Revised Law offers increased protection for animals in Alberta

Recent amendments to Alberta’s Animal Protection Act, already among the best laws in Canada, now offer even more protection for Alberta’s animals. Royal Proclamation of the amendments to the Act on January 3 marked the culmination of a process that began 18 months prior when the Alberta SPCA was invited by the provincial government to be a major contributor to the discussions.

Key aspects of the newly-amended Act include an expanded definition of distress, detailed list of duties that must be performed by animal care providers, enhanced powers of Animal Protection Officers, prohibition against abandoning animals, and increased protection for those who report suspected animal abuse and neglect. There are also provisions in the associated regulations that incorporate standards for animals used in research and higher education. These amendments will help us protect animals and enhance our ability to charge those who commit offenses against animals.

The major changes are highlighted here. These are general descriptions of the changes to the Act; for the exact wording of the legislation, please refer to the sources at the end of this article.

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Revised Law offers increased protection for animals in Alberta

Expanded definition of distress

The revised Act states that an animal is in distress if it is
(a) deprived of adequate shelter, ventilation, space, food, water or veterinary care or reasonable protection from injurious heat or cold,
(b) injured, sick, in pain or suffering, or
(c) abused and subjected to undue hardship, privation or neglect.
(The new additions are shown in green print.)

The provisions for ventilation and space mean that animals kept in holding facilities are entitled to fresh air and sufficient room to carry out normal activities. The inclusion of the word “veterinary” is to clarify the type of care, and to ensure that animals receive proper medical attention when needed.

The requirement for reasonable protection from injurious heat or cold will make it an offense to fail to protect animals from extreme temperatures. The type of protection will vary according to species, and sometimes by breeds within a single species. However, all species will require some form of protection from the elements. Dogs left outdoors, for example, will need a degree of protection dependent on their breed hardness. Some livestock species such as pigs will require enclosed structures, while windbreaks are acceptable for cattle and horses.

Prohibition against causing distress

Where the previous Act stated “no person shall cause or permit an animal of which he is the owner or the person ordinarily in charge to be or to continue to be in distress”, the new Act simply states “no person shall cause an animal to be in distress.” This means that it is now an offense for anyone, whether the animal caretaker or not, to cause harm to an animal.

The new Act provides expanded authority for Alberta SPCA’s Animal Protection Officers. Previously, the Act only applied to those who owned or cared for the animals involved. If anyone else caused harm to an animal, the Act was not applicable and any charges would need to be laid under the Criminal Code of Canada. Now, our Officers can charge anyone who causes an animal to be in distress, not just the owner or caretaker.

Like the previous Act, the new law exempts reasonable and generally accepted practices of animal use.

Animal Care Duties

The revised Act delineates the duties that must be carried out by anyone who owns or looks after an animal - i.e., they must:
(a) ensure that the animal has adequate food and water,
(b) provide the animal with adequate care when the animal is wounded or ill,
(c) provide the animal with reasonable protection from injurious heat or cold, and
(d) provide the animal with adequate shelter, ventilation and space.

This section is entirely new, and corresponds to the expanded definition of distress. By placing the duties in more positive terms, it more clearly defines the responsibilities of an animal owner and presents them in clear, understandable terms. Rather than having to prove an animal is in distress, failure to perform these duties is now enough to be considered an offense. For instance, it’s much easier to see that an animal is not being given water to drink than to show that it is in distress from dehydration; consequently our investigations will be more straightforward.

Powers of Peace Officers

Previously, an Officer could take custody of an animal only if it was in severe distress. This presented problems in those cases where it was clear that the owner was unable or unwilling to provide ongoing care once our Officers had left the premises. With the new Act, the animal can be taken into custody or otherwise relieved of distress if the Officer is of the opinion – on reasonable and probable grounds – that the owner or caretaker is not likely to provide for the animal.

An example of how this will help animals is a dog left outside with no doghouse or other protection from extreme weather. Under the former provisions, our Officers could leave a written warning with the owner but would have to prove the dog was in distress before taking custody. With the amended Act, if the weather forecast calls for -30°C the next day, we could remove the dog and take it to a shelter before it is subjected to the bitter cold.

These expanded powers will be of great assistance to our Officers when dealing with subjects with extensive histories of irresponsible animal
ownership. As Morris Airey, the Alberta SPCA’s Director of Enforcement puts it, “We can now take a more proactive approach to ensure animals do not become in distress. Under the old Act we had to wait until the distress occurred, which meant the animal had to suffer.”

Abandoned Animals

Another important feature of the Act is a new section which allows an Officer to take an abandoned animal into custody – whether or not it is in distress. The conditions that comprise abandonment include being left more than 24 hours without adequate food, water or shelter, or being left behind by former tenants of a rental property. This is another way the revised act allows animals to be protected before they suffer.

Other Features

A new section allows those who report suspected animal distress to be free from prosecution. It disallows any action from being taken unless the report was made maliciously or without probable grounds for the belief.

The Regulations associated with the Act now incorporate parts of other provincial statutes that deal with animal welfare. This includes parts of the Livestock Transportation Regulations, the Livestock Market and Assembly Regulations, and the Motor Vehicle Act.

In addition, the Regulations now include the standards set by the Canadian Council for Animal Care which oversees the treatment of animals used in research and post-secondary education facilities. By including them within the Regulations of the Animal Protection Act, it is now the law in Alberta that these guidelines must be followed. The Regulations may be amended in the future to include such items as specified penalties for minor infractions.

Overall, the updated Act includes many important features that will ultimately help animals in Alberta. As Special Constable Airey says, “The changes will fill in some of the gaps in pre-existing legislation and allow us a more proactive role to prevent animals from suffering.”

Mark your calendars

The Annual General Meeting of the Alberta Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Alberta SPCA) will be held starting at 9:30 a.m. on Saturday March 18, 2006 at the Chateau Louis Hotel and Conference Centre, 11727 Kingsway, Edmonton. All members are invited to attend. Members in good standing for one year are entitled to vote.

Scholarship Update

The Joy Ripley Alberta SPCA Scholarship in Animal Science, established in 2004, has already benefitted two University of Alberta students. This scholarship is awarded to a student with superior academic achievement entering the third year of a Bachelor of Science in Agriculture degree program majoring in Animal Science in the Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry, and Home Economics.

The first recipient, for the 2003-2004 academic year, was Celeste Taylor of Ardrossan. The recipient for 2004-2005 was Amanda Scott of Spruce Grove. Congratulations to both recipients!

The scholarship was created in recognition of the invaluable contribution to animal welfare made by Joy Ripley, who served as president of the Alberta SPCA from 1987 until 2003. Joy has an ongoing affiliation with the University of Alberta, having served on their Animal Welfare & Policy Committee for over 15 years.
Horses saved from starvation

In January 2005, S/Cst. Stuart Dodds of the Alberta SPCA attended a property near Westlock where he found 11 very thin horses. Although the owner was given a warning to increase the amount of feed, subsequent visits found the animals’ conditions had deteriorated. The horses were removed from the owner, who was charged under Section 2(1) of the Animal Protection Act. Their horses were placed with a caretaker, where they recovered by being provided with free choice water and feed.

On November 10, 2005, Daniel Lefler of Jarvie pleaded guilty and was ordered to allow the Alberta SPCA to inspect the property at any reasonable time, and to maintain adequate food and water at all times.

Cattle lacking proper feed

When S/Cst. Blair Rogers investigated a complaint about a herd of thin cattle, he identified a feed management problem. The 49 head of cattle were receiving poor quality slough hay and were not given water, as the owner was relying on snow. S/Cst. Rogers contacted Dr. Ray Fenton, DVM, of the Alberta Farm Animal Care Association (AFAC) who assessed the cattle as being in thin body condition and advised the owner to increase the amount of grain and roughage the cattle were being given.

Subsequent visits determined that the recommendations were not being followed, and that the cattle’s conditions were not improving. The cattle were taken into custody and Kay Hudson of Paradise Valley was charged with causing distress to animals under Section 2(1) of the Animal Protection Act. Upon pleading guilty on July 26, 2005, she was prohibited from owning more than 15 cows and a bull, and was ordered to allow inspections by the Alberta SPCA when requested.

Negligent owners ordered to pay fine, limit dogs

Responding to a call in January 2005, when nighttime temperatures dipped to below -40ºC, S/Cst. Julie Goforth of our Grande Prairie office discovered a large number of severely underfed dogs without adequate shelter from the elements. Some of the dogs were surviving by eating the remains of the dogs that had already died. The animals were taken into custody and the owners charged under Section 2(1) of the Animal Protection Act.

After pleading guilty in court on December 7, 2005, Harry Edward Shermet of Peace River was ordered to pay a fine of $750 plus a $115 victim surcharge. He was also prohibited from owning more than 10 dogs, and must allow the Alberta SPCA access to inspect the dogs.

Dog’s injury left untreated

After receiving a call in November 2004 alerting us that a dog’s injuries had been left untended four days after it was hit by a car near Onoway, S/Cst. Stuart Dodds found the dog laying on the ground, unable to stand. There were also two dead dogs on the property; one of them, a greyhound, was on a long chain and extremely thin. S/Cst. Dodds took the injured dog to a veterinary clinic, where it was determined that it was not likely to recover, and was euthanized.

On June 23, 2005, Denise Smalley of Onoway pleaded guilty and was fined $500. She was also ordered to allow the Alberta SPCA access onto the property to check on the remaining animals for a period of 12 months.

Thin horses saved from distress

After viewing several thin horses on a property near Andrew in December 2004, S/Cst. Blair Rogers discussed the conditions with the owner and made suggestions for improved care. Subsequent visits determined the conditions of the herd of about 100 horses had not improved, and in fact many were in distress. The owner was charged and agreed to a list of requirements for monitoring the horses’ conditions. On August 2, 2005, Axel Hinz-Schleuter of Andrew was found guilty and fined $1000.
Biosecurity Measures Enacted

The Alberta SPCA is taking measures to ensure the risk of transmitting animal diseases during investigations is minimized. Recognizing that there is a risk of transmitting animal disease with each visit to a farm, the Alberta SPCA is committed to minimizing that risk.

Our Biosecurity protocols – measures taken to reduce the risk of introducing livestock or poultry diseases to a farm or region where they don’t already exist – are designed to:

• prevent the introduction of foreign animal diseases;
• prevent the spread of diseases already in Alberta;
• protect the human population from zoonotic diseases (those that can be transmitted from animals to humans); and
• demonstrate commitment to the health of the livestock and poultry industry.

People who travel from farm to farm pose the potential for disease transmission. The degree of risk depends on a number of conditions, such as the degree of direct contact with animals and the disease status of the particular farm. Most Alberta SPCA investigations on farm operations fall into the minimum or moderate risk category.

Our Biosecurity procedures take into account the possible exposure that may result from an investigation. Visits to farms that involve close contact with animals will involve more stringent decontamination measures than those visits with minimal or no animal contact. Our Officers are supplied with appropriate footwear, outer clothing, disinfectants and other supplies.

Our Officers are receiving training to recognize symptoms associated with common animal diseases, and will avoid livestock pens and barns unless it is necessary to complete the inspection. By putting such practices into place, the Alberta SPCA is demonstrating our commitment to making Biosecurity principles a priority.

Abandoned dog finds new home

On July 25, 2005, we received a call about an abandoned dog in a mobile home park in Red Deer. Upon investigation, it was determined that the male husky-shepherd cross was left behind when his owners had been evicted. The dog had survived through the generosity of neighbours who gave him water and food.

Alberta SPCA S/Cst. Jackie Lozinski took custody of the dog and charged the owners under Section 2(1) of the Animal Protection Act. On December 19, 2005, Stephen Lawrence Dembrowski of Penhold pleaded guilty to the charge and was ordered to pay a $250 fine. The dog, named Dodger, was taken to the animal shelter in Red Deer and was adopted by a loving farm family.

Alberta SPCA Animal Protection Officers

- Director of Enforcement: S/Cst. Morris Airey, Edmonton
- Field Supervisor: S/Cst. Ken Dean, Red Deer

Animal Protection Officers:

S/Cst. Stuart Dodds, Edmonton
S/Cst. Julie Goforth, Grande Prairie
S/Cst. Jacqueline Lozinski, Red Deer
S/Cst. Martin McKinney, Edmonton
S/Cst. Nolan Payne, Strathmore
S/Cst. Terry Wagman, Strathmore

Reporting animal abuse or neglect in Alberta

SPCAs and Humane Societies rely on the public to help prevent cruelty to animals. To report suspected animal abuse or neglect, call the appropriate number below:

In Calgary, call the Calgary Humane Society at 250-7722.
In Edmonton, call the Edmonton Humane Society at 491-3502.
In Fort McMurray, call the Fort McMurray SPCA at 743-8997.
In all other areas of Alberta, call the Alberta SPCA at 1-800-455-9003.
New standards for Alberta zoos

New zoo standards to improve animal care were announced last fall by the Ministry of Sustainable Resource Development (SRD), the provincial government department that regulates zoos. The Alberta SPCA was an important part of the working group that developed these standards.

The standards will apply to all 13 licensed zoos in Alberta, which are required to complete any necessary facility upgrades by September 30, 2006. While the new standards cover a range of items including public safety and wildlife conservation, they are also meant to ensure that facilities provide a suitable environment for animals. Zoos will also be required to include some educational components to promote positive attitudes about wildlife. Following are some of the ways that the new standards will help to improve the care of animals in zoos.

Transportation
Transportation is an important aspect that the public often isn’t aware of. Besides their initial transportation to the zoo from other locations, animals are occasionally transported to other zoos or to locations outside of zoo settings (e.g., for educational demonstrations in schools). The new standards require animals to be transported in a safe manner that minimizes stress. Additionally, transport vehicles must be of sufficient size and construction to ensure safe and humane handling. All other applicable transportation regulations, such as wildlife import and export permits, must also be followed. Zoo owners must notify SRD at least 24 hours before transporting any animals.

Animal Care Protocols
Zoo operators must provide an animal care protocol for each species and each separate enclosure. These protocols will describe in detail how the animals will be provided with adequate food, water, shelter and health care. They will also describe how the enclosures will be cleaned.

Animal Exhibits
The standards require that exhibits (consisting of enclosures and other structures that make up the animals’ homes) meet the needs of the animals living there. The number of animals sharing a home must meet their social and behavioural needs – in other words, animals that naturally live in family units must be accommodated that way; more solitary animals must not be crowded together. Enclosures must also be big enough and have design elements that suit the animals’ typical behaviours and allow the animals to find places of privacy away from the viewing public.

Animals must be protected from extreme temperatures – an important consideration for animals that are more adapted to warmer climates. Only the animals that can become accustomed to Alberta weather may be kept in outdoor enclosures – and even then must have shelter from sun, wind, rain, snow and extreme temperatures. Animals that can’t acclimate must be kept indoors with the climate controlled to simulate their natural environment.

Animal Health & Behaviour
Zoos are now required to have a formal contract with a licensed veterinarian. The zoo veterinarian must develop a health management plan and be available around the clock for emergency care. The zoo veterinarian will recommend proper animal diets suitable for each animal’s nutritional and psychological needs. The standards recognize that boredom can be problematic for zoo animals, and so requires zoo operators to provide enrichment to the animals. Enrichment can include food streams as well as smaller objects that animals can interact with, such as wheels or rubber tire swings. Food enrichments, like those for it, are also suggested.

Training should use positive reinforcement methods, rewarding the animals for accepting veterinary care.

General Animal Care
There are numerous other considerations set out in the new standards. These include:
- Exhibits should, where possible, replicate the animals’ natural environment.
- Visitors are not allowed to feed animals except under strict controls.
- Exhibits must be cleaned and disinfected regularly.
- All animal waste must be removed daily.
- There must be contingency plans for the animals in case of flood or power outage.

Monitoring
The zoo operators must prepare zoo development plans and submit them to SRD by March 31, 2006. The Advisory Committee, consisting of veterinarians, animal welfare experts, and others, and the committee will also make recommendations to ensure they stay up to date.

Issuance of permits will remain within the scope of the Animal Protection Act and the Alberta SPCA or the municipal humane society in the region.

These standards are a significant step toward improved animal welfare across the province. The Alberta SPCA is grateful for the opportunity to be a part of developing these important new standards.
Who's Who with the Zoo

There are a number of government departments and other agencies involved with monitoring zoos in Alberta. Here's a summary of who they are and what they do.

Alberta Sustainable Resource Development (SRD)
This provincial government department administers the Wildlife Act and issues zoo permits through its Fish and Wildlife Division.

Alberta Agriculture, Food and Rural Development (AAFRD)
The provincial government department that administers the Animal Protection Act which relates to the care of animals, including those in zoos.

Municipal and County Governments
These local authorities may issue building and development permits for zoos to be established.

Alberta Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA)
The AVMA regulates and licenses veterinarians, and has a Wildlife Committee that helped to draft the standards.

Canadian Association of Zoos and Aquariums (CAZA)
An association of zoos that has a voluntary accreditation program. Currently the Calgary Zoo is the only accredited zoo in Alberta.

Alberta SPCA
Enforces the Animal Protection Act in Alberta outside of Edmonton and Calgary, which are served by the Edmonton Humane Society and the Calgary Humane Society, respectively.

Alberta's 13 Zoos licensed by the Ministry of Sustainable Resource Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zoo Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alberta Birds of Prey Centre</td>
<td>Coaldale</td>
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<tr>
<td>Braunworth Zoo</td>
<td>Calgary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calgary Zoo</td>
<td>Calgary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cochrane Wildlife Reserve</td>
<td>Cochrane</td>
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<tr>
<td>Doug's Exotic Zoo</td>
<td>Innisfail</td>
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<td>Guzoo</td>
<td>Three Hills</td>
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<td>Ron and Sue Heraid</td>
<td>Elk Point</td>
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<td>Ken Jones</td>
<td>Strathmore</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reptile World</td>
<td>Drumheller</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silver Spur Wildlife Ranch</td>
<td>St. Paul</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sleepy Valley Zoo</td>
<td>Rocky Mountain House</td>
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<tr>
<td>Valley Zoo</td>
<td>Edmonton</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Edmonton Mall</td>
<td>Edmonton</td>
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</tbody>
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Note: Some of these zoos are private facilities or animal rehabilitation centres, not open to the public.

Provide enrichments that improve the psychological clude fixed features like natural topography, trees nimals can play with – such as rope ladders, water tly hiding the food so animals need to “hunt” it methods that reduce stress - for example, by ut in the standards, including the following. e wild habitat of the particular animals. es when nutritious food is provided by the zo regularly and, in most cases, perishable food and minals in the event of emergencies such as fire, ropment plans (including animal care protocols) . The plans will be reviewed by the Alberta Zoo ans, zoo representatives and government officials, e recommendations on amendments to the p of the SRD’s Fish and Wildlife Division. Animal al Protection Act will be enforced by either the ity in Edmonton and Calgary, as appropriate. ard providing uniform levels of animal care at ions will be tremendously improved in many cases. nity to be involved in the development of these
Dr. Lockwood also advised lawmakers and social services personnel to be on the lookout for animal abuse in their investigations, as this often corresponds with other abuse. For instance, animal abuse was reported in 88% of homes referred for physical abuse of children, and in 34% of homes referred for child neglect. Recognizing animal abuse as a warning sign gives investigators another tool they can use for early detection of abusive patterns, so intervention can begin earlier.

In another presentation, Cathy Thomas of the Calgary Humane Society gave an overview of the programs undertaken in Calgary. One of these, Choices with Horses, offers at-risk youth the opportunity to groom and ride horses in a therapeutic setting. By measuring indicators of the young people’s self-esteem before and after the program, they are demonstrating that caring for animals also gives young people more reason to care about themselves.

The participants also learned of several Canadian studies conducted in women’s shelters, including the Calgary study (previously reported in the Fall 2002 issue of AnimalKind). Some of the key findings of that study report that of pet-owning women in the shelter:

- 25% delayed their decision to enter the shelter due to concerns for the safety of their pets
- 21% knew that their abusive partner had abused animals as a child
- 56% stated that their partner either threatened to or hurt or killed one of their pets
- 65% said their children were aware of and had been impacted by the fact that their animals had been abused
- 16% were concerned that their child may have hurt or killed an animal.

These findings are similar to those found in studies conducted in other areas.

Why Do Batterers Abuse Animals?

from Dr. Randall Lockwood’s presentation

- To exercise power and control
- To perpetuate the context of terror
- To further isolate their victims
- To force family to keep violence a secret
- To retaliate for Acts of independence
- To prevent victim from leaving or punish her for leaving
- Because animal abuse may be minimized, carry few penalties or be socially sanctioned
The Alberta SPCA is happy to announce animazing.ca, a new website for kids aged 7 to 12. This colourful, interactive site has plenty of fun activities that help young people learn about animals and how to take care of them.

From the home page, young visitors can access articles, quick facts, computer wallpaper downloads, and of course some great online games. They can also vote in a survey and submit questions of their own.

The online games form the core of the site, and are both fun and educational. Covering a range of topics, each one will engage youngsters in various ways and teach some fundamental concepts of responsible pet ownership, pet overpopulation, and general information about pets, livestock and wildlife.

The Dog Daze Word Maze challenges players to race the clock to find all the related words. Currently the word list consists of baby animal names, but the topics will change to keep it fresh. Finding a word among the dog biscuits gets rewarded with a friendly "ruff" from a scruffy mutt, and each player can compete against himself or herself by entering their name and score when completed.

A population explosion caused by free-roaming pets that aren’t spayed or neutered is vividly demonstrated by Cat-astrophe. Based on a simple formula of each female cat having a litter of 5 kittens every six months (a conservative estimate), the computer user controls a slider that shows the increased population in just three years. Though it starts out slowly, the population grows exponentially.

Dog Dollars and Sense is a calculator that helps determine the cost of owning a dog – both initial costs and ongoing annual costs. A great exercise for those considering a pet, it allows the user to choose from adopting a pet from an animal shelter or buying one from a breeder or pet store. It guides the user along, allowing for more choices along the way. Are vaccinations included? What about spay/neuter costs? Obedience School, identification, license, veterinary checkups... all must be considered and added to the total cost. Dogs are great companions, and give lots of love in return – but they’re a big commitment. If more people accurately considered the dollar cost of dog ownership, fewer dogs would be taken into animal shelters. This activity should help kids (and adults) decide if they can afford the costs before bringing a dog home.

All About Animals is another activity that allows kids to compete against themselves. A series of ten multiple-choice questions test kids’ knowledge of various animal facts. The faster they answer the questions correctly, the higher their score. When they’re done, they get a certificate to print. There's also a colouring page – Colourful Creatures – that lets kids create their own kind of dog or cat.

The biggest game of all is Animals at Home, which features three different scenes with hidden "hot spots" that contain true or false questions about animals. The three scenes – urban, rural and forest – contain numerous questions about companion animals, livestock and wildlife. Scroll across each scene and click wherever you see an animal to get the question to pop up. Three levels for each scene make this an engaging activity for learning all kinds of animal facts.

This website was made possible by a bequest from the late Janet Rodgers, who wanted to help the Alberta SPCA encourage people to be kind to animals. Janet was an ardent animal lover and artist who had a spiritual connection to nature and art. She lived in the Bow Valley area with her two pet cats. A large part of Janet’s life was spent rescuing and rehabilitating abandoned animals. She recognized the goodness in these creatures and that they would flourish as long as they received the love and care they needed.

During Janet’s last days on earth she remained concerned about the welfare of her pets and was comforted by the presence of their photographs at her bedside. The depth of her love for animals is beyond words. We at the Alberta SPCA believe that a website designed to teach children responsible care of animals is a fitting tribute to Janet’s life.

About Animazing.ca

An Animazing Website

www.animazing.ca
Ariel Celebrates her 12th Birthday

Special thanks to a very special girl! For five years now, Ariel Delainey has asked friends and family for donations to the Alberta SPCA instead of birthday gifts. Last fall, Ariel celebrated her 12th birthday by presenting us with a cheque for $175! We are so grateful to you, Ariel, for your continued dedication to helping animals!

Now Accepting Donations Online!

As part of our fundraising efforts, we have added a new online donation feature to our website. Donations can be accepted online at www.albertaspca.org for regular one-time gifts, memorial gifts for people or pets, or tributes in honour of a special person or occasion, from birthdays to weddings. The response we’ve seen since we introduced online donations last November has been overwhelmingly great! We’ve even received donations from places like the Northwest Territories, Ontario and the United States in honour of special Albertans who care about animals! Thank you to everyone who has already tried this exciting new way to support our enforcement and education programs.

2007 Calendar Call for Photos

Hopefully you are enjoying your 2006 Alberta SPCA calendar! Even though it’s still early in the year, we’re inviting you to submit your best animal photos for our 2007 calendar. Live on a farm? Great! In addition to dogs and cats, we’d love to see more pictures of horses, cows, pigs, sheep and every other kind of animal that can be found on a farm. All we ask is that the photo(s) be a clear image and appropriate for the Alberta SPCA to use. You can send your images one of two ways:

1. Mail 8 x 10 photos printed on professional photographic paper (be sure to include your contact information on a separate piece of paper – avoid writing on the back of the photo as this can damage it).
2. Save your digital image or images to CD and mail it to us. Please ensure that the images are high resolution (600 dpi) TIFF files only.

Please mail your submissions along with your contact information and any details you want to share about your pictures to our Head Office, marked “Attention: Sandra". If you would like any further information, please email funddevasst@albertaspca.org.

Early Bird Prize of $6,000 and Grand Prize of $10,000!

Deadline for Early Bird Draw:
4:30 pm, February 21, 2006
Early Bird Draw: February 23, 2006
Draw Deadline for March Daily Prizes, Pot of Gold Prize & Grand Prize:
4:30 pm, March 29, 2006
Final Draw Date for all March Daily Prizes, Pot of Gold Prize and Grand Prize: March 31, 2006

All draws will be held at the Alberta SPCA head office at 10806 – 124 Street, Edmonton, AB.
Tickets are only sold within Alberta to people 18 years of age or older.

$81,000 in cash prizes to be given away!
In Loving Memory

Beloved people and animals remembered through memorial donations of $50 or more

- George Allen by Mrs J Koenen
- George Barkley by “Lucky”, “Sam”, “Freckles”, and “Rocky”
- “Benji” & “Monty” by Laurel Albert
- “Bojo”, “Jingles”, & “Kitty” by Claudia Shepherd
- Betty Brown by Margery Griffin, and Walter & Grace Ospychuk
- Anne Marie Cameron by Hannah Diamond & Lee Harding
- Stephanie Rae Cantley by Patti Kostiuk
- “Casper” Harasym by Ron & Joan Volkerink
- “Chandy” & “Penny” by Corrine Paradis
- “Charlie” by Jennifer McDougall
- “Charlie” Lemon by Thelma Karch
- Sylvia Chechovich by Joyce & Ian Hobbins
- “Chico” by Debbie & Vincent Spila
- Robert Clarke by Nunastar Properties
- Mike Davis by Shane & Claudene Boreen, Arlene Good, Terry Littau, Lockerbie & Hole, Joe & Rose Yurkowski, and Brian, Carol, and Whitney Stuart
- Erin Dechant by Barcol Doors & Windows
- Doris Drinnan by Henriette Drinnan
- “Ebon” Lysz by John Gilchrist
- Hilda Martha Elzinga by Ken & Judy Chan
- Ken Ewart by Olive Ewart
- Peggy Filion by Skip & Hazel Stewart
- Ruby Hecht by R Betty Brown
- David Wayne Helgeson by Jerry Alexander
- Myron Holubitsky by Emily Ochotsky
- Leila Howell by Susan Ashworth
- Wayne Huguenin by the staff at RGE Print & Services
- “Ike” & “Tibet” by John & Patricia Johnson
- “Jerry”, “Bob”, & “Oliver” by Bobbie May Marie Jurgens by Joan Wood
- Peter Kristoff by Jean Lawson
- Doreen Lockart by Elaine Whittaker
- “Lucy” Brown by Judy Clarke
- John R (Rick) Matheson by the TransCanada Controller Group and by TransCanada Pipelines Ltd.
- Margaret MacKay by Irene Knight & Bob Nesheivich
- “Misty” by Darrel Lucas
- “Molly” Johnson by Jack, Carol, & Christine Bennett
- “Molly” Helps by Hugh McKenzie
- Marjorie Monks by John & Yvonne Burns
- Mother of Madeleine O’Scaloi by co-workers at Alta Economic Development
- Michael Palutke by Carol Brown-Soderstrom
- “Ralph” by Claire Dell
- Dorothy Randall by SUNCOR Energy Foundation
- Tracey Lynn Riemer by Russell & Esther Corrigan
- “Rosco” & “Rambo” by Liz Church
- “Rufus” & “Osiar” by Dr John Mahon
- Edward Schneider by Karl Schneider
- Margaret Sharon by Ian & Morgan Johnstone
- Arlo Stade & “Nikki” by Michele Stade
- Margaret Stephens by Al & Darlene Wong
- “Suzie” by Wendy Paul
- June Tillett by Pearl Page
- “Tracy” MacTavish by Judy Clarke
- “Tucker” Zimmerman by the Berman’s
- Gordon ‘Jiggs’ Waterhouse by Byron Reynolds and Cheryl, David, Alex, Pat, & Joe McKay
- Margaret (Isabelle) Wilkin by Franca Boag
- “Wookie” by Les & Chris Wright
- “Zeke” & “Sophie” by Kathryn Morrow

THANK YOU

The Alberta SPCA is extremely fortunate to have the skills and commitment of numerous volunteers working on behalf of the animals. Our volunteer programs support fundraising, education and administration and we thank all the volunteers involved for helping to make 2005 a banner year.

So much of what we accomplished last year would not have been possible without the participation and dedication of our volunteers, including our volunteer Board of Directors who worked countless hours on behalf of the Society.

Our heartfelt “thank you” and may 2006 bring you good health and happiness.
AnimalKind Reply Form

If you believe that enforcement and education are vital to preventing animal cruelty, then please support the Alberta SPCA’s animal protection and humane education programs by becoming a member and/or making a donation. Help us help the animals by filling out this form and mailing it to:

The Alberta SPCA, 10806-124 St., Edmonton, AB T5M 0H3.

Name __________________________________________

Address __________________________________________

City/Town ___________ Postal Code ___________

Ph: (home) _________ (work) ___________

Yes! I support the Alberta SPCA’s province-wide animal welfare enforcement and humane education programs.

☐ Enclosed is a donation of $ ____________

(Income tax receipts are issued for donations of $10 or more.)

☐ I am a current or former member of the Alberta SPCA and would like to renew my annual membership.

☐ I would like to become a member of the Alberta SPCA:

☐ $15 student/senior ☐ $20 individual

☐ $30 senior family ☐ $35 family ☐ $150 corporate

☐ I would like to make regular donations through my credit card. I hereby authorize the Alberta SPCA to take monthly donations of $ ____________ from my:

☐ Visa ☐ MasterCard

(Signature and details required below.)

☐ I would like to make regular donations through my bank account. I hereby authorize the Alberta SPCA to take monthly donations of $ ____________ from my account. I have enclosed a voided cheque.

Signature: ______________________________

Payment by:

☐ Cheque (payable to Alberta SPCA)

☐ Money Order

☐ Visa

☐ MasterCard

(Note: all credit card orders require cardholder’s signature)

Signature: ______________________________

Card Number: ______________________________

Expiry Date: ____________________ of ____________