



<b>TO:</b>	<b>CHAIR AND MEMBERS Community and Protective Services Public Participation Meeting Meeting on May 26<sup>th</sup>, 2014</b>
<b>FROM:</b>	<b>G. KOTSIFAS, P. ENG. MANAGING DIRECTOR, DEVELOPMENT &amp; COMPLIANCE SERVICES AND CHIEF BUILDING OFFICIAL</b>
<b>SUBJECT:</b>	<b>By-law Amendments for Expanded Animal Welfare Initiatives</b>

<b>RECOMMENDATION</b>
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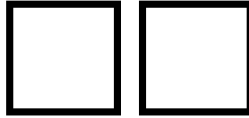
That on the Recommendation of the Managing Director, Development & Compliance Services and the Chief Building Official, the following actions be taken to amend various City of London by-laws in order to support enhanced animal care strategies and implement City Council’s first principle of “no kill” and open shelter policy:

- a) the attached proposed by-law (Appendix A) **BE INTRODUCED** at the Municipal Council meeting to be held on June 10th, 2014 to amend By-law No. PH-3, Animal Control to implement the following animal welfare initiatives: increased pet limits for cats; new citizen clause; increased exemption period for licensing of new born animals; allow discretion of licensing fee amnesty periods; add provisions related to microchips as a form of identification for cats in place of cat identification tags; and the inclusion of fostering regulations; and  
  
to amend fees and charges related to cat registration fees within Schedule “A” attached to the by-law; and  
  
the attached proposed by-law (Appendix B) **BE INTRODUCED** at the Municipal Council meeting to be held on June 10th , 2014 to amend By-law No. PH-4, Dog Licensing & Control to implement the following animal welfare initiatives: increased pet limits for dogs; new citizen clause; increased exemption period for licensing of new born animals; and allow discretion of licensing fee amnesty periods; redefine “at large” in response to a citizen concern; revised wording regarding muzzling to clarify when a Notice of Caution will be issued, and the inclusion of fostering regulations fostering; and  
  
to amend fees and charges related to dog registration licensing fees within Schedule “A” attached to the by-law; and,  
  
the attached proposed by-law (Appendix C) **BE INTRODUCED** at the Municipal Council meeting to be held on June 10th , 2014 to amend By-law No. PH-5, Public Pound By-law to reflect name and position changes due to organizational restructuring, and to update the means of maintaining the Poundkeeper’s records; and,
- b) the information on by-law wording, “owners” and “ownership” versus “guardian” and “guardianship” **BE RECEIVED**; and,
- c) the information on mandatory spay and neuter **BE RECEIVED**.

<b>BACKGROUND</b>
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*On December 17<sup>th</sup>, 2013 City Council resolved:*

- a) *public participation meeting BE HELD in 2014 to consider the following amendments to the Animal Control and Dog Licensing and Control by-laws: No person shall keep in any dwelling unit more than six of any combination of dogs and cats with the number of dogs*



*being limited to no more than three; except that any person who, on the date of the passing of this by-law, was lawfully keeping more than six of any combination of dogs and cats may keep those dogs and cats until they have deceased or are otherwise been removed from, or have left the dwelling unit; and further that new citizens to the City of London who produce proof of a current valid licence for a dog/cat from another municipality may continue to have that same animal licensed annually within the City of London for the duration of the life of the animal so long as it resides with same registered owner(s);*

- b) a public participation meeting BE HELD in 2014 to consider by-law amendments allow newborns to be exempt from licensing and registration requirements for a period of six months after birth for the purposes of promoting spay/neuter responsibilities;*
- c) a public participation meeting BE HELD in 2014 to consider an Animal Fostering By-law to include regulations intended to protect the health and safety of fostered animals and to allow registered fosters to temporarily house up to ten animals with a maximum limit of four dogs at any one time;*
- d) that Civic Administration BE DIRECTED to review and report back on the potential implementation of mandatory spay/neuter;*
- e) in support of a no kill principle, City Administration BE DIRECTED to complete the public processes noted in parts f), g) and h) above, early in 2014 to ensure that any necessary by-law amendments are in place prior to July 1, 2014 to expand the opportunities for animal adoption and fostering of animals and to move toward a reduction in euthanasia;”*
- f) That the undated communication from Jay Brodie, regarding potential amendment to By-law PH-4, being a By-law to provide for the regulation, restriction and prohibition of the keeping and the running at large of dogs in the City of London BE REFERRED to Civic Administration for review and consideration during the upcoming reviews By-law PH-4.*

**ANIMAL CARE STRATEGIES**

For reference purposes only, consolidated versions of the Animal Control by-laws have been included as appendices to this report. The consolidated version of By-law PH-3 is attached as (Appendix D), the consolidated version of By-law PH-4 is attached as (Appendix E), and the consolidated version of PH-5 is attached as (Appendix F).

**1. Pet Limits for cats and dogs**

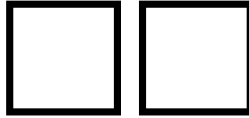
**Pet Limit Strategy Details:** Currently the City of London has an Animal Control By-law PH-3, and a Dog Licensing and Control By-law PH-4 which stipulate the limits on the number of cats and dogs per dwelling. The current regulation applicable to cats is as follows: within a dwelling each adult may have not more than 2 cats. The current regulation applicable to dogs is no more than 3 dogs per dwelling unit. Therefore, if two persons, of at least 18 years of age, resided together in a dwelling unit, the maximum number of cats permitted would be 4; and the maximum number of dogs permitted would be 3.

Nordex Research was retained in December 2010 to conduct a “Pets & Strays” survey for the City of London. The survey polled 300 Londoners of varying demographics and the survey was proportionally structured to include a set number of respondents for each of the city wards. One of the questions referred to pet limits.

The responses were grouped into 4 categories as follows:

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| 1) Existing limit                            | 47% |
| 2) No limit                                  | 6%  |
| 3) Something Else (fewer pets per household) | 44% |
| 4) Don't know/don't care                     | 3%  |

Although the Nordex survey results did not indicate a community demand for increased pet limits of cats or dogs; with an additional note that only 6% of the poll suggested that no pet limits for cats and dogs be considered, as per the Animal Welfare Advisory Committee’s request and



Council direction, Civic Administration has undertaken a review of the existing limits per household of cats and dogs.

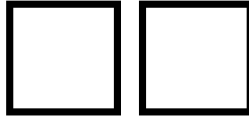
As noted in the table below there are some municipalities that have opted to have no limitations, while others continue to regulate limitations. A comparison of the ten municipalities indicates that eight out of ten municipalities surveyed limit the number of dogs to three. In each of the ten municipalities there is an equal or greater amount of cats allowed than dogs. This is a common municipal regulatory protocol because dogs pose a greater risk to public safety and create a greater number of nuisance complaints than cats. Community opinions on pet limits are mixed. Some claim that limits of cats and/or dogs will hinder the activities and efforts of rescue groups and individuals who foster animals. Some believe that pet limitations of cats and/or dogs may deter individuals from licensing any or all their pets and may further deter individuals from adopting more pets. On the other hand, others feel that having no limits on cats and/or dogs may result in loss of enjoyment of property rights and quality of life issues related to noise, unsanitary conditions particularly in higher density residential areas, and inability to care for a large number of animals (hoarding). No pet limits may also place a greater stress on shelters and rescues should owners be unable to continue to care for their cats and/or dogs.

**Municipal Comparison of Pet Limits**

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Cats</b>	<b>Dogs</b>	<b>Combinations</b>	<b>Total</b>
Brampton	6	3		9
Burlington	4	4	Four animals total (any combination of 4)	4
Cambridge	5	3		8
Kitchener	n/a	3		3+
Mississauga	4	4	Four animals total (any combination of 4)	4
Oshawa	6	3		9
Ottawa	5	3		8
Toronto	6	3	Six animals total but no more than 3 dogs	6
Waterloo	n/a	3		3+
Windsor	4	3		7
<b>London proposed</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>the total number of cats and dogs per dwelling unit shall not exceed 3</b>	
<b>London proposed</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8 cats/dogs total per dwelling unit but no more than 3 dogs; and all cats and dogs must be spay or neutered and have up to date vaccinations</b>	

**Recommendation:** Consideration the following amendments to the Animal Control and Dog Licensing and Control by-laws:

- i) No person shall keep in any dwelling unit more than three (3) of any combination of dogs and cats with the number of dogs being limited to no more than three; except that any person who, on the date of the passing of this by-law, was lawfully keeping more than three (3) of any combination of dogs and cats may keep those dogs and cats until they have deceased or are otherwise been removed from, or have left the dwelling unit; and further that
- ii) Notwithstanding the recommendation of i) above, consideration to an increase of up to eight animals should be given, with not more than three dogs, provided the animal owner upon licensing provides documentation from a registered veterinarian



indicating that all of the pets are spay or neutered and are up-to-date on vaccinations.

- iii) New citizens to the City of London who produce proof of a current valid licence for a dog/cat from another municipality may continue to have that same animal licensed within the City of London for the duration of the life of the animal so long as it resides with same registered owner(s), and is spayed or neutered and vaccinated at the owner’s expense.

**2. Keeping of Newborns**

**Keeping of Newborns Strategy Details:** Within the current City of London animal by-laws, the regulations on registering/licensing new born kittens and puppies are currently effective to 2 months after birth. This translates to the common situation that at the age of 8 weeks old, the animal is required to be licensed and registered to a home where the number of cats/dogs will not exceed the limited number of cats/dogs per dwelling unit.

Considering that the typical age for the spay or the neuter of a young cat is approximately 4 months, it would be beneficial to have a longer exemption period related to the age of the animal. The American Kennel Club (AKC) recommends a minimum of 8-12 weeks is necessary for a puppy to mature and socialize with mother and littermates. A comparison of municipal regulations for newborns is found in the table below.

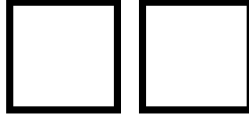
**Municipal Comparisons of Keeping of Newborns**  
(age at which a cat or dog must be registered)

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Cats</b>	<b>Dogs</b>
Brampton	2 months	3 months
Burlington	2 months	2 months
Cambridge	4 months	3 months
Kitchener	n/a	3 months
Mississauga	once weaned	once weaned (policy)*
Oshawa	3 months	3 months
Ottawa	5 months	5 months
Toronto	3 months	3 months (policy)*
Waterloo	n/a	3 months
Windsor	4 months	4 months
<b>London proposed</b>	<b>6 months</b>	<b>6 months</b>

\* means that the by-law does not regulate, however internal policy is in place

Allowing the young cat or dog to remain unlicensed beyond the age of the spay or neuter then gives the pet caregiver time to assist the litter, provide the first set of shots, spay/neuter and place for adoption. A cat/dog that has been socialized, vaccinated and sterilized is adoption ready and aids the new pet owner in the first steps of responsible pet ownership.

**Recommendation:** By-laws PH-3 and PH-4 (Sections 10.2 and 4.3) be amended to allow newborns to be exempt from licensing and registration requirements for a period of 6 months after birth for the purposes of promoting spay/neuter responsibilities.



### 3. Amnesty Strategy and Incentives for Voluntary Licensing

**Amnesty Strategy Details:** In 2013 the total number of licensed dogs in the City of London was 27,629, and the total number of licensed cats was 12,318. There is an estimated 40,000 – 45,000 dogs, and 80,000 – 90,000 cats within the City of London. These numbers indicate that approximately 35% of London’s dog population remained unlicensed, and approximately 85% of London’s cat population remained unlicensed. Although the majority of all urban pets, both cats and dogs reside indoors, it is essential that both breeds be registered so that in the event that they slip through an open door or gate they have the necessary identification that will allow them to be quickly reunited with their family. There seems to be the feeling among many cat owners that pet identification is unnecessary because cats generally remain indoors. Historically the bulk of the animals entering municipal shelters are stray cats without identification. The records show that shelter return/claim rates are much higher for dogs at 55%, than cats at 5% due to pet identification or lack thereof. Civic Administration has researched various incentives that are meant to increase voluntary licensing and these include a Rewards Program, potential amnesty periods on fees, and the acceptance of microchips as cat identification.

**Recommendation:** Staff has implemented the Pet Rewards Program. Retail and business service partners in the community now offer services and product rewards to owners who license/register their cats and dogs. Civic administration anticipates that these incentives will encourage more of the public to voluntarily license their cats and dogs. To further encourage voluntary cat/dog licensing and registration staff recommend an amendment to the Animal Control by-laws to allow for amnesty provisions. An amnesty period may include the waiving of fees for a temporary period of time. Other Cities that have engaged in amnesty periods for the purpose of increasing licensing include Hamilton, Vancouver and Winnipeg. To review details of the Winnipeg amnesty a link has been provided:

[http://winnipeg.ca/cao/media/news/nr\\_2011/nr\\_20110518.stm](http://winnipeg.ca/cao/media/news/nr_2011/nr_20110518.stm)

### 4. Micro-chipping

**Microchip Strategy Details:** Micro-chipping of cats/dogs is a permanent form of identification and extremely beneficial provided the cat/dog owner maintains an up to date information record. (eg. current address and contact information). Civic Administration is of the opinion that micro chipping serves as excellent tool for identification, and especially for cats that may roam. Often cats physically object to wearing a collar therefore leaving no place to attach an identification tag. Even those cats that do not object to the collar may be better off without one as the collar may present a risk should it be caught up by a limb, fence, piece of furniture etc.

Using a microchip reader, an Animal Control Officer can promptly reunite the cat/dog with its owner. As part of the enhanced veterinarian services model, through future community chipping events, all previously licensed cats/dogs will be offered chip injections at low or no cost, and unlicensed/registered cats/dogs upon licensing/registration will receive a chip for a nominal fee.

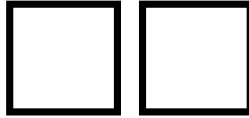
Staff recommend that with documentation of a microchip, supplied by a veterinarian a pet identification tag would no longer be required as part of the registration program for the cat.

**Recommendation:**

- i) that an cat/dog micro-chipping program be implemented as a key component of the enhanced veterinarian services model noting that micro-chipping is a proven tool to promptly reunite lost animals with their owners
- ii) that an amendment to Animal Control PH-3 be included to exempt the requirement of a cat identification tag for any cat that has proof of being micro-chipped

### 5. Licence Fees

**Fee Strategy:** Civic Administration agree that micro-chipping should be recognized as one of the key elements of responsible pet ownership. Staff recommend the Animal Control by-laws be amended in order to create a graduated licensing fee structure. A reduced licensing fee would be further incentive for micro-chipping. Most municipalities have adopted a reduced fee for sterilized animals, and some have moved toward incentives for micro-chipping as well. The City of Ottawa offers a reduced licensing fee for micro-chipped animals. The only category in



which Civic Administration would propose an increase in fees would be for cats and dogs that are not spayed or neutered.

London’s current and proposed licensing and registrations fee structure is shown in the table below:

Current Fees	Category No. 1	Category No. 2	Category No. 3
	Complete/Unaltered	Spay/Neuter (S/N)	Micro-chipped & S/N
<i>Cat Registration Fees</i>			
January – June rate	\$35.00*	\$20.00*	n/a
July – December rate	\$20.00*	\$12.00*	n/a
<i>Dog Licensing Fees</i>			
January – June rate	\$50.00*	\$31.00*	n/a
July – December rate	\$29.00*	\$18.00*	n/a
<b>Proposed Fees</b>			
<i>Cats Registration Fees</i>			
January – June rate	\$45.00*	\$20.00*	\$15.00*
July – December rate	\$30.00*	\$12.00*	\$10.00*
<i>Dogs Licensing Fees</i>			
January – June rate	\$55.00*	\$31.00*	\$20.00*
July – December rate	\$35.00*	\$18.00*	\$15.00*

Note: A new application fee and a renewal fee are the same amount

\*All licensing fees for senior citizens will be reduced by \$5.00 in each category

**6. Pound By-law Records**

**Public Pound By-law:** It is through the Legislation of the Animals for Research Act (ARA) that Public Pounds are regulated. Regulation 23, section 10 of the ARA prescribes the requirements of record keeping within a pound. The City of London’s Public Pound By-law indicates that records are required to be kept within a book furnished by the City Treasurer. Through the use of shared computer software, public records kept in a secure electronic data base would be a more current means of record keeping and should allow the City to have instantaneous shared access to pound records. Shared access to the data would allow Civic Administration to create reports without having to obtain the data through the Poundkeeper.

**Recommendation:** Amend sections 3.1 and 3.2 of By-law PH-5 to permit recording keeping to be done electronically and allowing shared access with the Managing Director of Development and Compliance Services and his/her designates.

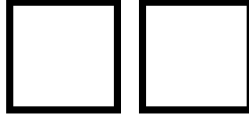
**7. Dogs “Running at Large”**

**“Running at Large” and leash limits:** Civic Administration with the assistance of the Directors of London Animal Care undertook a review of frequent “running at large” infractions related to dogs. It was confirmed that “running at large” often occurs, even in the company of the dog’s owner when the dog is left uncontained and off leash on a private property.

With regard to leash limits there was also agreement that the extendable leash is sometimes misused thus allowing a dog to be on a leash longer than 1.8 metres (6 ft.).

**Recommendations:** To prevent “running at large” and the sometimes the unfortunate results of “running at large” it would in the public’s best interest to amend Section 3.3 of by-law PH-4 to include uncontained or off leash dogs in any unenclosed outdoor area except Off Leash Dog Parks, or at specific events where dog owners and observers are accepting of off leash, eg. training and agility events, dog shows, Pooch Plunge, police service dogs, etc.

The Ontario Society of Prevention and Cruelty to Animals defines “at large” as, not in care and control, by means of leash, tether or confined in a fenced area on personal property.



It would be difficult to prohibit the retail sale of an extendable leash therefore the regulating of such leashes should rely on enforcement action when necessary. Should a member of the public indicate to London Animal Care Centre that improper use of extendable leashes is taking place in their neighbourhood or at a specified location an Animal Control Officer will be deployed for increased monitoring and increased enforcement when necessary.

## 8. Fostering of Animals

**Fostering Strategy Details:** Fostering is an important component of animal welfare services because not all animals are initially ready for adoption. Dedicated foster volunteers assist with animals that are not ready for adoption for a variety of reasons including: too young to be adopted; ill, injured, showing signs of shelter stress; or behavioural reasons. Foster volunteers temporarily care for animals in their home until the animals are ready to be adopted. Sometimes animals require temporary placement for safe keeping while their owners are escaping domestic violence situations, are temporarily hospitalized, or are faced with emergency relocation where the pet cannot be accommodated. The goal of a Foster Program is to provide the animals with an opportunity for a happy and healthy future in permanent home; or to be able to return to their permanent home in a healthy condition.

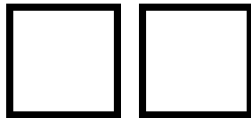
A number of other municipal by-laws that include fostering regulations have been reviewed. The municipalities with fostering regulations reviewed include Burlington, Essex County, Haldimand County, Hamilton, Oakville, Oshawa, Ottawa, Niagara, Norfolk County, St. Thomas and Toronto. Several of these municipalities simply define a foster/rescue and exempt the approved fosters/rescues from the cat/dog limits in the by-law leaving limits of fostering to civic policy or to the manager's discretion.

Other municipalities such as Essex County, Haldimand County, St. Thomas place a limit on the number of foster animals permitted in a home. Oshawa limits the time period in which an animal can be considered as a foster, Niagara requires that rescues operate under a kennel licence, Norfolk County exempts foster animals from licensing and Hamilton requires the Poundkeeper's approval and rescue certifications which are subject to a fee.

One common element that was noted during the review was the requirement of some form of approval and a reporting relationship between the Poundkeeper or Civic Administration and the foster or rescue.

Civic Administration has heard the following from various London rescue groups and from members of the Animal Welfare Advisory Committee:

- Rescues indicate that London fosterers prefer to be regulated by the rescue group they are associated with and do not wish to be included in a formal registry with the municipality
- London rescues enter into an a fostering agreement with the various fosterers (and later with the cat or dog adopter), these agreements include privacy information clauses whereby the rescue has agreed not to share the personal information of the fosterer (or adopter)
- London rescues would like the fosterer to be exempt from cat registration requirements and dog licensing requirements while a cat/dog is in their custody to avoid added care costs such a licensing fees
- A London rescues indicated that owner cat registrations should be discontinued or structured in a manner that is more affordable if an increased number of cats are to be permitted on a per household basis
- London fosterers and rescues do not want to be subject to the current cat/dog limitation number and would prefer that no limitation of cats/dogs be implemented for fosterers
- London rescues would like to be able to walk a dog, or exercise the dog at an Off Leash Park but are fearful to do so as currently the dog is not licensed and thus subject to the Dog Licensing Control By-law
- London rescues would like a no cost "foster tag" for each dog placed in foster custody, having no information linked to the specific dog or foster in the municipal licensing electronic records system
- Rescues agreed that the City should develop criteria on what an "Approved Rescue" will be and suggested criteria was discussed



- A rescue suggested that fosterers associated with a City Approved Rescue would benefit from a “foster card” identification system from an enforcement perspective, especially for cat fostering
- Some rescues agree that cat/dog licensing revenue is very important in the continued successes of the Animal Welfare programs and getting London to “no kill” status however, rescues are very hesitant to link dog licensing and cat identification to fosterers and to adopters, it was clearly expressed that if rescues were to insist that all fostered/adopted cats/dogs must be licensed as part of the foster/adoption program, then both fosters and adopters would decline in numbers, leaving more homeless cats/dogs
- Rescues agreed to actively promote and educate adopters on responsible pet ownership and the benefits of cat registration and dog licensing
- A rescue suggested a City approved licensing/registration incentive program whereby the rescue would be able to present the incentive to the adopter at the time of adoption

### **Fostering Recommendations:**

Civic Administration is recommending by-law amendments to promote rescue associated fostering of cats and dogs which would propose to allow fosterers to temporarily house up to ten animals with a maximum limit of four dogs at any one time. These ten animals would include any permanent cat/dog residents of the home. By-laws PH-3 & PH-4 would need to exempt pet limits of cats and dogs for foster homes. By-law PH-4 will also require an amendment in order to exclude foster homes as a kennel. In addition the fostering provisions are not to include the fostering of pit bull dogs.

- For each City of London Approved Rescue a “foster tag” for each dog (within City limits) would be given to the rescue to be placed on each dog while in foster care. The only information the City Animal Welfare Coordinator would record is the number on the tag, and to which rescue it was given, and how many tags were given to each particular rescue in a calendar year. Foster tags would be replaced annually and would be a different colour than that worn by a licensed dog in a permanent home so that an Animal Control Officer could easily identify a foster dog
- Each fosterer would also receive a City of London issued “foster card” which again could be presented to an Animal Control Officer if a dog or cat limit was in question, the “foster card” would identify the following:
  - FOSTER #1
  - RESCUE – eg. ANIMAL ALERT (phone number)
  - Card Expiry date – annually
- Each London rescue will actively encourage responsible pet ownership by preparing and presenting the “DOG/CAT Registration” to all dog and cat adopters, see (Appendix G). The onus is left with the adopter to complete and submit the registration to London Animal Care Centre and by doing so will qualify for the reduced fee incentive in the licensing/registration program. The incentive proposed is as follows: the cat/dog adopter will not incur a registration fee for the remainder of the calendar year of adoption, plus for one additional calendar year following the adoption year the adopter will not be required to pay a license/registration fee.

### **9. “Ownership” versus “Guardianship” terminology in Animal Control By-laws:**

Civic Administration has undertaken a review and in consultation with the City Solicitor’s Office does not recommend that the existing by-law terminology be altered. The by-law wording in the Dog Owner’s Liability Act is very specific and defines and refers to ownership and not guardianship. In addition the Animals for Research Act, Pounds Act, and Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals also all use and define the term “owner”. The City of London Animal Control By-laws do include the terminology “guardianship” in the definition of “ownership”.





**10. Implementation of Mandatory Spay/Neuter (MSN):**

**Mandatory Spay/Neuter Details:** Many Animal Groups such as the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty of Animals (ASPCA), American Kennel Club, and numerous “No-Kill” advocates do not support Mandatory Spay Neuter, see (Appendix H). As reported in the American Kennel Club newsletter (Summer Issue 2010), many communities that enact MSN laws find that enforcement can be expensive. A mandatory spay/neuter law enacted in Dallas, Texas, in 2008 resulted in a 22 percent increase in animal control expenditures, as well as an overall decrease in licensing and a projected reduction in revenue of \$400,000. The City of Santa Cruz, California, experienced a 56 percent cost increase over the first 12 years of implementation. The City of Los Angeles’ budget ballooned from \$6.7 million to \$18 million following implementation. Similar increases in animal control costs following the establishment of mandatory spay/neuter laws have been experienced in communities throughout the USA from Colorado to North Carolina to Washington.

According to Humane Society of the United States (HSUS), 78 percent of owned dogs, and 88 percent of owned cats are currently altered. However, when you look at low income demographics, roughly 80 percent of pets are unaltered, and of those people who say they haven't altered their pet, 53 percent of them have never taken their pet to a veterinarian. This is attributed to lack of financial means, lack of veterinarians in their community, and/or lack of transportation to get to the veterinarian.

Considering the data that indicates the majority unaltered pets reside in the low income demographic, mandatory spay neuter would unfairly penalize these people and force them underground or to relinquish their pet. It would be more advantageous to link pet limits to altered pets. Increasing limits may have advantages by providing more care capacity, but without implementing qualifiers such as spay/neuter around increasing pet limits, there is a greater risk of increasing unwanted breeding.

**Recommendation:**

- i) Continued municipal participation in the subsidized spay/neuter program
- ii) Continued municipal participation in the Trap Neuter Release Program
- iii) Link pet limit increases for cats and dogs with mandatory spay/neuter
- iv) Link licensing/registrations incentives to spay/neuter and adoptions

**CONCLUSION**

Through extensive research, municipal comparisons, a public participation survey, and the exchange of information and consultation with community partners including: the Animal Welfare Advisory Committee, Rescue representatives, London Humane Society, and London Animal Care Centre, Civic Administration is recommending a number of by-law amendments to implement and support the new enhanced animal welfare program. It is through these strategies and the proposed by-law amendments that Civic Administration, in collaboration with all the partnered organizations, intends to build upon the foundation of the expanded of animal services program which will allow the City of London to achieve vision of a city where all pets have a caring, respectful and responsible home, and euthanasia is reduced thus fulfilling London’s “no kill” open shelter principle.

It is the recommendation of Civic Administration that the proposed date for the by-law amendments of By-law PH-3 and PH-4 to come into force be October 1, 2014 to allow for public education and set fine application. The proposed date effective date for By-law PH-5 would be upon passing as the amendments to By-law PH-5 address administrative changes.

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<b>PREPARED BY:</b>	<b>PREPARED BY:</b>
<b>R. OKE, ANIMAL WELFARE COORDINATOR</b>	<b>H. CHAPMAN, MANAGER MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT SERVICES</b>
<b>CONCURRED BY:</b>	<b>RECOMMENDED BY:</b>
<b>O. KATOLYK, CHIEF MUNICIPAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER</b>	<b>G. KOTSIFAS, P. ENG. MANAGING DIRECTOR, DEVELOPMENT &amp; COMPLIANCE SERVICES AND CHIEF BUILDING OFFICIAL</b>

cc: L. Marshall, City Solicitor's Office

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**APPENDIX A**

**Draft amendments to PH-3**

**APPENDIX B**

**Draft amendments to PH-4**

**APPENDIX C**

**Draft amendments to PH-5**

**APPENDIX D**

**Red line Consolidated PH-3 By-law**

**APPENDIX E**

**Red line Consolidated PH-4 By-law**

**APPENDIX F**

**Red line Consolidated PH-5 By-law**

Agenda Item # Page #

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**APPENDIX G**

Agenda Item # Page #

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