

A Report
on
Animal Welfare Law in Canada

for
Alberta Farm Animal Care



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THIS ANIMAL WELFARE LAW SUMMARY illustrates how livestock welfare enforcement is conducted throughout Canada. Data collection and analysis of livestock welfare enforcement is limited, as most agencies do not separate their companion animal and livestock statistics. In addition, some enforcement agencies were not able to provide any enforcement statistics.

OVERVIEW

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

Federally, three pieces of legislation provide humane protection for livestock (see Table 1). Charge and conviction rates are difficult to gather. The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) publicly releases information on specific prosecutions under the Meat Inspection and Health of Animals Acts, but compiled annual statistics are not available.

Table 1

FEDERAL		
Act	Enforcement	Scope
Criminal Code (Section 446 – Cruelty to Animals)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police Officers • Some SPCA constables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibits cruelty to animals that is <i>willful</i> or <i>without lawful excuse</i>.
Health of Animals Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CFIA inspectors • Some SPCA constables trained by CFIA • Police Officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures to protect animals from <i>undue</i> suffering during transport and loading.
Meat Inspection Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CFIA inspectors • Police Officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some measures to protect food animals during handling and slaughter in federally registered slaughter facilities.

USE OF CRIMINAL CODE

Criminal Code use for animal cruelty cases is very limited, particularly in provinces with strong provincial welfare legislation. Only Ontario SPCA uses the Criminal Code significantly, due to limitations within its own provincial animal protection legislation. There is a strong preference amongst enforcement agencies to use their respective provincial Acts when filing cruelty charges.

Many agencies responsible for enforcing provincial animal welfare legislation are not appointed under the Criminal Code. If Criminal Code charges are warranted, these agencies must request assistance from the RCMP to lay charges. The RCMP does not keep statistics specific to animal cruelty investigations and charges.

PROVINCES WITHOUT PROVINCIAL WELFARE ACTS

Quebec, North West Territories and Nunavut are the only areas of Canada without dedicated animal protection legislation. North West Territories and Nunavut do not have significant livestock industries. The Canadian SPCA in Quebec uses the Criminal Code for companion animal cases, but it is not clear how the Act is used for livestock welfare concerns. According to Elaine Hughes, professor Faculty of Law, University of Alberta, “Given the nature of the Criminal Code, which can only prohibit and penalize but not regulate conduct due to constitutional concerns, a gap remains in Canadian [animal welfare] law in all provinces without dedicated legislation.”

HOW ANIMAL PROTECTION IS ENFORCED

In most provinces, the provincial SPCA enforces animal protection legislation regarding livestock (British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick). In Manitoba and Prince Edward Island provincially appointed veterinarians fill this role. The RCMP or police officers are responsible for animal welfare law enforcement in the Yukon and Newfoundland/Labrador (veterinarians accompany the police as expert witnesses).

Communication and the sharing of information between livestock welfare enforcement agencies and the livestock industry can lead to improvements in animal care and welfare. Enforcement agencies in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland/Labrador have strategies in place for sharing enforcement information with the livestock industry.

FUNDING OF ENFORCEMENT

Funding for animal protection law enforcement is variable. Most provinces/territories receive some government funding (except for New Brunswick and Quebec, which receive none), but it is usually far less than the cost of enforcement. SPCA's responsible for enforcement often rely on fundraising efforts to cover their costs. Other agencies may limit their enforcement activities to responding only when a complaint is received. In Alberta the provincial government fully funds the cost of livestock protection services. The Alberta SPCA is contracted to provide these services. "The main difficulties with vigorous enforcement of animal welfare provisions in Canada stem from understaffing and associated under funding," says Professor Hughes.

ENFORCEMENT STATS

Enforcement statistics are summarized in Table 2 for provinces where this information was available. The statistics are generally totals for all animal types, as a breakdown for livestock only was not possible in most cases.

TABLE 2 – Enforcement Stats

2002 Stats	Criminal Code	Provincial Act	Total Invest.	% Charges Per Investigations	Inspections
BC (Note: 2003 stats)	52 cases presented to Crown Counsel: 5 approved, 13 rejected, 14 pending. Note: charges include CC & provincial Act*	700 orders* 1223 animals seized*	1,940*	.3%*	Yes, but no data provided
AB	Unknown	11 livestock charges 7 convictions, 4 pending court	1,013 livestock related	1.1%	176 Auctions, 3 Assembly stations, 6 slaughter plants, 1669 transport, 2 rodeo, 2 miscellaneous
SK	5 charges with 3 convictions and 2 cases pending	1 charge (the accused was also charged under the CC) 7 seizures	308 livestock related (492 total all species)	1.6%	Not done routinely
MB	Unknown	3 Charges** 108 Corrective Measures*** 16 Seizures	218 (107 related to cattle, horses, swine, or avian)	1.4%*	Nil
ON	176* 80% conviction rate	1,561 orders*	15,020 (1148 livestock related)	1.2%*	100 sales barns, 10 rodeos, 125 fairs****
PQ	Unknown	Not in force	N/A	N/A	N/A
NB	Unknown	5 charges 36 cases pending*	1,344 (188 livestock related)	.4%*	Nil
NS	Unknown	75 seizures*	1,385 (25 livestock related)	Unknown	Unknown
NFLD/Labrador	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Yukon	Nil	Nil	18 (none involving livestock)	N/A	Nil
NWT	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Nunavut	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Livestock breakdown unknown

** This includes Common Offence Notices

*** Mandatory type recommendation given to a producer or owner to correct the problem that was identified

**** OSPCA does not have powers of inspection, but can check activities that occur in public

PROVINCIAL ANIMAL PROTECTION LEGISLATION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The BC SPCA is responsible for enforcement of the province's Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (see Table 3). BC SPCA constables are also appointed under the Police Services Act and can enforce Section 446 (Cruelty to Animals) of the Criminal Code.

A significant limitation to the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act is that only the person responsible for an animal (owner or caregiver) can be charged with an offence. The Criminal Code must be used in instances where non-owners are accused of cruelty.

The BC SPCA's total budget is \$21 million, with the animal cruelty portion of the budget being \$3.5 million. The provincial government provides a \$71,000 grant to the organization annually.



Craig Daniell, Chief Executive Officer BC SPCA, says "We report to the Ministry of Agriculture and have meetings with the BC Cattlemen's Association from time to time." We also have meetings with CFIA." The BC SPCA also helped to establish the Chair in Animal Welfare at the University of British Columbia. "We certainly look for any and all opportunities to further discussions with industry," says Daniell.

ALBERTA

Alberta Agriculture Food and Rural Development (AAFRD) contracts the Alberta SPCA to provide livestock protection services and enforce the Animal Protection Act (see Table 3). Funding for livestock welfare enforcement exceeds \$750,000 annually. Alberta SPCA Animal Protection Officers (APO's) generally have a farming and enforcement background, with additional training in livestock behaviour and handling. Seven full-time APO's are employed, with one officer devoted to monitoring the transportation and handling of livestock throughout the province.

Under the Animal Protection Act only animal owners and caregivers can be charged with an offence. APO's are not appointed under the Criminal Code, so the RCMP must assist in cases requiring Criminal Code charges. The Alberta SPCA also works with the RCMP in particularly sensitive cases (e.g., where the accused may be dangerous).

Provincial Act prosecutions are preferred, as it is "easier" to get a conviction. Offenders need only be found negligent as a result of not taking all reasonable care to prevent harm from occurring. Under the Criminal Code willfulness must also be proven.

Provincial investigations versus charges/convictions (Table 2) illustrate that only the worst cases go to trial (1.1% in Alberta). The Criminal Code is used rarely. "Prosecutors will not waste their time on cases that have a low probability of conviction," says Joy Ripley past President Alberta SPCA.

Education is a key component of the Alberta SPCA strategy. The subject of a complaint is always notified that a complaint has been made. Warning letters may be issued in cases where charges are not warranted, but improvements are needed. Often advice and direction are all that is required.

The Alberta SPCA is a partner in the Alberta Livestock Protection System (ALPS), along with AAFRD and Alberta Farm Animal Care. The responsible and humane care of livestock is the mandate of ALPS. This is achieved through four program areas:

- **A Livestock Care Response and Enforcement Service** to ensure compliance with animal welfare legislation.
- **A Data Collection and Benchmarking Service** to objectively identify problems, track improvements and provide accurate facts.
- **Education and Training** for producers, animal handlers and Special Constables.
- **Livestock Industry and Public Communications** about the responsible care and handling of farm animals.

The ALPS facilitates open communication between the livestock industry and enforcement agencies (RCMP representatives have also attended ALPS meetings). This approach provides a greater opportunity for protecting and improving livestock welfare.

SASKATCHEWAN

The Saskatchewan SPCA is responsible for enforcing the Animal Protection Act (see Table 3). Constables are employed part-time and are on-call. All Animal Protection Officers (APO's) have a farming background. The provincial government recently increased funding to the SPCA for livestock welfare enforcement activities (\$180,000 annually). "This still does not cover the full costs of livestock welfare enforcement," says Ian MacMillan, Coordinator of Investigative Services for the SK SPCA. Livestock industry funds (i.e., beef check-off and Horned Cattle Trust Fund) supplement the Saskatchewan SPCA's enforcement budget, along with public fundraising efforts.

Saskatchewan SPCA APO's are not appointed under the Criminal Code, so must request assistance from the RCMP for cases requiring such charges. Interestingly, all five charges arising from investigations in 2002-2003 were done under the Criminal Code with only one case including Animal Protection Act charges.

The provincial Animal Protection Act only allows owners or caregivers of an animal to be charged with an offence. Education is the emphasis, with the Codes of Practice providing a baseline for the minimum level of care for farmed animals.

MANITOBA

The Veterinary Services Branch (VSB) of Manitoba Agriculture and Food enforces Manitoba's Animal Care Act in rural areas (see Table 3). Animal Protection Officers (APO's) have the authority to conduct routine inspections of livestock facilities, but do not due to limited resources. APO's investigate alleged offences of animal abuse, neglect or cruelty when complaints are received. Under the Act, Common Offence Notices can be issued, which are similar to tickets. The accused must pay a fine or go to court to defend themselves against charges.

Regarding the Criminal Code, Dr. Allan Preston Director VSB says, "I can't recall the last time that we used the Criminal Code, it would predate the ACA, proclaimed in 1998. There are occasional charges under the Criminal Code, brought forward by others — police, CFIA, — that we never see unless there's a publication in the press. The Animal Care Act is our preferred regulatory and enforcement tool."

Manitoba's Animal Care Act allows APO's to investigate all cases of alleged cruelty, regardless of the accused's relationship to the animal, (unlike some provinces where provincial legislation only allows owners and caregivers to be charged, hence requiring the Criminal Code for other cruelty offences).

The total number of complaints received in 2003 (288 complaints) is substantially higher than in previous years (221 complaints in 2001 & 218 in 2002). In addition, more charges have been laid (13 in 2003 versus 3 in 2002). Dr. Gus Wruck, of the VSB, says, "A larger number of cases and stricter enforcement have led to more people being charged in 2003 under the Act."

ONTARIO

While the Ontario SPCA is only officially appointed under the OSPCA Act (see Table 3) and the Criminal Code, the OSPCA Act states, "For the purposes of the enforcement of this or any other act or law in force in Ontario pertaining to the welfare of or the prevention of cruelty to animals, every inspector and agent of the Society has and may exercise any of the powers of a police officer." "This allows OSPCA Inspectors to lay charges under all of Ontario's legislation that affects the welfare of animals," says Mike Draper, OSPCA Chief Inspector.

The federal Criminal Code is the primary piece of legislation used when laying cruelty charges, as the OSPCA Act has no provisions for fines or charges, only cost recovery (except in the case of dog and cat breeders). Under the OSPCA Act, orders can be issued which require the owner or caretaker of an animal to meet an acceptable standard of care or face seizure of the animal. OSPCA inspectors can only enter private property if they witness an animal in distress, to ensure compliance with an order, or if a warrant is issued (which requires an oath from an inspector or agent of the Ontario SPCA stating on reasonable grounds that an animal is in distress).

The OSPCA works with the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs (OMAF) and Ontario Farm Animal Care (OFAC) to enhance livestock care. The OSPCA refers less serious cases to OFAC's producer help line when appropriate. Most of the OSPCA's 37 inspectors have taken the CFIA transportation course and work with the CFIA on transportation issues.

"The Ontario SPCA receives \$119,000 in funding from the government," says Inspector Draper. "It is given for inspector training, standards and legal fees, not for front line service delivery. It is less than one percent of the overall OSPCA budget."

The Ontario SPCA has experienced an increase in livestock related calls over the last few years. 2003 stats, which will be available in April, indicate a three-fold increase in charges laid.

QUEBEC

The Canadian SPCA (CSPCA) in Quebec is appointed under the Criminal Code, but primarily deals with companion animal issues. The organization receives no government funding and is financially limited.

Enforcement statistics for the Regulation Respecting Food (see Table 3) are not available. Dr. Helene Trepanier, of Quebec Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food (MAPAQ), states, "inspectors and veterinarians are permanently present on the floor of the slaughterhouse and any violation would be immediately made to conform to [the] rules. Different welfare issues are thus covered (transport, holding, handling, humane slaughtering)."

Division IV.1.1 of the Animal Health Protection Act (see Table 3) is not in force, nor is it clear when this portion of the Act will be in force. Ms. Trepanier explains, "The enforcement of Section IV.1.1 of P-42 will be taken over by an entity named ANIMA-Quebec which stands for the Association Nationale d'Intervention pour le Mieux-etre des Animaux Inc (National association for intervention in the well-being of animals). ANIMA-Quebec is a non-profit organization that will apply the inspection program and deal with the public education in welfare field. This is a coalition of the Quebec actors interested in animal welfare along with...[MAPAQ]."

The Canadian SPCA, once participants in ANIMA-Quebec, has withdrawn from discussions with the association. According to Pierre Barnoti, Executive Director CSPCA, ANIMA-Quebec has been given a one-time contribution of \$150,000 by the government to enforce the law. All future funding for enforcement must be generated through corporate fundraising.

NEW BRUNSWICK

The New Brunswick SPCA is the primary enforcer of New Brunswick animal protection legislation (see Table 3). Each offence outlined in the NB SPCA Act is categorized under the Provincial Offences Procedure Act, allowing for a ticketing procedure and fixed penalties payable. While the NB SPCA is appointed under the SPCA Act, they are not appointed under the Provincial Offences Procedure Act. Therefore, the SPCA must serve summons to accused offenders to appear in court under a judge. Most offences under the SPCA Act are listed as Category C offences (minimum \$70, maximum \$500 fine).

Chief Inspector for the NB SPCA, Paul Melanson, says, “All of our constables are part-time and on-call. We only do inspections if a complaint is made.” The SPCA Act stipulates that the government is to provide matched funding to the SPCA, but Mr. Melanson indicates that, while this section of the Act is in force, the NB SPCA receives no provincial funding for enforcement.

The NB SPCA does not have authority under the Criminal Code. Collaborative efforts between the RCMP and NB SPCA are limited, so Criminal Code enforcement of animal abuse cases is negligible.

NOVA SCOTIA

Twenty-six Nova Scotia SPCA Constables are appointed under the Nova Scotia Police Act. They can lay animal cruelty charges under the Criminal Code and provincial Animal Cruelty Prevention Act (see Table 3). The Nova Scotia SPCA has a working relationship with the RCMP and local police forces.

Communication with the livestock industry regarding welfare issues occurs on a case-by-case basis. Lisa Woolridge of the Nova Scotia SPCA says, “Complaints that the SPCA receives regarding registered farms are investigated through the Department of Agriculture. When we receive a complaint regarding agriculture we file an occurrence report with the Department of Agriculture. If the property is a registered farm the Agricultural Resource Coordinator for that area will investigate and send us their final report. If the farm is not registered the Department of Agriculture will assist the SPCA in the investigation of the complaint. All unregistered farm complaints are investigated by the Nova Scotia SPCA.”

The Nova Scotia SPCA receives a \$3,000 annual grant from the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture for enforcement activities.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

The Animal Protection Act (see Table 3) prohibits some activities including:

- Tail docking in horses;
- Driving a cart without the use of a ‘whiffle-tree’ to relieve hauling strain and friction.

Mistreatment of animals is a prohibited activity defined as causing an animal, “to be in need of proper care, food or shelter,” or causing an animal to be, “injured, sick or in pain or suffer undue or unnecessary privation or neglect.”

Dr. Hugh Whitney, Director, Animal Health Division, NF Department of Forest Resources and Agrifoods (NFDFA), along with seven Regional veterinarians and one Poultry veterinarian can enforce the Animal Protection Act as it pertains to livestock. They are not appointed under the Criminal Code. Dr. Whitney explains, “We have recently agreed with our Department of Justice that all investigations potentially leading to the collection of evidence and/or the laying of charges will have to be done by police officers.

Our staff veterinarians would accompany them as expert witnesses.” This is now also applicable to investigations carried out by SPCA constables.

Complaints are limited due to the relatively small human and livestock population, but feedback with the livestock industry does occur. Dr. Whitney says, “Generally everyone is aware of investigations that result in charges and/or police action. We discuss these types of issues with our Federation of Agriculture and commodity groups as required.”

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The animal welfare section of the Animal Health and Protection Act (see Table 3) allows for cost recovery only, no charges can be laid. Jane Palmer, Regulatory Technician Department of Agriculture and Forestry, says, “We can give orders and in a general sense, non response to an order is an offence.”

Enforcement statistics are unavailable. Ms. Palmers says, “The numbers we have are not meaningful. We log all complaints we receive regarding animal welfare, although the majority of them are not well founded.”

Three full-time inspectors are employed by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry to enforce the legislation. They respond on a complaint-received basis. Veterinarians in private practice can also be called upon for assistance. The Criminal Code and RCMP have not been employed to date for animal welfare investigations.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND NUNUVUT

Neither territory has specific animal welfare protection legislation (other than the federal Criminal Code) (see Table 3). As livestock production is limited, further investigation into livestock welfare enforcement statistics through the Criminal Code and RCMP were not done.

YUKON

The RCMP is responsible for investigations regarding livestock. They have the option of using either the Animal Protection Act (see Table 3) or the Criminal Code. Constable Kris Vibe of the Whitehorse RCMP Detachment says that of the 18 reported incidents in 2002, none involved livestock. The Yukon does not have a significant livestock industry.

TABLE 3 - PROVINCIAL

ACT	ENFORCEMENT	SCOPE
BRITISH COLUMBIA		
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BC SPCA Constables • Police Officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protects animals from <i>distress</i>; • <i>Excludes generally accepted management practices</i>; • Offenses are limited to <i>persons responsible for an animal</i>.
Milk Industry Standards Regs under Milk Industry Act	• Minister of Ag designated inspectors	• General codes on housing & space allowances for dairy cattle.
Hatchery Regs under Agricultural Produce Grading Act	• Minister of Ag designated inspectors	• Housing standards for poultry.
Meat Inspection Regs under Meat Inspection Act	• Minister of Ag designated inspectors	• Humane slaughter provisions - no unnecessary pain prior to slaughter & means of ensuring unconsciousness.
ALBERTA		
Animal Protection Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AB SPCA • Police Officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protects animals from <i>distress</i>; • <i>Excludes generally accepted management practices</i>; • Offenses are limited to <i>persons responsible for an animal</i>.
Livestock Market & Livestock Assembly Station Regs under Livestock Diseases Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AAFRD Inspectors • Police Officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibits unloading of animals unable to stand or <i>unduly</i> suffering; • Addresses conditions at market & assembly facility; • Controls condition of sale of young livestock.
Livestock Transport Regs under Livestock and Products Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AB SPCA • Police Officers 	• Protects animals during transport.
Meat Inspection Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AAFRD Inspectors • Police Officers 	• Addresses humane handling & slaughter of food animals.
Livestock Industry Diversification Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AAFRD Inspectors • AAFRD Inspectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards of care & slaughter for game animals; • Standards for velvet antler removal.
SASKATCHEWAN		
Animal Protection Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SK SPCA • Police Officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protects animals from <i>distress</i>; • <i>Excludes generally accepted management practices</i>; • Offenses are limited to <i>persons responsible for an animal</i>.
Livestock Dealers Regs under Animal Products Act	• Minister appointed Inspectors	• Addresses housing & holding facility requirements.
Livestock Inspection & Transportation Regs under Animal Products Act	• Minister appointed Inspectors	• Addresses vehicle criteria, space & ventilation requirements.
SK Poultry regs under Animal Products Act	• Minister appointed Inspectors	• Statement that poultry shall not be transported in a manner deemed inhumane or injurious by an inspector.
MANITOBA		
Animal Care Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterinary Services Branch (VSB) • Police Officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protects animals from distress or suffering; • <i>Excludes generally accepted management practices</i>.
ONTARIO		
Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act (OSPCA Act)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OSPCA • Police Officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outlines powers of OSPCA; • Protects animals from distress.

<p>Livestock Community Sales Act & Regs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspectors appointed by Minister of Agriculture OSPACA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes requirements for community livestock sales, including the needs of animals (e.g. food, water, shelter, secure footing); Regs prescribe standards for the health, welfare and care of livestock at community sales. Addresses the appropriate handling of non-ambulatory livestock.
<p>Transporting Non-Ambulatory Animals Regs under Livestock and Livestock Products Act Meat Inspection Regs of the Meat Inspection Act Dead Animal Disposal Act</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspectors appointed by Minister of Agriculture OSPACA Inspectors appointed by Minister of Agriculture OSPACA Inspectors appointed by Minister of Agriculture OSPACA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outlines appropriate handling and slaughter methods. Requires all 'fallen' animals to be killed humanely; 'Fallen' animals cannot be moved until killed humanely.
<p>QUEBEC</p>		
<p>Regulation Respecting Food under the Food Products Act Animal Health Protection Act</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspectors and veterinarians appointed by MAPAQ Inspectors and veterinarians appointed by MAPAQ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some sections relating to the transport, holding and slaughter of animals. Division IV.1.1. addresses animal welfare and safety, but is not in force.
<p>NEW BRUNSWICK</p>		
<p>Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act Hatchery Licensing and Hatchery Supply Flock Policy Regulation of Poultry Health Protection Act</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPCA Peace Officers Inspections designated by the Minister of Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owners and caregivers must provide adequate food, water, shelter, care and euthanasia; <i>Excludes generally accepted management practices.</i> Provisions relating to the treatment and housing of chicks.
<p>NOVA SCOTIA</p>		
<p>Animal Cruelty Prevention Act Regulations Respecting Slaughter of the Meat Inspection Act</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPCA Peace Officers Inspectors designated by the Minister of Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibits willfully causing an animal to be in <i>distress</i>; <i>Excludes generally accepted management practices.</i> Provisions for animals during slaughter.
<p>NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR</p>		
<p>Animal Protection Act Regulations Respecting Facilities under the Meat Inspection Act</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPCA Staff Veterinarians of NDFRA Peace Officers Inspectors designated by the Minister of Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protects animals from 'mistreatment' and <i>distress</i>; Horse tail docking is considered mistreatment. Provisions for animals during slaughter.
<p>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND</p>		
<p>Part IV: Animal Protection Section of Animal Health and Protection Act Dairy Industry Regulations of Dairy Industry Act</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inspectors and veterinarians appointed by the Minister Inspectors appointed by the Minister of Agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protects animals from <i>distress</i>. Provisions for the care of dairy cows.
<p>YUKON</p>		
<p>Animal Protection Act</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SPCA Peace Officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protects all animals, except wildlife, from <i>distress</i>; <i>Excludes generally accepted management practices.</i>
<p>NORTH WEST TERRITORIES AND NUNAVUT</p>		
<p>Herd and Fencing Act</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Officers appointed by the Commissioner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Section 12 allows officers to kill any animal so severely injured, diseased or pained that "it would be cruel to allow the animal to live."