

SASKATCHEWAN ANIMAL PROTECTION ACT, 1999

Chapter A-21.1

SECTION	PROVISIONS	SECTION	EXEMPTIONS
2 (1)	Definitions of terms used in this Act		
2 (2)	<p>PART II – ANIMALS IN DISTRESS</p> <p>An animal is in distress if it is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) deprived of adequate food, water, care or shelter, (b) injured, sick, in pain or suffering; or (c) abused or neglected 	2 (3)	<p>An animal is <i>not</i> considered to be in distress if it is handled:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in a manner consistent with a standard or code of conduct, criteria, practice or procedure that is <i>prescribed</i> as acceptable; (b) in accordance with generally accepted practices of animal management
2 (4)	<p>A person responsible for an animal includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the owner of the animal (b) one who has custody or control of an animal (c) one who has custody or charge of a minor, and the minor is the owner of the animal 		
3	Provisions regarding Humane Societies		
4	No person responsible for an animal shall cause or permit the animal to be or to continue to be in distress		

SECTION	PROVISIONS	SECTION	EXEMPTIONS
5 (1)	<p><u>Inspection</u></p> <p>Any animal protection officer, without a warrant, during business hours, may enter any premises except a private dwelling, where animals are kept for sale, hire or exhibition, to enforce this Act and the regulations</p>		
5 (2)	<p>No person shall refuse such inspection as outlined in 5 (1)</p>		
	<p><u>Relieving Animals in Distress</u></p>		
6 (1)	<p>Where an animal is found in distress in a public place, or subject to section 7, in any other place, an animal protection officer may do whatever is necessary to relieve the animal's distress if the person responsible for the animal does not promptly relieve the distress or if the responsible person cannot be found</p>		
6 (2)	<p>The animal protection officer may take custody of the animal, arrange for delivery of animal to get proper care, including veterinary care, or to a humane society, or to some other caretaker</p>		
6 (3)	<p>An animal protection officer may destroy an animal or have it destroyed if the animal's distress is so great that it could not be relieved of the distress, in the opinion of a vet, or if vet not available, in the opinion of the animal protection officer</p>		

SECTION	<u>Authority to Enter</u>	SECTION	EXEMPTIONS
7 (1)	An animal protection officer needs a warrant to enter and search named premises or a vehicle. A justice of the peace will issue a warrant if, on oath, there are reasonable grounds		
7 (2)	With a warrant , the animal protection officer may enter and search the named premises, stop and search any vehicle, seize and remove evidence, including the carcass of a dead animal		
7 (3)	Subject to subsection (4), an animal protection officer may exercise all powers mentioned in subsection (2) without a warrant if there are reasonable grounds to believe the delay necessary to obtain a warrant would result in the death of an animal or the removal or destruction of evidence		
7 (4)	An animal protection officer shall not enter a private dwelling without a warrant <i>unless</i> the occupant of the private dwelling consents		
7 (5)	An animal protection officer may be accompanied by any specialist or expert if the animal protection officer thinks it necessary to carry out a search or seizure or to diagnose and assist an animal in distress		
7 (7)	No person shall obstruct any person who is authorized to make an entry pursuant to this section		
8	Identification: An animal protection officer exercising a power under this Act must, on demand, show his or her identification		

SECTION	PROVISIONS	SECTION	EXEMPTIONS
9	<u>Notification:</u> If the animal is going to be euthanized, reasonable steps must be made to get consent of the owner. If an animal is delivered to a caretaker or humane society, the owner shall be informed, if possible		
10	<u>Sale or Gift:</u> the humane society may sell or give the animal to anyone if the owner is not located, or if located, does not object. The owner can claim the balance of the proceeds of sale after 30 days		
11	<u>Destruction of Animal:</u> A humane society may destroy an animal in a humane manner after 3 days if the owner does not claim it or if the animal cannot be sold or given away.		
12	<u>Liability for Expenses Incurred</u> : A person responsible for an animal taken into custody pursuant to subsection 6 (2) or 6 (3) is liable for the expenses incurred by the humane society or caretaker caring for the animal, or, in the case of destroying the animal, is liable for those expenses		
13	<u>Lien on Animals:</u> A humane society has a lien on any animal taken into custody, and this lien has priority over any other existing lien affecting the animal		
	<u>OFFENCES and PENALTIES</u>		
14 (1)	(a) for a first offence, a fine of up to \$5,000 , to imprisonment for up to 3 months , or both; (b) for second or subsequent offence, a fine of up to \$10,000 , to imprisonment for up to 6 months , or both		

SECTION	<u>OFFENCES and PENALTIES (continued)</u>	SECTION	EXEMPTIONS
14 (2)	In addition to penalties in section 14 (1), if the person is found guilty under section 4, the court may prohibit that person from owning or having custody and control of an animal for a period of time		
	<u>ORDER FOR CUSTODY</u>		
15	The court may make an order granting custody of the animal to the humane society or caretaker, pending the outcome of any proceeding under section 14, <i>even if</i> the person responsible has paid the expenses incurred and has asked for the return of the animal		
16	After a person is convicted of an offence pursuant to section 14, the court mails a record of the conviction and a copy of the court order to The Saskatchewan Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals		
17	<u>Immunity</u> : No action lies against any animal protection officer, vet, caretaker, humane society, or the province for any loss or damage suffered by reason of anything done (or omitted) in good faith in the course of exercising any powers conferred by this Act or the regulations		

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SECTION	REGULATIONS	SECTION	EXEMPTIONS
18	<p>The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations regarding:</p> <p>(a) definitions of words used in this Act</p> <p>(b) prescribing acceptable standards, codes of conduct, practice, procedure for the care and handling of animals</p> <p>(g) with respect to animals kept for sale, hire or exhibition, standards of design and maintenance of facilities that house the animals, and standard of care with which the animals are maintained</p>		
	<p>PART III</p> <p>PROTECTION OF CERTAIN ANIMALS AGAINST DOGS</p>		
19	<p>Defines 'dog' as any canine, 'protected animal' as any animal raised in captivity on a farm, and defines 'running at large'</p>		
20	<p>Any person may destroy a dog if the person finds the dog running at large and attacking or pursuing a protected animal. The dog must be destroyed and disposed of in the prescribed manner</p>		
21	<p>Offences & Penalties: Every person who destroys or disposes of a dog pursuant to this Part of the Act other than in the prescribed manner, is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not over \$1,000.00</p>		