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RECOMMENDATION:

Animal control By-law PH-3 prohibits the keeping of specified animals and regulates the keeping of other animals within the City of London.

The Animal Welfare Advisory Committee (AWAC) recommends amending the Animal Control By-law PH-3 as indicated in the draft By-law provided.

changes to be inserted:

4 new definitions in Section 1.1

Animal-use Entertainment Show - defined

"Animal-use entertainment show" means any entertainment show where live animals are physically present as an intended part of aspect of the conduct or presentation of the entertainment show, whether interaction between animals and admittees is allowed or not.

Entertainment show - defined

"Entertainment show" means any show, performance, presentation, circus, concert or similar event where admission is allowed to persons by admission fee or otherwise, the primary purpose of which is entertainment of the admittees by performers.

Mobile Live Animal Program - defined

"Mobile live animal program" means a mobile operation, facility or place where live animals are brought to a location on a temporary basis and, whether segregated from persons by fixed barriers or not, are made available for exhibit, observation, recreation, entertainment, any degree of physical or other interaction with such persons, other than those persons charged with the custody of the animals or any other purpose.

Zoo- defined

"Zoo" means a place where live animals in captivity are kept for display to persons for conservation, educational, scientific or recreational purposes, and where the animals and such persons are physically segregated from each other by fixed barriers.

New exemption wording in Section 3.6

Existing wording 3.6 Public park-zoo-fair-exhibition-circus-licensed, This bylaw shall not apply to animals maintained in a public park, zoo, fair, exhibition or circus operated or licensed by a municipal or other governmental authority.

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Replace with

This by-law shall not apply to:

- a) animals maintained in a public park or zoo owned or operated by the City of London,
- b) a zoo licensed in accordance with the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997 and any successor legislation thereto,
- c) pet shows, with respect to Class 4, 5 and 6 animals except where prohibited elsewhere in this by-law,
- d) agricultural fairs, shows and exhibitions, with respect to Class 1, 2 and 3 animals.

New prohibition in Section 4.17

Animal-use Entertainment Show, Zoo, Mobile Live Animal Program

No person shall conduct or present any animal-use entertainment show or operate any mobile live animal program involving Class 7 animals or any other animals prohibited in the City of London.

ANALYSIS:

The Animal Control By-law ranks animals in seven classes, and prohibits the keeping of some of them:

Class 1 animals are cow, donkey, goat, horse, mule, pig (swine) of all species including hybrids, pony and sheep. Class 1 animals are prohibited within municipal boundaries. There are regulations that apply to the keeping of these animals that were held prior to the passage of the by-law.

Class 2 animals are chicken, goose, turkey, duck and any domestic fowl. Class 2 animals are prohibited within municipal boundaries. There are regulations that apply to the keeping of these animals that were held prior to the passage of the by-law.

Class 3 animals are homing, pouter, racing or tumbler pigeons. No more than 40 banded Class 3 animals may be kept during winter, and no more than 60 banded Class 3 animals may be kept during summer. There are regulations that apply to the keeping and flight times of these animals.

Class 4 animals are domestic cat, guinea pig, gerbil, hamster, mouse, rat, rabbit, chinchilla, ferret and turtle. A maximum of two of these animals may be kept, with the exception of domestic cats. The

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number of cats that may be kept varies depending on the number of dogs kept and the type of dwelling unit.

Class 5 animals are non-venomous snakes, non-venomous lizards and non-venomous spiders. No more than two Class 5 animals are permitted in any dwelling unit or on any premises. Non-venomous snakes over 60.9 cm (24 inches), and non-venomous lizards over 30.48 cm (12 inches), are prohibited.

Class 6 animals are domestic cardinals, finches, budgies, bulbuls, canaries, tanagers, amazons, cockatoos, conures, macaws, parakeets, cockatiels, lorikeets, touracos, toucans, orioles, mynahs, magpies, barbets, arcaris, pied hornbells and cock-of-the-rocks. A maximum of two Class 6 animals may be kept.

Class 7 animals are defined to mean “any animal of a type that is normally found in a wild and natural state, whether or not it has been bred and/or raised in captivity and includes but is not limited to bear, wolf, coyote, crocodile, alligator, bobcat, lynx, mountain lion, cougar, tiger, lion, monkey, fox, skunk, kangaroo, eagle, hawk, elephant, weasel, racoon, venomous lizard, venomous snake, venomous spider, all birds the keeping of which is prohibited in the Migratory Birds Convention Act, S.C. 1985, C.M-7, and regulations thereto and all animals the keeping of which is prohibited in the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997 and regulations thereto.” The keeping of Class 7 animals within the municipal boundaries is prohibited.

Part 3 of the By-law provides specific exemptions for the following:

London Animal Care Centre

London Humane Society

Public pound

Animal hospital – clinic - kennel

Pet shop

Public park - zoo - fair - exhibition - circus - licensed

Research facility - registered

Agricultural - land - premises

Feral Cat Colony

City of London Cat Adoption Centre

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Section 3.6 provides an exemption for Class 7 animals, and other animals that are currently prohibited from the City of London.

AWAC recommends replacing this current exemption for " animals maintained in a public park, zoo, fair, exhibition or circus operated or licensed by a municipal or other governmental authority" with:

This by-law shall not apply to:

- a) animals maintained in a public park or zoo owned or operated by the City of London
- b) a zoo licensed in accordance with the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997 and any successor legislation thereto
- c) pet shows, with respect to Class 4, 5, and 6 animals except where prohibited elsewhere in this by-law
- d) agricultural fairs, shows and exhibitions with respect to Class 1, 2 and 3 animals

REASONS FOR THE RECOMMENDATION:

Exemption Makes No Sense Today: The exemption as it is currently written provides a blanket exemption to a broad range of both small and large animal enterprises which allows them to conduct their activities with prohibited animals in the City of London unfettered by oversight or control. For example, anyone, regardless of expertise, experience or financial wherewithal can start a zoo or zoo-type display in the City. In addition, Mobile Live Animal Programs (MLAPs), which are exploding in number, can operate with impunity. Even the holding of a simple City of London business license could trigger exemption 3.6 as it is presently written, and under the present by-law there is a decent defence (to a prosecution for a Bylaw violation) argument that the holding of **any municipal license**, of **any description**, from **anywhere** (ie. from any other municipality anywhere), by an animal enterprise would also trigger 3.6. That does not make sense from either a policy or jurisdictional perspective.

No Provincial Oversight: In Ontario, there are no comprehensive laws governing the keeping of exotic wild animals in captivity. No provincial permit is required to operate a zoo, zoo-type facility, mobile animal operation or to keep exotic wild animals and there are no requirements for experience, expertise, training and finances, no comprehensive standards for animal housing and husbandry or standards for human health and safety, no Ontario government inspection regime and no convenient way for anyone to close down an animal enterprise. This dearth of laws, regulations and rules at the provincial level means the onus to provide oversight and to deal with problems lies with individual municipalities who are ill-equipped to deal with exotic wild animals.

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Lack of Municipal Expertise and Resources: At the present time, City staff are responsible for providing oversight of, and responding to issues associated with the keeping and/or presence of, exotic wild animals within City boundaries. However, City staff are not properly trained in how to assess exotic wild animal situations including, but not limited to, human health and safety features and practices and/or animal welfare, or in how to restrain and house exotic wild animals, nor are there the resources to do so. With a growth in the number of animal enterprises in Ontario, especially Mobile Live Animal Programs (MLAPs), it is not reasonable to expect City staff to provide appropriate levels of oversight. They do not have the expertise or capacity.

Changing Times: Over the past decade the City has made steady progress toward becoming a more enlightened and compassionate city for animals. Regulations concerning the keeping of domestic cats have been updated, the treatment of feral cats has become more humane, and humane protocols for handling human-wildlife conflicts have been adopted.

The controversial Lickety Split Zoo is gone and, in 2012, City Council and staff recognized that the accommodation provided for many of the animals at Storybook Gardens was not sufficient to meet the animals' needs, and took the responsible step of closing the zoo and re-homing the animals to sanctuaries and other appropriate facilities elsewhere. There are currently no public or private zoos operating within municipal boundaries. This is in keeping with a shift in societal attitudes toward animals.

Animal Welfare: Across the province, more than 45 unregulated zoos and more than 70 Mobile Live Animal Programs are in business, while hundreds of private citizens keep a broad range of exotic wild animals for personal amusement purposes. With no comprehensive laws in place governing exotic wild animal housing, husbandry, care and safety, many animals are subjected to conditions in which their biological, behavioural and social needs are not met. Undersized cages and enclosures, barren living spaces, lack of appropriate environmental conditions, such as temperature, humidity and light, lack of shelter and privacy, poor quality food and unsafe housing are not uncommon in Ontario. That has led to many animals enduring physical health issues, as well as psychological issues, such as boredom, anxiety, frustration and other negative emotional states, which lead to animal suffering.

Claims have been made that the Ontario SPCA can deal with any problems but they lack the internal expertise and resources to do so. In fact, the OSPCA recently called on the Ontario government to pass new legislation to deal with this issue. Canada's Accredited Zoos and Aquariums has also been suggested as a potential vehicle for dealing with this issue but they are a private, industry group and not a regulatory body. They operate without transparency and, with just two staff members, do not have the capacity to properly monitor the daily activities of their members. Their accreditation inspections occur once every five years.

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Human Health and Safety: There are two primary kinds of dangers posed by exotic wild animals: 1) physical attack and, 2) zoonoses (disease).

Many animals are large, powerful and are equipped with features, such as sharp teeth, claws or venom that make them potentially dangerous to humans. Many of these animals, including exotic cats, primates and large reptiles, are found in Ontario animal facilities where they are poorly housed and secured. Mobile Live Animal Programs also utilize some of these animals and bring them to daycares, schools, senior's homes and other events. For example, one accredited zoo conducting offsite programs brought large constricting snakes to birthday parties and wrapped them around the waists of young children so photos could be taken.

Most exotic wild animals also harbour diseases that can be transferred to humans (called zoonoses). Particular animals, such as reptiles, amphibians, birds and young ruminants, have long been known to shed proportionately more potentially pathogenic organisms than other animals. The best known is Salmonella. Some zoos and most Mobile Live Animal Programs feature contact with wild exotic animals as a key selling point for obtaining bookings. They allow the public, including at-risk groups such as young children, pregnant women, immunocompromised individuals and the elderly to contact these animals, even though most public health agencies advise against it, or recommend very stringent disease mitigation measures be in place.

Dubious Education and Rescue: All too often, children, after seeing the animals being displayed and possibly hearing a presentation from the staff, do not develop empathy toward animals. The peer-reviewed literature is populated by papers that show the educational claims of animal enterprise businesses are questionable, at best. Rather, they learn that animals are objects for their pleasure and amusement, and they ask their parent to purchase such an animal for them as a pet. Some zoos even sell cages, tanks and other equipment, reinforcing the idea that wild exotic animals make suitable pets. Most wild exotic animals die long before reaching the upper limits of their potential lifespans. More than 75% of reptiles die within 24 months after being purchased. For some, when the novelty wears off, the animal might be disposed of by releasing into the wild, or perhaps given to a rescue group to find another home. In some cases the former pet is dropped off at London Animal Care Centre, where the cost of handling the animal is paid by the City. Some animal enterprises claim to be rescue and to serve a useful function by assisting municipalities, but the numbers of animals dealt with tend to be small.

For the abovementioned reasons, and after careful study and deliberation, the AWAC recommends that the City Animal control By-law PH-3 be revised to include the 4 new definitions in Section 1.1, the new

prohibition in Section 4.17 and new wording in Section 3.6 as provided in the accompanying draft PH-3 By-law.

