

Agenda Including Addeds

Animal Welfare Advisory Committee

The 1st Meeting of the Animal Welfare Advisory Committee

December 5, 2019, 5:00 PM

Committee Room #4

The City of London is committed to making every effort to provide alternate formats and communication supports for Council, Standing or Advisory Committee meetings and information, upon request. To make a request for any City service, please contact accessibility@london.ca or 519-661-2489 ext. 2425.

Pages

1. Call to Order

1.1 Disclosures of Pecuniary Interest

1.2 *(ADDED) Election of Chair and Vice-Chair for the term ending November 30, 2020*

2. Scheduled Items

2.1 5:00 PM T. Satchell, Shelter Veterinarian & R. Oke, Animal Control and Welfare Coordinator - Trap-Neuter-Return (TNR) Trends, Monitoring and Next Steps

3. Consent

3.1 10th Report of the Animal Welfare Advisory Committee 2

3.2 Municipal Council Resolution adopted at its meeting held on November 26, 2019 with respect to Bird Friendly Guidelines 4

3.3 Notice of Resignation - S. James 11

4. Sub-Committees and Working Groups

5. Items for Discussion

5.1 2020 AWAC Work Plan 12

5.2 Pets in Hot Cars

5.3 Business Licensing By-law - Pet Shops and Permitted Animals 17

5.4 Go Wild Grow Wild - Promotional Materials 18

5.5 Education and Awareness - Communications Strategy

6. Adjournment

Next Meeting Date: January 9, 2020

Animal Welfare Advisory Committee

Report

10th Meeting of the Animal Welfare Advisory Committee
November 7, 2019
Committee Room #4

Attendance PRESENT: P. Lystar (Chair), M. Blosh, W. Brown, A. Hames, A. Hayes, M. Szabo, M. Toplak and D. Turner (Committee Clerk)

 NOT PRESENT: S. James

 ALSO PRESENT: R. Oke

The meeting was called to order at 5:00 PM

1. Call to Order

1.1 Disclosures of Pecuniary Interest

That it BE NOTED that no pecuniary interests were disclosed.

2. Scheduled Items

2.1 Bird Friendly Guidelines

That it BE NOTED that the ~~attached~~ presentation from L. Maitland, Site Development Planner, Development Services, with respect to bird friendly guidelines in new and existing developments, was received; it being further noted that the committee held a general discussion with respect to this item, including debate about the prioritization of various bird-friendly campaign initiatives.

3. Consent

3.1 9th Report of the Animal Welfare Advisory Committee

That it BE NOTED that the 9th Report of the Animal Welfare Advisory Committee, from its meeting held on October 3, 2019, was received.

3.2 Municipal Council Resolution - 8th Report of the Animal Welfare Advisory Committee

That it BE NOTED that the Municipal Council resolution, from the meeting held on October 15, 2019, with respect to the 8th Report of the Animal Welfare Advisory Committee, was received.

4. Sub-Committees and Working Groups

None.

5. Items for Discussion

5.1 Super Adoption Day

That it BE NOTED that the Animal Welfare Advisory Committee held a general discussion with respect to the 'Super Adoption Day' programs in London, including an update on the City's involvement following the Spring 2016 event.

5.2 Go Wild Grow Wild - Promotional Materials

That the expenditure of up to \$500.00 from the 2019 AWAC budget BE APPROVED for the printing of animal welfare related educational materials, including the *Coexisting with Wildlife* brochure, the *Keeping Coyotes Away* brochure, the *You, Your Dog & Nature in London* brochure, and the *Is Your Cat Safe Outdoors?* brochure, for distribution at future community events, such as the 2020 Go Wild, Grow Wild event; it being noted that the AWAC has sufficient funds in its 2019 budget to cover this expense.

5.3 Business Licensing By-law - Pet Shops and Permitted Animals

That the agenda item 'Business Licensing By-law - Pet Shops and Permitted Animals' BE DEFERRED to the next meeting of the Animal Welfare Advisory Committee.

5.4 London Animal Care Centre - Lost and Found Procedures

That it BE NOTED that the Animal Welfare Advisory Committee held a general discussion with respect to the London Animal Care Centre's lost and found procedures, including holding times, best practices for pet owners, and reliable resources.

5.5 "Is Your Cat Safe Outdoors?" and "You, Your Dog and Nature in London" - Information Brochures

That it BE NOTED that the Animal Welfare Advisory Committee held a general discussion with respect to the updated versions of the "Is Your Cat Safe Outdoors?" and the "You, Your Dog and Nature in London" brochures.

6. Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 6:21 PM.



P.O. Box 5035
300 Dufferin Avenue
London, ON
N6A 4L9

November 27, 2019

G. Kotsifas
Managing Director, Development and Compliance Services and Chief Building
Official

I hereby certify that the Municipal Council, at its meeting held on November 26, 2019 resolved:

That, on the recommendation of the Director, Development Services, the following actions be taken with respect to bird-friendly development and instituting a limited light period for the City of London:

a) the proposed by-law appended to the staff report dated November 18, 2019 BE INTRODUCED at the Municipal Council meeting to be held on November 26, 2019 to amend By-law C.P.-1455-541, as amended, entitled the "Site Plan Control Area By-law" to add the following to Schedule 1:

i) Section 2

A) 2.1 Objectives – a new objective for bird-friendly design of a development site;

ii) Section 8

A) Section '8.1 Objectives - a new objective to read: "All lighting should be limited to, and directed towards, the area requiring illumination so as to reduce skyglow and light pollution and thereby promote bird-friendly development."; and,

B) Section '8.2 Yard Lighting' – adding a new requirement for full cut-off and have zero up light lighting;

b) the Civic Administration BE DIRECTED to further public consultation and provide for consideration future proposed Site Plan Control By-law Amendments to address other possible bird-friendly design criteria, including the possible use of visual markers on glass treated high-rise buildings for Council consideration; and,

c) the Civic Administration BE DIRECTED to undertake a public awareness campaign on creating visual markers, treating glass, and muting the reflection of glass on buildings to ensure buildings are less dangerous for birds, and the promotion of a limited lit period coinciding with bird migrations in spring (approx. March to June) and fall (approx. August to November) migratory seasons, respectively;

it being pointed out that at the public participation meeting associated with these matters, the individuals indicated on the attached public participation meeting record made oral submissions regarding these matters. (2019-D11) (3.4/20/PEC)



C. Saunders
City Clerk
/lm

cc: P. Yeoman, Director, Development Services
L. Maitland, Site Development Planner
G. Barrett, Manager, Long Range Planning and Sustainability
D. Wachter, Communications Specialist
Chair and Members, Environmental and Ecological Planning Advisory Committee
Chair and Members, Advisory Committee on the Environment
Chair and Members, Animal Welfare Advisory Committee
External cc List in the City Clerk's Office

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING COMMENTS

3.4 PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING – Bird Friendly Development

- *Mayor E. Holder indicating that he was not going to comment but just a couple of things that came to mind, he did not see it here and perhaps it was just him but how many birds in London do we lose per year as a result of lighting challenges.);* Mr. L. Maitland, Site Development Planner, indicating that he does not have an exact number, the number that was quoted to them at the last meeting of the Environmental and Ecological Planning Advisory Committee was in the hundreds of millions within North America; obviously that is not specific to London but it is eight or nine figures; *(Mayor E. Holder saying that is not credible, he is not sure how you measure that and he just wondered for them to, he knows they are just trying to fine tune the aspects of this but he is wondering, he thinks it is a noble effort and it is not just for the birds but he would tell you that he is just trying to understand what the impact in London is and there has been no measurable study he guesses is what he is asking through the Chair.);* Mr. P. Yeoman, Director, Development Services, responding that the Advisory Committees, as Mr. L. Maitland, Site Development Planner, has mentioned are the ones that brought this forward, there is a member of one of the Advisory Committees who is actually doing his PhD research in this area; he has not actually completed and fleshed out the full study yet for the City but they are working on it actively; to the Mayor's question, no, they do not have a full London number for this; *(Mayor E. Holder suggesting that this is anticipatory in terms of the challenge that might occur as it relates to the safety of birds and migrations and the light, is that correct.);* Mr. P. Yeoman, Director, Development Services, responding that yes, they think that will be impactful and helpful but they do not actually have a quantifiable measure related to the policy that is before the Committee.
- Brendon Samuels, student at Western University that was just mentioned; he is doing his PhD at Western and his Doctoral research is about bird/window collisions specifically - *(See attached presentation.)*
- Mike Wallace, Executive Director, London Development Institute – indicating that it is great to follow Brendon and he talked about cats and lower buildings; expressing appreciation to staff for their approach to their Industry, he knows it was brought here in January of last year in terms of the by-law you are seeing in front of you and over the last number of months, the Spring and Summer, they have had a number of meetings and they had discussions about what they would like to see and from their perspective, their Industry is ok with the changes in terms of what is being proposed here in terms of lighting and actually supporting of it, the one thing that they would ask is that once they get familiar with what the issues are and understand and staff at City Hall understand what works and what does not and what is needed, and if an application comes in and it meets that criteria that it does not have to be circulated over and over again; if they meet what the City's requirements are, it should not need to be circulated; every time something gets circulated somewhere else it costs time and effort and money and makes your affordability issue go up every single time so they are happy with what is being proposed, they are more than interested in the Working Group; he sits beside Brendon most often at Environmental and Ecological Planning Advisory Committee meetings and he has tried to absorb some intelligence from him but it does not really happen that way but the Council has some very good experts right here in the community volunteering their time to give them the information that they need to make the appropriate recommendations to Council on this bird issue; happy to be working on the Working Group that is coming forward, that you have to call us tomorrow morning about.

Comments on Report to Planning and Environment Committee on Bird-Friendly Development Monday November 18 2019

My name is Brendon Samuels. I am a graduate student at Western University where I do research on bird-window collisions. I attended the PEC public meeting and provided some of my comments. However, given the 5 minute limit, I was unable to cover all of my comments, so I have listed them below for the committee's review.

Secondary sources which support my points below can be made available upon request in the form of an annotated bibliography.

General comments

- The proposed amendments to the Site Plan Control Area By-law for bird-friendly development are recommended. Comparable requirements for lighting have already been adopted in other municipalities in Ontario, in other parts of Canada and in the United States. I point this out because the birds being protected do not belong to London and will traverse many municipalities. Society has a shared responsibility to protect birds from harm in our own backyard, and bird-friendly action undertaken by London can achieve that.
- However, the wording of the By-law should be consistent with current ecological research, and there are some items covered where the wording should be updated.
- In my opinion the background information provided is missing certain critical details. I've sorted my suggestions for missing details below, first with general information, second the artificial light at night piece and third the glass treatment piece to be discussed by a working group moving forward.
- I agree with the London Development Institute's comment (see their attached letter) that "clear bird-friendly design requirements be included in the Site Plan Design Manual for standards and designs". I would like to add that these requirements should reflect current ecological data, especially previous scientific studies on related topics such as the efficacy of collision deterrent markers, films, etc. and best practices for reducing artificial light at night.
- According to current scientific studies within Canada, less than 1% of bird-window collisions occur at high rises buildings. Most are at low-rise buildings and homes. High rise buildings are not the main source of the collisions issue.
- The majority of bird-window collisions are thought to occur during the day, starting in early morning and lasting through mid-day. This means that artificial light at night is not the primary factor underlying collisions with glass for most collisions.
- Page 5, section 3.4 Migratory Bird Season: *"the City's Ecologist has advised that there is no distinct season for bird migration in the London area. A review of bird migration would require a detailed investigation on a species by species basis."* There are two statements here that are patently false. There are two seasons for bird migration in London, spring and fall, and the onset of these periods is established (although no particular dates can be marked as the exact starts and ends). Also, there is already detailed data available on bird migration timing through various programs run by Bird

Studies Canada, from nearby bird banding stations in SW Ontario, and through citizen science databases (e.g. eBird). In fact birdwatchers visit from all over the world in spring and fall to witness the legendary migration here in SW Ontario.

- *“However, it is proposed that the City of London apply the City of Toronto’s model for the migratory spring and fall seasons...”* Toronto’s by-law and development guidelines for bird friendliness are some of the most progressive of their kind in the world. I recommend following their lead.
- The City of London will be hosting the annual meeting of American Ornithological Society in 2021. This is one of the largest meetings of bird experts. It would be great to have bird-friendly initiatives in place before then.

Comments on Lighting Piece

- Artificial Light at Night (ALAN) is detrimental not only for birds but for entire ecological systems including other animals such as bats, insects and mammals, as well as for human health. According to recent scientific studies, ALAN negatively impacts birds in multiple ways: collisions with buildings is one, but ALAN also alters birds’ timing of migration and breeding. The timing of behaviours like calling and singing at dawn and dusk may be affected.
- In section 2.2 Site Plan Design Manual, paragraph 5: *“Section 8.2 (b) Height, limits the maximum height of all yard lighting fixtures to 15m (50 ft.) for non-residential uses and 6 m (20 ft.) for multi-family residential uses”*. Could you clarify where these criteria for fixture height come from? Currently best practices (e.g. Toronto’s by-law) recommend treating glass up to the anticipated height of the nearby tree canopy. For much of the deciduous forest in London trees may reach up to the 4th floor (i.e. approximately 40 feet in height).
- Section 2.2 Site Plan Design Manual, paragraph 5: *“the Site Plan Design Manual 8.2 (d) allows staff to require a Light Study where a qualified engineer will prepare and provide a report demonstrating how the lighting is contained on the site and that the selection/style of light will not create glare and/or broadcast light onto adjacent properties or roadways”*. Similarly, two paragraphs later, *“16. Lighting Facilities: All lighting of the site shall be oriented and its intensity controlled so as to prevent glare on adjacent roadways and residential properties to the satisfaction of the Managing Director.”*
- Can you clarify whether Light Studies factor in light spillage into nearby natural areas? (unsure if these are encompassed by “properties” mentioned here). Also, is this simply looking at light spillage only at immediately adjacent properties?

Comments on Glass Treatments Piece

- 3.1 Site Plan Control Bylaw Proposed Amendments: *“The proposed amendments to the Site Plan control By-law set out the objectives of bird-friendly design generally and bird-friendly lighting specifically”* – is this by design, for the ultimate version of the By-law

amendments, or for describing current progress? The bird-friendly design criteria should not be “general” – as indicated by the Development Institute more specificity is needed.

- *“Development Services staff presently lack the specific training to ensure buildings can be considered “bird-friendly- but can rely on other professional staff and advisory groups to provide the ecological expertise to identify bird-friendly development”* Does this training exist? Who has it? Who should have it? Potentially training could be replaced with a comprehensive document outlining standards and best practices.
- 3.3 Effectiveness of Visual Markers and Glass Alterations. I will save the majority of my comments for discussions held by the working group. However, I want to indicate a couple things here: 1) the efficacy of glass treatments depends not just on the treatment itself but how it is used – should be applied to the exterior of the glass to break up reflections, not the interior; 2) treatments should be applied to cover edge-to-edge of the window leaving no major gaps; 3) some of the “potential glass design elements” listed have not been backed by empirical scientific studies, including UV glass. “Fritted” glass has practical considerations that may influence its efficacy such as the specific layer of the glass within a window that is modified.

3.5 Awareness Campaign – Existing Buildings not Subject to Site Plan

- I hope that similar to the lighting and window treatment pieces, this campaign will be designed and coordinated upon consultation with ecological experts.
- One thing to note is that windows cannot be retrofitted for reducing bird-window collisions in cold temperatures (due to requirements of adhering the materials to the glass). For this reason, consider adjusting the timing of the campaigns to afford people time to pursue mitigative actions ahead of migration in fall.

4.0 Additional Considerations *“...Council passed the implementation of program guidelines for Downtown Façade Uplighting Grant Program.” This incentive program is contained within the existing façade Improvement Loan program provided by the City of London through the Downtown Community Improvement Plan”*.

It would be ideal if a similar incentive program could be set up for retrofitting existing glass windows with treatments/products/deterrents that can reduce the risk of bird collisions. Currently the cost of fixing dangerous windows on existing structures is entirely paid by consumers/property owner. Retrofits are typically more expensive than new installations because they often require a more complicated installation involving equipment rentals and hiring a contractor.

Regarding the letter from the London Development Institute

“We do not believe it is fair and reasonable that a Site Plan submission, that meets the standards, be delayed up to 30 days due to Advisory Committee circulation requirements.” “... if bird-friendly glass and lighting are standardized within the Site Plan Design Manual, it would be redundant to have the Ecologist circulated on the application for buildings over 6 stories”

I disagree with the above comments because the collision risk at any particular site might vary based on a number of factors (e.g. nearby vegetation and bird habitat, type of glass used,

structural configuration of the building, geographic location of the site, presence of plants indoors, the angle and direction of the glass facades, parallel glass panes presenting a corridor). The standards/guidelines provided to the Development Institute should be as explicit and specific as possible, but it is unlikely the documents will be able to prescribe assessments and recommendations for every single possible scenario in which glass is used in construction. For this reason, redundancy in the Site Plan review process by committees and the Ecologist will be able to provide additional recommendations before developers proceed with construction. If development proceeds and the glass that is used ends up killing birds, despite compliance with the documents, it is 4-5 times more expensive to retrofit existing glass than to treat the glass at the onset.

From: Shannon James
Date: October 10, 2019 at 7:03:11 PM EDT
To: Tricia Lystar
Subject: Re: October Subcommittee Meeting

Hi there,

Just wanted to let you know that I will be withdrawing from AWAC - I am moving to [REDACTED] [REDACTED] at the end of the month. I've actually been in [REDACTED] since October 2nd but don't move my belongings until the last week of the month.

I wish you all the best in supporting animal wellness in London, Ontario.

Sincerely,

Shannon James

Activity	Background	Responsibility	Timeline	Proposed Budget	Strategic Plan Alignment
Animal Care Services - Potential Service Improvements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AWAC will research best practices in other municipalities including new initiatives, processes and products for enhanced service provision, promote licensing, return to owner, adoption etc. and provide updates to Civic Administration and Municipal Council to assist with possible new initiatives. The AWAC will research design strategies for reducing conflict and increase safety for dogs/owners using dog parks. AWAC will provide recommendations to civic administration and municipal council guided by research findings. Develop educational materials (in cooperation with Civic Administration) to provide the community with information about caring for domestic and companion animals. (eg choosing the right animal, care of pets, safety, etc) Host a booth for “Go Wild, Grow Wild” in 2019 to educate and disseminate educational materials. 	<p>AWAC Working Group</p> <p>London Dog Owners Association</p>	Ongoing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening Communities, Caring and Compassionate Services, 3.E Healthy, Safe, 5.F
Creation of a list of allowable species in the City and a restriction on the sources and sales for specific species (domestic and exotic) from retail stores	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The AWAC will research the practices of other municipalities with respect to restrictions on the sales of specific species from retail stores. These actions would assist with minimizing the local ecological impacts of potential invasive species and the global ecological impact by sourcing species from other countries. (Completed) As well this would alleviate the pressure on rescue organizations and animal services. (Completed) Additionally these actions could improve the welfare of many animals.(Completed) 	AWAC Working Group	Ongoing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening Communities, Caring and Compassionate Services, 3.E

5.2b

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with Civic Administration to develop a positive list of animals allowed in the City. (Completed) • AWAC to be available to provide support, and input as needed as it relates to the Business Licensing of Pet Stores Bylaw recommendations endorsed by City Council. 				
Living With Wildlife – Resources for the Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research best practices to promote peaceful co-existence with wildlife and in accordance with the Humane Urban Wildlife Conflict Policy. • Develop awareness strategies and educational materials to provide the community. • Host a booth for “Go Wild, Grow Wild” in 2019 to educate and disseminate educational materials. 	AWAC Working Group	Ongoing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening Communities, Health, Safe 3.E, 5.F • Building Sustainable City Strong Healthy Environment 3.C
Living With Domestic Animals – Resources for the Community	MOVED TO ANIMAL CARE SERVICES – POTENTIAL SERVICE IMPROVEMENTS	AWAC Working Group	2018		
Development of a Communication Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the local Libraries and school boards to distribute wildlife and companion animal educational awareness strategies and materials. • Work with Civic Administration to distribute wildlife and companion animal educational awareness strategies and materials online and at city facilities. 	AWAC Working Group	Ongoing		
Wildlife Control Practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with Civic Administration to ensure that tenders be awarded to service providers based on their compliance with the City of London’s Humane Urban Wildlife Conflict Policy. • Follow up with city staff regarding tree trimming protocols endorsed by the city to understand what outcomes have been implemented. AWAC to offer to provide input and support if needed. Provide education and incentives to London residents regarding strategies for reducing bird window strikes using a variety of media and public awareness platforms such as “Go Wild Grow Wild” expo. 	AWAC Working Group	Ongoing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening Communities, Health, Safe 3.E

5.2b

Travelling Zoos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By-law recommendations regarding travelling zoos 		Ongoing		
Animals in Cars During Summer Months – Public Awareness Campaign	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educating the public about not leaving animals in cars during the summer, even for a few minutes, including, but not limited to, a media blitz and getting information to all households; • Approaching the London Police Services Board, the OSPCA and the London Humane Society to determine their policies and practices; • Approaching Councillors and rescue agencies with a request to put the information on Facebook and Twitter; and, • Getting the message out that an animal only has minutes if left in a hot car and immediate action is required. • Work with local businesses to allow people to bring pets into the business. 	AWAC Working Group	Ongoing		
Bird Friendly Guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow-up with any ongoing work. • Potentially partner with other Advisory Committees. 				
COMPLETED ITEMS:					
Bird Friendly Guidelines as it relates to urban design and development and light pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with EEPAC and ACE to create recommendations for the development of a policy with respect to urban design and development as it relates to glass applications and light pollution for reducing migratory bird deaths. • Provide research of current practices in other municipalities with respect to window treatments and lighting and dark skies initiatives • This will assist in reducing bird strikes and bird mortality and prevent disruption of migration. • Continue to work with EEPAC and ACE to bring recommendations to Civic Administration and City Council. AWAC recommends assisting and supporting city staff and Civic Administration to effectively implement recommendations for urban design and development regarding light 	AWAC Working Group	2018	COMPLETED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening Communities, Health, Safe 3.E 5.F • Building Sustainable City Strong Healthy Environment 3.C • Growing our Economy 2. Urban Regeneration, C Building a Sustainable City, 4.C

5.2b

	pollution and glass applications for reducing migratory bird deaths.				
Springbank Dam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with Civic Administration throughout the EA process and beyond to make recommendations to protect Species at Risk, Habitat and Environment. 	AWAC Working Group	Ongoing	COMPLETED	
Municipal Coyote Resource	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate opportunities for Coyote Watch Canada to work with the Municipality and community stakeholders to develop a resource to support the community to effectively deal with coyote's in the urban community and to support the Humane Wildlife Conflict Policy. Provide the public and media with accurate coyote information, education and safety guidelines to effectively enhance a sustainable approach while minimizing human and wildlife conflict. Highlighting a Wildlife Strategy Framework (WSF). The four cornerstones of the WSF are Investigation, Education, Prevention and Enforcement. A WSF encourages and supports community wildlife resiliency and presents successful, non-lethal alternatives that are available to every community that are long term, cost effective and that promote safety for children, wildlife and family pets. Coexisting with wildlife and meeting the challenges that are occurring in a community warrant a commitment from all stakeholders. 	AWAC Working Group	2018		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening Communities, Health, Safe, 3.E, 5.F
Exemption to the current by-law limit for Class 4 Companion Animals, Class 5 Animals, Class 6 Animals and Tortoises for Rescue Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research the feasibility of an exemption to the current by-law limit for Class 4 companion animals, Class 5 and Class 6 animals and tortoises in authorized rescue groups. This consideration would allow authorized rescue groups to handle a larger number of class 4, 5, 6 animals and tortoises for adoption rather than euthanize, noting that this will support the no kill policy. 	AWAC Working Group	Recommendation to CPSC and Council January 2017		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening Communities, Caring and Compassionate Services, 3.E

5.2b

Dog Influenza	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Educating dog owners of the risks of their dogs contracting dog influenza				
---------------	---	--	--	--	--

SCHEDULE 14 PET SHOP

1.0 DEFINITIONS

1.1 In this Schedule:

“**Pet Shop**” means a shop, place or premise, where animals for use as pets are displayed, sold or kept for sale; and

“**Animal**” means any member of the animal kingdom other than a human.

2.0 POWERS OF THE LICENCE MANAGER

2.1 In addition to any other power, duty or function prescribed in this By-law, the Licence Manager may make regulations under this Schedule including:

- (a) prescribing the manner, form and content of records to be kept by a Pet Shop licence holder under section 4.4 of this Schedule;
- (b) prescribing animals or classes of animals that are permitted to be displayed, kept, sold or offered for sale in a Pet Shop;
- (c) prescribing the manner form and content of the list of animals or classes of animals prescribed under paragraph (b) that is required to be posted by a Pet Shop licence holder under section 4.3;
- (d) prescribing the information that a Pet Shop licence holder is required under section 4.6 to provide to a person who purchases, acquires or obtains an animal from the Pet Shop licence holder; and
- (e) prescribing a list of prescribed rescue groups for the purpose of section 4.1(d) of this Schedule.

3.0 PROHIBITIONS

3.1 No person shall operate a Pet Shop without holding a current valid licence issued under this By-law.

4.0 REGULATIONS

4.1 No holder of a Pet Shop licence shall acquire, display, keep, sell or offer for sale a dog or cat obtained from a source other than:

- (a) a municipal animal shelter;
- (b) a registered humane society;
- (c) a registered shelter; or
- (d) a rescue group prescribed by the Licence Manager.

4.2 Every holder of a Pet Shop licence shall post in a conspicuous place in their Pet Shop the list of animals or classes of animals prescribed by the Licence Manager that are permitted to be displayed, kept, sold or offered for sale in a Pet Shop.

4.3 No Pet Shop licence holder shall display, keep, sell, offer for sale or give to a person an animal that is not prescribed by the Licence Manager as permitted to be displayed, kept, sold or offered for sale in a Pet Shop.

4.4 Every Pet Shop licence holder shall maintain a record in the form and containing all of the information as prescribed by the Licence Manager relating to animals displayed, kept, acquired, offered for sale or sold by them.

4.5 No Pet Shop licence holder shall sell, offer for sale or give an animal to a person under the age of eighteen (18) years.

4.6 Every Pet Shop licence holder shall provide to a person who purchases or acquires an animal from them all of the information about the animal as prescribed by the Licence Manager.

WHAT TO DO



IF A COYOTE OR FOX APPROACHES YOU

- **STOP**
Pick up children and small pets if necessary
- **STAND STILL**
Never run from a coyote, fox or a domestic dog
- **MAKE YOURSELF BIG**
Wave your arms high in the air or pop an umbrella
- **BE LOUD AND ASSERTIVE**
Shout "Go Away!", stomp your feet or clap your hands
- **SLOWLY BACK AWAY**
The animal knows it is not welcome

Share your experience and connect with us online for more resources:

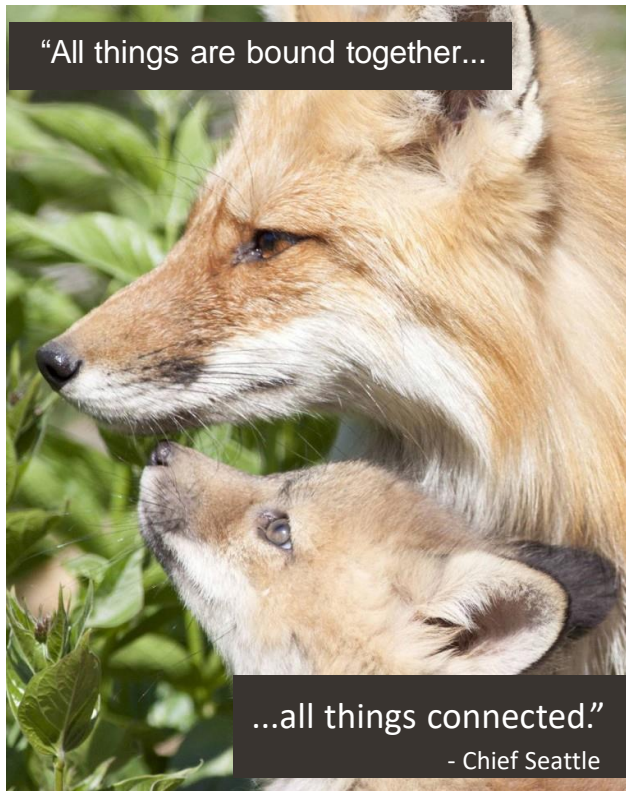


To report a Coyote Sighting in London visit: www.london.ca/coyotes

About Us

Coyote Watch Canada is a federally incorporated, non-profit organization dedicated to promoting wildlife education and fostering coexistence between communities and local ecosystems. Our ecological framework advocates conservation-science-based investigation, education, prevention and enforcement. Our mission champions co-operative, non-lethal solutions for human-wildlife conflict.

"All things are bound together..."



...all things connected."

- Chief Seattle



COYOTEWATCHCANADA



Coexisting with Wildlife

Fostering Positive Human and Wildlife Experiences

Wildlife Hotline: 905.931.2610

Email: info@coyotewatchcanada.com

To report a Coyote Sighting in London visit:

www.london.ca/coyotes

www.coyotewatchcanada.com

Successfully Coexisting with the Coyote

- Never feed coyotes
- Keep pet food and water bowls indoors
- Keep trash cans covered
- Pick ripened fruit; clean rotted fruit off the ground
- Do not allow large amounts of wild bird seed to remain on your lawn
- Adhere to bylaws by keeping pets leashed
- Domestic pets that roam without supervision are at risk due to many environmental factors; keep cats safely indoors or in safe outdoor play enclosures
- Keep chickens, rabbits, and other small animals in covered enclosures constructed with heavy mesh wire
- Deadstock on farms must be cleared immediately to avoid attracting wildlife
- Neuter your pets
- Never approach coyotes, their dens, or their pups
- Teach children how to respect and safely admire wildlife from afar
- Hazing techniques have proven successful in deterring foxes, coyotes and wolves from an area; examples of hazing include: throwing a shake can (filled with coins) in the coyote's direction, spraying a water hose during warmer months, or popping an umbrella



DID YOU KNOW?

Expensive eradication and transfer programs North America have proved a failure.

About the Eastern Coyote

The Eastern coyote, also known as North America's "Song Dog", shares common ancestral DNA with the Algonquin (eastern) wolf and is native to North America. Due to human extermination of wolf populations and landscape changes, the coyote has a range that extends throughout Eastern Canada and the United States, thriving in forests, urban cities, and rural landscapes.

Coyotes are aware of all objects and inhabitants in their territory. They are wary of change and curious about human activities. Coyote pups have been observed playing with discarded pop cans, sticks, and golf balls. Their play behaviour is essential survival training that reinforces social bonds, appropriate foraging and hunting skills.



Poisoning programs are illegal in Ontario.

Coyotes communicate by leaving urine, scat and scent markings, and by vocalizing. Unique yips, howls, barks and whines are used to locate a missing pack member, mate or pup, to warn others of danger, to communicate with neighbouring packs, and to defend a home territory. Coyote vocalizations can be deceiving; two coyotes can sound like a chorus. Many naturalists have noted that coyotes often howl for the pleasure of it, and at times, they howl simply because they are lonely.

Urbanization of green spaces and the disruption of wildlife corridors fragment the natural habitat for wildlife. Due to these environmental changes, coyotes must adapt to living in closer proximity to urban areas.

Human fear, misunderstanding, and a lack of knowledge about coyote behaviour, such as seasonal influences in sighting reports, food availability, dispersal of family members, food attractants, mating and habitat loss have contributed to 50-70% of young coyotes being killed by humans before they reach adulthood. Livestock predation is often attributed to coyotes; however, free-roaming domestic dogs and feral canines are also capable of contributing to such attacks.



Relocation is ineffective; when one coyote is removed, another one (or two) may move into that habitat.

Coyotes are omnivores and provide humans with important environmental clean-up services, such as rodent control and carrion removal. They feed primarily on fruit and vegetation, insects, and small mammals such as rabbits, mice, rats and voles. Climate and habitat influence food availability.

Coyote alpha pairs often mate for life. They are devoted parents who co-parent their pups. Family members from previous litters may also help to raise the pups. Each pack defends and maintains a specific home range, which can range from 25 to 100km², depending on resource availability. Transient individuals may take advantage of fringe areas surrounding an already established territory.

Like wolves, coyotes are often considered a vital keystone species by keeping small mammals and rodent populations in check. Understanding the benefits of the coyote in our ecosystem helps to promote and preserve healthy wild space.

About Coyotes



Incredibly beneficial to the natural ecosystem, coyotes are a keystone species and help to keep rodent populations under control. They are often referred to as “nature’s clean-up crew.”

Coyotes are devoted parents and diligent protectors of their offspring. Coyotes mate for life and have significant family bonds.

While coyotes normally avoid us, intentional or unintentional feeding may change a coyote’s proximity tolerance, resulting in them approaching people or yards.

Hazing is a critical part of restoring a coyote’s natural aversion to humans.

Share your experience and connect with us online for more resources:

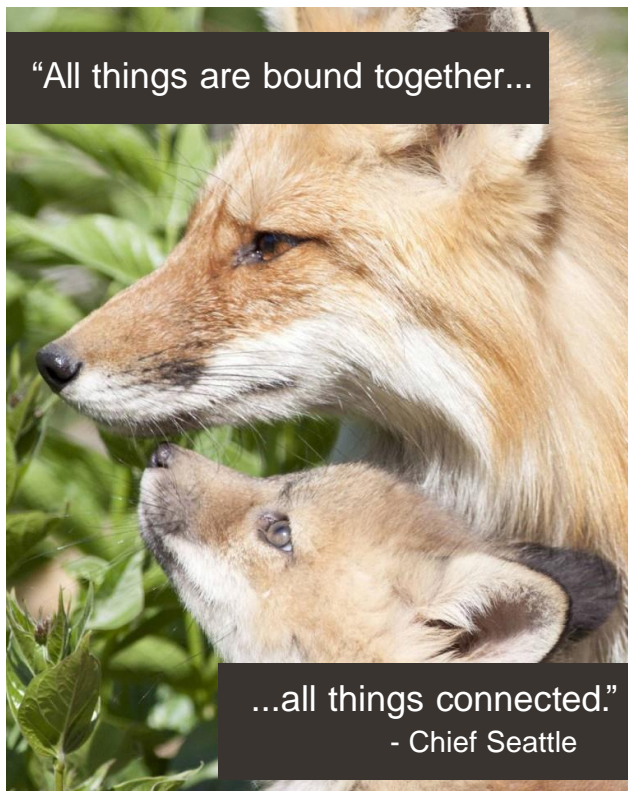


To report a Coyote Sighting in London visit: www.london.ca/coyotes

About Us

Coyote Watch Canada is a federally incorporated, non-profit organization dedicated to promoting wildlife education and fostering coexistence between communities and local ecosystems. Our ecological framework advocates conservation-science-based investigation, education, prevention and enforcement. Our mission champions co-operative, non-lethal solutions for human-wildlife conflict.

“All things are bound together...”



...all things connected.”
- Chief Seattle



COYOTEWATCHCANADA



KEEPING COYOTES AWAY

Everything you need to know to be wildlife smart and help keep coyotes wild

Wildlife Hotline: 905.931.2610

Email: info@coyotewatchcanada.com

To report a Coyote Sighting in London visit:

www.london.ca/coyotes

www.coyotewatchcanada.com

Keeping Coyotes Away About Wildlife Hazing and Aversion Condition.

- Hazing (or aversion conditioning) is a method of negative association that **safely compels wildlife such as coyotes, foxes or wolves to move away from humans**, sometimes through the use of deterrents.
- Hazing is not a new technique. **It has been used with great success around the world** with many species, including bears and tigers.
- Hazing can restore a coyote's natural avoidance of humans and minimize interactions. **Communities that employ basic hazing techniques experience measurable results**, while educating and empowering themselves.
- For communities experiencing regular coyote sightings in identified "hot spots", patience is required. **Intensive and consistent hazing may be required to encourage the coyote to move on entirely**. Hazing crews can be trained to respond to calls, communicate with residents, and utilize more intensive techniques if needed.
- It is important to remember that **each coyote has a different "food education": some coyotes have been taught that people (and their properties) will provide food** (e.g., direct feeding, compost bins, bird feeders, or cat and dog food left outside).
- Hazing a coyote can effectively **change its behaviour and can help to ensure that future coyotes do not develop these behaviours**.



Hazing, when used as part of an overall coexistence program addressing other contributing factors, is a life-long tool to help prevent human - wildlife conflict.

Always Put Safety First

- Never run from any canine, including coyotes
- Never corner a wild animal; always provide an escape route
- Never approach a sick or injured coyote



For information and downloadable resources, please visit: www.coyotewatchcanada.com.

Basic Techniques

- **Stand tall, make yourself big, wave your arms and shout** (don't scream) while stepping in the direction of coyote until he or she runs away
- **Use a noisemaker**, such as:
 - your voice
 - an air horn
 - pots and pans banged together
 - a whistle
 - a shake can (such as a pop can filled with coins or pebbles)
 - snapping a plastic bag, jingling keys
 - an umbrella popping open and closed
- **Use a projectile (toward, not AT the coyote)**, such as:
 - sticks
 - clumps of dirt
 - small rocks, or
 - a tennis ball
- **During warm months, use liquids**, such as:
 - a garden hose
 - a water gun, or
 - water balloons

Note: If a coyote has never been hazed before, he or she may not run away immediately just by you vocalizing. You may need to approach the coyote while incorporating some of the above-mentioned deterrents. If the coyote runs a short distance, stops, and turns to look at you, continue to haze the coyote until he or she has completely left the area

WHAT YOU CAN DO

CHECK OUT THESE USEFUL RESOURCES



IS YOUR CAT SAFE OUTDOORS?

Know the risks and how to protect your pet, local birds, and our natural heritage.



If you find an injured songbird
Contact a wildlife rehabilitator near you
www.ontario.ca/page/find-wildliferehabilitator

How to keep your cat indoors

Although it's easiest to raise your cat to stay indoors as a kitten, it IS possible to train an adult!

To transition an outdoor cat to indoor life:



- Feed your cat indoors, keeping them inside for increasingly longer times after feeding



- Familiarize your cat to a scratching post and litter box first, and transition them slowly. To prevent injury to your cat, purchase a scratching post large enough to support the weight of your cat.



- Give cats stimulating toys to help foster their natural behaviours (e.g. hunting-based toys, a cat tree or jungle for climbing), play with your cat, and try giving them catnip



- Bring the outdoors inside
 - Provide a sunny window perch
 - Try growing cat grass
 - Provide hiding places



- Make the indoors comfortable
 - Keep the litter tray clean
 - Keep eating, drinking, litter, resting, and hiding places well-separated
 - Consider a second cat as a playmate

Safe outdoor options:

- Spay / neuter your cat
- Provide a screen-enclosed outside area
- Harness train them for outdoor walks
- Ensure your cat has an ID tag or microchip



CatsandBirds.ca



Ontario SPCA and Humane Society

spca.bc.ca/pet-care/care-behaviour/cats



Cats Protection

goo.gl//QVfvPT



Petfinder

petfinder.com/cats/cat-care



Facebook

[TakingCareofCatsandBirds](https://www.facebook.com/TakingCareofCatsandBirds)



Twitter

[@SafeCatSafeBird](https://twitter.com/SafeCatSafeBird)



catsandbirds.ca



Your cat is in **DANGER** outside

As many as 40% of domestic cats spend time roaming outdoors, but these cats encounter many dangers and have significantly lower life expectancies.

RISKS TO CATS OUTDOORS:

- Being hit by a car
- Becoming lost
- Abuse
- Frostbite
- Parasites (e.g. fleas, ticks)
- Disease (e.g. feline leukemia, feline aids, heartworm, rabies)
- Poisoning (e.g. from garden plants, antifreeze, rat poison)
- Injury from fights with other animals

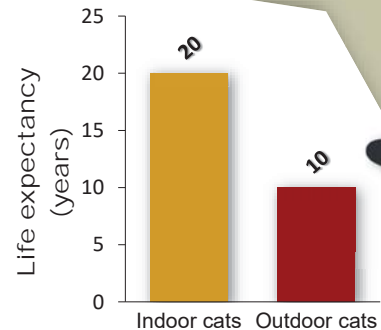
DID YOU KNOW?

London by-laws forbid domestic pets to roam beyond the owner's property

in CANADA
50,000
HOMELESS CATS
EUTHANIZED
in 1 YEAR

1300 DEAD CATS
COLLECTED OFF
the STREETS of
TORONTO
in 1 YEAR

CATS
that roam free
ARE EXPOSED TO
DISEASES,
TOXINS,
VEHICLE COLLISIONS
and OTHER CATS



Source: Lacheretz et al. *Revue Méd. Vét.*, 2002, **153**, 12, 819-822



BIRDS are at risk

BIRD SPECIES AT RISK UP FROM 47 to 86 BETWEEN 2001 & 2014

75% OF HUMAN-RELATED BIRD DEATHS CAUSED BY CATS
approx. **200** PER YEAR MILLION

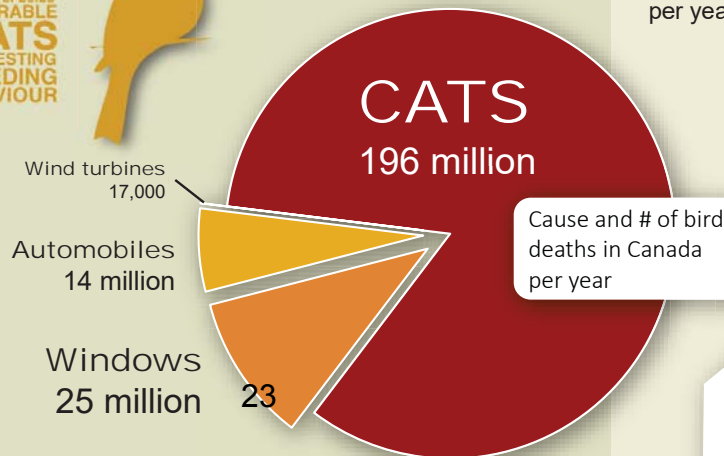
115 BIRD SPECIES VULNERABLE to CATS
due to NESTING & FEEDING BEHAVIOUR



Birds are more than just a pretty song; they help to pollinate plants, disperse seeds, and control insect pests. Unfortunately, cats are the leading cause of direct, human-related songbird mortality. Vulnerable birds include many species at risk (e.g. Barn Swallow and Wood Thrush). Roaming cats have already contributed to the extinction of 34 species of birds.

DID YOU KNOW?

A bell on your cat's collar only reduces bird kills by 40-50%



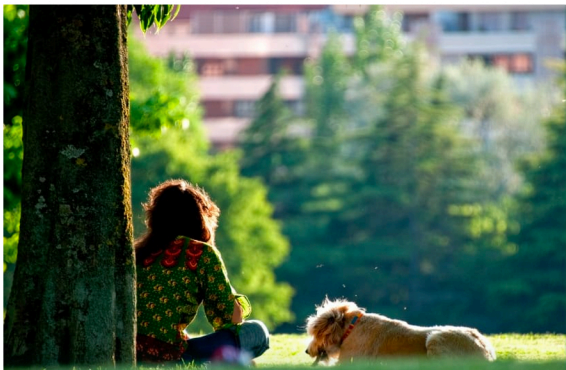
Our **NATURAL HERITAGE** is at risk

Cats are a non-native species in North America and can negatively impact local ecosystems. In addition to killing birds, cats prey on other wildlife including small mammals, reptiles, and amphibians, and can also transmit diseases. Loss of wildlife impacts other species such as native carnivores, and destabilizes the food web. This problem is exacerbated by increasing numbers of stray cats.

DID YOU KNOW?

Each domestic outdoor cat kills an estimated 4-18 birds and 8-21 small mammals per year





You, Your Dog, & Nature in London



A guide to help you and
your dog enjoy and protect
nature in London

**Your dog must be on a
leash (max. 1.8m/6ft)
at all times.**

Parks and Recreation Area By-law PR-2
Dog Licensing and Control By-law PH-4

Natural areas, including **Environmentally Significant Areas (ESAs)**

**need to be protected by
minimizing human and pet
disturbance.**

For the safety of wildlife, visitors and your pet:

-  Keep your dog on a leash at all times.
-  Stay on marked trails.
-  Dispose of all pet waste in garbage bins or carry it out.
-  Be aware of dangers such as vehicles, other animals, ill-willed individuals, traps and snares, toxic products, algae blooms, poisons, sick animals, parasites, rabies, distemper and other diseases.

Wild Animals

A wide variety of mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians call our urban neighbourhoods and ESA's home. Almost all conflict situations between wildlife and dogs occur when dogs are off-leash.

Off leash dogs may injure, orphan or separate wildlife offspring from their family.

The mere presence of your dog can disrupt the feeding, foraging, mating, denning, and nesting of rare and endangered birds and animals.

Wildlife expend vital energy reserved for survival when chased by dogs.

Birds of prey may perceive small dogs as a potential food source.



Coyotes and other wildlife are highly protective of family members and perceive dogs as a threat, especially near nesting/den sites or established territory.

Coyotes may 'escort' or 'shadow' a dog walker out of an area when coyote pups or a den are nearby.

Plants

Off-leash dogs may run, roll, or dig through natural areas. Your dog may damage or destroy rare and endangered plant species. Many plants can also seriously harm or kill your dog. Some include:

- Poison Oak
- Poison Ivy
- Poison Sumac
- Giant Hogweed



Safety Tips

Always obey by-laws or ordinances that apply to wild spaces you visit.

Be aware of the wildlife in areas where you walk your pets.



Keep a respectful distance from wildlife.

Never feed wildlife; this includes indirect feeding, such as leaving food waste in wild spaces. Feeding wildlife disrupts natural foraging behaviors and encourages unnatural proximity and tolerance to people.

If a coyote is nearby, small dogs can be lifted and carried for safety. Do not run; leave the area slowly, keeping your dog close to you.

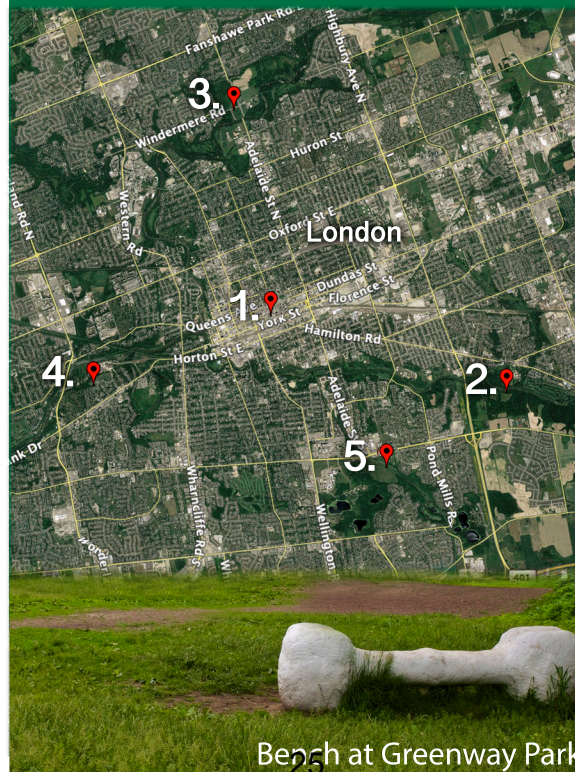
Ticks & Lyme Disease

There is a possibility that your dog may encounter infected ticks in almost all wooded or brushy areas in Ontario, including London.



There are 5 off-leash dog parks in London:

1. Campbell Memorial Park
2. Pottersburg Park
3. Stoney Creek Park
4. Greenway Park
5. Caesar Park



Need More Information?

City of London
519-661-2489
www.london.ca



City Planning
Feeding of Wildlife
Regulations
Public Nuisance By-law PH-18

Coyotes In The City of London
Middlesex London Health Unit
519-663-5317
www.healthunit.com/lyme-disease

Upper Thames River
Conservation Authority
519-451-2800 ext. 281
www.thamesriver.on.ca

London Animal Care Centre
(PH-4 By-law Enforcement)
519-685-1330
www.accpets.ca

London Dog Owners' Association
www.ldoa.ca
London Humane
Society
519-451-0630



Prepared by the
Environmental and Ecological
Planning Advisory (EEPAC) and the
Animal Welfare Advisory Committee
(AWAC) of the City of London, and
with support from the London Dog
Owners' Association. ©2019