. Veterinary programs able to provide access to:
  - a. Dog wellness services;
  - b. Dog population control services; and,
  - c. Emergency services.
3. Legislation and by-laws able to provide the legal foundation to:
  - a. Manage dogs; and,
  - b. Intervene when dog management is insufficient or inappropriate.
4. Enforcement services with officers, tools and facility support to intervene when required

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<sup>1</sup> (2010) Report I Research and Preparation: Ross River Dena Council – Yukon Government Dog Management Pilot Program. August 17, 2010. <http://caid.ca/CAIDYKDogResPreI2010.pdf>

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by:

- a. Federal legislation;
- b. Yukon legislation; and,
- c. Community by-laws.

The goal and objectives for the Yukon's DRVI must be achieved throughout a territory where regional and community program and service needs will vary dependent upon:

1. Culture;
2. Isolation;
3. Population; and,
4. Dog Roles.

### **1.2 Ross River Pilot Program Scope:**

Ross River is an isolated, low population First Nation community with dog roles and uses that differ from non-Aboriginal communities. DRVI infrastructure-needs for dog control programs and services in Ross River provide one end of an extreme when opposed to Whitehorse needs. Whitehorse DRVI-needs are virtually identical to that of any large cold climate non-Aboriginal city in Canada, with the exception of sport and tourism-related dog mushing.

The goal of the RRDC – YG dog management pilot program (RYDMPP) is to identify unique program and service needs for low population, remote First Nation communities in the territory. However, to identify these diverse DRVI needs, one must concurrently develop general Yukon DRVI for trial programs on a pilot scale. Knowing the Yukon's general DRVI needs will allow the trial accommodation of distinct First Nation, isolated community and low-population-community needs. This need for concurrent DRVI development allows the RYDMPP to meet Community Services' overall goal and objectives for dog programs and services in the Yukon.

The scope of the RYDMPP has been made sufficiently wide and deep as to ensure all distinctive DRVI needs will be identified and considered in the final Yukon development of programs and services.

### **1.3 Historic Lessons:**

The question arises as to if the YG has a duty to consult First Nations on dog management and then accommodate the results of those consultations. The legal issue of the duty to consult on matters concerning dog control will not be addressed here. Instead, we will briefly mention two instances in which governments in Canada chose to ignore their opportunity to work with Aboriginal people on dog control measures. Both of these attempts to impose non-Aboriginal dog legislation publically failed.

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1. In Northern Quebec (Nunavik),<sup>2</sup> the Quebec Provincial Police (QPP) killed Inuit dogs running at large under the authority of the *Act Respecting Certain Abuses Injurious to Agriculture* (1941). This legislation allowed all dogs running loose during a seven month period to be shot without notice.
2. In the Qikiqtani (formerly Baffin) region,<sup>3</sup> the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) killed Inuit dogs running at large, aggressive dogs and sick or injured dogs under the authority of the *Ordinance Respecting Dogs* within Statutes of the Northwest Territories (1928). This legislation was utilized in the absence of developed DRVI to summarily shoot dogs without notice.

Dog killings in Northern Quebec occurred in the time period of 1950–1970. The judicial report on these imposed dog control measures was released in March of 2010. Salient points to note in this report include:

1. The Inuit dogs were a vital part of Inuit culture;
2. The Inuit had very different roles for their dogs then did Southern Quebec;
3. Dogs wandering in the Inuit's territory could not be considered stray dogs;
4. Police did not consult the Inuit before the killings commenced;
5. Police did not investigate dog infractions or talk to owners before dogs were killed;
6. Police acted outside the scope of their duties when they shot dogs;
7. Both the provincial and federal governments were liable; and,
8. Compensation was due the Inuit.

The killing of dogs in the Qikiqtani Region occurred circa 1950-1975. A truth commission report on this period, including the dog killing, was released in October 2010. The important dog-related findings in this report are similar to the judicial report on the Northern Quebec killings except that forgiveness was extended by the Qikiqtani instead of a demand for compensation. The dog-related section of the final report ended with the following statement:

*It is clear that the Government of Canada failed in its obligations to Inuit when it placed restrictions on their use of dogs without providing the means to make those restrictions less onerous or involving Inuit directly in finding solutions.*

Imposed dog restrictions identified by the Qikiqtani Truth Commission report are very similar to sections of the current Yukon *Dog Act*. In fact, RCMP Officers in the Yukon routinely control dog situations by shooting dogs under section 5(2) of the *Dog Act*.

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<sup>2</sup> (2010) Final Report of the Honourable Jean-Jacques Croteau Retired Judge of the Superior Court Regarding the Allegations Concerning the Slaughter of Inuit Sled Dogs in Nunavik (1950 – 1970).  
<http://caid.ca/FinCroRep2010.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> (2010) Qikiqtani Truth Commission Final Report: Achieving Saimaqatigiingniq. p 21-25.  
<http://caid.ca/QTCFinRepEN2010.pdf>

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To date, there has been no YG undertaking to learn cultural differences regarding First Nation dog roles and management. It is therefore likely the YG will fail to create successful solutions for First Nation citizens if the YG moves forward with a process to create and enforce modern dog control legislation and programs in the Yukon without:

1. Consulting First Nations on traditional dog roles and management; and,
2. Including First Nations in the DRVI development process.

The RYDMPP is the process the YG needs to create successful solutions to dog management problems in the Yukon for every citizen and community.

## **2.0 Role of a Pilot Program:**

Pilot programs are a hands-on way to develop working solutions to practical problems. They are useful for the small scale development of infrastructure. The Yukon's DRVI development is particularly well suited for a pilot program.

Pilot programs present an almost immediate on-the-ground response from elected officials while providing a tangible program through which permanent solutions are created. Pilot programs accomplish this by identifying problems, designing processes and creating solutions in real time; that is, without the inter-departmental committee lag time. The committee work does occur but does so overlapping the building and testing of the pilot program.

### **2.1 Identifying Problems:**

Most problems have solutions that can be readily defined in whole or in part. Working backwards from these solutions quickly identifies pre-requisite needs (existing problems) that must be met for solutions to occur.

### **2.2 Defining the Process:**

Not all problems have immediately apparent solutions and not all solutions have easy to identify pre-requisite needs/existing problems. Consultative forums obtain essential information to define missing needs and previously unidentified solutions. Consultative forums include both consultation and harmonization processes.

### **2.3 Creating Solutions:**

As needs are identified and missing information obtained, solutions are created. Small programs are assembled and their efficacy tested before large scale changes are attempted to create permanent solutions.

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### **3.0 Ross River Pilot Program:**

The question is not “if” the Yukon needs to address its underdeveloped DRVI. The question is can the RYDMPP function to:

1. Identify DRVI needs;
2. Provide a process to obtain missing information; and,
3. Create solutions for dog management problems in the Yukon?

Over the course of a very few short weeks, the RYDMPP has proven it is able to pilot the creation of Yukon DRVI. This report section:

1. Identifies problems;
2. Defines the consultative process; and,
3. Looks forward at solutions

### **3.1 Identified Problems:**

Problems identified by the RYDMPP have been grouped into the four DRVI components and further subdivided, where applicable, by objectives defined earlier in this report (Section 1.1).

#### **3.1.1 Public Education:**

##### **3.1.1.1 Training Officers:**

There are currently no dog handling or husbandry/care training programs in the Yukon for Officers appointed under the *Dog Act*, *Animal Protection Act* and *Municipal Act*, or for Official Animal Keepers appointed under the *Animal Protection Act*.

##### **3.1.1.2 Teaching the Public:**

There is no dog public education information prepared by the YG that can be distributed or taught through programs, special presentations or discussion with the public by Officers appointed under the *Dog Act*, *Animal Protection Act* and *Municipal Act*.

Whitehorse By-law Officers have a very rudimentary program to visit elementary schools and teach about dogs. Review of information used by Whitehorse for their public education program revealed a need for coordinated By-law Officer training in animal husbandry and dog care.

##### **3.1.1.3 Educating Offenders:**

There is no remedial dog public education information prepared by the YG that can be distributed or taught through programs or discussion with offenders by Officers appointed under the *Dog Act*, *Animal Protection Act* or *Municipal Act*.

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### **3.1.2 Veterinary:**

As a general rule, Yukon dog-related veterinary services are unavailable outside the Whitehorse region. Although for brief interludes, veterinarians have provided a degree of service outside the Whitehorse region.

#### **3.1.2.1 Wellness Services:**

These Yukon services are unavailable outside the Whitehorse region. They include, but are not limited to, vaccination, rabies vaccination, parasite control, permanent dog identification, dog record keeping and minor subacute, chronic-active and chronic ailments.

#### **3.1.2.2 Population Control Services:**

Yukon dog population control services are unavailable outside the Whitehorse region and include ovariohysterectomy (spay), orchidectomy (castration or neuter) and humane euthanasia.

#### **3.1.2.3 Emergency Services:**

Yukon emergency veterinary services are available only in the Whitehorse region. These services include intensive care, radiology, surgery, internal medicine, orthopaedic repair, dental procedures, diagnostic testing, and *etc.*

### **3.1.3 Legislation:**

The Yukon's DRVI is underdeveloped. It is therefore necessary that one understands current DRVI-related Yukon legislation is:

1. Insufficient in some aspects;
2. In conflict with some aspects of federal legislation;
3. Lacking regulations in some aspects; and,
4. Un-enforceable in some aspects.

#### **3.1.3.1 Dog Act:**

The Yukon's Dog Act<sup>4</sup> was brought into force in 1969 and had minor amendments in 1996. General issues with the antiquated *Dog Act* include, but are not limited to:

1. No schedule for fines for infractions of the *Dog Act* in *O.I.C. 1987/190*;
2. No statutes or defining regulations for:
  - a. Basic public health-related dog care (rabies vaccination, identification, licensing,

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<sup>4</sup> The *Dog Act* (2002). <http://caid.ca/YKDogAct.pdf>

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- etc.*);
  - b. Dog necessities (water, food, housing, exercise, grooming, *etc.*);
  - c. Service dogs;
  - d. Dangerous dogs;
  - e. Barking dogs; and,
  - f. Dog packs.
3. It is not consolidated with other Yukon legislation containing sections relating to the control of dogs: such as the *Wildlife Act*, *Motor Vehicles Act*, *Noise Prevention Act*, *Environment Act* and *Parks and Land Certainty Act*; and,
4. Section 5(2) appears to conflict with the *Animal Protection Act*; notably in combination with:
- a. Section 5(1)(d), allowing for the shooting of female dogs in heat; and,
  - b. Section 5(1)(c), allowing for the shooting of dogs summarily deemed vicious.

### **3.1.3.2 *Animal Protection Act*:**

The RYDMPP identified two problems within the *Animal Protection Act*.<sup>5</sup>

1. **SPCA:** The *Animal Protection Act* provides for the creation of Peace Officers within Humane Societies. Unfortunately, Humane Societies are animal welfare charities involved in providing animal rescue, shelter and adoption services, not enforcement services. Events involving the Humane Society Yukon in Whitehorse with a dog named Trevor between July 2009 and November 2010 is an example of the animal welfare nature of a Humane Society's board decisions. Other jurisdictions in Canada have legislated animal protection enforcement agencies. They are referred to generically as the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA). SPCAs and Humane Societies are fundamentally different. Yukon Humane Societies should not contain enforcement services.
  - SPCAs in Canada are publically funded, donor funded, or funded by a combination of both sources;
  - SPCAs may also function as an official dog pound but they are not animal shelters;
  - SPCAs do an excellent job of providing animal welfare/cruelty legislation enforcement services; and,
  - SPCAs utilize Humane Society services.
2. **Veterinary Service:** The *Act to Amend the Animal Protection Act* (2008)<sup>6</sup> placed an inclusion into the definition of distress that reads, "distress means the state of suffering from a lack of veterinary treatment." Distress is the trigger for an Animal Protection Officer to intervene on behalf of the distressed animal.

The Yukon has no veterinary services outside of the Whitehorse region. The inclusion of the lack of veterinary treatment as a cause of animal suffering legislates an

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<sup>5</sup> The *Animal Protection Act* (2002). <http://caid.ca/YKAniProAct.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> The *Act to Amend the Animal Protection Act* (2008). <http://caid.ca/YKAniProActAme2008.pdf>



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impossible requirement to meet for Yukon dog owners and communities located outside the Whitehorse region. How do dog owners without transportation or those living in Old Crow comply with the *Animal Protection Act*?

It is not just the Yukon *Animal Protection Act* that requires dog owners and communities to address animal suffering. The *Criminal Code*<sup>7</sup> also requires that animal owners prevent unnecessary suffering. In light of the *Criminal Code* requirement to prevent unnecessary pain, the amendment to the *Animal Protection Act* to include the lack of veterinary treatment as a cause of distress is justified. However, the YG is now duty-bound to provide some degree of regional access to veterinary services for its citizens.

#### **3.1.3.3 Veterinary Profession:**

Legislation to regulate the veterinary profession falls under provincial and territorial jurisdiction. The Yukon is the only province, territory or state in North America that has no legislation to regulate its veterinary professionals. Anyone can attempt to practice veterinary medicine or surgery in the Yukon regardless of their training.

The *Animal Health Act*, *Animal Protection Act* and the *Pharmacists Act* have defined veterinarians for the purposes of their respective statutes. These definitions seem to result in veterinarians licensed in another jurisdiction practicing veterinary medicine and surgery unlawfully in the Yukon.

1. **Licensing Conflict:** The above three Yukon statutes include that a veterinarian is a person who is either entitled (licensed), qualified or registered to practice veterinary medicine in another provincial or territorial jurisdiction, including Alaska. However, the Yukon has no agreement with other jurisdictions to extend their veterinary professional legislative authority into the Yukon. Further, every province, territory and state restricts their veterinary licensing to within their own jurisdiction. That is, a veterinary license is not valid to practice in other jurisdictions, including the Yukon.

Yukon statutes legislate the impossible requirement for a veterinarian to hold a license in an outside jurisdiction for the expressed use of meeting statutes within the Yukon's jurisdiction; even though licensing bodies of outside jurisdictions forbid the use of their license for any purpose outside their own jurisdiction.

2. **Controlled Drugs Conflict:** As a consequence of the void left by the lack of Yukon veterinary profession legislation, the *Pharmacists Act* requires a veterinarian to be registered under the law of any province to obtain the privilege of prescribing medication through a pharmacy as a practitioner in the Yukon; including purchase and prescribing of controlled drugs.

The federal *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*<sup>8</sup> clearly defines a veterinary practitioner in section 2(1) to ensure that veterinary entitlement (licensing) for the purposes of controlled drugs is restricted to the jurisdiction in which the license has been issued. Veterinarians licensed outside the Yukon can not obtain, purchase, prescribe, administer, sell, give, transport, transfer, deliver or possess the controlled

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<sup>7</sup> The *Criminal Code* of Canada Part XI, s. 445 - 447. <http://caid.ca/CrimCod.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> The *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*. <http://caid.ca/ConDruSubAct1996.pdf>

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drugs necessary to practice veterinary medicine or surgery in the Yukon.

The *Yukon Act* is clear that in any legislative conflict, the federal statute shall prevail over the Yukon statute. As such, the *Pharmacists Act* seems to place all veterinarians in the Yukon in a position in which they unknowingly illegally possess and traffic in controlled drugs.

#### 3.1.4 Enforcement:

There is no coordinated enforcement system or infrastructure for dog control enforcement for the Yukon Territory. Dog by-laws, with or without by-law enforcement, occur in 4-6 Yukon communities.

##### 3.1.4.1 Officers:

The YG lacks officers and training. There is one Animal Protection Officer (APO) and one Dog Control Officer (DCO), appointed under the *Animal Protection Act* and *Dog Act* respectively; and, they are one and the same person.

The joining of these two positions places the officer in a conflict of interest. The same officer one day, wearing the hat of the APO, may advise that shooting dogs is not a viable choice for dog control. The next day, the same officer wearing the hat of the DCO in the very same community may shoot a female dog in heat to control a dog pack.

1. **RCMP Officer:** The RCMP needs support infrastructures for:
  - a. **Animal Protection Enforcement:** RCMP Officers do not have the manpower for the enforcement of the *Animal Protection Act*.
  - b. **Dog Handling:** RCMP Officers do not have the training, tools or facilities to capture, handle and hold dogs involved with police calls. They need a specialized dog handling infrastructure to be reasonably available.
2. **Animal Protection Officer:** The APO needs to be part of and oversee a larger Animal Protection enforcement infrastructure to provide enforcement of animal welfare and cruelty laws in lieu of the RCMP.
3. **Dog Control Officer:** The DCO needs to be part of and oversee a larger dog control and handling infrastructure to enforce the *Dog Act* and support the RCMP and the APO with dog capture, handling and holding.

##### 3.1.4.2 Facilities:

The Yukon needs regional dog holding facilities overseen by the Official Animal Keeper appointed under the *Act to Amend the Animal Protection Act*.

##### 3.1.4.3 Tools:

The Yukon needs to ensure regional availability of tools for enforcement officers and facilities to function.

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### **3.2 Consultative Process:**

The RYDMPP uses a consultative process that defines First Nation DRVI needs and harmonizes them with DRVI needs of non-Aboriginal communities. The basic timeline (Appendix A) and components (Appendix B) for the RYDMPP were presented in the August 2010 RYDMPP report.<sup>1</sup>

Conceptually there are four components to the RYDMPP process. They are the:

#### **1. Research and Preparation Process:**

- This process occurred before the first component of the RYDMPP timeline (Appendices A and B) and its results are presented in:
  - a. This report of November 15, 2010; and
  - b. The first report of August 17, 2010.<sup>1</sup>
- Acquires background information;
  - a. Partners;
  - b. Relationships;
  - c. Stakeholders;
  - d. Issues; and,
  - e. Law;
- Identifies problems;
- Defines the process forward; and
- Looks forward at solutions.

#### **2. Consultative Workshop Process:**

- Contained within the Community Action Plan Development Phase (A); and,
- Has five components:
  - a. Elder Consultation (A1);
  - b. Working Council Workshop (A2);
  - c. Community Workshop (A3);
  - d. Governance Workshop (A4); and,
  - e. Ratification (A5 a and b).
- Creates the RRDC Dog Management Community Action Plan.

#### **3. Harmonization Workshop Process:**

- Contained within the Infrastructure and Program Development Phase (C);
- Harmonizes RRDC and YG dog management action plans; and,
- Creates a definition of DRVI services and programs that can be provided to underlay all Yukon community dog control/management programs.

#### **4. Implementation Process:**

- Contained in the infrastructure building phase (E)
- Has three basic components (E1,2,3):

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- a. Dog programs (clean-up, interim and maintenance);
- b. Training (Dog Control and Animal Protection Officers, animal keepers, *etc.*); and,
- c. Construction (holding and veterinary facilities).

The RRDC Dog Management Community Action Plan<sup>9</sup> is obtained so that DRVI needs of the action plan can be identified and harmonization to the YG's non-Aboriginal DRVI needs. From the aggregate of those needs, uniform Yukon DRVI can be created to provide support services for all communities regardless of:

1. Culture;
2. Isolation;
3. Population; or,
4. Dog Roles.

Details for the Consultative Workshop Process will be presented later in this report (Section 4.0).

### 3.3 Looking Toward Solutions:

We can not know at this time what unique features should be included within Yukon DRVI to meet territorial DRVI needs. However, we do know the basic structure of the four DRVI components and we can include Yukon needs already identified by the RYDMPP to begin to see Yukon DRVI taking shape.

#### 3.3.1 Public Education:

Dog public education trains citizens, organizations and communities to care for their dogs in accordance with cultural boundaries and in compliance with existing legislation: the *Dog Act*, *Animal Protection Act*, *Health of Animals Act*, *Criminal Code* and by-laws.

DRVI public education has three basic goals:

1. Respect: Teach about dog roles in the community.
2. Care: Teach how to care for dogs.
3. Abuse: Teach what constitutes abuse towards dogs.

There are three basic categories of dog public education programs, each with the three basic goals incorporated into them. They are:

1. Prevention;
2. Intervention; and,
3. Remedial.

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<sup>9</sup> A First Nation community action plan is different than a Yukon Government action plan. First Nation action plans are definitive and define solutions as a function of problems and roles.

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DRVI public education programs include:

1. **Prevention:** These are routine administered programs to maintain a standard for care.
  - a. **Elementary Schools:** There are three age-related programs on respect, care and abuse.
  - b. **Groups:** These programs can be for children, adults, or dog-related associations (i.e. scouts, parent groups, breeders, mushers, *etc.*).
  - c. **Communities:** These programs are targeted to a specific purpose (i.e. puppy care, stoop-and-scoop, by-law support, *etc.*)
2. **Intervention:** These programs are targeted to regions with identified problems.
  - a. **Individuals:** These programs are used one-on-one.
  - b. **Households:** These programs are taken door-to-door.
  - c. **Communities:** These programs are used for community problem information forums.
3. **Remedial:** These programs occur after convictions, summary or judicial.
  - a. **Re-minding:** Community service programs (i.e. work with breeders or mushers, senior residences animal programs, *etc.*).
  - b. **Re-training:** Information-specific programs (i.e. Elder guided teachings, Mushing School, dog obedience training, *etc.*).
  - c. **Rehabilitation:** Programs to teach respect during incarceration (i.e. pairing incarcerated young offenders to dogs).

The Yukon's public education services must accommodate regional DRVI needs that vary depending on:

1. Culture;
2. Isolation;
3. Population; and,
4. Dog Roles.

### **3.3.1.1 Training Officers:**

In addition to training with federal, territorial and municipal statutes and by-laws, appointed Animal Protection Officers, Dog Act Officers, community dog By-law Officers and Official Animal Keepers should be trained in:

1. All information and programs available for public education;
2. Dog capture; and,
3. Dog handling, training and care.

Training programs for officers should be provided annually for new recruits and every three years for veteran officers.

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#### **3.3.1.2 Teaching the Public:**

All public education information should be available in both oral presentation and written brochure formats. All dog-related Yukon officers should be utilized in public education programs. Yukon officers should team with municipal By-law Officers wherever possible.

Presentations developed for the Consultative Workshop Process (section 4.0) can be adapted to public education purposes.

#### **3.3.1.3 Educating Offenders:**

These programs are tailored to the needs of the justice system and developed in partnership with the correctional system. When finished, these are correctional programs within the justice system.

#### **3.3.1.4 Community Development:**

The need for public education for community development of dog management action plans, by-laws and by-law enforcement is unique to northern Canada. In the Yukon, only four to six communities have functioning dog control programs. Community leaders, through working councils and committees, need to be taught about dogs and community dog management practices to create their dog control programs.

This aspect of public education is contained within the RYDMPP. All materials developed for the RRDC Consultative Workshop Process (Section 4.0) will ultimately be modified and used for the development of other dog control programs in other communities. Delivery of these future dog control program development workshops should include the participation of Community Advisors and be focussed at Local Advisory Boards, municipal councils and First Nation band councils.

#### **3.3.1.5 Identifying Unique Needs:**

The goal of the RYDMPP is to identify unique program and service needs for the developing Yukon DRVI. These include public education needs. Based on the four regional variables, missing pieces begin to be identifiable.

1. **Culture:** All public education programs must be culturally sensitive to be effective. If cultural values at home do not agree with what is taught in public, programs fail. First Nation culture is dependent on oral history and legends for education. These oral histories and legends must be used as the foundation for First Nation prevention, intervention and remedial programs to achieve program goals.
2. **Isolation:** Isolated communities have more respect for local teachers than individuals parachuted in for program delivery. First Nations also cherish the teaching of their Elders. Local teachers, leaders and Elders must be utilized in public education programs

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whenever possible.

3. **Population:** The smaller the community, the less likely there will be local resources for public education and the more likely there will be stiff resistance to outside education programs if they do not respect local culture.
4. **Dog Roles:** Dog roles and owner responsibility/accountability varies in southern Canada between large and small communities and, rural and urban communities. The Qikiqtani Truth Commission and Nunavik judicial reports (Section 1.3) very clearly demonstrated that Inuit, and Aboriginal people in general, have different roles for their dogs with different responsibility/accountability expectations. Yukon First Nations will also have different roles for their dogs that must be identified and defined to include into public education programs.

#### 3.3.2 Veterinary:

The Yukon needs veterinary profession legislation that includes:

1. Qualification;
2. Licensing;
3. Practice Standards;
4. Accreditation Standards; and,
5. Service and Fee Accountability.

Veterinary profession legislation must also accommodate regional DRVI needs in the Yukon that vary depending on:

1. Culture;
2. Isolation;
3. Population; and,
4. Dog Roles.

##### 3.3.2.1 Wellness Services:

Wellness services are an essential component of both dog control and public health programs. They need to be available in communities. Wellness services can be broken down into monthly and biannual services. They include:

1. **Biannual:** These services must be performed by a veterinarian.
  - a. Rabies vaccination program; and,
  - b. Minor ailments program.
2. **Monthly:** These services can be performed by local or outreach animal health staff.
  - a. Dog microchip identification programs;
  - b. Parasite control programs; and,
  - c. Routine non-rabies vaccination programs.

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### **3.3.2.2 Population Control Services:**

Population control services are central to dog control programs and essential for public health programs. These services need to be delivered in communities. Population control services can be broken down into sterilization and euthanasia services.

1. **Sterilization:** These are spay (female) and neuter (male) programs. All male and female dogs not used for breeding should be sterilized to control dog population. There are two basic methods:
  - a. **Surgical:** These techniques must be performed by a veterinarian and require anaesthesia. Biannual veterinary community visits are required.
  - b. **Chemical:** These injections for male and female dogs are effective and can be performed by local or outreach animal health staff. These services could be performed monthly.
2. **Euthanasia:** Euthanasia is performed both on an emergency and non-emergency basis.
  - a. **Non-Emergency:** The euthanasia of old or unwanted dogs can be performed by a veterinarian or regional outreach animal health staff. Local staff in small communities should not euthanize dogs except on an emergency basis. Veterinarians have access to “smoother” controlled drugs for euthanasia than regional animal health and local staff.
  - b. **Emergency:** Emergency euthanasia should be done as needed by local or regional outreach animal health staff.

### **3.3.2.3 Emergency Services:**

Access to emergency veterinary services is the most difficult aspect of DRVI to provide. Unless population distributions change dramatically in the territory, there can only be two regions containing staffed veterinary hospitals in the Yukon, Whitehorse and Dawson City. However, veterinary hospitals are only necessary for definitive diagnostic and therapeutic work. Triage and stabilization of an emergency can be done in every community. An emergency veterinary service infrastructure includes:

1. **Communication network:** This network uses a combination of telephone and internet with digital photos and video to provide a veterinarian with enough information to triage and prescribe stabilizing therapy assuming the dog’s owner intends to seek definitive care through a veterinary hospital. It may be possible to adapt this network to work with other non-emergency medical problems.
2. **Local or Regional Animal Health Staff:** These individuals would provide information to the veterinarian and carry out the veterinarian’s instructions.
3. **Regional Veterinary Hospitals:** These would be located in Whitehorse and Dawson City.
4. **Emergency Euthanasia:** Humane euthanasia on an emergency basis for severely injured dogs must be available in every region and in every community.
5. **Veterinary Medical Record System:** A standardized Yukon computer based



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veterinary record system would allow access to records for all veterinarians in the Yukon on a 24 hours basis (i.e. IDEXX Cornerstone Software).

#### **3.3.2.4 Veterinary Assistance Programs:**

Veterinary services in Canada are provided through privately owned facilities as part of the market economy. These services fall under provincial and territorial jurisdiction. Market-driven veterinary services become progressively more difficult to deliver as communities become more geographically isolated from mainstream Canada. In the Yukon, all communities outside the Whitehorse region are geographically isolated and unable to support market-driven veterinary services.

To ensure uniform access to veterinary services in their jurisdiction, most provinces fund veterinary assistance programs. Occasionally, provinces own and maintain provincial veterinary facilities on a region-to-region basis for remote community access. Whether through the provision of facilities, financial assistance or a combination of the two, provinces have opted to maintain veterinary services as private business. Programs are provided either through specific contractual arrangements or through generally available subsidy programs.

All provincial veterinary facilities and assistance programs were initiated to support the agriculture sector with farm animal services. As community needs changed and the veterinary industry evolved, companion animal services were included within existing programs. However, regional veterinary facility and assistance programs maintained their proximity to farming communities. They did not expand to provide uniform access to companion animal services. As a result, large regions across northern Canada are without necessary veterinary services upon which to build community dog control programs.

All communities in the Yukon need access to veterinary services to build dog control programs and comply with federal and territorial legislation. Uniform access to these services can not occur without the development of Yukon veterinary services through some combination of:

1. Regional veterinary hospital support;
2. In-community veterinary services;
3. Travel assistance;
4. Regulated fees for veterinary service;
5. Regulated fees for drug mark-up;
6. Regional animal health outreach services; and,
7. Local community-based services.

#### **3.3.2.5 Mushing Services:**

Dog mushing is not restricted to the Yukon but it is a uniquely northern use of dogs.

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As we saw with veterinary assistance programs (Section 3.3.2.4), northern Canada's access to veterinary services, and DRVI in general, remains underdeveloped. Underdevelopment of DRVI in the Yukon includes those aspects that would be unique to mushing dog veterinary services.

Mushing has become a tourism-related sporting industry in the Yukon peaking every year with the Yukon Quest dog sled race. The largest mushing kennel in the Yukon supports up to 130 dogs. To maintain financial viability, large kennels have developed off-season mushing adventure tourism programs and educational programs for school outings to attract revenue. However, there is no legislation or regulation to govern mushing dog care and protect public health now that these private facilities (kennels) have become tourist attractions and education venues. Mushing also continues, to a far lesser extent, as a means of remote winter travel for hunting, trapping and fishing. Kennels for these dogs remain private.

1. **Event Services:** Veterinary services required for sled races are the responsibility of the race organizer. However, temporary veterinary licensing and accreditation standards for needed mobile veterinary facilities fall under territorial jurisdiction. The mishandling of a disease outbreak or injured dog during a high profile event could have international repercussions for the sport and its offshoot tourism industry.
2. **Kennel Services:** Veterinary services required for mushing kennels are akin to veterinary services required by farm producers; services provide the necessary support for an industry. Like farms in isolated areas of Canada, mushing kennels need YG support through a veterinary assistance program to access on-site affordable wellness and population control services.
3. **Public Health-related Services:** Mandatory veterinary procedures should be in force for zoonotic disease prevention for every dog team that enters a public event and every mushing kennel that is open to the public. Mandatory veterinary procedures may include:
  - a. Rabies vaccination;
  - b. Parasite prevention;
  - c. Routine veterinary inspection;
  - d. Microchip identification; and,
  - e. Non-rabies vaccinations.

#### 3.3.2.6 Identifying Unique Needs:

The goal of the RYDMPP is to identify unique program and service needs for the developing Yukon DRVI. These include veterinary needs. Based on the four regional variables, unique needs that must be accommodated begin to be identifiable.

1. **Culture:** First Nation culture does not include the surgical manipulation of animals, it uses a natural selection and balanced role system. Unfortunately, dogs introduced into communities in the last century do not conform to traditional dog control methods; mass dog killings (dog shoot days) and puppy killing are not traditional dog control methods. First Nations will therefore be culturally resistant to surgical sterilization and euthanasia

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programs. Trial dog population control programs that focus on other methods (i.e. chemical sterilization, puppy rescue, feral dog control, *etc.*) must be evaluated for efficacy.

2. **Isolation:** Isolated regions frequently have problems with specific diseases that are endemic in the region. They also have sporadic catastrophic disease outbreaks when regionally uncommon diseases are introduced with new dog arrivals. These endemic and outbreak diseases need to be identified and preventative programs created. Disease prevention would also include creating a stable local dog breeding program to supply local new-dog needs.

Isolated communities will need a higher proportion of their veterinary services made available through local dog control or human health staff. These programs need to be developed on a trial basis.

Isolated communities also need a veterinary assistance program to bring veterinary services to the community. Programs need to be developed on a trial basis.

3. **Population:** The smaller the community, the more likely it will be depressed socio-economically and the less likely fee-for-procedure veterinary services will be affordable. Do fee-subsidy programs need to be established for veterinary programs to be successful? Trial veterinary service programs can evaluate the need for subsidy.
4. **Dog Roles:** We have established that dogs will have different roles that we have yet to identify in First Nation communities. Dogs may also have different roles in isolated non-First Nation communities. How will sterilization and increased life span through disease control affect:
  - a. The behaviour (aggression, stamina or strength) necessary for these new roles; or,
  - b. The population dynamics of these roles?

#### 3.3.3 Legislation:

Legislation and supporting regulations are used to provide uniform codes of conduct. Dog-related legislation and regulations provide the code of conduct for dogs, dog owners, and those involved in dog care and control. The Yukon needs consistent legislation and regulations for its DRVI that harmonize with outside jurisdictions and accommodate regional DRVI needs that vary depending on:

1. Culture;
2. Isolation;
3. Population; and,
4. Dog Roles.

The RYDMPP has already identified legislation (Section 3.1.3) that should be:

1. **Created:**
  - a. Veterinary Profession Act.
2. **Revised:**
  - b. *Dog Act.*

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### **3. Amended:**

- a. *Animal Protection Act*;
- b. *Pharmacists Act*; and,
- c. *Animal Health Act*.

### **4. Used to consolidate dog-related statutes with the *Dog Act*:**

- a. *Wildlife Act*;
- b. *Motor Vehicles Act*;
- c. *Noise Prevention Act*;
- d. *Environment Act*; and,
- e. *Parks and Land Certainty Act*.

The RYDMPP has also begun to identify statutes and regulations that should be included into Yukon legislation. These include:

- 1. A schedule of fines for the *Dog Act*;
- 2. Dog public health requirements;
- 3. Minimal dog care standards;
- 4. Service dogs;
- 5. Dangerous dogs;
- 6. Barking dogs;
- 7. Dog packs;
- 8. Humane euthanasia standards;
- 9. Veterinary assistance programs;
- 10. Mushing kennel standards;
- 11. Sled dog event standards;
- 12. Breeding kennel standards;
- 13. Veterinary assistance programs; and,
- 14. Dog holding facilities.

#### **3.3.3.1 Identifying Unique Needs:**

The goal of the RYDMPP is to identify unique program and service needs for the developing Yukon DRVI. These include legislation needs. Based on the four regional variables, missing legislation pieces begin to be identifiable.

- 1. **Culture:** First Nations will have a variety of roles for dogs in their communities, some different and others similar to non-Aboriginal communities. For all dog roles, First Nations will culturally define responsibilities and accountability to infractions. These cultural definitions of responsibility and accountability must be respected in the services created in the developing Yukon DRVI. That respect should be accorded recognition in Yukon legislation.

First Nation community dog program delivery is subject to self-government agreements

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but:

- a. Delivery of a territorial DRVI service infrastructure can be ubiquitous; and,
- b. Most First Nation communities do not have functioning dog control programs and therefore are still serviced by the *Dog Act* and its regulations.

The exclusion of First Nation culture in Yukon DRVI and its services would ultimately result in two separate DRVI service delivery and authority systems:

- a. The First Nation DRVI, in which the YG will have no authority; and,
- b. The Yukon DRVI, for which relative costs will increase due to revenue lost to the competing First Nation DRVI.

Legislation that accommodated First Nation dog roles, responsibilities and accountability could be used to create one territorial DRVI service infrastructure for the benefit of all.

2. **Isolation:** Legislation and regulations must be written to accommodate the reasonable access of DRVI services to isolated communities. Reasonable access is defined in this instance by the provision of DRVI services to the extent necessary to fulfill Community Services' goal and objectives for dog control programs and services in the Yukon (Section 1.1).
3. **Population:** Legislation and regulations must be tailored to include the reasonable access of DRVI services to small communities. Reasonable access is defined as above in (2).
4. **Dog Roles:** As demonstrated with the Qikiqtani Truth Commission and Nunavik judicial reports (Section 1.3), dogs have different roles in Aboriginal communities. These as of yet unidentified roles must not be excluded from the Yukon DRVI through legislation. Rather, they should be included into Yukon legislation to allow DRVI services to develop so that dog control programs have the needed underlying services to manage these roles.

#### **3.3.4 Enforcement:**

The Yukon needs harmonizing dog-related enforcement services for the application of municipal, territorial and federal legislation and by-laws. These enforcement services need to accommodate Yukon DRVI that varies depending on:

1. Culture;
2. Isolation;
3. Population; and,
4. Dog Roles.

There will likely be four basic enforcement services working together to enforce dog control programs in the Yukon. They are:

1. Criminal;
2. Oversight and Support;
3. Dog Welfare; and,

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### 4. Dog Control.

#### **3.3.4.1 Criminal:**

The RCMP is the criminal enforcement service for the Yukon.

#### **3.3.4.2 Oversight and Support:**

Oversight and support enforcement services include those officers appointed by the Yukon *Dog Act* and *Animal Protection Act*. These officers need to be part of, and oversee, their respective enforcement services.

For the purpose of example only:

##### **1. Dog Officer:**

- The Yukon resource person for dog control programs and their public education;
- Responsible for Dog Control/By-law Officer legislation training;
- Responsible for training Yukon Officers, By-law Officers and animal keepers on dog capture and handling;
- Oversees other Dog Officers; and,
- Enforces the *Dog Act*.

##### **2. Animal Protection Officer:**

- The Yukon resource person for animal welfare/cruelty programs and their public education;
- Responsible for Animal Protection Officer legislation (or SPCA Officer) training;
- Responsible for training Yukon Officers, By-law Officers and animal keepers on dog welfare/cruelty;
- Oversees other Animal Protection Officers; and,
- Enforces the *Animal Protection Act*.

##### **3. Official Animal Keeper:**

- The Yukon resource person for dog care public education;
- Responsible for holding facilities oversight and operator legislation training;
- Responsible for training Yukon Officers, By-law Officers and animal keepers on dog care; and,
- Performs inspection and licensing of dog holding facilities and their operators.

#### **3.3.4.3 Dog Welfare:**

It was demonstrated earlier (Section 3.1.3.2) that Humane Societies should not receive authority to enforce legislation, they should continue doing what they do best; animal rescue, shelter and adoption services. The YG should continue to support the Yukon's Humane Societies and not hesitate to utilize their services for dog rescue and dogs picked up under the *Dog Act* and *Animal Protection Act* that are unclaimed by their

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owners.

The animal welfare enforcement service can be operated by Animal Protection Officers or through a yet-to-be legislated SPCA under the oversight of the Animal Protection Officer. Regional services will need to be created.

For the purpose of example only:

The Yukon could be divided into 3-5 regions containing clustered communities. Each of these regions could have a dog welfare service team consisting of:

1. A facility with 8-12 dog runs;
2. A mobile unit with dog catching tools able to carry up to six dogs;
3. An Animal Protection Officer with vehicle and tools; and,
4. An animal keeper with regional outreach animal health training.

Services that can be provided by a regional dog welfare team of this nature include:

1. Animal cruelty investigations;
2. Assist the RCMP with aggressive dog capture and handling;
3. Holding of dogs as evidence or pending judicial decisions;
4. Quarantine of rabies suspect dogs;
5. Capture of dogs at large;
6. Collection of unclaimed dogs from community facilities;
7. Temporary housing for dog rescue programs;
8. Euthanasia or adoption of unclaimed dogs;
9. Triage and stabilizing care for veterinary emergency services; and,
10. Assistance with veterinary wellness and population control services.

### **3.3.4.4 Dog Control:**

All Yukon communities will prefer community-based animal control services. Larger centres such as Whitehorse and Dawson City have their own municipal supported dog control services. Smaller communities will need assistance to create a minimum facility; i.e. two dog runs built into a pre-existing structure.

Community Dog Control Officers should have basic training in dog capture, handling and care plus training in triage and emergency euthanasia. However, routine euthanasia should be done away from the community in a regional dog welfare facility to avoid a high turnover rate of community Dog Control Officers.

For the purpose of example only:

1. In addition to the basic training above, the Dog Control Officer could receive animal health training and provide community dog wellness and population

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control veterinary services referenced earlier (Sections 3.3.2.1 and 3.3.2.2).

**OR**

2. Human health care staff in the community could receive animal health training and provide community dog wellness and population control veterinary services discussed earlier (Sections 3.3.2.1 and 3.3.2.2).

### **3.3.4.5 Identifying Unique Needs:**

The goal of the RYDMPP is to identify unique program and service needs for the developing Yukon DRVI. These include enforcement needs. Based on the four regional variables, unique enforcement needs for Yukon DRVI appear to include:

1. **Culture:** Dog roles, responsibilities and accountability will vary with First Nation culture in the Yukon. Enforcement will need to adapt to these differences after they have been identified. .
2. **Isolation:** Isolated communities may need to hold captured dogs in the community as much as possible to prevent unnecessary hardship with traveling to identify and claim dogs held at a regional facility.

Isolated communities may need to lengthen their dog holding times to reflect potential out-of-community travel by owners. Alternatively, an out-of-community citizen contact registry coupled with internet posting of captured dog photographs may function to ensure unnecessary euthanasia of wanted dogs.

Dog identification and reclamation programs need to be developed on a trial basis.

3. **Population:** The depressed socio-economics in small communities may be a factor in held dog reclamation. Trial programs with alternative equivalents to fines should be assessed for inclusion into Yukon legislation.

The development of a functioning dog control service in very small communities may be unattainable due to either retaliation focussed at the local Dog Control Officer or nepotism. Programs capturing dogs at large using local vs. regional Dog Control Officers should developed on a trial basis and their success compared.

4. **Dog Roles:** Dog roles vary across the Yukon with as of yet unidentified roles for First Nation dogs. These roles must be recognized and respected by enforcement services (i.e. a dog growling and snapping at an individual on the street would be deemed a dangerous dog but that same dog restricted within a facility as a guard dog would not; it all depends on the dog's role).

## **4.0 Consultative Workshop Process Details:**

The YG needs to create regional access to DRVI in the Yukon. As we saw earlier (Section 1.1), DRVI needs will vary depending upon:

1. Culture;



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2. Isolation;
3. Population; and,
4. Dog Roles.

The goal of the RYDMPP is to identify unique program and service needs for low population, remote First Nation communities in the territory (Section 1.2). The RYDMPP does this while providing a pilot program for the development of territorial DRVI to meet Community Services' goal to provide or facilitate a safe community environment for Yukon citizens and their dogs.

An eight point outline of the RYDMPP development process (Appendix C) to meet these goals was ratified by the RRDC in July 2010 and was included within the first RYDMPP report.<sup>1</sup> Based on that outline, the RYDMPP to date has completed:

1. Background Acquisition:
  - a. Ross River Dena;
  - b. Related Yukon Territorial Law;
  - c. Related Federal Law;
  - d. Historic Relationships;
  - e. Current Relationships;
  - f. Territorial Animal-related Public Health Issues; and,
  - g. Related Issues with Other Stakeholders.
2. Ross River Parasite Identification Study Development:
3. Ross River Community & Kaska Dena Elder Consultation - Bidirectional Sharing Process:
  - a. Request through Presentation for Elder Consultation and Ross River Working Council Formation.

To identify unique First Nation culture and dog roles that need to be accommodated in Yukon DRVI, the bidirectional sharing process in steps (3) b-f of the outline need to occur next in the RYDMPP process. These steps are collectively referred to as the Consultative Workshop Process (Section 3.2). They are:

1. Elder Consultation;
2. Working Council Workshop;
3. Community Workshop;
4. Governance Workshop; and,
5. Ratification.

Culture is defined by its tradition and customs (Culture = Tradition + Customs).<sup>10</sup> First Nation tradition (law) is carried by Elders but First Nation customs (regulations and programs) are

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<sup>10</sup> (2008) Herbert, R. G. A Model for the Reconciliation of Canada with its Indigenous Peoples; Restoration of Missing Infrastructure Phase 1: Pilot Program Development. A Proposal in Response to the Federal Government of Canada's Objective to Reconcile with Indigenous Peoples in Canada. <http://caid.ca/ModelInf091608.pdf>

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carried by the entire First Nation, including the Elders. As a consequence, we need to obtain both tradition and customs during a Consultative Workshop Process to learn about culture, including the culture that pertains to dog roles.

The Consultative Workshop Process is a progressive consultation of culture, building on itself as it progresses through each component.

### **4.1 Elder Consultation:**

Elders are the spiritual guides of First Nations. Their guidance roles are not restricted to a single community. All guidance seeking in a First Nation starts with an interpretation of tradition (law) from the Elders. Elder oral interpretations can be written down as temporal interpretations. It is important to remember though, First Nation oral law does not culminate in written law. In this regard, temporal interpretation of oral traditional law must remain open to future oral clarification and interpretation as the situation for the temporal interpretation changes.<sup>11</sup>

We can use written temporal interpretations of oral law as a base to understand needs and harmonize with outside jurisdictions. There are two simple rules to follow when consulting Elders:

1. If the question is too specific, the answer will not apply generally;
2. The answer you receive must be brought to the Nation to gain understanding with the inclusion of customs.

Elder consultations are facilitated and consist of a very small number of questions and listening (recording). Facilitation of Elder consultation requires an understanding of oral law and the topic under consultation. There are two types of questions asked of Elders:<sup>12</sup>

1. Base: These questions are very general and ask for oral history and legends.
2. Bridge: These questions are specific and used to focus answers providing a bridge (link) between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal culture; and, between past and present.

A short 10-20 minute presentation is given to the Elders on the importance of the consultation after Base questions have been answered and before Bridge questions are asked.

Answers recorded from Elder consultation need to be translated, transcribed and then run through an algorithm to organize information into a presentable format. Algorithms do not have to be written, but creating a basic algorithm before Elder consultation is extremely useful in the event Bridge questions need to be adapted during the consultation.

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<sup>11</sup> (2008) Herbert, R. G., A Model to Establish a New Framework for Aboriginal Economic Development in Canada: A Proposal in Response to the Federal Government of Canada Objective to Establish a New Framework for Aboriginal Economic Development in Canada. <http://caid.ca/Model031108.pdf>.

<sup>12</sup> (2010) Herbert, R.G., Working Papers on Meaningful Aboriginal Consultation in Canada: Step 1 - Nation Consultation. <http://caid.ca/MeaConOne102309.pdf>

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The Kaska Dena Elder consultation on dog-related culture contains:

1. One Base question and three Bridge questions:
  - a. What are the legends and history for your dogs?
  - b. What roles do you have for dogs?
  - c. What are the responsibilities associated with these dog roles in your communities?
  - d. What happens when these responsibilities are not met for each of these roles?
2. A short Power Point presentation (Appendix D); and,
3. A basic algorithm (Appendix E).

The basic format for the Kaska Dena Elder consultation is:

1. Consultation will occur over two days in Ross River;
2. Eleven Kaska Elders will be consulted;
3. Elder comments will be recorded, translated and transcribed in both English and Kaska; and,
4. Information will be analysed and organized for presentation and understanding.

### **4.2 Working Council Workshop:**

Working Councils are the solution-building units of traditional society. They are the place where culture and resources meet to define both the problem and solution. When a problem arises, such as the dog control problem, members rise from the community, form a Working Council, seek Elder guidance and gather knowledge to create a solution with the Elder guidance. The Working Council then brings the solution to the community and leadership for further input. Ultimately, the solution is ratified by Elders and governance. When the problem is solved and new roles created for the permanent solution, the Working Council is dissolved. Occasionally, the nature of the council's work dictates that a permanent council remain.

The RRDC Dog Working Council Workshop is a facilitated educational series on background knowledge for modern DRVI. The educational series is combined with a workshop series to filter community dog problems through oral tradition and then through modern DRVI. The results of the community workshop are:

1. Identification of community dog problems;
2. Acquired knowledge on cultural-based solutions to community dog problems;
3. Development of a culturally-based Dog Management Community Action Plan; and,
4. Identification of DRVI needs for the Dog Management Community Action Plan.

The RRDC Dog Management Community Action Plan and the DRVI needs thus obtained will be modified as they go through the rest of the Consultative Workshop Process, before ratification.

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The Dog Working Council Workshop contains a series of workshops for cultural understanding on:

1. Sick dogs;
2. Rabies control;
3. Population control;
4. Cruelty to dogs;
5. Dog care;
6. Dog behaviour;
7. Dog Aggression;
8. Dog breeds;
9. By-laws; and,
10. By-law enforcement.

Educational presentations for background knowledge are given in advance of each workshop. Presentation topics include:

1. Dog problems and social capital;
2. Dog diseases and rabies;
3. Dog behaviour, care and breeds;
4. Dog population control and public health;
5. Animal cruelty;
6. Law and liability; and,
7. DRVI.

A generic template for the Dog Working Council Workshop is contained in Appendix F. The final presentations for the RRDC Dog Working Council Workshop can not be prepared until the Kaska Elder consultation has been accomplished. The results of the Elder consultation must be both included in the presentation and used to modify the presentation to include cultural roles and issues.

The basic format for the RRDC Dog Working Council Workshop is:

1. The workshop will occur over four days in Ross River;
2. The Dog Working Council will consist of four members; and,
3. Educational presentations that precede a series of mini-workshops on dog problems.

#### **4.3 Community Workshop:**

First Nation governance is not hierarchical, it is role-based. In this regard, communities guide leaders as much as leaders guide communities. Working with the community on important issues is fundamental to the success of any initiative. Results of the Elder consultation are presented to the community and followed by presentation of the draft Dog Management Community Action plan. Communities provide input on needed programs, regulations and

## **Expansion of Research and Preparation**

### Ross River Dena Council - Yukon Government Dog Management Pilot Program

community roles, adding to the Community Action Plan.

The basic format for the RRDC Community Workshop is:

1. The workshop will occur over 4 hours;
2. Elder guidance and the RRDC Community Dog Management Action Plan will be presented; and,
3. Community feedback and discussion will be received and incorporated into the Community Action Plan.

#### **4.4 Governance Workshop:**

First Nation governance manages services for the community and harmonizes services to outside jurisdictions. Governance input on Elder guidance, the Dog Management Community Action Plan and community comments will add by-law, enforcement and community service issues into the Community Action Plan.

The basic format for the RRDC Governance Workshop is:

1. The workshop is one day with band staff, band counsellors, chief, and deputy chief (band manager);
2. Elder guidance, RRDC Community Dog Management Action Plan, and community workshop results will be presented; and,
3. Comments and concerns on the practical application, legislative and jurisdiction issues will be received and incorporated into the Community Action Plan.

#### **4.5 Ratification:**

The final RRDC Dog Management Community Action Plan must be ratified by both Elders and governance. The ratification process is important for two reasons:

1. Elder ratification places a stamp of cultural authenticity on the RRDC Community Dog Management Action Plan; and,
2. Governance ratification of the Elder ratified RRDC Community Dog Management Action Plan provides a document that can be harmonized to outside jurisdictions.

The basic format for Ratification is:

1. Each ratification is a half day event;
2. The completed RRDC Community Dog Management Action Plan will be presented;
3. Discussion and an opportunity to change to the document will be given; and,
4. The Community Action Plan will be ratified by consensus.

## **Expansion of Research and Preparation**

### **Ross River Dena Council - Yukon Government Dog Management Pilot Program**

#### **5.0 Realizing Goals:**

The overall Community Services' dog management goal is to provide or facilitate a safe community environment for Yukon citizens and their dogs. To meet this goal, Community Services must provide or facilitate access to fundamental services that underlay community and territorial dog management programs. Unfortunately, the dog-related veterinary infrastructure (DRVI) that provides these services is underdeveloped in the Yukon (Section 1.1).

Community Services engaged with the Ross River Dena Council to jointly provide dog control in Ross River and to attend to Ross River by providing services under the *Dog Act*. The RRDC agreed to an outline for the development of a Ross River Dena Council – Yukon Government Dog Management Pilot Program (Appendix C). The goal of the RYDMPP is to identify unique program and service needs for low population, remote First Nation communities in the territory. The agreed upon outline for the RYDMPP contained four conceptual components (Section 3.2). They are the:

1. Research and Development Process;
2. Consultative Workshop Process;
3. Harmonization Workshop Process; and,
4. Implementation Process.

These four RYDMPP components, when completed, provide answers to four milestone questions that must be answered to meet the Community Services' goal of safe communities for both citizens and dogs. These milestones questions are, respectively:

1. What is wrong;
2. What do we need;
3. What will we use; and,
4. How will it work?

#### **5.1 What is Wrong?**

The RYDMPP's Research and Development Process has been completed and its information is contained in this report and the first report dated August 17, 2010.<sup>1</sup> The short answer for why there are significant dog problems in the Yukon is:

#### **The Yukon never developed its DRVI.**

Information obtained in the Research and Development Process of the RYDMPP was able to provide sufficient detail to:

1. Identify problems;
2. Define the process needed to move forward; and,
3. Look forward at solutions.

## **Expansion of Research and Preparation**

### **Ross River Dena Council - Yukon Government Dog Management Pilot Program**

#### **5.2 What do We Need?**

The Yukon needs modern DRVI to provide underlay services for community, regional and territorial dog management programs to function. These services come from the four pillar infrastructures of DRVI. They are:

1. Public education;
2. Veterinary;
3. Legislation; and,
4. Enforcement.

What the Yukon lacks to develop these DRVI infrastructure services are the unique DRVI-needs that exist outside the Whitehorse region. These missing needs will be defined by regional differences in:

1. Culture;
2. Isolation;
3. Population; and,
4. Dog Roles.

Ross River meets all four of these special need differences. The second component of the RYDMPP, the Consultative Workshop Process, defines missing DRVI-needs to move forward. It provides the answer to, “What do we need?”

**We need to know what services are needed by First Nations, isolated communities and low population areas based on roles they have for dogs in their communities.**

Detail for the RYDMPP Consultative Workshop Process is found in Section 4.0. All materials used in, and information gleaned from, the Consultative Workshop Process will also be used as base information and presentations for dog-related Yukon public education and dog control-related Yukon community development programs.

#### **5.3 What Will We Use?**

After the missing DRVI-needs are provided by the RYDMPP, they will be harmonized through a Harmonization Workshop Process to create a paper definition of the DRVI needed in the Yukon. This model DRVI will be used to define services on a pilot program basis to underlay a pilot Ross River dog management program, the RRDC Dog Management Community Action Plan (Section 4.2).

The third component of the RYDMPP provides the answer to, “What will we use?”

**We will use harmonized DRVI-needs to create a model for Yukon DRVI. This model DRVI will be used for pilot program service**

## **Expansion of Research and Preparation**

Ross River Dena Council - Yukon Government Dog Management Pilot Program

### **development and testing.**

A basic description of the Harmonization Workshop Process was provided earlier (Section 3.2).

#### **5.4 How Will it Work?**

The fourth component of the RYDMPP is the implementation phase. This phase implements pilot programs and services, from the model DRVI, in Ross River. This phase answers the question of, “How will it work?” The answer is:

**We will use test programs and services to find out how the model DRVI will work in Ross River. In doing so, the Memorandum of Agreement signed between the RRDC and the YG will be fulfilled.**

The results of test programs and services will be used to adjust the model Yukon DRVI. Once adjusted, the YG can begin to develop the Yukon’s DRVI on an as-needed basis.

#### **6.0 Closing:**

The RYDMPP is comprised conceptually of four components:

1. Research and Development Process;
2. Consultative Workshop Process;
3. Harmonization Workshop Process; and,
4. Implementation Process.

Together, these four components are able to meet the Community Services’ goal to provide or facilitate a safe community environment for both Yukon citizens and dogs with functioning dog management/control programs (Section 5.0).

The Ross River Dena Council – Yukon Government Dog Management Pilot Program has concluded its Research and Preparation Phase with this expansion of the program’s first report.

The RYDMPP Research and Preparation Phase was able to:

1. Identify the dog problem in the Yukon (Section 3.0 and 3.1);
2. Providing a process to solve the problem (Section 3.2, 4.0 and 5.0); and,
3. Look forward at solutions for the dog problem.

The next step in the RYDMPP is the Consultative Workshop Process detailed in Section 4.0.



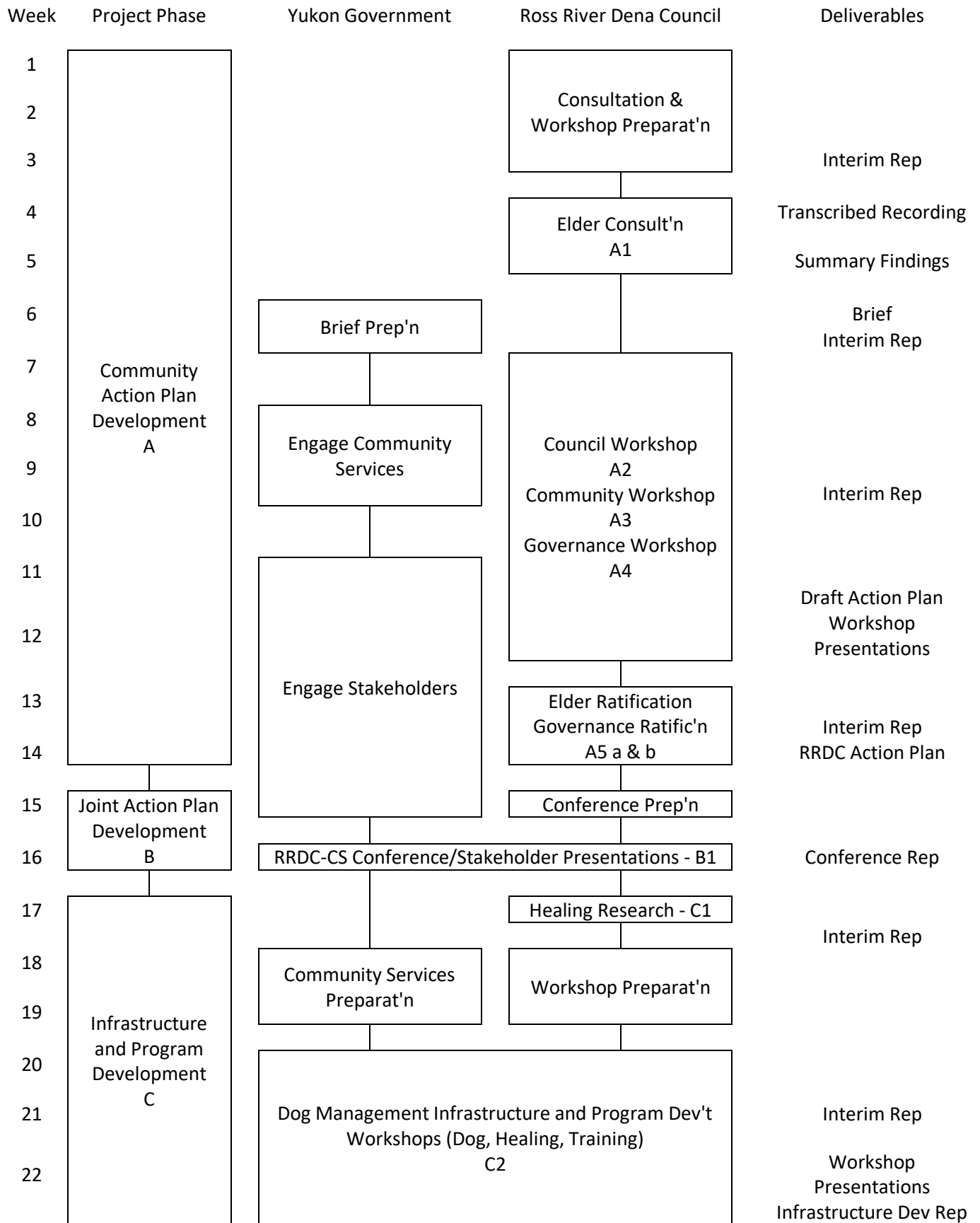
**Expansion of Research and Preparation**  
Ross River Dena Council - Yukon Government Dog Management Pilot Program

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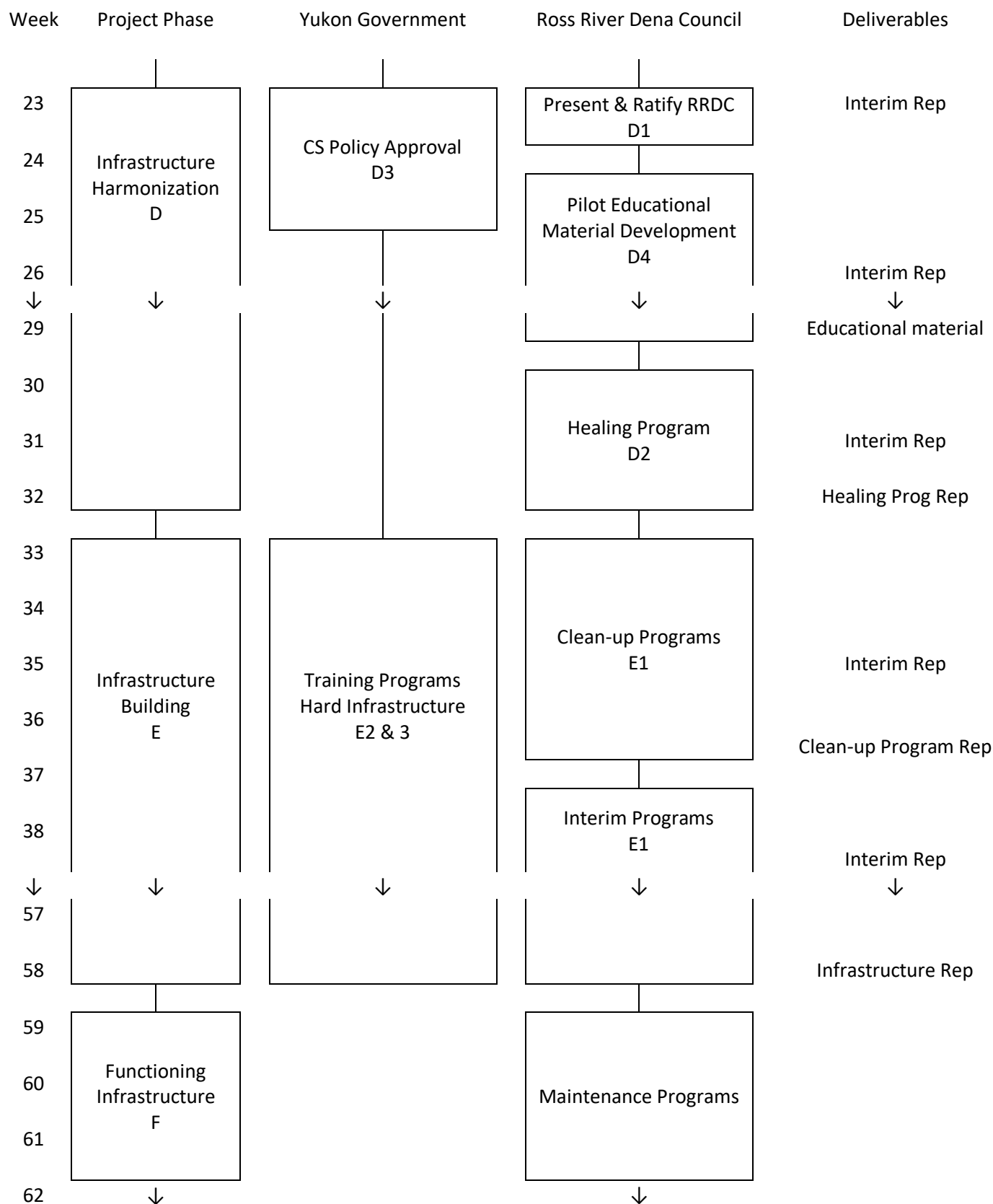
## Appendix A

### Projected Timeline Ross River Dena Council - Yukon Government Dog Management Pilot Program Development



## Appendix A

### Projected Timeline Ross River Dena Council - Yukon Government Dog Management Pilot Program Development



**Component Detail Ross River Dena Council - Yukon Government  
Dog Management Pilot Program Development**

**A/ Community Action Plan Development:**

**1. Kaska Dena Elder Consultation:**

- 2+ days in Ross River at school
- Up to 11 Elders from Kaska traditional territory
- Facilitated using focus and bridging questions
- glean out teachings for cultural education; traditional law on dog, citizen, and governance roles; and, temporal interpretations for regulations and justice
- have Elders that advise RRDC form an Elder council to review and ratify the community action plan

**2. Dog Working Council Workshops:**

- 4+ days in Ross River, location to be set
- 4 member working council from RRDC
- Series of mini workshops with both visual teaching and group discussion to teach modern dog management to the working council
- Topics include:
  - Dog Problems and Social Capital
  - Disease and Rabies
  - Dog Behaviour and Breeds
  - Population Control and Public Health
  - Animal Cruelty
  - Law and Liability: federal and territorial, criminal and civil
  - Dog Control Programs – clean-up, interim, maintenance
- Facilitated development of the RRDC dog management action plan:
  - Respecting Elder teachings – guidance
  - incorporate newly acquired knowledge base

**3. Ross River Community Workshop:**

- 4 hours with all community members
- Presentation of Elder guidance and RRDC dog management action plan
- Community feedback and discussion will be received and incorporated into the action plan or futures services (ex public education or healing program) regarding:
  - Areas of agreement
  - Areas of reluctance
  - Requests for program inclusions

**4. RRDC Governance Workshop:**

- 1 day with band staff (as available), band counsellors, chief, and deputy chief (band manager)
- Presentation of Elder guidance, Working Council action plan, and community consultation results
- Comments and concerns on the practical application and governance (legislative) issues will be received and incorporated into the action plan

**Component Detail Ross River Dena Council - Yukon Government  
Dog Management Pilot Program Development**

**5. Ratification:**

**a. Elder:**

- of completed action plan
- by Elder council that traditionally advises the RRDC

**b. Governance:**

- Of Elder ratified action plan

**B/ Joint Action Plan Development:**

**1. RRDC – YG Joint Conference:**

- 1 day in Whitehorse
- Community Services present direction for the upcoming development workshop
- RRDC presents the ratified action plan
- YG stakeholders presentation of issues they feel should be addressed in the upcoming development workshop
- Consolidation of conference results into a joint action plan.

**C/ Infrastructure Development:**

**1. Healing Research:**

- 1 week in Ross River talking with:
  - Individuals door-to-door
  - Professionals in-community
    - RCMP
    - Daycare
    - Education
    - Health
  - Local business owners
- Develop a list of myths and untruths to address during the healing program

**2. Infrastructure and Program Development Workshop:**

- 9-12 days over 3 weeks in Whitehorse with RRDC working Council and Community Services:
  - Review of Working Council Workshop
  - Detailed review of consolidated joint action plan
  - Dog management infrastructure services development
    - Veterinary services development
    - Public education services development
    - Enforcement services development
    - By-law development
  - Initial, interim and maintenance program development for:
    - Dog control
    - Healing/Public Education

**Component Detail Ross River Dena Council - Yukon Government  
Dog Management Pilot Program Development**

- Training program development

**D/ Infrastructure Harmonization:**

**1. Ratification by RRDC:**

- 4 hours in Ross River
- Present workshop services and programs to RRDC

**2. Healing Program (Initial Public Education):**

- 12 days, 3 weeks, in community
- 1 circle group per day of 10 people
- Should be done immediately prior to starting dog clean-up programs

**3. YG Legislative Adjustments:**

- Present results of services and programs workshop to Community Services Policy for review and approval
- Policy sent to justice of legislation affected
- Justice send to legislature if legislation should be altered.

**4. Pilot Program Educational Materials Development:**

- A period will be set aside after presentations and teachings material have been used to document and finish tried materials into unpolished educational tools.

**E/ Infrastructure Building:**

**1. Dog Programs:**

- Build and execute:
- Clean-up:
- Interim:

**2. Training Programs:**

- Potential for animal control officers, animal health officers, veterinary assistants, public education officers

**3. Hard Infrastructure:**

- Dog holding facilities
- Veterinary services

**F/ Maintenance Programs – Functioning Infrastructure:**

- Enforcement, public education, and veterinary

**Outline for the Ross River Dena Council - Yukon Government  
Dog Management Pilot Program Development Process**

1. Background Acquisition:
  - a. Ross River Dena;
  - b. Related Yukon Territorial Law;
  - c. Related Federal Law;
  - d. Historic Relationships;
  - e. Current Relationships;
  - f. Territorial Animal-related Public Health Issues; and,
  - g. Other Related Issues Through Discussion with Other Stakeholders.
2. Ross River Parasite Identification Study: - in collaboration with academic research studies if feasible.
3. Ross River Community & Kaska Dena Elder Consultation - Bidirectional Sharing Process:
  - a. Request through Presentation for Elder Consultation and Ross River Working Council Formation;
  - b. Cultural (Elder) Consultation – law, roles, temporal interpretation;
  - c. Working Council Facilitation – sharing of Canadian veterinary infrastructure;
    - i. Working Council Workshop; and,
    - ii. Community Action Plan Development -dog management and community healing.
  - d. Community Presentation/Input on Action Plan;
  - e. Governance Presentation/Input on Action Plan; and,
  - f. Action Plan Ratification;
    - i. Elder Ratification; and,
    - ii. Governance Ratification.
4. Ross River - Yukon Government Conference:
  - a. Yukon Territory Intent Presentation – Community Services;
  - b. Ross River Action Plan Presentation;
  - c. Yukon Stakeholder Presentations – ex. Health, Environment, RCMP, Agriculture;
  - d. Federal Stakeholder Presentations – ex CFIA;
  - e. Basic Dog Control Model Development; and,
  - f. Ross-Yukon Working Group Formation.
5. Ross-Yukon Working Group Workshops:
  - a. Dog Control/Management Infrastructure Development;
    - i. By-law Development;
    - ii. Enforcement Services Development;
    - iii. Public Education Services Development; and,
    - iv. Veterinary Services Development.
  - b. Training Program Development; and,
  - c. Initial and Maintenance Programs Development:
    - i. Dog Population; and,
    - ii. Healing/Public Education.

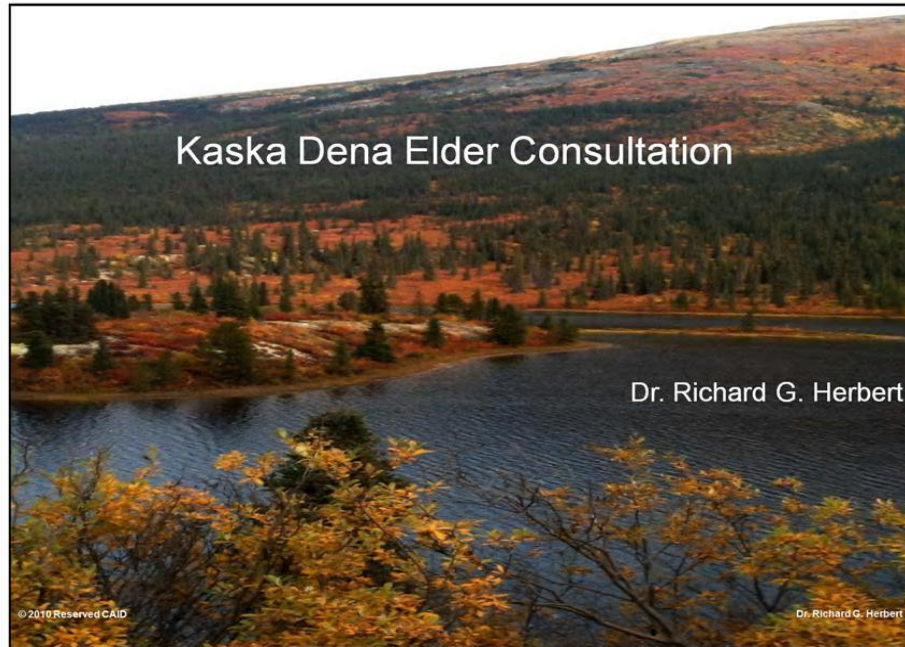
## Appendix C

### **Outline for the Ross River Dena Council - Yukon Government Dog Management Pilot Program Development Process**

6. Ross River - Yukon Government Conference:
  - a. Presentation of Dog Control Infrastructure;
  - b. Presentation of Training Program; and,
  - c. Presentation of Initial and Maintenance Programs.
  
7. Dog Control Infrastructure, Training, and Programs Ratification:
  - a. Ross River Dena Governance; and,
  - b. Yukon Territorial Government.
  
8. Implementation of Dog Control Infrastructure, Training, and Programs:
  - a. Build Infrastructure and Training;
  - b. Initial Dog Clean-up and Community Healing Programs; and,
  - c. Dog Management Maintenance Programs.



**Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes**



My name is Dr. Richard Herbert, Rick.

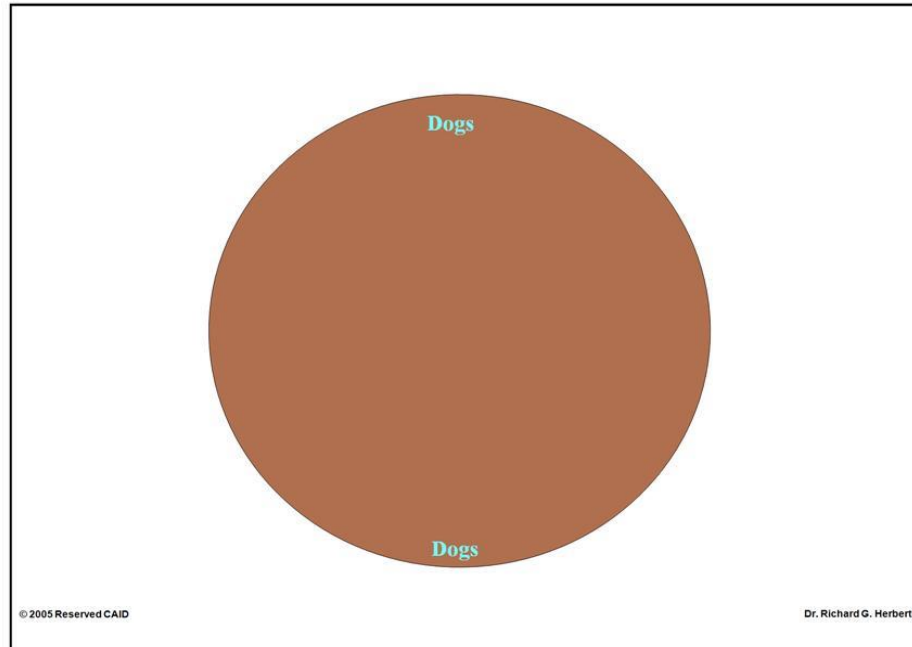
I am here to learn tradition for dog roles and to record a temporal interpretation of those roles. What you say in the next two days will:

- 1/ Form the traditional base for dog management programs;
- 2/ Be used by the Band Council to guide the development of their community action plan and to guide their work with the government to create the territorial infrastructure needed for the community action plan to become a functioning dog management program; and,
- 3/ Also be used by the government to understand and respect traditional law on dog management.

The issue of dog control is bigger then one community and the building of infrastructure needed for dog control programs in First Nation communities involves much more then tying up and spaying dogs.

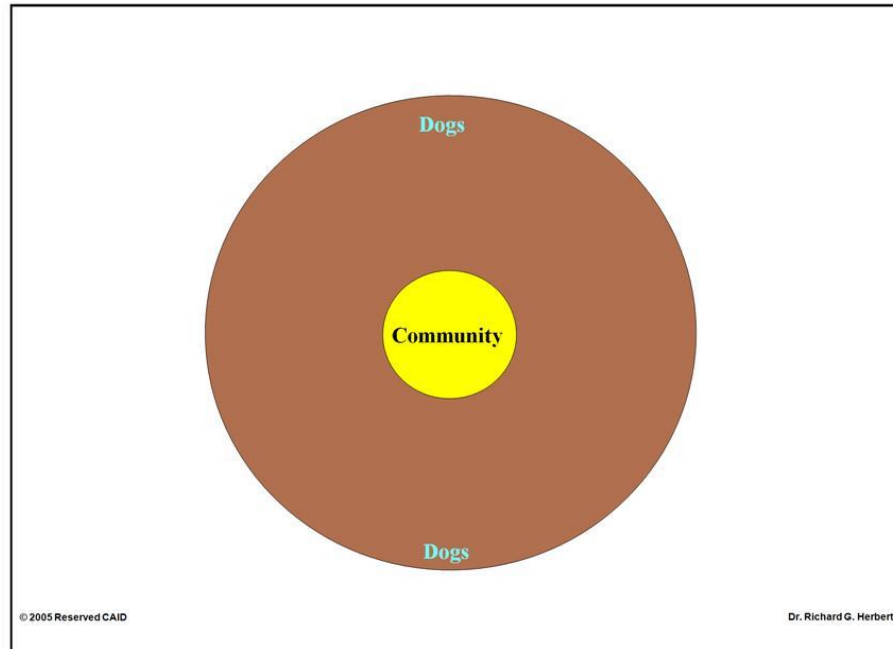
Please keep in mind, I am not a government employee. Because, of this, I may from time-to-time say something that conflicts with the government. If that happens, I apologize. The government is not responsible for what I say, I am.

**Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes**



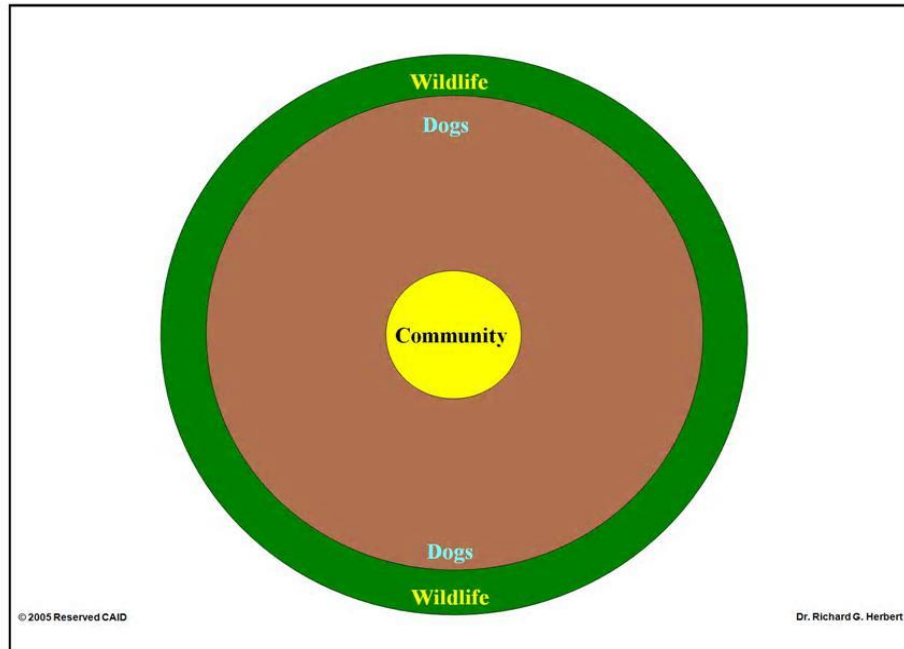
We have dogs .....

**Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes**



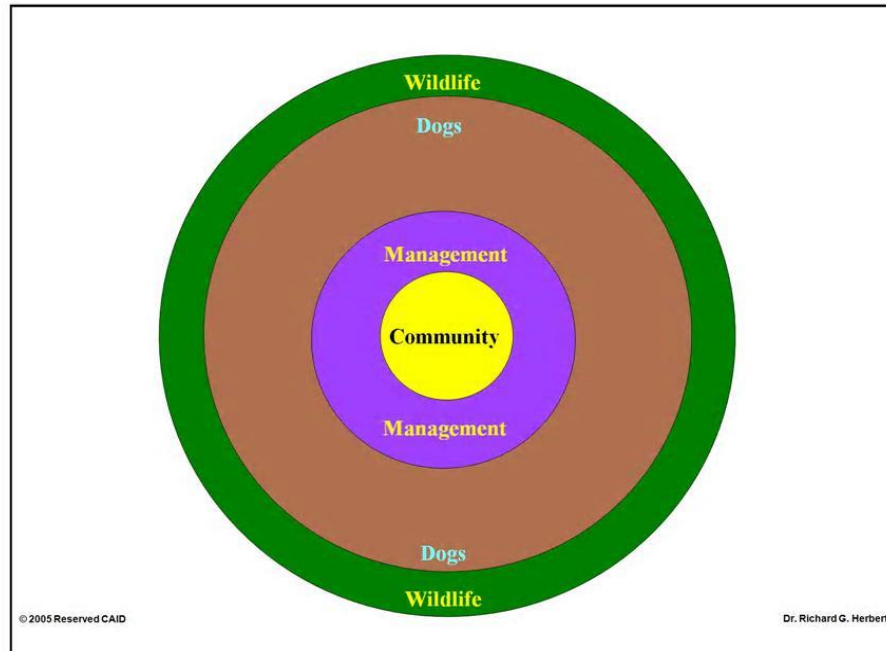
..... With our community.

**Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes**



The dogs protect the community from wildlife but they also bring disease into our community from wildlife.

**Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes**



We need a system to manage the dogs.... To provide a protection between our community and dogs for us and the dogs.

**Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes**



The dog management system is based on the roles we have for dogs in our community and the goals we have for that management system.

**Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes**

## **Dog Management (Control) Goals**

**1/ Community Health**

**2/ Community Safety**

**3/ Community Social Capital**

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The goals of this dog management system are straight forward:

1/ We want a healthy community;

2/ We want a safe community;

3/ Social capital is the unseen investment in a community that makes it a “good” community to live in.

- this could be teenagers taking time to help younger children play group games after school
- or a mother who bakes a big batch of cookies every week to share with all the children playing in her yard
- where would you rather live, a community where every time you try to take groceries from the van into the house you are attacked by dogs going at the bags of food or someplace where that does not happen?

**Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes**

## **Dog Management (Control) Goals**

### **1/ Community Health**

- Rabies, Scabies, etc.

### 2/ Community Safety

### 3/ Community Social Capital

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Dog management keeps our community healthy from diseases we can catch from dogs such as parasites and viruses...for example rabies and scabies



**Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes**

## **Dog Management (Control) Goals**

### **1/ Community Health**

- Rabies, Scabies, etc.

### **2/ Community Safety**

- Dog Bites, Pack Attacks, etc.

### **3/ Community Social Capital**

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Dog Management keeps our community safe by keeping our children safe.

Dogs might protect us from bears but the stats show that First Nation and Inuit children living in your communities under the age of 8 are 18,000 percent (180 times) more likely to be killed and eaten by dogs than children living in non-native communities.

**Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes**

## **Dog Management (Control) Goals**

**1/ Community Health**

- Rabies, Scabies, etc.

**2/ Community Safety**

- Dog Bites, Pack Attacks, etc.

**3/ Community Social Capital**

- Violence, etc.

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One of the most important ways dog management makes our communities a better place to live is by decreasing violence within the community.

**Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes**



That is because dogs have a place in the circle of domestic violence in our communities.

**Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes**

## 1982 Study (USA)

In Families Suspected of Child Abuse  
Greater Than 33% of Children Abused Animals

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All of the numbers in this section are compared to 0-1% in the group that this does not occur in....without family violence.

In a 1982 study in families suspected of child abuse, more than 1/3 of the children were abusing animals.

**Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes**

## **1997 Shelter Survey (USA)**

**85% of Women Discussed Incidents of  
Pet Abuse in the Family**

**63% of Children Discussed Incidents of  
Pet Abuse in the Family**

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In a 1997 shelter survey,

85 % of the women who were being abused discussed incidents of pet abuse in the family and now in the abusive homes, almost 2/3 of the children had seen pets abused.

**Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes**

## **1995 Shelter Survey (USA)**

**32% of Pet Owning Victims Reported One or More of Their Children Had Hurt or Killed a Pet**

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In a 1995 survey of women in shelters, 1/3 of the women owning pets reported that one or more of their children had hurt or killed a pet.

**Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes**

**Children Who are Cruel to Animals  
are Characterized as  
Bullies  
and Have a History of:**

1/ Truency  
2/ Vandalism  
3/ Antisocial Behaviour

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Children who disrespect animals by hurting or killing them are bullies who have a history of:

- 1/ Disrespecting their education
- 2/ Disrespecting other people's property
- 3/ Disrespecting other people

**Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes**

## **1996 National Elder Abuse Incidence Study (USA)**

**450,000 Elders Were Abused**

- **89.7% Abused by Family Members**
- **Elder's Pet Was a Good Indicator of Elder Abuse**

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In a 1999 Elder Abuse study in which 450,000 Elders were abused,

89.7% were abused by family members and if an Elder's pet was neglected or directly abused, the Elder was also.



**Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes**

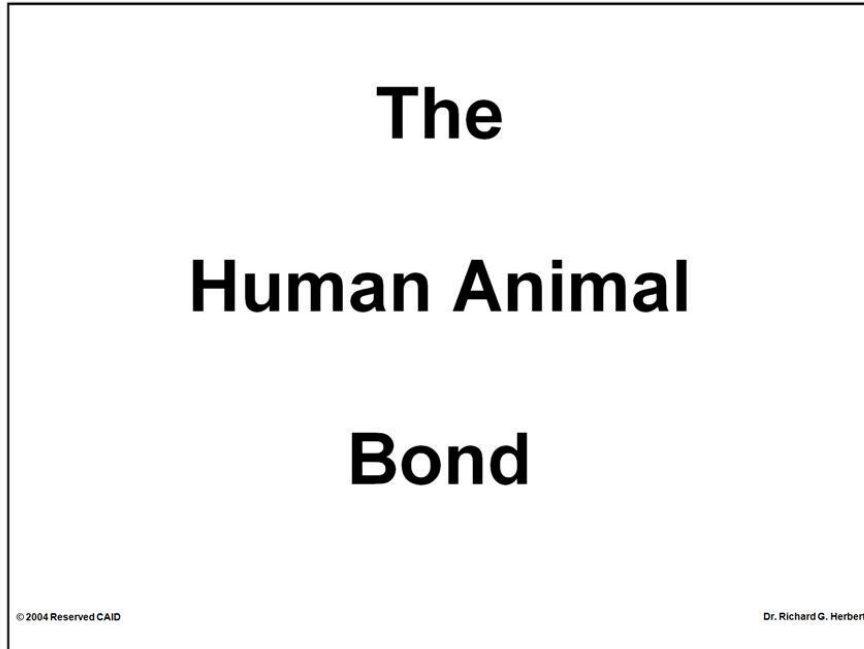
**Animal Abuse**

**Often One of the Earliest Signs  
of  
an Individual or Family in Trouble**

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Animal abuse is very often one of the earliest signs of a person or family in trouble.

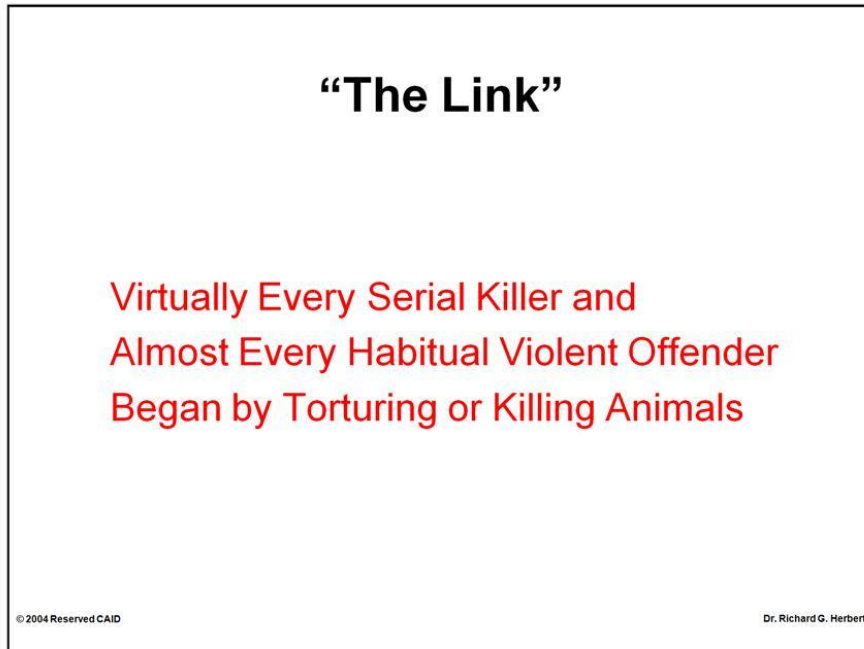
**Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes**



The reason family violence and violence to dogs are directly tied together is because of something we call the Human Animal Bond. It is very straight forward: People have no other way to bond to living creatures other than as "family." Dogs make such good pets because they also have no other way to bond to other living creatures other than as family (dog pack). So, we bond to dogs like they bond to us. This is why when someone loses their close pet dog of 18 years, it takes about two years for them to emotionally recover. Dogs literally become our children, and we theirs.

Abusing your pet abuses this bond. People who can't bond to their dog, can't bond to their children (remember though that we don't have to bond to "every" animal). In this same manner, people who abuse their children, abuse their dog. People who abuse their dog, abuse their children and their spouse.....and their parents.

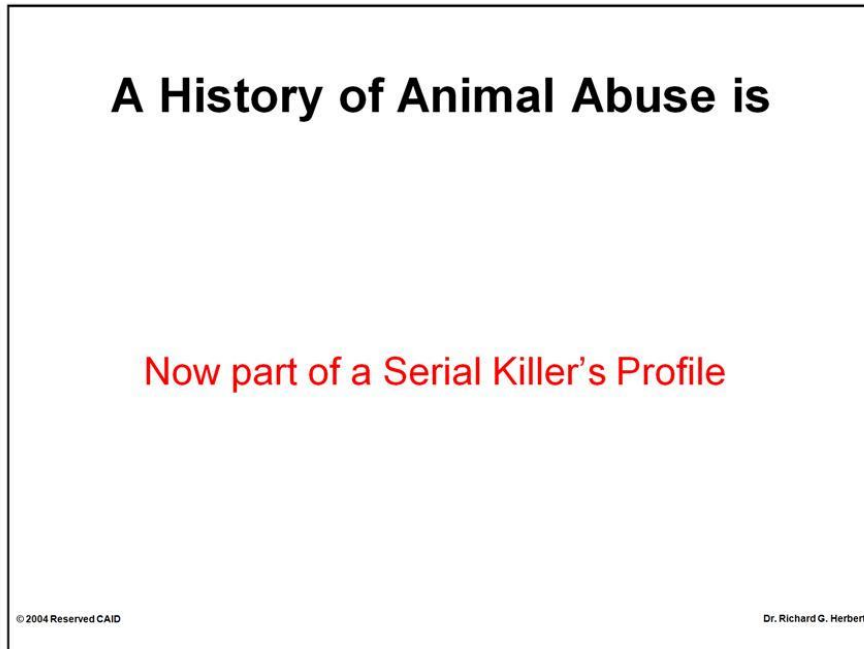
**Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes**



The Human Animal Bond is so absolute that law enforcement agencies now have something they refer to as the link. The link is:

That virtually every serial killer and almost every habitual violent offender began by torturing or killing animal.

**Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes**



This link is used to screen suspects for serial killing cases. Basically, if you have not tortured or killed animals, you are not a suspect.

**Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes**

## **Animal Cruelty-Related Public Health Issues**

- 1/ Child Abuse
- 2/ Spousal Abuse
- 3/ Elder Abuse
- 4/ Violent Crimes
- 5/ Juvenile Delinquency

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Animal cruelty is related to child, spousal, and Elder abuse as well as violent crimes and juvenile delinquency.

Animal cruelty is part of the circle of family violence. If we break the circle at any place, we can begin change for everything in the circle. Dog cruelty, abuse, must be dealt with and will help reduce family violence in a family and community. It will increase social capital.

But what is animal cruelty???

**Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes**

**Animal Suffering**

**Is**

**Animal Cruelty**

1/ Willful Suffering  
2/ Neglectful Suffering

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Animal cruelty is when we cause suffering to animal. We can cause suffering on purpose (out of our will) or without knowing it (by neglect).

The problem is, it doesn't matter if you purposely abuse an animal in front of your children or if you neglect the dog when it is hurt because you "don't know" what to do, the damage in the circle of violence is the same. Your child learns to hurt or neglect the animal when it is hurt.

Isn't that an eye opener? We can teach our children to abuse animals and other living creatures simply by not taking care of an animal's needs.

If there are no programs to manage dogs in a community, the needs of dogs will be neglected and the cycle of abuse begins.

All the information that has been presented here was taken from average communities in Canada or the USA. Is it the same in First Nation communities?

Yes, it is because this is not a man-made law, it is a traditional law. A man who does not care for the dog that depends on him, does not provide care for the family and community that depends on him.

## Appendix D

### Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes



So, dog management is important for our children, our families, and our communities; not just for dogs.

What do we do?

**Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes**



We start . There is an Anishinaabe teaching called Bimiiwinitisowin Omaa Akiing.



**Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes**



It means, we have everything we need as a people.

Or another way to word this is, "We start where we are because we have everything we need."

So then, where are we and what do we start with????

**Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes**

## Needs

- 1- Elders
- 2- Dog Working Council
- 3- Community
- 4- Governance

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Dr. R.G Herbert D.V.M.  
Fort Frances, Ontario  
2006

We need what we already have; Elders, a council to work on dog programs, our community and our governance.

**Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes**

**Elder Guidance is Needed**

**To**

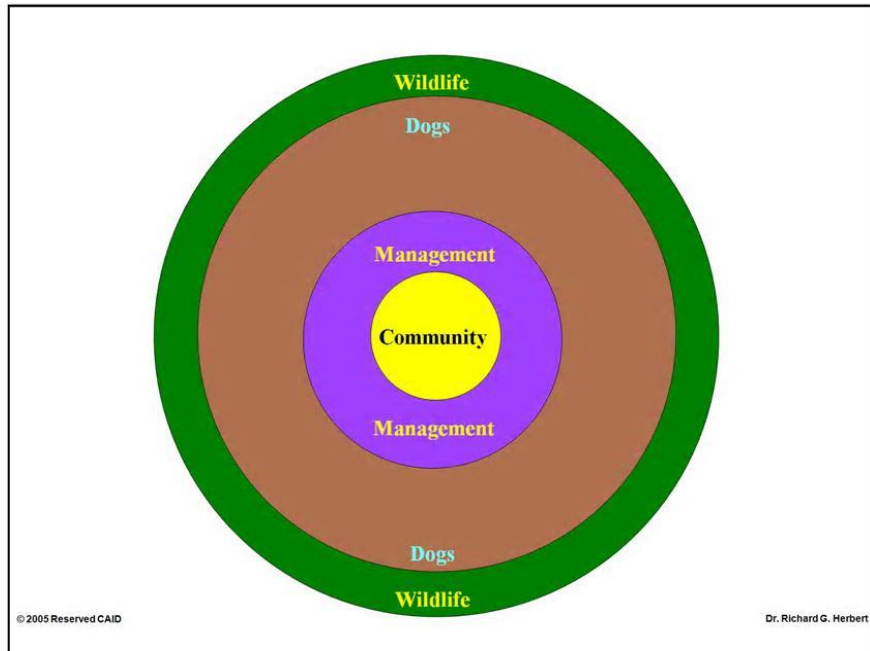
**Define .....**

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But with start with Elder guidance so they can define how Kaska Dena manage dogs.

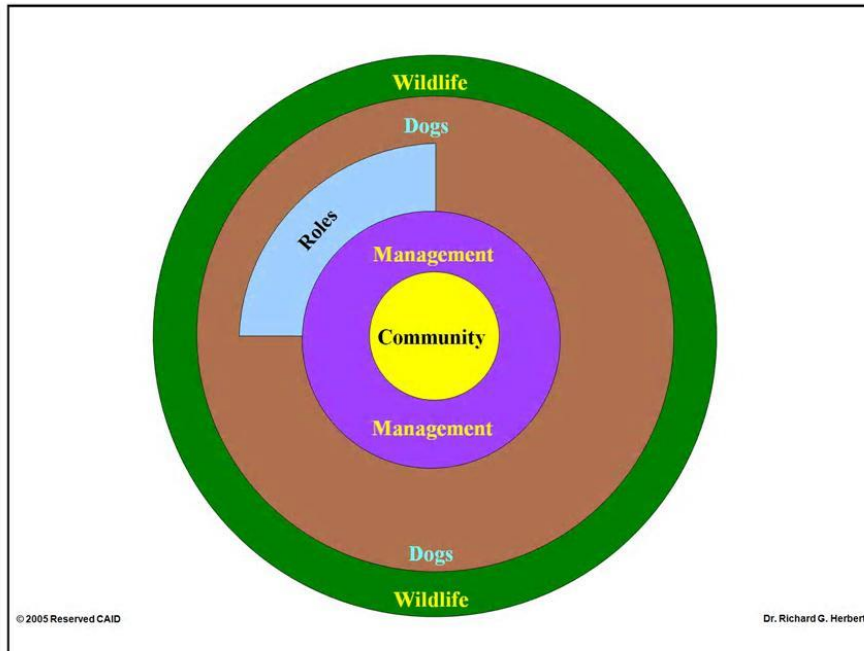
**Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes**



So, if we go back to the circle of dogs and our community.

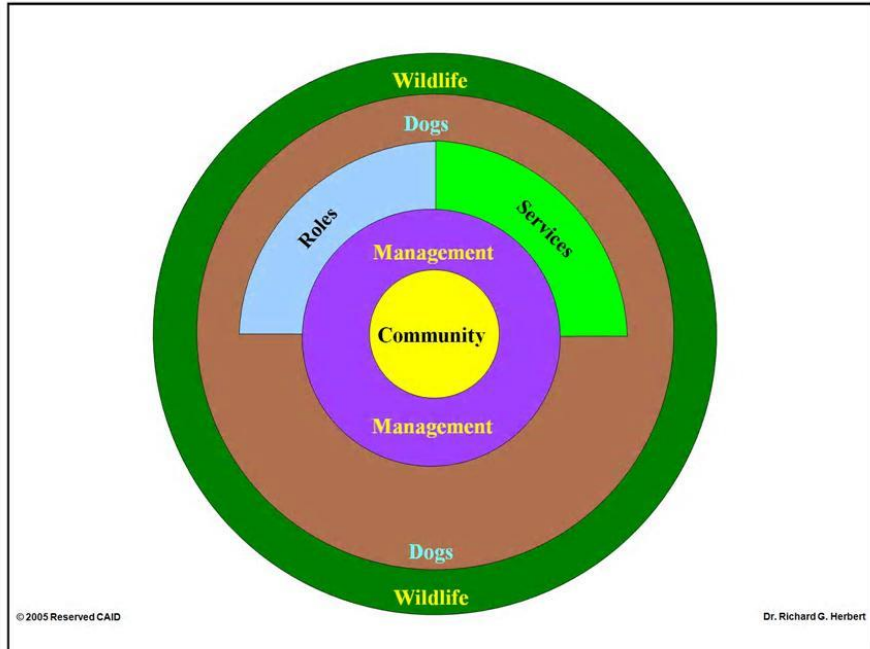
We need to know what the circle for the management of dogs is in your community.

**Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes**



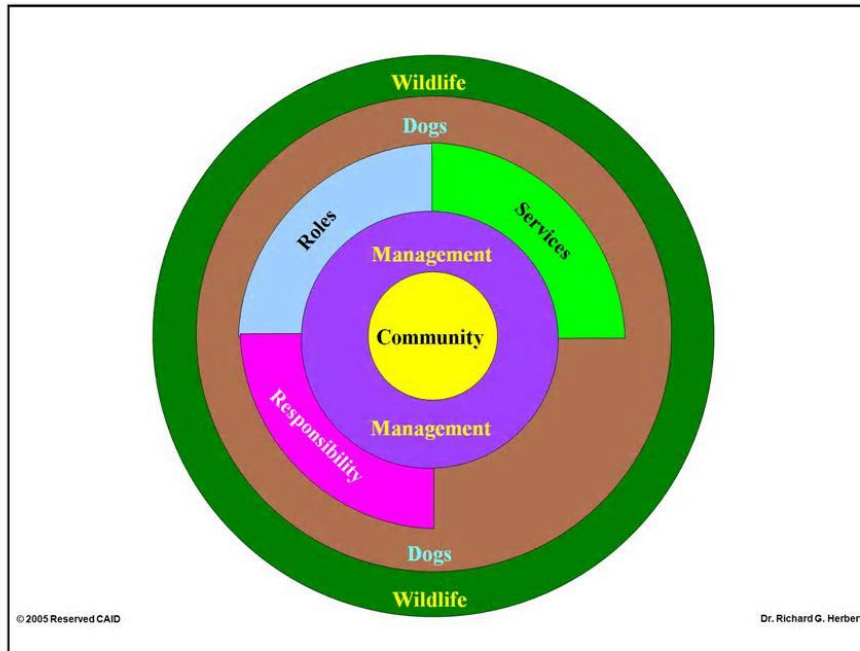
We need to know dog roles and the roles of people, communities, governance, etc. with dogs.

**Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes**



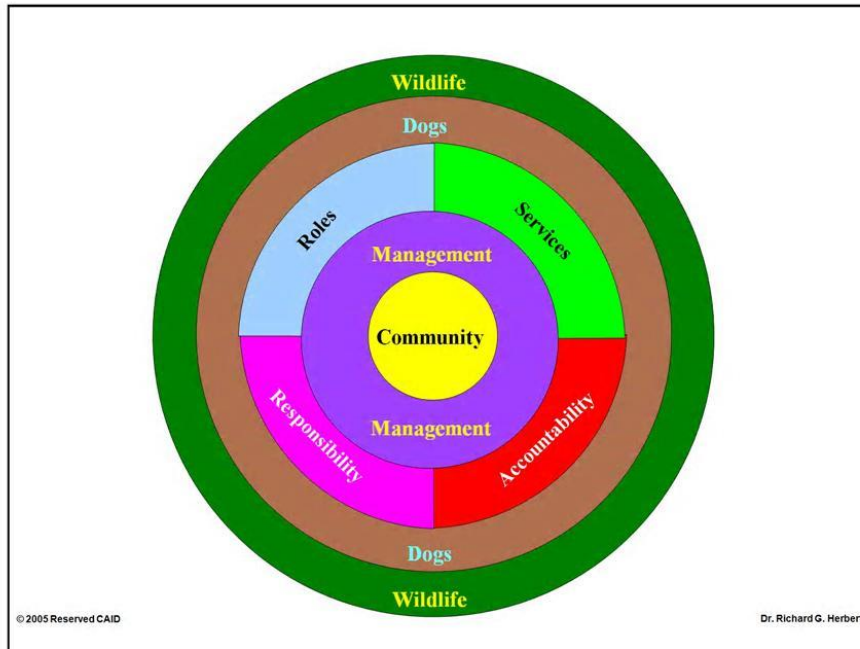
We need to know what services we need to manage dogs.

Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes



We need to know the responsibilities for dog roles and services.

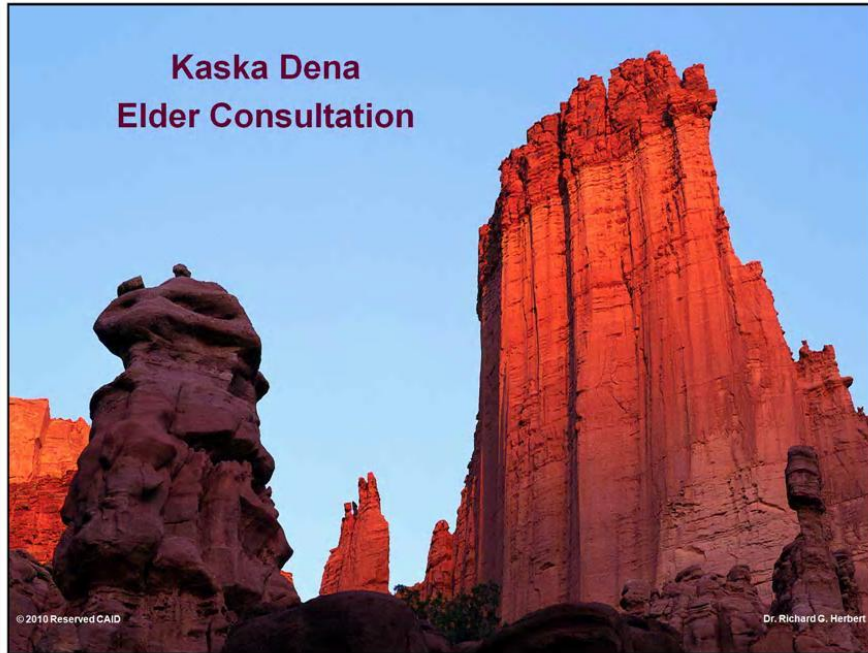
**Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes**



And, ..... We need to know what to do when those responsibilities for roles and services are not met.



## Kaska Dena Elder Presentation Slides with Notes



We have arranged the Elder consultation so that you can speak freely to answer 4 basic questions:

- 1/ What are the legends and history for your dogs?
- 2/ What roles do you have for dogs?
- 3/ What are the responsibilities associated with these dog roles in our community?
- 4/ What happens when these responsibilities are not met for each of the roles?

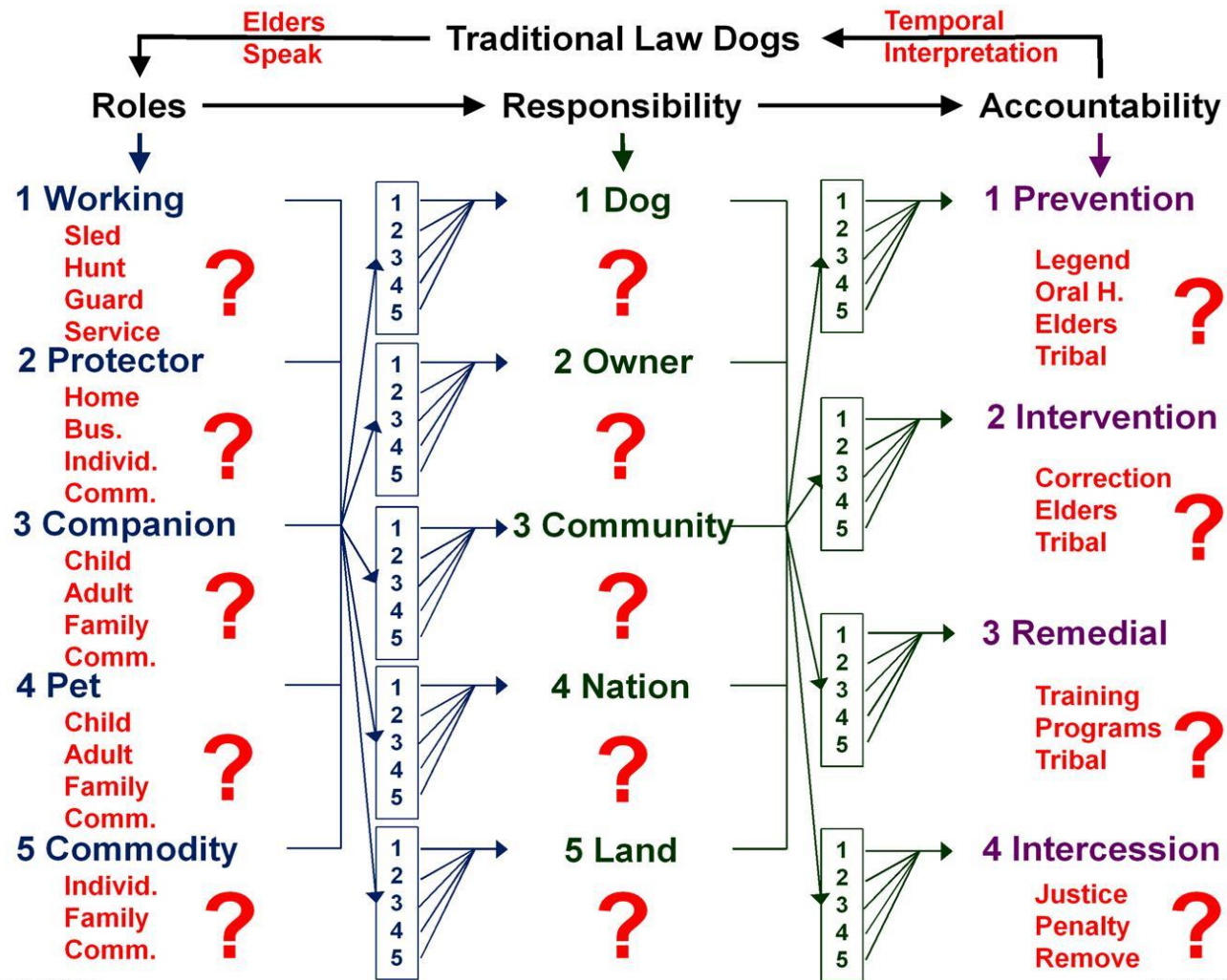
You have already spoken on legends and history. The rest of the consultation will focus on the next three questions.

We look forward to receiving your guidance.

Thank You.

# Appendix E

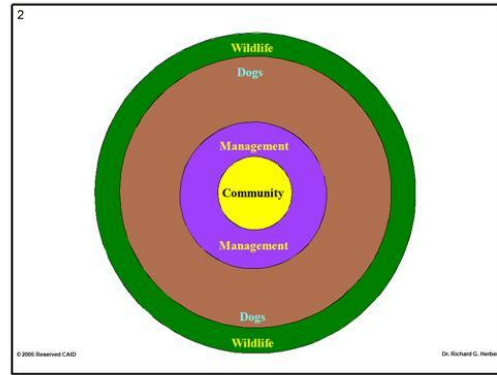
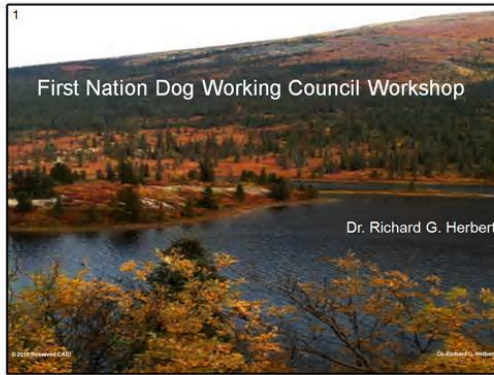
## Kaska Dena Elder Consultation Algorithm



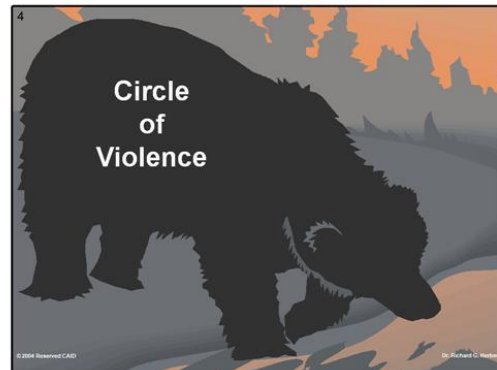
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# First Nation Dog Working Council Workshop Generic Presentation Slides



- 3
- ## Dog Management (Control) Goals
- 1/ Community Health
    - Rabies, Scabies, etc.
  - 2/ Community Safety
    - Dog Bites, Pack Attacks, etc.
  - 3/ Community Social Capital
    - Violence, Child/Elder Safety, etc.
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## 1982 Study (USA)

In Families Suspected of Child Abuse  
Greater Than 33% of Children Abused Animals

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## 1997 Shelter Survey (USA)

85% of Women Discussed Incidents of  
Pet Abuse in the Family  
63% of Children Discussed Incidents of  
Pet Abuse in the Family

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**1995 Shelter Survey (USA)**

32% of Pet Owning Victims Reported One or More of Their Children Had Hurt or Killed a Pet

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**Children Who are Cruel to Animals are Characterized as Bullies and Have a History of:**

1/ Truancy  
2/ Vandalism  
3/ Antisocial Behaviour

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**1996 National Elder Abuse Incidence Study (USA)**

450,000 Elders Were Abused

- 89.7% Abused by Family Members
- Elder's Pet Was a Good Indicator of Elder Abuse

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**Animal Abuse**

**Often One of the Earliest Signs of an Individual or Family in Trouble**

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**The Human Animal Bond**

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**"The Link"**

Virtually Every Serial Killer and Almost Every Habitual Violent Offender Began by Torturing or Killing Animals

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**A History of Animal Abuse is**

Now part of a Serial Killer's Profile

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**Animal Cruelty-Related Public Health Issues**

- 1/ Child Abuse
- 2/ Spousal Abuse
- 3/ Elder Abuse
- 4/ Violent Crimes
- 5/ Juvenile Delinquency

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**Animal Suffering**

**Is**

**Animal Cruelty**

- 1/ Willful Suffering
- 2/ Neglectful Suffering

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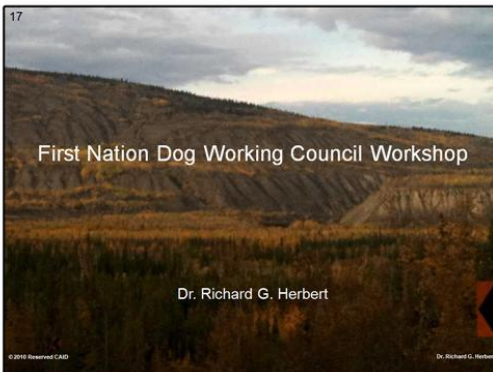
**Working Council**

**Community**

**Dog Problems**

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**Why Dogs Need Help and Wolves Do Not**

- 1/ **Genetically Altered**  
(Can Not Survive on Own, Altered Roles)
- 2/ **Not Indigenous**  
(No Role with Land, Community's Roles Only)
- 3/ **Inappropriate Behaviour Action Patterns**  
(Fixed Roles, Genetic Aggression)
- 4/ **No Reproduction Controls**  
(Can Not Self-Regulate Population)

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### Dog Management

- 1/ Knowledge
- 2/ Choices
- 3/ Community

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### Dog Management

- 1/ Knowledge
  - Health Issues
  - Dog Behavior
  - Law

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### Dog Management

- 2/ Choices
  - Available
  - Accessible
  - Alternatives

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### Dog Management

- 3/ Community
  - Health
  - Safety
  - Social Capital

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### Public Health

To maintain control over a situation or situations that can adversely affect a community's mental or physical well being.

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### Public Health Crisis

When one or more situations are out-of-control and negatively impact the mental or physical well being of a community in one or more ways.



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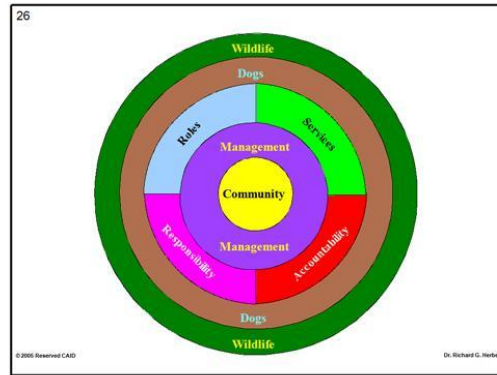
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## The Problem



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## Dog Management Program Starting Point

**Bimiiwinitisowin  
Omaa Akiing**

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## Dog Management Program Starting Point

**We Have Everything We Need  
to  
Survive as a People**

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## Needs

- 1- Elders**
- 2- Dog Working Council**
- 3- Community**
- 4- Governance**

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## Elder Guidance

- 1. What are the legends and history for Kaska dogs?**
- 2. What roles do dogs have with the Kaska?**
- 3. What are the responsibilities associated with these roles?**
- 4. What happens when these responsibilities are not met for each of the roles?**

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**Elder Guidance**

**Legends  
&  
History**

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**Elder Guidance**

**Roles**

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**Elder Guidance**

**Responsibility**

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**Elder Guidance**

**Accountability**

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**Elder Guidance**

**Summary of  
Traditional  
Law**

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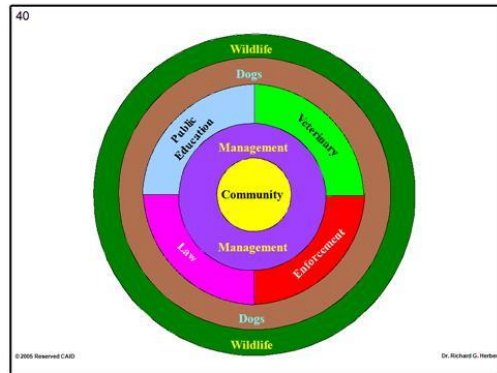
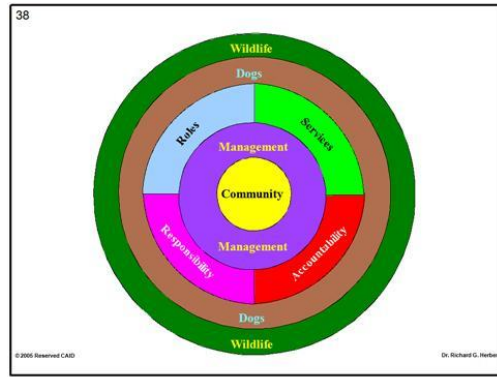
**Working Council**

**Roles vs.  
Dog Problems**

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### Veterinary Infrastructure Services

- 1/ Prevent Zoonotic Disease Transmission
- 2/ Companion Animal Population Control
- 3/ Prevent Animal Suffering
- 4/ Maintain Disease Free Meat
- 5/ Farm Animal Production
- 6/ Wildlife Management & Disease Control

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### Veterinary Infrastructure Services

- 1/ Prevent Zoonotic Disease Transmission
- 2/ Companion Animal Population Control
- 3/ Prevent Animal Suffering
- 4/ Maintain Disease Free Meat
- 5/ Farm Animal Production
- 6/ Wildlife Management & Disease Control

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### Veterinary Infrastructure Services

- 1/ Prevent Zoonotic Disease Transmission
- 2/ Companion Animal Population Control
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- 4/ Maintain Disease Free Meat
- 5/ Farm Animal Production
- 6/ Wildlife Management & Disease Control

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### Prevent Disease

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### Zoonotic Disease Organisms

- 1/ Viral
- 2/ Bacterial
- 3/ Parasitic
- 4/ Fungal

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### Zoonotic Disease Transmission

- A/ Urine/Feces
- B/ Direct Contact
- C/ Bite/Saliva
- D/ Aerosol
- E/ Arthropod

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### Dog-Related Zoonotic Diseases



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### Viral

Rabies  
Canine Distemper Virus?

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### Bacterial

Tuberculosis  
Salmonellosis  
Campylobacteriosis  
Leptospirosis  
Brucellosis

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### Parasitic

Visceral Larval Migrants  
Echinococcosis  
Giardiasis  
Strongyloidiasis  
Cryptosporidium  
Scabies  
Canine Heartworm

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### Fungal

Ring Worm  
Cryptococcosis  
Blastomycosis

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### Zoonotic Disease Management

- 1/ Vaccination
- 2/ Routine Parasite Testing
- 3/ Routine Parasite Treatment
- 4/ Routine Examination
- 5/ Exam/Treat Illnesses
- 6/ Stoop & Scoop

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## Dog Management

- 1/ Knowledge
- 2/ Choices
- 3/ Community

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## Working Council

# Roles vs. Sick Dog Problems

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## Rabies



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## Rabies

- A/ All Warm Blooded Animals:
- B/ Almost 100% Mortality:
- C/ 1952: - First cases in Ontario
- D/ Enzootic: - Cycles in Wildlife
- E/ Epizootic: - Periodic outbreaks

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## Susceptibility

- 1/ Extremely Susceptible:
  - Coyotes, Wolves, Foxes, Jackals
  - some Rodents (Beaver?)
- 2/ Highly Susceptible:
  - Skunks, Raccoons
  - Bats, Rabbits
  - Cattle

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## Susceptibility

- 3/ Moderately Susceptible:
  - Dogs, Cats
  - Horses, Sheep, Goats
  - Primates, Humans
- 4/ Least Susceptible:
  - Opossums
  - Birds

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### Transmission

A/ Bite: - #1  
B/ Airborne: - Bat colonies  
C/ Ingesting Infected Tissue/Secretions:  
- Lives 1 day at room temp in dead animal  
- Lives days in fridge  
- Lives years in deep freeze

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### Transmission

D/ Transplacental:  
- Skunk, Bat, Cow  
E/ Environmental:  
- Rare in fomites  
F/ No Obvious Exposure:  
- BE ON GUARD!!!!!!  
- humans & animals  
- reason for prevention

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### Hosts

1/ Skunk:  
2/ Fox: - Alaska & NWT  
3/ Bat: - BC  
4/ Racoons:  
5/ Rodents, Rabbits, & Hares:  
6/ Wolves: - Alaska & NWT

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### Dog and Cat

A/ Outbreaks: - with wildlife outbreaks  
B/ Dog > Cat:  
C/ Incubation: - 3 Weeks to 6 months  
D/ Vaccination: - Stops outbreaks in dogs & Cats

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### Signs

A/ Early Stage:  
- Change of behaviour  
- unable to focus  
- dilated pupils  
- last 2-3 days but can be skipped

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### Signs

B/ Dumb Form:  
- Progressive paralysis  
- Can't swallow  
- Suffocate  
- develops within 2-4 days of onset  
- die within 2-4 days

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### Signs

C/ Furious Form:

- More common in cows, rabbits, & cats
- tend to hide in dark/quiet places
- snap at inanimate objects or air
- light sensitive & overreact to stimulus
- lasts 1-7 days

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### Signs

D/ Atypical Form:

- Very mild signs
- may appear to get better

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### Diagnosis

1/ Any Animal That Suddenly Develops:

- Profound Behavioural Changes
- LMN Paralysis
- Both

2/ Any Animal That Bites:

3/ Dies in Quarantine:

- most die within 10 days

4/ Brain Testing: - must be fresh

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### General Procedures

1/ Report to Authority:

- Health of Animals Act s.5
- Animal Health Act s.28,29

2/ Investigate:

- Health of Animals Act s.22,64
- Animal Health Act s.10,11,12

3/ Quarantine:

- Health of Animals Act s.60,64
- Animal Health Act s.16,17,18

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### General Procedures

4/ Sample Submission:

- Dangerous Goods Shipping Accreditation

5/ Post-exposure vaccination:

- Local medical profession

6/ Preventative Vaccination of Animals:

- Health of Animals Act s.64
- No Yukon Veterinary or Dog Legislation

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### General Animal Procedures

A/ Rabies Suspect:

1/ Domestic Animal:

- Examine & Quarantine
- If Lives Then Examine & Release

2/ Wild Animal:

- Euthanize
- Submit Brain (Depending)

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**General Animal Procedures**

B/ Bitten by Suspect Animal:

1/ Domestic Animal:

- No Vaccine: - euthanize or 6 month isolation
- Single Vaccine: - boost + 3 month house quarantine
- Multi Vaccine: - boost + 10 day house quarantine

2/ Wild Animal:

- euthanize

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**Rabies Vaccination of a Community's Dogs will Prevent**

1/ Rabies Outbreaks in Your Dogs:

2/ Exposure of Members to Rabies:

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**Dog Management**

1/ Knowledge

2/ Choices

3/ Community

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**Working Council**


**Roles vs.**

**Rabies**

**Problems**

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**Population Control**

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**Veterinary Infrastructure Services**

1/ Prevent Zoonotic Disease Transmission

2/ Companion Animal Population Control

3/ Prevent Animal Suffering

4/ Maintain Disease Free Meat

5/ Farm Animal Production

6/ Wildlife Management & Disease Control

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### Prevent Unwanted Pregnancies



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### Spay and Neuter All Dogs

Except  
Those Used for Breeding!

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### Dog Overpopulation-Related Potential Public Health Crises

- 1/ Dog Bites
- 2/ Dog Pack Aggression
- 3/ Transmission of Zoonotic Disease
- 4/ Animal Suffering

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### Dog Population Control

- 1/ Spay/Neuter
- 2/ Placement of Strays
- 3/ Humane Euthanasia of Strays
- 4/ Dog Control Services
- 5/ Household Limits

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### No Humane Society/SPCA (Public Education)

- 1/ Spay/Neuter
- 2/ Placement of Strays
- 3/ Humane Euthanasia of Strays
- 4/ Dog Control Services
- 5/ Bylaw Limits

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### No Veterinary Service

- 1/ Spay/Neuter
- 2/ Placement of Strays
- 3/ Humane Euthanasia of Strays
- 4/ Dog Control Services
- 5/ Bylaw Limits

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### No Laws/By-laws/Enforcement

- 1/ Spay/Neuter
- 2/ Placement of Strays
- 3/ Humane Euthanasia of Strays
- 4/ Dog Control Services
- 5/ Bylaw Limits

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### Is Surgery Cruel ?

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### Female Dogs (Ovariohysterectomy)

A/ Benefits

- Prevent Unwanted Pregnancies
- Dog Population Control
- Prevent Most Breast Cancers
- Prevent Most uterine diseases
- Prevent All Ovarian Cancers

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### Female Dogs (Ovariohysterectomy)

A/ Benefits (Con't)

- No Cycle-related Bleeding
- No Heat-related Aggression/Behaviour
- No Nursing-Related Aggression

B/ Disadvantages

- Best Health Benefit Before Puberty
- Gain Weight Easier

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### Male Dogs (Orchidectomy)

A/ Benefits

- Prevent Unwanted Pregnancies
- Dog Population Control
- Prevent Most intermale Aggression
- Prevent Most Territorial Marking
- Prevent Testicular Cancer

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### Male Dogs (Orchidectomy)

A/ Benefits (Con't)

- Less Roaming (Smaller Territory)
- Lowers Dominance Aggression
- Prevent Prostate Hyperplasia

B/ Disadvantages

- No Major Disadvantages

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## Dog Management

- 1/ Knowledge
- 2/ Choices
- 3/ Community

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## Working Council

# Roles vs. Population Problems

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## Animal Cruelty

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## Veterinary Infrastructure Services

- 1/ Prevent Zoonotic Disease Transmission
- 2/ Companion Animal Population Control
- 3/ Prevent Animal Suffering
- 4/ Maintain Disease Free Meat
- 5/ Farm Animal Production
- 6/ Wildlife Management & Disease Control

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## Veterinary Infrastructure Services

- 1/ Prevent Zoonotic Disease Transmission
- 2/ Companion Animal Population Control
- 3/ Prevent Animal Suffering
- 4/ Maintain Disease Free Meat
- 5/ Farm Animal Production
- 6/ Wildlife Management & Disease Control

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# The Human Animal Bond

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**Animal Suffering  
Is  
Animal Cruelty**

- 1/ Willful Suffering
- 2/ Neglectful Suffering

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**Animal Cruelty-Related  
Public Health Issues**

- 1/ Child Abuse
- 2/ Spousal Abuse
- 3/ Elder Abuse
- 4/ Violent Crimes
- 5/ Juvenile Delinquency

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**In the USA**

- 81% Supported Tougher Cruelty Laws
- 71% In Favour of Upgrading Cruelty from Misdemeanour to Felony
- 87% Said Cruelty to Animal Offenses Should also Protect Wild Animals

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**Reduce Animal Cruelty**

- 1/ Provide Humane Choices
- 2/ Provide Access to Humane Choices

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**Animal Cruelty Management**

- 1/ Reduce the Dog Population
- 2/ Access to Humane Euthanasia
- 3/ Treat or Euthanize Sick/Injured Dogs
- 4/ Public Education on Dog Care/Behaviour
- 5/ Disease/Accident Prevention
- 6/ Law/By-law Legislation/Regulation
- 7/ Law/By-law Enforcement

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**Dog Management**

- 1/ Knowledge
- 2/ Choices
- 3/ Community

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## Working Council

# Roles vs. Cruelty Problems

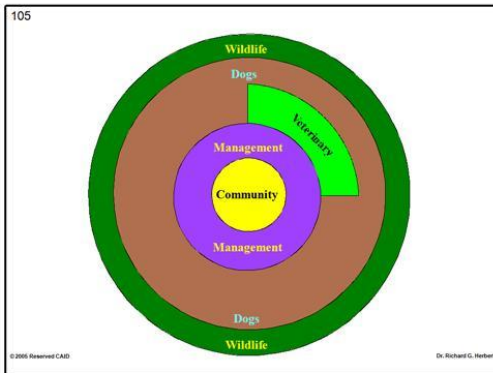
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Public  
Education

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## Dog Control Infrastructures

- 1/ Veterinary
- 2/ Public Education
- 3/ Laws/By-laws
- 4/ Enforcement

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## Public Education Infrastructure

- 1/ Humane Society
- 2/ Dog Control/By-law Officer
- 3/ Veterinarian
- 4/ Territorial Health Unit
- 5/ Animal Protection Officer
- 6/ SPCA

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## Public Education Topics

- 1/ Disease Control
- 2/ Population Control
- 3/ Animal Cruelty
- 4/ Basic Care
- 5/ Aggression
- 6/ Species & Breeds

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### Public Education Topics

- 1/ Disease Control
- 2/ Population Control
- 3/ Animal Cruelty
- 4/ Basic Care
- 5/ Aggression
- 6/ Species & Breeds

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### Public Education Topics

- 1/ Disease Control
- 2/ Population Control
- 3/ Animal Cruelty
- 4/ Basic Care
- 5/ Aggression
- 6/ Species & Breeds

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### Public Education Topics

- 1/ Disease Control
- 2/ Population Control
- 3/ Animal Cruelty
- 4/ Basic Care
- 5/ Aggression
- 6/ Species & Breeds

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### Basic Care



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### Basic Care

- 1/ Feeding
- 2/ Grooming
- 3/ Housing & Exercise
- 4/ Training & Bathroom
- 5/ Breeding
- 6/ Behaviour

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### Basic Care

- 1/ Feeding
- 2/ Grooming
- 3/ Housing & Exercise
- 4/ Training & Bathroom
- 5/ Breeding
- 6/ Behaviour

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**Working Council**

**Roles vs. Care Problems**

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**Behaviour**



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**Basic Care**

- 1/ Feeding
- 2/ Grooming
- 3/ Housing & Exercise
- 4/ Training & Bathroom
- 5/ Breeding
- 6/ Behaviour

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**Behaviour**

A/ Purpose (Breed Related):

- Working
- Pet

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**Behaviour**

B/ Socialization Periods:

- Species
- Interspecies
- Fear

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**Behaviour**

C/ Social Time/Bonding:

- Developmental
- Daily

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### Behaviour

D/ Training:

- Early & Daily
- IPR System
- No Punishment

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### Behaviour

E/ Exercise:

- Outdoor vs Indoor
- Walk vs Run

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### Behaviour

F/ Dens:

- Food, Sleep, Rest, Shelter
- Work Environment
- Home

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### Behaviour

G/ Soiling:

- Edge of Territory
- Territorial Marking
- Not in Den
- Trained by Mom
- Inappropriate Soiling

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### Behaviour

H/ Language:

- Smell
- Sound
- Postural
- Touch
- Sight

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### Behaviour

I/ Pack Behavior:

- 2 to 15-25
- Dominance Hierarchy
- Defend Pack & Territory
- Hunt
- Led by Alpha Male

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## Behaviour

J/ Control:

- Indoor Loose
- Indoor Crate
- Outdoor Pen
- Outdoor Tying
- Outdoor Loose
- Leash Walking
- Controlled Walking

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## Working Council

# Roles vs. Behaviour Problems

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## Aggression



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## Public Education Topics

- 1/ Disease Control
- 2/ Population Control
- 3/ Animal Cruelty
- 4/ Basic Care
- 5/ Aggression
- 6/ Species & Breeds

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## Aggression

- 1/ Play Aggression
- 2/ Misdirected Aggression
- 3/ Redirected Aggression
- 4/ Maternal Aggression
- 5/ Inter-male Aggression
- 6/ Estrus-related Aggression

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## Aggression

- 7/ Territorial Aggression
- 8/ Dominance Aggression
- 9/ Fear Aggression
- 10/ Global Fear Aggression
- 11/ Prey-catching Aggression
- 12/ Pack Aggression

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### Aggression

- 13/ Pain-related Aggression
- 14/ Illness-related Aggression
- 15/ Metabolic-related Aggression
- 16/ Disease-related Aggression
- 17/ Learned Aggression
- 18/ Dogs ≠ Babysitters

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### Working Council

## Roles vs. Aggression Problems

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### Breeds



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### Public Education Topics

- 1/ Disease Control
- 2/ Population Control
- 3/ Animal Cruelty
- 4/ Basic Care
- 5/ Aggression
- 6/ Species & Breeds

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### Breed Choices

A/ Working: - based on Roles

- Sled
- Hunting
- Guard
- Service
- Breeding
- Community

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### Breed Choices

B/ Pets:

- Exercise Req'ts
- Working Schedules
- Children (Age)
- Aggression
- Climate

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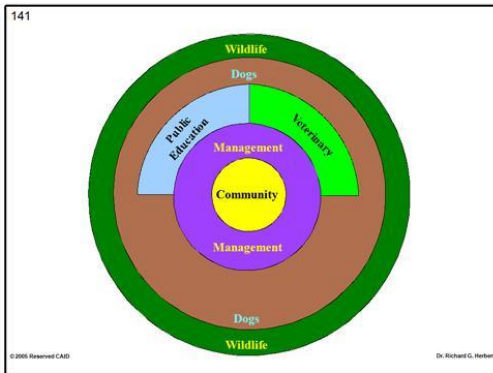
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## Working Council

# Roles vs. Breed Problems

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## Dog Control Infrastructures

- 1/ Veterinary
- 2/ Public Education
- 3/ Laws/By-laws
- 4/ Enforcement

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## Dog Management

- 1/ Knowledge
- 2/ Choices
- 3/ Community

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## Dog Management

- 1/ Knowledge
  - Health Issues
  - Dog Behavior
  - Law

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## Legalities

A/ Law  
B/ Liability

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## Law



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## Legalities

A/ Law  
B/ Liability

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## Existing Laws

1/ *Health of Animals Act*  
- Federal  
- Rabies  
2/ *Animal Health Act*  
- Territorial  
- Rabies

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## Existing Laws

3/ *Criminal Code*  
- Federal  
- Animal Cruelty  
4/ *Animal Protection Act*  
- Territorial  
- Animal Cruelty

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## Existing Laws

5/ *Dog Act*  
- Territorial  
- Dogs at Large  
6/ *Wildlife Act*  
- Territorial  
- Dogs at Large in Bush

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### Existing Laws

7/ Indian Act (s.73)

- Federal
- Ministerial Orders

8/ Indian Act (s.81)

- Federal
- Community By-laws

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### Liability



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### Legalities

A/ Law

B/ Liability

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### Liability

1/ Owner Liability:

a- Civil

- Persons
- Property

b- Criminal

- With Intent
- Neglectful

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### Liability

2/ Band Liability:

a- Civil

- Persons
- Property

b- Criminal (?)

- Neglectful?

c- Bylaw Enactment

d- Bylaw Enforcement

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### Liability

3/ Policing Liability:

a- Civil

b- Criminal (?)

c- Band Bylaws

d- Territorial Law

e- Federal Law

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## Liability

4/ Territorial Liability:

- a- Civil
- b- Criminal (?)
- c- Service Access
- d- Legislation
- e- Enforcement

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## A Bomb Waiting To Go Off!

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## Liability

- 1/ No Veterinary Service Infrastructure
- 2/ No Public Education Infrastructure
- 3/ No Law/By-law-Regulation Infrastructure
- 4/ No Enforcement Infrastructure

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## Working Council Roles vs. By-law Problems

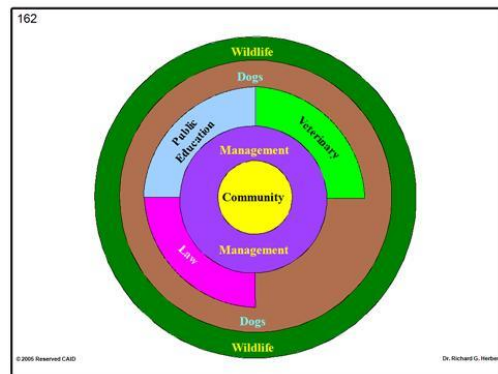
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Enforcement

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### Dog Control Infrastructures

- 1/ Veterinary
- 2/ Public Education
- 3/ Laws/By-laws
- 4/ Enforcement

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### Dog Control Enforcement

- 1/ Police Officer
- 2/ Animal Protection Officer
- 3/ Dog Control/By-law Officer
- 4/ Regulations/Accountability
- 5/ Rabies Quarantine

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### Dog Control Enforcement

- 1/ Police Officer
  - Vehicle
  - Law/Bylaw
  - Animal Protection Officer
  - Dog Control/By-law Officer
  - Dog Identification System
  - Holding Facility
  - Court/Fine System

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### Dog Control Enforcement

- 2/ Animal Protection Officer
  - Mobile Unit
  - Law
  - Dog Identification System
  - Holding Facility
  - Court/Fine System

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### Dog Control Enforcement

- 3/ Dog Control/By-law Officer
  - Mobile Unit
  - Law/By-law
  - Holding Facility
  - Dog Identification/Viewing System
  - Court/Fine System
  - Euthanasia/Adoption System
  - Body Disposal System

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### Dog Control Enforcement

- 4/ Regulations/Accountability
  - Public Education (Teaching)
  - Veterinary Services
  - Law/By-law
  - Fine Collection System
  - Court System
  - Costs Recovery System

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## Dog Control Enforcement

4/ Rabies Quarantine

- Veterinarian/Vaccination Record System
- Animal Identification System
- CFIA Veterinary Inspector
- Medical Health/Veterinary Officers
- Holding Facility/Trained Staff
- Euthanasia/Body Disposal System
- Costs Recovery System

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## Working Council

# Roles vs. Enforcement Problems

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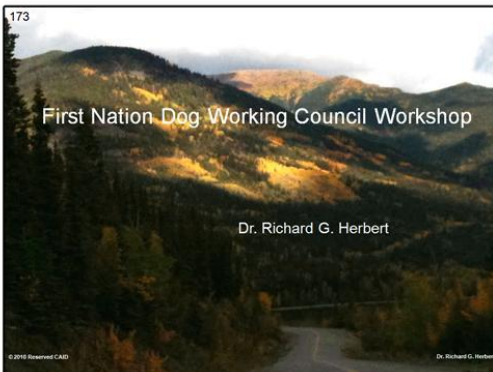
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## Working Council

# Summary Action Plan for Problems

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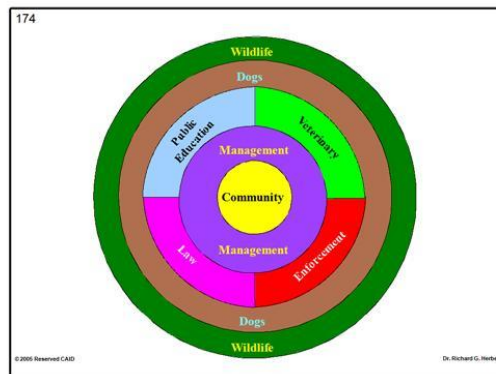
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### Dog Control Infrastructures

- 1/ Veterinary
- 2/ Public Education
- 3/ Laws/By-laws
- 4/ Enforcement

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### Basic Veterinary Infrastructure

- 1/ Animal Identification
- 2/ Medical Record System
- 3/ Vaccination/Parasite Control
- 4/ Spay/Neuter Service
- 5/ Euthanasia Service
- 6/ Emergency Service

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### Public Education Infrastructure

- 1/ Disease Control
- 2/ Population Control
- 3/ Animal Cruelty
- 4/ Basic Care
- 5/ Aggression
- 6/ Species & Breeds (Roles)

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### Public Education Services

- 1/ Humane Society
- 2/ Dog Control/By-law Officer
- 3/ Veterinarian
- 4/ Territorial Health Unit
- 5/ Animal Protection Officer
- 6/ SPCA (?)

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### Basic Law/By-law Infrastructure

1/ Law:

- Animal Care/Humane Treatment
- At Large/Stray Dogs
- Dangerous Dogs/Owner Liability
- Restraint/Housing
- Special Dogs/Breed Standards
- Veterinary Standards/Registry
- Reportable Disease

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### Basic Law/By-law Infrastructure

2/ By-law:

- Animal Identification
- Vaccines - Spay/Neuter
- Limits per household
- Fecal Problems
- Restraint/Housing
- Penalties/Holding Time
- Aggressive Dogs

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**Enforcement Infrastructure services**

- 1/ Police Officer
- 2/ Animal Protection Officer
- 3/ Dog Control/By-law Officer
- 4/ Holding Facility/Animal Disposal
- 5/ Rabies Quarantine
- 6/ Court System
- 7/ Cost Recovery System

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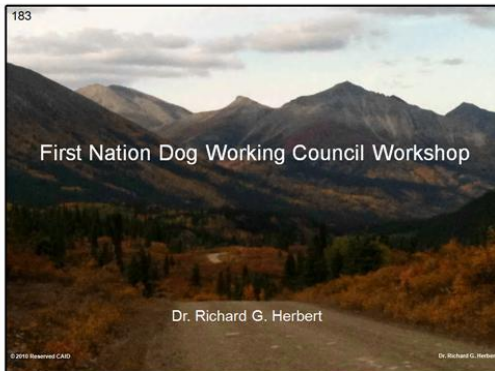
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**Working Council**

**Services  
Needed for  
Action Plan**

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November 15, 2010

*Report II Expansion of Research and Preparation:*

*Ross River Dena Council – Yukon Government Dog Management Pilot Program*

Prepared by: Dr. Richard G. Herbert B.Sc., D.V.M. for the Government of Yukon

**C**hristian **A**boriginal **I**nfrastructure **D**evelopments

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