

**REPTILIA SUBMISSION TO THE COMMUNITY
AND PROTECTIVE SERVICES COMMITTEE**

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 2022

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TAB 1



Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997
Loi de 1997 sur la protection du poisson et de la faune

ONTARIO REGULATION 668/98

WILDLIFE IN CAPTIVITY

Consolidation Period: From April 1, 2021 to the [e-Laws currency date](#).

Last amendment: [150/21](#).

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This Regulation is made in English only.

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PART I
ZOOS

1. In this Part,

“zoo” means a place where game wildlife or specially protected wildlife is kept in captivity for display to the public and for conservation, educational or scientific purposes. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 1.

2. REVOKED: O. Reg. 174/13, s. 1.

3. (1) A person who owns or operates a zoo may, in accordance with a licence issued under the Act,

- (a) keep or propagate game wildlife and specially protected wildlife; and
- (b) buy or sell game wildlife and specially protected wildlife. O. Reg. 264/05, s. 1.

(2) The person shall not,

- (a) buy game wildlife or specially protected wildlife, except from a person who may sell it lawfully; or
- (b) sell it, except to a person who may buy it lawfully. O. Reg. 264/05, s. 1.

4. (1) A person who owns or operates a zoo and who holds a licence under this Part in respect of a game reptile, specially protected reptile, game amphibian, specially protected amphibian or a specially protected raptor is exempted from the requirement for a licence under Parts II and III. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 4.
- (2) If a person owns or operates a zoo and is exempt under subsection (1) from the requirement for a licence under Part III in respect of a specially protected raptor kept at the zoo, the person shall not hunt with the specially protected raptor. O. Reg. 174/13, s. 2.
5. (1) A person who owns or operates a zoo shall keep a log book that contains information respecting the buying, selling, acquisition, disposition, birth and death of the specimens of game wildlife or specially protected wildlife kept in the zoo. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 5 (1).
- (2) The log book shall be in the form established by the Minister. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 5 (2).
- (3) Copies of the log book shall be kept for five years after the date of expiry of the licence that was valid at the time it was kept. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 5 (3).
- (4) The person shall not make a false entry in the log book. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 5 (4).

PART II AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES

6. (1) A person may buy or sell a live game reptile, a live specially protected reptile, a live game amphibian or a live specially protected amphibian under a licence to buy or sell live game wildlife or live specially protected wildlife issued under subsection 48 (1) of the Act. O. Reg. 174/13, s. 3.
- (2) No person shall,
- (a) buy a live game reptile, a live specially protected reptile, a live game amphibian or a live specially protected amphibian, except from a person who may lawfully sell it; or
 - (b) sell a live game reptile, a live specially protected reptile, a live game amphibian or a live specially protected amphibian, except to a person who may lawfully buy it. O. Reg. 174/13, s. 3.
7. Despite subsections 40 (1) and 45 (1) of the Act, a person may, without a licence to do so, keep in captivity or propagate a live game reptile, a live specially protected reptile, a live game amphibian or a live specially protected amphibian if,
- (a) it is not a member of a species that is listed as extirpated, endangered or threatened on the Species at Risk in Ontario list established under the *Endangered Species Act, 2007*; or
 - (b) it is a member of a species that is listed as extirpated, endangered or threatened on the Species at Risk in Ontario list established under the *Endangered Species Act, 2007* and the person is authorized under that Act to possess or collect live members of the species. O. Reg. 174/13, s. 3.
8. (1) A person who keeps a game reptile, a specially protected reptile, a game amphibian or a specially protected amphibian in captivity shall keep a log book that contains information respecting the buying, selling, acquisition, disposition, birth and death of the specimens kept. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 8 (1).
- (2) The log book shall be in a format established by the Minister. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 8 (2).
- (3) Copies of the log book shall be kept for five years after the date of the expiry of the licence that was valid at the time it was kept. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 8 (3).
- (4) The person shall not make a false entry in the log book. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 8 (4).

9. This Part does not apply to a person to whom subsection 40 (1) of the Act does not apply under clause 40 (2) (a) or (b) of the Act. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 9.

PART III
SPECIALLY PROTECTED RAPTORS AND OTHER BIRDS OF PREY

10. In this Part,

“falconry birds” means Peregrine Falcon, Northern Goshawk, Gyrfalcon, Cooper’s Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Merlin, American Kestrel, Bald Eagle, Great Horned Owl, Northern Hawk Owl, Golden Eagle, Broad-winged Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Snowy Owl and Northern Harrier;

“juvenile”, in relation to a raptor, means a young specially protected raptor that is able to fly and is less than one year old;

“nestling”, in relation to a raptor, means a young specially protected raptor that is still dependent on adults and not capable of sustained flight;

“non-indigenous falconry birds” means Prairie Falcon, Saker Falcon, Lanner Falcon, Laggar Falcon, Harris’ Hawk, Ferruginous Hawk, Swainson’s Hawk, Bonelli’s Eagle, European Kestrel, European Sparrow-hawk, Tawny Eagle and Steppe Eagle. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 10; O. Reg. 150/21, s. 1.

11. A person may keep falconry birds in captivity under a general falconry licence, a commercial falconry licence or an apprentice falconry licence issued under subsection 40 (1) of the Act. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 11.

12. (1) REVOKED: O. Reg. 174/13, s. 4 (1).

(2) A general falconry licence may be issued to the following persons:

1. A person who provides proof that he or she held a licence to engage in the practice of falconry in a jurisdiction other than Ontario continuously for two years during the five-year period prior to the date of applying for a general falconry licence.
2. A person who has successfully completed an apprenticeship described in section 14 as certified by the person’s sponsor.
3. A person who has held a general falconry licence or a commercial falconry licence issued under this Regulation at any time in the five-year period prior to the date of applying for the licence. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 12 (2); O. Reg. 174/13, s. 4 (2); O. Reg. 150/21, s. 2.

(3) The holder of a general falconry licence may keep up to three falconry birds in captivity and may, in addition, keep any number of falconry birds for a person who holds any licence under this Part for a period of up to three months for each falconry bird. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 12 (3).

13. (1) The following persons may be issued a commercial falconry licence:

1. A person who propagated specially protected raptors or other birds of prey continuously for two years during the five-year period prior to applying for the licence.
2. A person who has held a general falconry licence issued under this Regulation for a period of at least five years.
3. A person who provides proof that he or she has kept specially protected raptors or other birds of prey in captivity for at least five years prior to applying for the licence.
4. A person who has held a commercial falconry licence issued under this Regulation at any time in the five years prior to the date of applying for the licence. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 13 (1).

(2) The holder of a commercial falconry licence may keep any number of falconry birds at any one time. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 13 (2).

14. (1) A person who receives instruction in the care and handling of falconry birds from a sponsor may be issued an apprentice falconry licence to keep a single falconry bird in captivity during the period of the sponsorship for the purpose of receiving that instruction. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 14 (1).

(2) An apprentice falconry licence may only be issued to a person who has the facilities and equipment necessary for the proper care and handling of falconry birds as certified by his or her sponsor. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 14 (2).

15. (1) For the purposes of section 14, the holder of a general falconry licence or a commercial falconry licence who has at least five years experience as a trainer, hunter, keeper and handler of falconry birds or non-indigenous falconry birds may sponsor an apprentice falconer. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 15 (1); O. Reg. 150/21, s. 3.

(2) The sponsor shall, over a period of at least 15 months that includes at least two months of October,

(a) instruct the apprentice falconer in the proper training, hunting, care and handling of falconry birds; and

(b) provide a minimum of 30 hours of field instruction. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 15 (2).

16. A person may keep a specially protected raptor in captivity for the remainder of its lifetime without holding a licence under subsection 40 (1) of the Act if the person,

(a) kept the specially protected raptor in captivity on the day the Act came into force; and

(b) within 90 days of the Act coming into force, was issued an authorization by the Minister to keep the specially protected raptor under clause 40 (2) (c) of the Act, as it read on the day the Act came into force. O. Reg. 174/13, s. 5.

17. REVOKED: O. Reg. 174/13, s. 5.

18. A person who holds a general falconry licence, a commercial falconry licence or an apprentice falconry licence shall hold a valid small game hunting licence issued under Ontario Regulation 665/98 (Hunting). O. Reg. 668/98, s. 18; O. Reg. 174/13, s. 6.

19. (1) Despite subsection 27 (1) of the Act,

(a) the holder of a general falconry licence, a commercial falconry licence or an apprentice falconry licence may, for the purposes of subsection 27 (2) of the Act, hunt with falconry birds or non-indigenous falconry birds in accordance with Ontario Regulation 665/98 (Hunting);

(b) any person may hunt with a non-indigenous falconry bird under a current small game hunting licence issued under Ontario Regulation 665/98 (Hunting) and in accordance with that Regulation. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 19 (1).

(2) The wildlife management units set out in Part 6 to Ontario Regulation 663/98 (Area Descriptions) made under the Act are designated as areas in which a person may hunt with a falconry bird or a non-indigenous falconry bird. O. Reg. 174/13, s. 7.

20. A person who keeps a falconry bird or non-indigenous falconry bird may exercise the bird in an area usually inhabited by wildlife during the closed season for the wildlife if the person exercises all due diligence to prevent the bird from killing the wildlife. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 20; O. Reg. 150/21, s. 4.

21. A person who is hunting with a falconry bird shall carry on his or her person the licence or authorization pursuant to which the bird is kept in captivity. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 21.

22. (1) A person shall not keep a specially protected raptor or a non-indigenous falconry bird in captivity unless it is marked with a clearly and uniquely numbered band of the type approved by the Minister. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 22 (1).

(2) The band shall be affixed to the leg of the bird in a manner that prevents the band from being removed without destroying it. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 22 (2).

(3) A person shall mark a specially protected raptor or non-indigenous falconry bird kept by the person within three weeks of it being hatched. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 22 (3); O. Reg. 150/21, s. 5 (1).

(4) If the band is lost or accidentally removed, the loss or removal and its date shall immediately be noted in the log book referred to in subsection 27 (1). O. Reg. 668/98, s. 22 (4).

(5) The person who keeps a bird whose band has been lost, accidentally removed or destroyed shall immediately affix a new band of the proper type in the proper manner. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 22 (5).

(6) The Minister shall be notified in writing within five working days of the loss or removal of a band and of the number of a new band affixed under subsection (5). O. Reg. 668/98, s. 22 (6).

(7) A person shall not re-use a band or band number that has been previously affixed to a specially protected raptor or non-indigenous falconry bird. O. Reg. 150/21, s. 5 (2).

23. (1) A non-resident hunter who wishes to keep falconry birds in captivity in Ontario for the purpose of hunting shall submit a letter of application to the Minister. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 23 (1).

(2) The applicant shall identify the birds to be brought into Ontario, by species and band number, and shall set out the period of time that the birds will be in Ontario and the Wildlife Management Unit in which the birds will be used for hunting. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 23 (2).

(3) An application that has been approved in writing by the Minister shall be deemed to be a licence,

(a) to keep, in accordance with the terms of the approval, the birds specified in the application in captivity in Ontario for the specified period; and

(b) despite subsection 27 (1) of the Act, to hunt in accordance with Ontario Regulation 665/98 (Hunting). O. Reg. 668/98, s. 23 (3).

(4) A non-resident shall not bring a bird into Ontario for the purpose of hunting unless the bird is marked with a uniquely numbered non-removable band. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 23 (4).

24. (1) A general falconry licence, a commercial falconry licence and an apprentice falconry licence shall be deemed to be a licence to buy or sell falconry birds under subsection 48 (1) of the Act. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 24 (1).

(2) A person who holds a general falconry licence shall not, during the period the licence is valid,

(a) buy or otherwise obtain more than three falconry birds; or

(b) sell more than three falconry birds. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 24 (2).

(3) A person who holds an apprentice falconry licence shall not, during the period the licence is valid,

(a) buy or otherwise obtain more than a single falconry bird and a single replacement for it; or

(b) sell more than a single falconry bird. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 24 (3).

(4) The person shall not,

(a) buy a falconry bird, except from a person who may sell it lawfully; or

(b) sell a falconry bird, except to a person who may buy it lawfully. O. Reg. 264/05, s. 3.

25. (1) For the purposes of clause 40 (3) (b) of the Act, the holder of a general falconry licence, a commercial falconry licence or an apprentice falconry licence may, between May 1 and November 30, and in accordance with the conditions set out in subsection (2), hunt or trap one of the following specially protected raptors only for the purpose of keeping it in captivity to use as a falconry bird under the authority of their licence:

1. A juvenile or nestling Cooper's Hawk.
2. A juvenile or nestling Merlin.
3. A juvenile Red-tailed Hawk.
4. A juvenile or nestling Sharp-shinned Hawk. O. Reg. 150/21, s. 6.

(2) A licence holder hunting or trapping a specially protected raptor under subsection (1) shall comply with the following conditions:

1. The person shall not take more than a single raptor under subsection (1) in any calendar year.
2. The person shall not take a nestling raptor unless at least one other nestling raptor will remain in the nest.
3. The person shall not damage any nest of a bird while taking a specially protected raptor under subsection (1).
4. A specially protected raptor taken under subsection (1) shall be marked with a band that meets the criteria in section 22 immediately after it is taken and at the site of capture.
5. The person shall follow the best available practices for taking specially protected raptors from the wild and shall take all reasonable steps to minimize any harm to wildlife and avoid incidental catch of non-target wildlife.
6. Subject to paragraph 7, any incidentally caught wildlife shall be released immediately in the area of capture in a manner that causes the least harm to the wildlife.
7. If any incidentally caught wildlife is injured and requires care, it shall be immediately taken to a wildlife custodian authorized under section 44 of the Act to keep the wildlife or to a veterinarian.
8. The person shall carry their general falconry licence, commercial falconry licence or apprentice falconry licence on his or her person while hunting or trapping specially protected raptors under subsection (1). O. Reg. 150/21, s. 6.

25.1 For the purposes of clause 46 (1) (b) of the Act, the holder of a general falconry licence, a commercial falconry licence or an apprentice falconry licence may release a specially protected raptor taken under section 25 only in accordance with the following conditions:

1. The raptor can only be released between March 1 and June 30.
2. If the raptor was taken from the wild as a nestling raptor, the raptor must be released within 10 kilometres of the point of capture.
3. At the time of release, the raptor must be healthy and in good physical condition, with no known or apparent illness or injury. O. Reg. 150/21, s. 6.

25.2 (1) Despite sections 24 and 26, a person shall not buy, sell or propagate a specially protected raptor that has been taken from the wild. O. Reg. 150/21, s. 6.

(2) A person shall not transfer a specially protected raptor taken from the wild to any other person. O. Reg. 150/21, s. 6.

26. A commercial falconry licence shall be deemed to be a licence to propagate falconry birds for the purposes of subsection 45 (1) of the Act. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 26.

27 (1) A person who keeps specially protected raptors or non-indigenous falconry birds in captivity shall keep a log book in the format established by the Minister that contains information respecting the birds, including,

- (a) the name and licence number of the person keeping the bird;

- (b) the date of the event or business transaction being recorded;
 - (c) the species and band number of the bird;
 - (d) a description of the event or business transaction involving the bird, including information on the location of capture in the case of a specially protected raptor taken under section 25;
 - (e) the name and address of any person engaged in the business transaction or event, along with the licence type and licence number of the person as it relates to the transaction or event, if any; and
 - (f) details of any final disposition of the bird. O. Reg. 150/21, s. 7.
- (2) The log book shall be updated within 24 hours of any event or business transaction that is required to be recorded under subsection (1) or as soon as reasonably possible. O. Reg. 150/21, s. 7.
- (3) A person shall not make a false entry in the log book. O. Reg. 150/21, s. 7.
- (4) A person who keeps specially protected raptors in captivity shall submit an annual report to the Minister in the format established by the Minister that includes information on the specially protected raptors kept by the person and any other such information as may be specified by the Minister, no later than January 31 following the year in which the raptors were kept. O. Reg. 150/21, s. 7.
- (5) A person who keeps specially protected raptors in captivity shall keep copies of the log book and annual report for five years from the date of expiry of the licence that was valid at the time they were kept, or in the case of a person who keeps only non-indigenous falconry birds in captivity, copies of the log book shall be kept for five years from the date the log book was last required to be updated under subsection (2). O. Reg. 150/21, s. 7.
- (6) Any person engaging in a business transaction or event involving a specially protected raptor or non-indigenous falconry bird shall provide the information required to be recorded in the log book under clause (1) (e) to any other person also engaged in the business transaction or event. O. Reg. 150/21, s. 7.

PART IV DOG TRAIN AND TRIAL AREAS

28. In this Part,

“train and trial area” means an area in which wildlife is enclosed for the purpose of teaching dogs hunting skills or testing their hunting skills;

“trial” means a competition in a train and trial area that tests the skills of dogs to hunt wildlife by scent. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 28.

29. Subsection 35 (1) of the Act does not apply to a person who, on June 9, 1997, owned and operated a train and trial area if the person holds a licence to own and operate a train and trial area. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 29.

30. The holder of a licence that so specifies may keep coyote, red fox, varying hare and cottontail in the train and trial area for the purpose of teaching dogs hunting skills and testing those skills. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 30.

31. (1) A licence to own and operate a train and trial area shall be deemed to be a licence,

(a) to keep the wildlife specified in the licence in captivity in the area for the purpose of subsection 40 (1) of the Act;

(b) to propagate in the area the wildlife specified in the licence for the purpose of subsection 45 (1) of the Act; and

(c) to buy the wildlife specified in the licence to be kept in the area and to sell the wildlife specified in the licence that was kept in the area, for the purpose of subsection 48 (1) of the Act. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 31 (1).

(2) The holder of a licence shall not sell wildlife apart from the wildlife kept in the area under the licence and shall only sell such wildlife to another licensed owner or operator of a train and trial area. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 31 (2).

32. (1) A person described in section 29 is not required to hold a licence to own or operate a train and trial area for 90 days after the day this Regulation comes into force but shall apply for a licence within the 90-day period. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 32 (1).

(2) An application that has been approved in writing by the Minister shall be deemed to be a temporary licence for a period of 90 days from the date of approval in accordance with the terms of the approval. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 32 (2).

33. (1) Subsection 41 (1) of the Act does not apply to the following persons who conduct activities under this Part:

1. The holder of a licence under this Part who permits dogs to be on the trail of wildlife kept in the train and trial area under the licence.

2. A person whose dogs are on the trail of wildlife kept in the train and trial area owned and operated by a person who holds a licence under this Part. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 33 (1).

(2) A person whose dogs are on the trail of the wildlife that is kept in a train and trial area under a licence is not required to hold a hunting licence under section 6 of the Act and an outdoors card under Ontario Regulation 665/98 (Hunting). O. Reg. 668/98, s. 33 (2).

(3) Section 26 of the Act does not apply to a person who is teaching dogs hunting skills or testing such skills by putting them on the trail of wildlife that is kept under a licence in a train and trial area. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 33 (3).

(4) Despite clause 20 (1) (a) of the Act, a person may allow dogs to be on the trail of the wildlife that is kept in a train and trial area under a licence during the period from half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 33 (4).

34. In addition to the Minister's power to refuse to issue a licence under sections 71 and 72 of the Act, the Minister may refuse to issue a licence to the owner and operator of a train and trial area if, in his or her opinion, the owner or operator of the train and trial area has not provided adequate escape cover and adequate protection from the elements for the wildlife kept in the area under the licence. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 34.

35. (1) The licensee shall ensure that wildlife kept in the train and trial area under the licence is provided with,

(a) adequate food and clean water;

(b) sufficient vegetation cover to prevent dogs from chasing wildlife by sight alone; and

(c) adequate escape cover and protection from the elements for the wildlife kept in the area as specified in the licence. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 35 (1).

(2) The licensee shall ensure that the train and trial area is fenced in a manner that prevents the species of wildlife kept in the train and trial area under the licence from entering the area or escaping from it. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 35 (2).

(3) The licensee shall not entice nor in any way assist wildlife to enter the train and trial area. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 35 (3).

(4) The licensee shall not alter, or permit the alteration of, the tails of coyotes or red foxes that are kept in the train and trial area. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 35 (4).

(5) A licensee shall ensure that game wildlife injured in the train and trial area is,

(a) treated and released in the area;

(b) taken to a veterinarian's facility for treatment and then released in the area; or

(c) euthanized in a humane manner. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 35 (5).

36. (1) The licensee shall not keep wildlife that is licensed to be kept in the train and trial area in a separate enclosure. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 36 (1).

(2) Despite subsection (1), an animal that requires acclimatization or rehabilitation may be kept in a separate enclosure of at least 30 square metres within the train and trial area. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 36 (2).

(3) A person shall not release dogs into the separate enclosure. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 36 (3).

37. (1) A licensee shall not buy or otherwise obtain the species of wildlife that may be kept in the train and trial area under the licence, except from the following persons:

1. A person authorized by the Minister to trap the species of wildlife under subsection 40 (4) of the Act.
2. A person authorized to sell the species of furbearing mammals under subsection 48 (4) of the Act.
3. A person who possesses a licence to sell game wildlife under subsection 48 (1) of the Act.
4. A person who keeps farmed animals, with respect to red foxes kept by the person.
5. Another licensed owner and operator of a train and trial area. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 37 (1).

(2) Despite subsection (1), a licensee shall not buy or otherwise obtain coyote or red fox that have been transported into Ontario. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 37 (2).

38. (1) A person shall not carry or use a firearm in a train and trial area. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 38 (1).

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a licensee or agent of the licensee who carries or uses a firearm for the purpose of humane euthanasia of sick or injured wildlife specified in the licence or under section 31 of the Act. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 38 (2).

(3) A person shall not discharge a firearm into a train and trial area from a point outside the area, except a licensee or an agent of a licensee using it for the purpose of humane euthanasia of sick or injured wildlife specified in the licence. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 38 (3).

39. A person shall only put dogs of the following breeds on the trail of wildlife in the train and trial area or permit that they be put on their trail:

1. Basset hound.
2. Beagle.
3. Bloodhound.
4. Coonhound.
5. Dachshund.
6. American foxhound.
7. English foxhound.
8. Harrier. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 39.

40. (1) A licensee shall not teach dogs hunting skills, or permit dogs to be taught hunting skills, in a train and trial area where there are coyotes unless the area is at least 80 hectares. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 40 (1).

(2) A licensee shall not teach dogs hunting skills, or permit dogs to be taught hunting skills, in a train and trial area where there are red fox unless the area is at least 32 hectares or, if the area is smaller than 32 hectares, unless the licence authorizes such teaching even though the area is smaller. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 40 (2).

(3) A licensee shall not teach dogs hunting skills, or permit dogs to be taught hunting skills, in a train and trial area where there are varying hare or cottontail unless the area is at least 4 hectares. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 40 (3).

(4) A licence authorizing the use of an area that is smaller than 32 hectares under subsection (2) may be issued if the Minister is of the opinion that the use of fewer dogs and the area's vegetation and escape cover compensate for its smaller size. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 40 (4).

41. (1) A licensee shall not permit trials to be conducted in a train and trial area where basset hounds, beagles or dachshunds are on the trail of varying hare or cottontail unless it is at least 6 hectares. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 41 (1).

(2) A licensee shall not permit trials to be conducted in a train and trial area where basset hounds, beagles or dachshunds are on the trail of red fox unless it is at least 40 hectares. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 41 (2).

(3) A licensee shall not permit trials to be conducted in a train and trial area where English foxhounds, American foxhounds, coonhounds, bloodhounds or harriers are on the trail of coyote or red fox unless it is at least 160 hectares. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 41 (3).

42. (1) A licensee shall not, at any time, permit in a train and trial area where basset hounds, beagles or dachshunds are on the trail of varying hare, cottontails or red fox more than one dog for every 0.4 hectares, to a maximum of 50 dogs. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 42 (1).

(2) A licensee shall not, at any time, permit in a train and trial area where English foxhounds, American foxhounds, coonhounds, bloodhounds or harriers are on the trail of coyotes or red fox more than one dog for every 1.2 hectares. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 42 (2).

(3) A licensee shall not permit dogs to be on the trail of wildlife in a train and trial area during the seven-day period following the release of new wildlife into the area. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 42 (3).

(4) A licensee shall not permit dogs to be on the trail of wildlife in a train and trial area for at least six periods of 12 hours in the course of a seven-day period running from Monday to Sunday. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 42 (4).

(5) Despite subsection (4), a licensee shall not permit dogs in the train and trial area for a period before and after a trial that is equivalent in length to the trial. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 42 (5).

(6) Despite subsection (4) or (5), a licensee shall not permit three-day trials to be less than 10 days apart. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 42 (6).

(7) A licensee shall not permit more than 8 three-day trials to be conducted in the train and trial area during a calendar year. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 42 (7).

43. (1) A licensee shall keep a register in the form of a bound book that contains information about the use of the train and trial area, including,

- (a) the name, address and telephone number of each person who uses the train and trial area or, if a club or association uses it for a trial, its name, address and telephone number and that of its representative who maintains a list of persons using the area during the trial;
- (b) the date that the area is used by each person, club or association and the time at which each person or club or association member came and left the area; and
- (c) the number of dogs used by each person, club or association. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 43 (1).

(2) A licensee shall keep a log book in the form of a bound book that contains information about the wildlife kept in the train and trial area, including,

- (a) the number of wildlife, by species, released into the train and trial area and the date of their release;
- (b) the name of the person from whom the wildlife was bought or otherwise obtained and the description of the person's licence or its number, if one exists;

(c) medical treatment provided to wildlife licensed to be kept in the train and trial area; and

(d) the date of the discharge of any firearm in the train and trial area and the reasons for discharging the firearm. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 43 (2).

(3) A licensee shall not make any false entry in the register or log book. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 43 (3).

(4) A person wishing to use a train and trial area shall ensure that his or her name and the other information required under this section is entered in the register before he or she releases a dog in the train and trial area or in any way uses the area. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 43 (4).

(5) The licensee shall keep the register and log book for at least two years from the date of expiry of the licence that was valid at the time they were kept. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 43 (5).

(6) The person shall submit an annual return to the Minister, in a format established by the Minister, with respect to the operation of the train and trial area. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 43 (6).

PART V MISCELLANEOUS

44. Subsection 40 (1) of the Act does not apply to a person who keeps injured, sick or immature wildlife in captivity for the purpose of,

(a) transferring the wildlife to a veterinarian for treatment or to a wildlife custodian for the purpose of rehabilitation or care, if the person keeps it for less than 24 hours; or

(b) treatment by a veterinarian. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 44.

45. The following provisions do not apply to a person who kept game wildlife or specially protected wildlife in captivity and who is required to capture or kill it following its escape or release from captivity under clause 46 (3) (b) of the Act:

1. Parts I to XV of Ontario Regulation 665/98 (Hunting), except sections 75, 82 and 83.

2. Ontario Regulation 667/98 (Trapping), except sections 17 to 26. O. Reg. 668/98, s. 45.

46. OMITTED (REVOKES OTHER REGULATIONS). O. Reg. 668/98, s. 46.

47. OMITTED (PROVIDES FOR COMING INTO FORCE OF PROVISIONS OF THIS REGULATION). O. Reg. 668/98, s. 47.

TAB 2

Terms of Reference
Animal Welfare Advisory Committee

Role

While it is the legislative mandate of the Municipal Council to make the final decision on all matters that affect the Municipality, the role of an advisory committee is to provide recommendations, advice and information to the Municipal Council on those specialized matters which relate to the purpose of the advisory committee, to facilitate public input to City Council on programs and ideas and to assist in enhancing the quality of life of the community, in keeping with the Municipal Council's Strategic Plan principles. Advisory committees shall conduct themselves in keeping with the policies set by the Municipal Council pertaining to advisory committees, and also in keeping with the Council Procedure By-law.

Mandate

The Animal Welfare Advisory Committee reports to the Municipal Council through the Community and Protective Services Committee. The mandate of the Animal Welfare Advisory Committee is to advise the Municipal Council on issues relating to animal welfare within the City of London by conducting research, reporting on findings and making recommendations to the Municipal Council on issues relating to animal welfare for domestic animals, urban wildlife and animals for use in entertainment. Farm animals do not, however, fall within the mandate of the Animal Welfare Advisory Committee.

Issues and initiatives relating to animal welfare within the City of London include animal control legislation (municipal, provincial and federal); licensing and other fees; public education and awareness programs; off-leash dog parks; adoption programs; spay/neuter programs; feral cats; discussing and understanding animals in entertainment; and enforcement.

Typical duties of the Advisory Committee would include:

- advising on issues and concerns faced by animals within the City of London;
- advising on opportunities that have been identified within the community to improve animal welfare;
- advising, consulting and reporting findings and recommendations on matters from within the City of London and other jurisdictions that directly relate to the mandate of the Advisory Committee;
- reviewing and making recommendations to the Public Safety Committee on solutions to improve animal welfare in the City of London;
- supporting, encouraging and being a resource to the Municipal Council and the Civic Administration; and
- serving as a forum for the exchange of information on initiatives and issues involving the various organizations that deal with animals in the City of London, the pet owners that have responsibilities for these animals, Londoners that must harmonize their daily activities with urban wildlife and London businesses that may have a role to play in fostering increased animal welfare activities.

Composition

Voting Members:

A maximum of sixteen voting members consisting of:

One representative from each of the following four specific organizations:

- Friends of Captive Animals
- London Dog Owners Association

One representative from each of the following general categories:

- Wildlife Rehabilitator, including naturalists with either educational credentials or active involvement with wildlife through an organization
- Animal Rescue Group
- Veterinarian or Veterinary Technician
- Local Pet Shop Owner
- 10 Members-at-Large

Non-Voting Resource Group:

One representative of each of the following will be available to attend the Advisory Committee's meetings when necessary:

- Planning, Environmental & Engineering Services Department-Engineering
- Planning, Environmental & Engineering Services Department-Planning
- Community Services Department
- Middlesex-London Health Unit
- Upper Thames River Conservation Authority
- Ministry of Natural Resources
- Two secondary school student representatives

Sub-committees and Working Groups

The Advisory Committee may form sub-committees and working groups as may be necessary to address specific issues; it being noted that the City Clerk's Office does not provide secretariat support to these sub-committees or groups. These sub-committees and working groups shall draw upon members from the Advisory Committee as well as outside resource members as deemed necessary. The Chair of a sub-committee and/or working group shall be a voting member of the Advisory Committee.

Term of Office

Appointments to advisory committees shall be for a four-year term, commencing March 1 of the first year of a Council term and ending on February 28 or, in the case of a leap year, February 29 of the first year of the following Council term.

Appointment Policies

Appointments shall be in keeping with Council Policy.

Qualifications

Members shall be chosen for their special expertise, experience, dedication and commitment to the mandate of the Committee. Interested candidates will have the necessary membership, experience, credentials and interest relative to the organization or category that they represent, including, but not limited to:

- a range of background experience operating a domestic animal kennel, a veterinarian clinic, animal rescue program, breeding operation or pet supply store;
- experience with the unique nature of urban wildlife and its associated needs;
- a keen interest in animal welfare within the City of London;
- regard for the interest of all citizens, respecting that there are very diverse views on animal welfare;
- a commitment to working with all parties, including the Municipal Council, to develop a common approach which is reasonable and practical and considers the interests of all parties;
- a knowledge and understanding of legislation applicable to animals; and,
- the ability to commit the required time to effectively carry out the Advisory Committee's mandate.

Conduct

The conduct of Advisory Committee members shall be in keeping with Council Policy.

Meetings

Meetings shall be once monthly at a date and time set by the City Clerk in consultation with the advisory committee. Length of meetings shall vary depending on the agenda. Meetings of working groups that have been formed by the Advisory Committee may meet at any time and at any location and are in addition to the regular meetings of the Advisory Committee.

Remuneration

Advisory committee members shall serve without remuneration.

TAB 3

Keep wild animals in captivity

Information about keeping wild animals in captivity — a practice that is generally not allowed in Ontario.

The law

By law, you generally cannot keep wild animals captive — or release them into the wild — in Ontario.

Some exceptions exist — but are regulated under provincial laws. These include:

- studying wild animals as part of scientific research (e.g., capturing moose to put on a radio collar to track their movements)
- undertaking approved educational programs (e.g., at zoos)
- supporting immediate, authorized hunting opportunities (e.g., game bird hunting preserve)

View the rules under the Fish Wildlife and Conservation Act

(<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/97f41>) .

If you keep wild animals in Ontario, you must follow the standards of care set out in the Provincial Animal Welfare Services Act (<https://www.ontario.ca/laws/statute/19p13>) .

Keeping wild animals as pets

Ontario's laws generally prevent people from keeping the province's native wildlife as pets.

Activities that require permission

You must get approval to:

- collect any species of wildlife from natural habitats
- release any species of wildlife into the wild

You generally need approval to:

- keep wildlife in captivity (even if you're caring for them because they're sick, injured or separated from their mothers)
- breed wildlife
- import or export wildlife
- buy or sell wildlife

Who can keep wildlife in captivity

- those authorized to keep wildlife for scientific or educational purposes
- farmers keeping wildlife classified as "farmed animals" in the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act
- licensed game bird hunting preserves
- game bird licence holders that propagate and sell game birds
- licensed zoos
- licensed falconers
- authorized wildlife custodians providing care or rehabilitation to sick, injured or orphaned wildlife with the goal of releasing the animal back to the wild
- licensed dog training and trial areas operating since before the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act came into effect

How to apply to keep in wildlife in captivity

Please contact your local MNRF district office (<https://www.ontario.ca/page/ministry-natural-resources-and-forestry-regional-and-district-offices>) .

Related

Animal welfare (<http://www.mcscs.jus.gov.on.ca/english/AnimalWelfare/paws.html>)

Wildlife and nature (<https://www.ontario.ca/page/wildlife-and-nature>)

Fish and wildlife health (<https://www.ontario.ca/page/fish-and-wildlife-health>)

Falconry (<https://www.ontario.ca/page/falconry>)

Find a wildlife rehabilitator (<https://www.ontario.ca/page/find-wildlife-rehabilitator>)

Rescue a sick, injured or abandoned wild animal (<https://www.ontario.ca/page/rescue-sick-injured-or-abandoned-wild-animal>)

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TAB 4

SECTION: Wildlife in Captivity

POLICY: WiPo.2.5 (replaces WilPp.2.4.1)

SUBJECT: Keeping Specially Protected and Game Wildlife in a Zoo

DATE: July 2019
[administrative update January 2020)

1.0 PURPOSE

Under the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997 (hereafter referred to as the FWCA) the keeping of game wildlife or specially protected wildlife in captivity is generally prohibited as wildlife, by its nature, belongs in the wild. There are some exceptions to this general prohibition that are addressed through licences and authorizations, or rules in regulation, where the risks of keeping wildlife in captivity can be acceptably managed. For more information please see WiPo.2.1 Wildlife in Captivity: Policy Overview.

WiPo.2.5 provides direction on the keeping of specially protected and game wildlife in a zoo.

Zoos have come under increasing scrutiny and more people are beginning to question the value of displaying wildlife kept in captivity. The ministry recognizes this gradual shift in public values, and it also acknowledges that zoos can have a role in advancing public understanding and appreciation of wildlife and helping to advance species conservation.

A zoo with a well-developed educational program can contribute to our understanding of wildlife species and zoos can have a role in species conservation through species propagation for re-introduction in accordance with an approved recovery program. In recognition of these benefits zoos with well-developed education programs and, where appropriate, well-developed conservation science initiatives, may be licensed to keep specially protected and game wildlife in captivity under section 40 of the FWCA.

2.0 POLICY DIRECTION

O. Reg 668/98 defines a zoo as “a place where game wildlife or specially protected wildlife is kept in captivity for display to the public and for conservation, educational or scientific purposes”. This definition precludes the zoo licence from being issued to a person who does not have a permanent physical location that is open to the public.

For many people, a zoo provides the only opportunity to observe wildlife up close and, along with a well-developed educational program, the experience may leave the viewer

with a better understanding and appreciation of the wildlife they see. Zoo facilities must be physically open to the public to allow direct viewing of captive wildlife. Indirect approaches for viewing wildlife, such as videos and live webcams, cannot be the only method of displaying wildlife under a zoo licence.

A zoo licence is primarily for permanently captive wildlife kept for display / education for the public. Zoos may also engage in conservation science initiatives such as breeding programs for species at risk in accordance with an approved recovery program. Zoos do not have the ability to release wildlife to the wild or take wildlife from the wild.

Conservation science programs are generally done in partnership with an organization that is permitted for these activities. The zoo provides the expertise and physical facility for wildlife possession and propagation.

Wildlife rehabilitation is the process of providing temporary care to wildlife that is injured, sick or immature to facilitate their successful return to the wild. The goals and methods of wildlife rehabilitation, as implemented through WiPo.2.3 and the wildlife custodian authorization and associated conditions, are very different than the goals and methods of permanent captivity for education. For example, in wildlife rehabilitation a primary goal is not habituating wildlife to humans, whereas in a permanent captive setting habituation is a goal to reduce stress on the wildlife and have them willing to be viewed by the public. In recognition of this wildlife rehabilitation may not occur under a zoo licence; a wildlife custodian authorization is required to conduct wildlife rehabilitation.

The zoo licence does not permit the hunting or trapping of specially protected and game wildlife from the wild. The zoo licence allows for unlimited propagation, buying and selling of game wildlife and specially protected wildlife unless limited by a condition of the licence. When reviewing a zoo licence application it is important to consider which species and numbers are reasonable for the applicant, and if conditions restricting this aspect would be appropriate.

For an applicant that intends to engage in education with live wildlife but does not need the ability to propagate, buy or sell an application for an authorization under 40(2)(4) of the FWCA should be considered (see WiPo 2.4 Keeping Specially Protected and Game Wildlife in Captivity under subsection 40(2) paragraph 4 of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act).

For current zoos that are applying to have a subsequent licence issued, the 'Application for a Licence to Keep Specially Protected and Game Wildlife in a Zoo' (form FW1037) requires the applicant to list the numbers and species of specially protected and game wildlife that are currently kept under their zoo licence. This acts as a periodic report of current holdings in the zoo, as there is no standard annual report form.

Along with the zoo application form the applicant must submit materials to demonstrate that their facility will have well-developed educational programming, and conservation programming where applicable.

While accreditation through Canada's Accredited Zoos and Aquariums (CAZA) is not required, all applicants and licensed zoos are encouraged to meet the requirements of accreditation or apply to CAZA for accreditation.

Questions regarding species at risk should be directed to the Species at Risk Branch at the Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks.

Public safety and animal welfare are important considerations where wildlife is kept in captivity and are the mandate of the Ministry of the Solicitor General (SOLGEN). All wildlife kept in captivity is subject to the Provincial Animal Welfare Services Act (PAWS). For more information, please visit: www.ontario.ca/animalprotection

2.1 Zoo Licence Conditions

Zoo licences are subject to a set of conditions to support zoos in meeting the intended goals of advancing public understanding and appreciation of wildlife and helping to advance species conservation.

A person should not be put into contravention of the law upon being issued a licence. It is important to review and be familiar with the conditions of a zoo licence and be confident that the applicant will meet them prior to being issued a zoo licence.

Additional licence conditions may be warranted under certain circumstances. In such cases, the District office is advised to connect with the Regional office for advice/direction. The Regional office may need to connect with Wildlife Section to ensure consistency with policy direction.

Condition #1 of the zoo licence focuses on enclosures and on providing the public with a display of healthy wildlife that is as wild as possible (e.g., no bears wearing human clothing, no animals pacing back and forth continually as a stress response to being in captivity). This is consistent with MNRF's rationale for allowing zoos, which includes a goal of education for the public to create a better understanding of Ontario's wildlife.

Condition #2 requires that every animal kept under the authority of the licence be provided with adequate and appropriate veterinary care by a licensed veterinarian.

Condition #3 supports O. Reg. 668/98 by requiring that log books be updated within a specified timeframe. The ministry uses log books to track the origin and disposition of each specimen of game wildlife or specially protected wildlife in the zoo. Accurate log books are an essential tool to ensure that Ontario zoos are not a path for wildlife entering the illegal trade.

Condition #4 ensures enforceability of the purpose of why the animals are being kept in a zoo. The activity must meet the definition of a zoo licence in O. Reg. 668/98. For

example, this condition would not be met if the licensee doesn't do any educational programming and instead just breeds animals for commercial sale.

Condition #5 ensures that the licensee is being consistent with the educational or conservation plan submitted with their application. The condition says "at a minimum" to indicate that the licensee is not restricted from educational / conservation programming that is better than their initial plan. E.g., they expand what educational goals they intend to meet, or they bring in additional SAR for conservation work such as breeding programs to support an approved recovery plan.

Condition #6 is applicable to zoos that have more than one location at which they keep wildlife. Some zoos have their main display location and have other facility locations, for example for quarantining new / sick animals. The applicant / licensee must:

- 1) indicate on the application form what the primary public location is (i.e., the zoo), and then any secondary location and its purpose,
and
- 2) keep a log book at each location.

The zoo's primary location must have the log book required by O. Reg. 668/98, which shows all the animals being kept under the zoo licence regardless of location where it is being kept. Then any secondary locations must have a log book that indicates wildlife currently kept at that location.

The primary log book indicates where all wildlife kept under the zoo licence is located at any given time. Animals off-site for 'roadshow' education programs should be recorded in the primary location log book as being off-site for educational programming.

3.0 REFERENCES

Legal References: Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997 subsection 40(1)

Forms: FW1037 - Application for a Zoo Licence
FW0004 - Licence to Keep Specially Protected and Game Wildlife
in a Zoo
FW4009 - Zoo Log book

TAB 5



**Application for a Licence to Keep Specially
Protected and Game Wildlife in a Zoo
Demande de permis pour garder des
animaux sauvages spécialement protégés
et du gibier sauvage dans un zoo**

Personal information contained on this form is collected under the authority of the *Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, 1997* and will be used for the purpose of licencing, identification, enforcement, resource management and customer service surveys. Please direct further enquiries to the District Manager of the MNR/F issuing district.

Current Licence No. (if applicable) N° de permis actuel (le cas échéant)

Les renseignements personnels dans ce formulaire sont recueillis conformément à la *Loi sur la protection du poisson et de la faune, 1997*, et ils seront utilisés aux fins de délivrance de permis, d'identification, d'application des règlements, de gestion des ressources et de sondage sur les services à la clientèle. Veuillez communiquer avec le chef du district du MRNF qui délivre le permis si vous avez des questions.

Please print / Veuillez écrire en caractères d'imprimerie

Name of Applicant / Nom du demandeur		
Last Name / Nom de famille Funes	First Name / Prénom Pedro	Middle Name / Second prénom
Name of Business/Organization/Affiliation (if applicable) / Nom de l'entreprise/de l'organisme/de l'affiliation (le cas échéant) Reptilia Inc & subsidiaries		
Are you applying on behalf of a Corporation? / Présentez-vous la demande au nom d'une société? <input type="checkbox"/> No/Non <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes/Oui		Corporation No. / N° de société 89395 1384 RP0001
Mailing Address of Applicant / Adresse postale du demandeur		
Street Name & No./PO Box/RR#/Gen. Del. / No, rue/C.P./R.R./poste restante 2501 Rutherford Road, Bldg A,		
City/Town/Municipality / Ville/village/municipalité Vaughan	Province / Province ON	Postal Code / Code postal L4K 2N6
Physical Address of Applicant (if different from mailing address) / Adresse physique du demandeur (si elle diffère de l'adresse postale)		
Street Name & No./PO Box/RR#/Gen. Del. / No, rue/C.P./R.R./poste restante		
City/Town/Municipality / Ville/village/municipalité	Province / Province	Postal Code / Code postal

Contact information / Informations de contact		
Home Telephone / Résidence	Business Telephone / Bureau (647) 385-4133	Email Address / Adresse courriel pedro.funes@reptilia.org
Primary location of facility / Emplacement principal de l'installation		
Street Name & No./PO Box/RR#/Gen. Del. / No, rue/C.P./R.R./poste restante 2501 Rutherford Road, Bldg A		City/Town/Municipality / Ville/village/municipalité Vaughan ON
Supplemental location (if applicable) / Emplacement supplémentaire (le cas échéant)		
Street Name & No./PO Box/RR#/Gen. Del. / No, rue/C.P./R.R./poste restante		City/Town/Municipality / Ville/village/municipalité
Purpose of supplemental location / Objectif de l'emplacement supplémentaire		
Primary veterinarian who will be providing medical treatment to wildlife in your care / Primaire vétérinaire qui soignent les animaux sauvages dont vous avez la garde		
Last Name / Nom de famille Machado	First Name / Prénom Ricardo	Middle Name / Second prénom
Business Address: Street Name & No./PO Box/RR#/Gen Del. / Adresse de l'entreprise: No, rue/C.P./R.R./poste restante 2501 Rutherford Road, Bldg A		
City/Town/Municipality / Ville/village/municipalité Vaughan	Province / Province ON	Postal Code / Code postal L4K 2N6
Telephone Number / Numéro de téléphone	Email address / Adresse courriel ricardo.machado@reptilia.org	
Length of time you have known the applicant Depuis combien de temps connaissez-vous le demandeur? 9 years	Signature / Signature	Date (YYYY/MM/DD) / Date (AAAA/MM/JJ)

Species in captivity / Espèces en captivité

(Attach list, if insufficient space) / (Joignez une liste si vous manquez d'espace)

If you currently have a zoo licence, list the species and numbers of game or specially protected wildlife you presently have in captivity. (Please refer to Schedules 1-11 for a listing of species.)
Si vous détenez actuellement un permis de zoo, énumérez les espèces et le nombre d'animaux sauvages spécialement protégés et de gibier sauvage que vous avez présentement en captivité. (Veuillez consulter les annexes 1 à 11 pour une liste des espèces.)

Species / Espèce	Number / Nombre	Cage/Pen type (screened, fenced, glass, etc.) Type de cage/d'enclos (grillagé, clôturé, en vitre, etc.)	Approximate cage/pen dimensions (length X width X height/acres, hectares, etc.) / Dimensions approximatives des cages/enclos (longueur X largeur X hauteur/ acres, hectares, etc.)

Supporting Documentation / Documentation à l'appui

Included / Inclus	Type / Type
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes / Oui <input type="checkbox"/> No / Non	Education Plan / Plan d'éducation
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes / Oui <input type="checkbox"/> No / Non	Wildlife Conservation Plan / Plan de conservation de la faune
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes / Oui <input type="checkbox"/> No / Non	Other / Autre Please specify / Veuillez préciser

I certify that the information provided in this application is true**Je certifie que les renseignements fournis dans cette demande sont véridiques.**Signature of Applicant /
Signature du demandeurDate of Application (YYYY/MM/DD) /
Date de la demande (AAAA/MM/JJ)

TAB 6

Judy Lowens

From: Mills, Stephen (NDMNR) <stephen.mills@ontario.ca>
Sent: March 31, 2022 1:24 PM
To: Brian Child <brian.child@reptilia.org>
Cc: Gilchrist, Gabrielle (NDMNR) <Gabrielle.Gilchrist@ontario.ca>
Subject: RE: Animals Permitted to be Kept?

Hi Brian,

Thank you for your inquiry about licences issued by the Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry (NDMNR).

As you may know, Ontario's Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act ([FWCA](#)) generally prohibits the keeping of game wildlife or specially protected wildlife in captivity, if the wildlife is a member of those species scheduled under the FWCA. The complete listing of these species is available here: www.ontario.ca/laws/regulation/980669.

A Licence to Keep Specially Protected and Game Wildlife in a Zoo (zoo licence) may be issued to provide an exemption which allows for the possession, propagation, buying and selling of species that are scheduled under the FWCA, subject to a set of standard conditions. As you know, the licence is valid for a specific time period, and must be renewed upon (or prior to) expiry.

A zoo licence issued under the FWCA only authorizes the keeping (and other activities mentioned above) of those species scheduled in the FWCA and neither authorizes nor prohibits the keeping of any other species.

I hope this information is helpful. Please direct any further inquiries to Gabby Gilchrist at the Aurora District NDMNRF office at gabrielle.gilchrist@ontario.ca or (289) 221-0479.

Take care,

Steve

Stephen Mills | Coordinator | Wildlife Section – Fish and Wildlife Policy Branch | Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry | Peterborough ON | 705-313-2758

Please Note: As part of providing [accessible customer service](#), please let me know if you have any accommodation needs or require communication supports or alternate formats.

From: Brian Child <brian.child@reptilia.org>
Sent: March 30, 2022 11:04 AM
To: Mills, Stephen (NDMNRF) <stephen.mills@ontario.ca>
Subject: Animals Permitted to be Kept?

CAUTION -- EXTERNAL E-MAIL - Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender.

Thanks Stephen

Bit of background:

We think that the introduction of the PAWS element to the Ministry is a great step forward. They have helped us in many ways even to the point of suggesting software that will help us track all the details of each of our animals. About 75% of our animals are rescues while the others are born on site or are animals re homed from other CAZA zoos. Reptilia has not - since our founding in 1996 - purchased, traded or otherwise acquired (to our knowledge as rescues don't have paperwork) any wild caught animals as since our beginning we have had a 'No wild animals' policy.

What I was wondering about is does our Provincial licence (FW1037 - 03/2020) place any restrictions on the species of reptiles we can keep, given that they are imported with the appropriate Federal CFIA and CBSA paperwork?

From: Mills, Stephen (NDMNRF) <stephen.mills@ontario.ca>
Sent: March 29, 2022 5:27 PM
To: Brian Child <brian.child@reptilia.org>
Subject: RE: Point of Clarification

Hi Brian,

Possibly tomorrow afternoon? If you can give me any more information so I can better understand what you would like to discuss, I would really appreciate it. Have you already directed questions or concerns related to your NDMNRF-issued zoo licence would to the local NDMNRF office that issued

the licence? I (or my staff) can help with interpretation of the Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act, its regulations, or any associated provincial policy direction. We do not normally discuss specific licences or authorizations as we do not have direct access to the details or information specific to those individual authorizations or licences that would be necessary to inform such a discussion. That is understood. Our

Thanks,
Steve

Stephen Mills | Coordinator | Wildlife Section – Fish and Wildlife Policy Branch | Ministry of Northern Development, Mines, Natural Resources and Forestry | Peterborough ON | 705-313-2758

Please Note: As part of providing accessible customer service, please let me know if you have any accommodation needs or require communication supports or alternate formats.

TAB 7

1241431

JUNE 10 JUIN, 1997

Form 1 Business Corporations Act

Formule 1 Loi sur les sociétés par actions

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION STATUS CONSTITUTIFS

1. The name of the corporation is: Dénomination sociale de la société :

Table with 13 columns and 3 rows containing the name REPTILIA INC.

2. The address of the registered office is: Adresse du siège social:

45 KINGSBRIDGE GARDEN CIRCLE #2506

(Street & Number or R.R. Number & if Multi-Office Building give Room No.) (Rue et numéro ou numéro de la R.R. et, s'il s'agit d'un édifice à bureaux, numéro du bureau)

MISSISSAUGA

(Name of Municipality or Post Office) (Nom de la municipalité ou du bureau de poste)

Postal code table with columns L, 5, R, 3, K, 4

(Postal Code) (Code postal)

CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

(Name of Municipality, Geographic Township) (Nom de la municipalité, du canton géographique)

in the REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL dans le/la

(County, District, Regional Municipality) (Comté, district, municipalité régionale)

3. Number (or minimum and maximum number) of directors is: Nombre (ou nombres minimal et maximal) d'administrateurs:

MINIMUM (1) - MAXIMUM (10)

4. The first director(s) is/are: Premier(s) administrateur(s):

Table with 3 columns: Director Name, Residence Address, and Resident Canadian State. Row 1: RICHARD STEIN, 3100 STEELES AVENUE W. #309 CONCORD, ONTARIO L4K 3R1, YES.

TAB 8

Reptilia Inc. – Bios of Reptilia’s Board

Brian Child

Mr. Child is the President of Reptilia Inc. Brian began his business career in 1966 and has owned or been a significant shareholder in retail, real estate, wholesale, transportation and was awarded ‘Canadian Small Business Entrepreneur of the Year’ in the mid 80’s.

He served on the Board of Starlight Children’s Foundation for 18 years during which he chaired fund raising for 11 years. Mr. Child founded Reptilia Inc. in 1996.

Lee Cockerell

Mr. Cockerell recently retired as the Executive Vice President of Operations - Disney World in Orlando, Florida where through 7,000 managers; he was responsible for managing a staff of 47,000.

Lee held senior positions with both the Hilton and Marriott Hotel Chains before joining Disney and is the recipient of many awards for excellence in management, as well as the author of a book titled ‘Creating Magic’ on his experiences at the hotel chains and Disney.

‘Retired & Inspired’ - Lee is a renown speaker on leadership and serves large companies worldwide. For further information, please refer to: www.leecockerell.com.

Brian K. Jones

Mr. Jones is a consultant providing business, marketing and strategic advisory services in the areas of corporate growth, business acquisition, innovation, and knowledge management. Brian's background is rich in international and general management experience as past President, International NPD INTELECT, a leading global research company.

As President - International, Brian's responsibilities included both start ups and turnarounds in Canada, South America and Asia. Brian was also a partner in the leading research organization ISL International Survey's Ltd, and served as Vice President, Market Intelligence The Loyalty Group, owners and operators of the Air Miles Reward Program. He also consulted to Aeroplan on several projects.

Tasker S. Kelsey

Mr. Kelsey retired in 1999 as Senior Vice President of Commercial Banking for the Greater Toronto region after a 42 year career with the TD Bank.

Tasker has held a number of leadership roles in public & service organizations. He was Director of three Toronto Hospital Boards, most recent of which was St. Michael's Hospital. He has also been Treasurer and Director of the Calgary Philharmonic Orchestra and Vice Chair of The National Ballet School and Wellesley Central Health Corporation.

Peter Watson

Mr. Watson resides in Durban, South Africa and has operated one of the larger crocodile farms there for 30 years. The farm has a population of about 9,000 crocodiles. Peter is a member of the Crocodile Farmers Association of South Africa and a past member of its Board. As could be expected, he has extensive experience with crocodiles and many other reptiles as well as mammals.

He also owned a construction company which specializes in building water parks, commercial pools and croc parks. Peter has appeared in many films shot at his farm on all the major animal networks. The farm provides reptiles to many zoos around the world including the Bronx Zoo in New York, the Dallas Zoo, the Madrid Zoo, the Paris Zoo and several in the mid East.

Calvin J. White

Mr. White, Canadian Museums Association Audit Liaison and Past President, holds a degree in Commerce and Finance from the University of Toronto. He retired as the CEO of the Toronto Zoo, a position he held since 1986.

Prior to his tenure at the Toronto Zoo, Cal was the Director of Budget Analysis and Internal Control for the City of Toronto. He worked at Ford of Canada and Canadian General Electric. He is or has been a Board Member for many other organizations,

including Aurora Hydro, the Rouge Park Alliance and the Toronto Convention and Visitors Association. He is also a member of Mensa Canada.

TAB 9

The Economic Impact of a Reptilia Facility in London in Middlesex (3539) in 2023

**This report was generated by
the Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries TREIM model**

March 23,2022

Note: The Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries does not take any responsibility for inputs that the user has provided, nor for the interpretation of the results.

1. Introduction

This report provides an estimate of the economic impact that a Reptilia Facility in London is expected to have on Ontario's economy, in terms of Gross Domestic Product, employment and taxes generated. The analysis is based on the following information the user has provided to the MHSTCI Tourism Regional Economic Impact Model:

Number of Visitors for Activity (or Event) of Type Zoos, Botanical Gardens

	Total Number of Visitors	Same Day (% of visitors' origin)	Overnight (% of visitors' origin)	Average Length of Stay (nights)
Ontario	168,000	85.00%	15.00%	3
Rest of Canada	27,000	0.00%	100.00%	5
USA	40,000	10.00%	90.00%	7
Overseas	12,000	0.00%	100.00%	14
Total	247,000			

The user also has selected the following parameters:

- The visits take place in Middlesex (3539) in 2023
- The impact is to be shown for Middlesex (3539)
- Induced impacts of household spending are included
- Induced impacts of business investment are included
- Local government property tax revenue impacts are included

2. Summary of Findings

Table 1. Economic Impacts of a Reptilia Facility in London in Middlesex (3539) in 2023 (in dollars)

	Middlesex (3539)	Rest of Province
Total Visitors' Spending	\$79,102,153	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)		
Direct	\$40,002,126	\$0
Indirect	\$8,480,428	\$3,854,216
Induced	\$11,599,161	\$4,414,719
Total	\$60,081,715	\$8,268,935
Labour Income		
Direct	\$20,362,357	\$0
Indirect	\$5,589,346	\$2,498,154
Induced	\$7,117,228	\$2,894,159
Total	\$33,068,931	\$5,392,313
Employment (Jobs)		
Direct	465	0
Indirect	75	33
Induced	77	36
Total	618	69
Direct Taxes		
Federal	\$6,677,233	\$0
Provincial	\$9,515,172	\$0
Municipal	\$957,348	\$0
Total	\$17,149,753	\$0
Total Taxes		
Federal	\$10,293,571	\$1,167,627
Provincial	\$12,081,395	\$828,284
Municipal	\$1,956,639	\$296,422
Total	\$24,331,605	\$2,292,333

Table 2. Economic Impacts of a Reptilia Facility in London in Middlesex (3539) on GDP by industry (in dollars)

Industry	Impact on Middlesex (3539)		Impact on Rest of Province	
	Direct GDP	Total GDP	Direct GDP	Total GDP
Crop and Animal Production	\$0	\$49,656	\$0	\$176,676
Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	\$0	\$10,414	\$0	\$25,594
Mining and Oil and Gas Extraction	\$0	\$87,603	\$0	\$108,464
Utilities	\$0	\$274,335	\$0	\$233,035
Construction	\$0	\$1,288,968	\$0	\$591,307
Manufacturing	\$687,934	\$1,969,398	\$0	\$716,318
Wholesale Trade	\$740,033	\$1,931,107	\$0	\$531,673
Retail Trade	\$3,961,995	\$5,574,205	\$0	\$421,589
Other Transportation and Warehousing	\$3,144,241	\$3,872,250	\$0	\$1,910,208
Ground Passenger Transportation (excl. Rail)	\$445,431	\$541,374	\$0	\$68,594
Information and Cultural Industries	\$151,493	\$940,585	\$0	\$312,455
Other Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Renting and Leasing	\$112	\$3,825,930	\$0	\$1,404,083
Car Renting and Leasing	\$2,967,274	\$3,068,469	\$0	\$35,198
Owner Occupied Housing	\$0	\$2,129,719	\$0	\$201,049
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	\$0	\$1,580,402	\$0	\$374,120
Other Administrative and Other Support Services	\$0	\$794,560	\$0	\$185,548
Travel Agencies	\$0	\$57,640	\$0	\$17,310
Education Services	\$219,089	\$633,125	\$0	\$81,293
Health Care and Social Assistance	\$29,592	\$562,494	\$0	\$102,498
Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	\$4,173,402	\$4,268,498	\$0	\$120,073
Accommodation Services	\$6,606,560	\$6,657,101	\$0	\$10,457
Food & Beverage Services	\$4,748,720	\$5,163,828	\$0	\$120,063
Other Services (Except Public Administration)	\$573,360	\$1,025,455	\$0	\$161,242
Operating, Office, Cafeteria, and Laboratory Supplies	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Travel & Entertainment, Advertising & Promotion	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Transportation Margins	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households	\$470,700	\$632,778	\$0	\$88,232
Government Sector	\$418,777	\$858,707	\$0	\$118,400
Net Indirect Taxes on Production	\$10,663,414	\$12,283,115	\$0	\$153,455
Total	\$40,002,126	\$60,081,715	\$0	\$8,268,935

Appendix:

The Economic Impact of Visits in Middlesex (3539) and, if applicable, the rest of Ontario: since no Ontario region is economically self-sustaining, in order to produce the goods and services demanded by its visitors, it will need to import some goods and services from other regions. As such, some of the economic benefits of the visitors' spending in Middlesex (3539) will spill over to the rest of the province and to regions outside Ontario. Impacts outside Ontario are not estimated by the TREIM.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): value of goods and services produced by labour and capital located within a country (or region), regardless of nationality of labour or ownership. GDP is measured at market prices which include net indirect taxes on products. Tourism GDP refers to the GDP generated in those businesses that directly produce or provide goods and services for travelers.

Direct impact: refers to the impact generated in businesses or sectors that produce or provide goods and services directly to travelers, e.g. accommodations, restaurants, recreations, travel agents, transportation and retail enterprises etc. Direct impact on GDP, employment and tax revenues is also called tourism GDP, tourism employment and tourism tax revenues.

Indirect impact: refers to the impact resulting from the expansion of demand from businesses or sectors directly produce or provide goods and services to travelers, to other businesses or sectors.

Induced impact: refers to the impact associated with the re-spending of labour income and /or profits earned in the industries that serve travelers directly and indirectly.

Employment: refers to number of jobs, it include full-time, part-time, seasonal and temporary employment (based on the share of the year worked), for both employed and self-employed workers.

Federal tax revenues: include personal income tax, corporate income tax, commodity tax (GST/HST, gas tax, excise tax, excise duty, air tax and trading profits) and payroll deduction that is collected by the federal government.

Provincial tax revenues: include personal income tax, corporate income tax, commodity tax (PST/HST, gas tax, liquor gallonage tax, amusement tax and trading profits) and employer health tax that is collected by the Ontario provincial government.

Municipal tax revenues: include business and personal property and education taxes that are collected by the municipalities. Collection, however, does not follow immediately the consumption or production of goods and services in a municipality by visitors (as is the case with HST or personal income taxes). Rather, these taxes show the percent of the total property taxes collected by a municipality that can be attributed to tourism because of tourism's contribution to the economic activity of the municipality and hence its tax base.

Industry: The industry follows Statistics Canada's North America Industry Classification System (NAICS) Input-Output small aggregation industry classification.

TAB 10



(<https://reptilia.org/>)

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About Reptilia

Reptilia's Reptile Kingdoms are Canada's largest indoor reptile facilities!

Experience the entire world of reptiles at one of our CAZA-Accredited Facilities! In one day you'll travel through jungles, deserts and even the wilds of Canada itself to meet some of the Earth's most elusive and mysterious residents! Facilities are a self-guided experience, open year-round, except for Christmas Day! You'll find over 250 animals on display throughout the zoo. Although reptiles are our specialty, watch out for colorful amphibians, and fluffy arachnids as well!

Engage with our passionate Cast Members as they perform their reptile care duties!

Throughout the day you can watch them maintain the exhibits, clean the venomous snakes in the Venomous Workshop, prepare food in our Creature Kitchen and interact with them throughout the zoo.

Throughout the day get to know our animals even better by attending one of our six scheduled shows or tours and four scheduled feedings! No need for fear! Our animals are securely contained in escape-proof exhibits, for their health and happiness as well as yours! Our animal ambassadors are safe to meet under the supervision of our expert Cast Members, and no Guest is forced to interact with animals if they are unsure!





Our Reptile Family

Where do our reptiles come from?

Every city has a dog and cat shelter, but there are few options for reptiles in need of new homes! Reptilia is committed to helping private owners and government organizations find suitable lifelong homes for these animals, which cannot be released to the wild.



SAVED & RESCUED



BORN AT REPTILIA



FROM ANOTHER ZOO





Our Commitment & Animal Stewardship Promise

As a zoological institution, Reptilia has an obligation to the animals it houses. Here is the promise of every Reptilia Cast Member to each and every animal we care for.

- Our animals receive the highest standards of care in accordance with Reptilia's Facility Operation Manuals which incorporate those established by the Canadian Association of Zoos and Aquariums (CAZA – CAZA.CA (<http://www.caza.ca/>)) of which Reptilia is a member
- Our animals will not be purposefully removed from the wild for use at Reptilia. Our animals originate from rescue situations or are already captive animals to which we have been asked to offer a lifelong home
- Our animals have proper care for life. When they arrive at Reptilia they stay or are placed into our retirement program where they continue to receive the same standard of care they've been used to with Reptilia for their entire stay on earth
- Our animals are given diets, temperature gradients, humidity gradients, behavioral opportunities and all other requirements based on the individual needs of their species. Our zookeepers stay on the forefront of modern research in the care of the animal species they are responsible for, so be able to continuously improve
- Our animals will receive not just the basics, but an enriched life, with a spacious and varied living space and unexpected opportunities to experience novel objects and situations



- Our animals will be protected from stress by monitoring programs, 'vacation' times and appropriate hiding spaces

Reptilia maintains a zero tolerance policy for abuse (all cases would be grounds for instant dismissal and prosecution to the extent provided by law)

- Our focus on animal health is primarily the prevention of illness. When an illness occurs, we ensure rapid medical care to aid recovery and ease any suffering
- Our Cast Members receive the training and resources required to provide the best care for the species for which they have responsibility. Our Epaulet training program controls the consistency of our standards through regular monitoring and review of the skills of our Cast Members. Thus we ensure only those Cast Members suitably qualified to continue to be allowed access to our animals

Visit Reptilia!

Spend time with our Reptile Family, learn how we care for them, and interact during shows and tours!

Buy Tickets

(<https://fareharbor.com/embeds/book/reptilia/?full-items=yes>)



TAB 11



Reptilia Zoo & Education Centre
2501 Rutherford Road, Vaughan
ON, Canada, L4K 2N6
905 761 6223

Reptilia Zoo – London Facility Statement of Intent

As Requested by:

Heather Chapman, MLEO (C), CMM II

Manager, Municipal Law Enforcement Services

Community By-laws, Public Compliance and Animal Services

Development and Compliance Services - City of London

1. Rescued animals vs captured – percentage of each, and what is the rationale behind the captured?

Reptilia does not purposely remove animals from the wild for its animal collection. Reptilia carefully considers the number of animals we can provide an excellent standard of care for, and what species are needed to forward our mandate of education and conservation. Reptilia is proud to house a large diversity of animals of which 75% are rescues/surrenders, 10% are born in our facilities and 15% come from other accredited facilities.

Reptilia only takes in/breeds animals if they forward the company's mandate of education and conservation. Any species bred in captivity are those which are uncommon species which are unlikely to be surrendered by the public.

Rescued/surrendered animals are often obtained as a result of unwanted pets from members of the public, or given to Reptilia by public organizations such as Animal Services, OSPCA, MNR and Environment Canada. Through partnerships with the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, Environment Canada, and the OSPCA, Reptilia has provided homes for many animals who were destined for the illegal pet trade/confiscated from poachers and smugglers by authorities. By housing these animals at Reptilia, we are able to educate the public on the importance of conservation and appropriate pet ownership. Over the years Reptilia's educational programs have encouraged members of the community to practice responsible pet ownership, empathy for animal welfare and to partake in ecological and conservation-based initiatives.

In addition to our permanent collection, in which there is limited space, Reptilia has been operating an Adoption Program since 2016, and has found forever families for just under 100 common pet species. The program has been highly successful, with only two animals returning to the program due to unforeseen circumstances, the rest are now living happy lives with their new families upon Reptilia's annual check-up on our adopted animals. The adoption program allows animals to have a second chance for a quality of life through our vetting the future owners to ensure they will provide the animals proper care and health.

At this time, Reptilia does not function as an animal wildlife and rehabilitation centre and does not capture or release any animals/wildlife. In the event Reptilia takes part in captive breeding and reintroduction programs in the future, we will follow all Provincial and Federal legislation, MNR/CAZA and SSP Policies.



Reptilia Zoo & Education Centre
2501 Rutherford Road, Vaughan
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905 761 6223

2. Venomous bites – anti venom – who has it, how can Londoners be assured it is available in case of an emergency?

Reptilia will have adequate anti-venom onsite to treat a bite from a venomous snake housed in its collection. The anti-venom is kept onsite in a climate-controlled fridge and in the event of a bite would travel with the victim to the closest hospital for administration. All Reptilia facilities develop a relationship with local hospitals and share our snake bite protocols should an emergency arise.

Any cast working with a venomous species is required to wear a lanyard with a species-specific ID of and anti-venom information. Should an incident occur, the anti-venom required is easily identifiable via the lanyard. Reptilia also keeps snakebite first aid kits, epinephrine and emergency protocols with our anti venom.

Additional anti venom beyond a Reptilia's stock can be obtained from: Other Reptilia facilities, West Parry Sound Health Centre, Sick Kids Hospital, Toronto Zoo, Buffalo Zoo, and Toledo Zoo.

Anti-venom is sourced from various vendors across the world and is replaced according to shelf life provided by the manufacturer. Import is regulated by a Special Access Programme.

Cast Members go through an extensive training and clearance process to be allowed to work with and have access to venomous species. Cast members only have access to the specific species they have been cleared on. The public has no access to venomous animals.

Preventative measures in our training protocol have ensured that in the last 26 years of operations, not a single venomous bite has occurred.

3. Capture plan – what does Reptilia have in place should a reptile escape? Will there be local resources expected to be utilized in a capture plan (eg. Animal Control, Humane Society, Police, Fire etc.)

For the safety and comfort of the animals, Guests, and Cast Members, Reptilia's goal is to keep animals securely in their home enclosures. Animals are homed either on exhibit or in animal holding rooms (for outreach, hospitalization or quarantine purposes.)

Within exhibits, enclosures are built to prevent escape, and are checked regularly for security. Exhibits that have doors that open towards the public, house harmless animals used in our educational interaction programming, and are locked unless a zookeeper is present. Exhibits that house dangerous animals have no access from the public areas. Instead, they open into a secured corridor that is accessible only by lock and key to Cast Members. Exhibits housing dangerous animals are individually locked, and only Cast Members that have clearance on those species have access to them. The corridors are secured so that animals cannot escape even if they were to get loose from their exhibit through the access door. Warning lights outside the corridors inform Cast Members if a dangerous exhibit is currently being accessed, and the corridor cannot be entered at that time. Small, harmless animals remain in their exhibits when being cleaned. Venomous animals are placed into locked and labelled holding containers and large snakes or crocodilians remain in their enclosures but with the exhibit doors closed and the corridor on lockdown.

Within animal holding rooms, animals have individual, secure enclosures. Venomous species are locked and labelled as such, with only authorized handlers being able to access them. If an animal were to escape from an enclosure, the room is secure and escape proof (for example, permanent barriers are



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placed against the bottom of doors, drains are covered, doors are always kept closed, etc.), so the animal cannot access other areas of the facility.

The facility itself is entirely indoors, has a double door entrance system where the doors are never propped open, making escape from the building unrealistic, even if all other measures were to fail. The facility is inspected daily to ensure no animal holding areas are compromised and that all animals are safely in their habitats.

In the event of a minor or major reptile escape of any kind, local resources would not be required, as Reptilia houses the expertise to safely capture, handle and transport any animal species that we maintain. Although never having to employ our skills with our own collection, we have captured loose caiman, pythons, boas and venomous snakes on behalf of Toronto Police and Animal Services in the Greater Toronto Area, the event of animals found outside, in buildings or during busts.

4. Spread of Infectious disease (Zoonoses) – what measures does Reptilia take to prevent this?

By definition a zoonoses or zoonotic disease is a disease that can transfer between a nonhuman animal to a human, or vice versa.

Reptiles are a great species choice for educational outreach programs, as they are so distantly related to humans, that the diseases shared between are far fewer than those shared between humans and other mammals. This protects both Cast Members and Guests, but also the animals as well!

However this does not mean there is a complete absence of risk. How much of a risk reptiles pose to humans is a source of a lot of debate. Those who do not like animals or the use of animals in programming often tend to over-inflate the risks, but on the opposite end, animal institutions and reptile hobbyists tend to trivialize or claim that there is no risk at all, where the reality is likely somewhere in the middle.

Zoonotic Risks from Reptiles

Bacterial – There are a small handful of bacteria that may be passed from reptile to human. Reptiles are not the only source of infection, as most can come from other animals, food and water sources as well. Those most at risk tend to be those who consume reptiles, and those who work with them in close quarters.

Salmonella – This bacteria is likely the most famous reptilian zoonoses. Almost 1000 serotypes of salmonella have been identified in reptiles, many of which can infect humans and exist without causing disease in the reptile host. Furthermore, salmonella has an amazing ability to sit dormant for long periods, and may be shed transiently from an infected reptile. The bacteria is even known to coat eggs as they are laid, passing on to future offspring. Although most commonly associated with turtles, other reptiles can also be carriers. Infection can be serious, especially in very young children and the immunocompromised. Although symptoms are typically like a nasty bout of the flu, in extreme cases they can lead to meningitis or brain abscesses. Fortunately infection is relatively rare and can be fairly easily mitigated by basic hygienic practices. The vast majority of reported salmonella cases in humans (>97%) are not related to reptiles



Reptilia Zoo & Education Centre
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Other possible but rarely reported zoonoses include *Aeromonas spp.*, *Campylobacter spp.*, *Edwardsiella spp.*, *Escherichia spp.*, *Mycobacterium spp.*, *Pasteurella spp.*, *Proteus spp.*, *Staphylococcus spp.*, *Streptococcus spp.*

Fungal – There are fungal agents that have been cultured on reptiles that can be infectious to humans, however at this point in time, direct transmission has not been documented. These include *Aspergillus spp.*, *Dermatophilus spp.* and *Trichophyton spp.*

Viral – Reptiles may provide reservoirs for some viruses such as West Nile and Equine Encephalitis however this would not effect reptiles housed indoors

Accidental intermediate parasite hosts – A few parasites can enter and encyst in humans if they come into contact. These situations are rare and typically do not result in problems. Common exposure is from eating uncooked reptile or amphibian. Examples *Cryptosporium spp.* and *Coccidea spp.*

Zoonoses Management

Reptilia's animals are typically captive born and bred and pass through a quarantine before they enter the rest of the collection and join outreach programs of any kind, highly diminishing chance of carrying a zoonotic disease. Reptilia has strict standards of care including for cleanliness and disinfection, which goes a long way to prevent disease from forming and spreading. Reptilia performs regular health checks and parasite checks on animals in the collection. Sick animals do not travel for programming and animals that test positive for parasites are treated. Reptilia feeds frozen thawed prey, which is less likely to harbor zoonoses. Any animal that dies receives a Post Mortem, which will help indicate if there are potential zoonotic factors present. Reptilia treats all turtle species with routine dewormers twice yearly, as these reptiles carry a higher risk of transmission to both humans and other reptiles. Cast Members are supplied with PPE and taught the benefits of using protective equipment. They are also obligated to wash their hands and clothing regularly, and always after contact with feces, food items or sick animals. Guests are asked to wash their hands before and after coming in contact with animals. They are also asked not to eat during contact and particularly for little ones, not to touch their face. Reptilia Cast Members bring sanitizer with them to offsite events, in the event other hand washing opportunities are not readily available. Wounds should be properly cleaned, covered and kept away from containments during healing. Do not eat raw reptile flesh.

Should you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to ask.

Reptilia Inc
Mr. Brian Child, President
Ms. Samantha Medina, Projects Manager
Vaughan: 2501 Rutherford Road, L4K 2N6
Whitby: 1400 Victoria Street E, L1N 9N1
905 761 6223
www.Reptilia.org | Zoo@Reptilia.org

TAB 12

LEASE

PROPERTY: WESTMOUNT SHOPPING CENTRE
LONDON, ONTARIO

LANDLORD: 785 WONDERLAND ROAD INC.

TENANT: REPTILIA LONDON INC.
(t/a "Reptilia")

TENANT'S ADDRESS: 2501 Rutherford Rd.
Vaughan, ON L4K 2N6

INDEMNIFIER: REPTILIA INC.

STORE NO.: D-1

GLA: Certified GLA of 27,946 sq.ft

TERM OF LEASE: Twenty (20) years

From: February 1, 2022

To: January 31, 2042

MINIMUM RENT / SQ.FT.RATE: Years 1-5: \$9.00 p.s.f. per annum
Years 6-10: \$9.50 p.s.f. per annum
Years 11-15: \$10.00 p.s.f. per annum
Years 16-20: \$10.50 p.s.f. per annum

PERCENTAGE RENT: N/A

OPTIONS: Schedule "K"

EXCLUSIVE: Schedule "K"

ALLOWANCE: Schedule "K"

**WESTMOUNT SHOPPING CENTRE LONDON, ONTARIO
RETAIL LEASE**

TABLE OF ONTENTS

THIS LEASE is dated 27th day of April, 2021 and is made

B E T W E E N

785 WONDERLAND ROAD INC.

(the "Landlord")

OF THE FIRST PART

- and -

REPTILIA LONDON INC.

(the "Tenant")

OF THE SECOND PART

- and -

REPTILIA INC.

(the "Indemnifier")

OF THE THIRD PART

ARTICLE I - DEFINITIONS

Section 1.01 Definitions

The following definitions apply in this Lease.

"Additional Rent": money payable by the Tenant under this Lease (except Minimum Rent and ~~Percentage Rent~~) whether or not it is designated "Additional Rent".

"Affiliate": an affiliate within the meaning of the Canada Business Corporations Act.

"Applicable Laws": statutes, regulations, orders, rules, notices, policies, guidelines, codes, certificates of authorization, permits or directives and other requirements of a governmental or quasi-governmental authority with jurisdiction over any matter.

"Architect": an accredited architect, or land surveyor, chosen by the Landlord from time to time.

"Building": the multi-level building known municipally as 785 Wonderland Road, London, Ontario and generally as "Westmount Shopping Centre"; including but not limited to, all premises rented or intended to be rented in that building whether for retail, office, or other purposes; those portions of the Common Elements which serve that building as determined by the Landlord, whether or not located directly under or within that building; and all improvements on or under the Lands upon which the Building is located.

"Commencement Date": the date specified in Section 3.03.

Page 2 of 75

TAB 13

Judy Lowens

From: John Winston
Sent: April 13, 2022 11:32 AM
To: Michael M. Lerner
Cc: Judy Lowens
Subject: *EXT*-Fwd: Reptilia Investment in London,Ontario

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: John Winston
Date: April 9, 2022 at 4:50:31 PM EDT
To: cpsc@london.ca
Cc: mayor@london.ca;pvanmeerbergen@london.ca; brian.child@reptilia.org; MMLerner@lerner.ca, lcorneli@mccor.ca
Subject: Reptilia Investment in London,Ontario

Dear members of the Community and Protective Services Committee,

This letter serves to confirm that as the former General Manager of Tourism London, we, along with the LEDC, were actively engaged in the recruitment of Reptilia to our city. This was a unique investment opportunity that historically has had a successful track record of animal exhibition and welfare.

During my tenure as Tourism London's head, supporting new product development was a strategic priority that I wholeheartedly embraced. This was a rare opportunity for London to host an ultra distinctive attraction that would not only generate private sector investment, jobs and economic benefit, but had the ingredients to engender a one-of-a-kind experience that could provoke an increase of both local and regional visitations alike.

As you know, the tourism industry throughout the province of Ontario, including London and region, has been devastated by the seemingly unending pandemonium that the pandemic has manufactured. More than ever, a Reptilia attraction would serve to contribute to both London and surrounding regions' tourism and economic recovery.

Our support for this investment was predicated on the fact that Reptilia is committed to robust public safety protocols as well as the exhibition of human acclimated animals that have not been 'wild caught'. The organization provides a sanctuary for rescued, surrendered or abandon reptiles; furnishes a natural animal environment that properly represents their habitat characteristics; adheres to a stringent commitment to provincially approved standards of animal welfare; provides a provincially endorsed educational curriculum that teaches proper animal welfare and appropriate ownership. It also provides training to our emergency response services on the proper handling of abandoned or mistreated reptiles found in residential or other environments.

In summary, we worked diligently and with purpose to sell London as the most viable option for Reptilia. Its investment in our community will positively influence perceptions of reptiles as a whole, and bring to light their contribution to the proper balancing of the world's ecosystems. It will also provide a rare opportunity to see an exhibition of certain animals heretofore unavailable in our region for public viewing.

Please be advised that I have no pecuniary interest in this project. My only interest is to see this attraction fulfil its complete potential. This is a win-win for London and I urge the committee to support this investment.

Yours truly,
John Winston

Sent from my iPad

TAB 14

Judy Lowens

From: Robert Murphy
Sent: March 25, 2022 9:36 PM
To: rob@zoocheck.com
Subject: *EXT*-Reptilia

Dear Mr. Laidlaw,

Mr. Brian Child asked me to serve as the Director of Animal Welfare at Reptilia, and I am currently volunteering to do so.

In this role, I am overseeing animal welfare protocols and am proactively working with PAWS to assure that the maintenance of Reptilia's animals surpasses current and stringent legal requirements. Some animals are for display only, and some are used for education, but none is wild-caught. As you probably know, Reptilia also serves as a sanctuary for abandoned pets, until they can be rehomed.

When I look at your website, it seems that your, my, and Reptilia's perspectives largely coincide. As a field biologist with more than 50 years of experience with reptiles and amphibians, I have witnessed the incredibly rapid decimation of local populations for the pet industry. In the field, I have seen collectors track market prices before sending their often ill-gained booty. This, of course, has led to some uncomfortable discussions with friends who keep pet reptiles. Fortunately, we now largely see eye-to-eye on this.

Anyway, Reptilia and I absolutely agree with Zoocheck that wild-caught animals should not be removed from their native habitats with few possible exceptions: e.g., planned habitat destruction that would require massive euthanization via bulldozers and clear-cutting fires, or for peer-review, grant-funded scientific research that strictly follows CCAC requirements.

And we absolutely agree that large and dangerous animals should never be kept as pets. We applaud you in your efforts to end this practice.

One way Reptilia promotes this shared perspective is through education. Here, you and I might disagree, but I hope not. Let's face it; pet reptiles are not going to go away any more than did the consumption of alcoholic beverages during Prohibition, and marijuana in recent times. Thus, doesn't education play an important role in this?

Reptilia teaches those interested in reptilian pets that turtles and tortoises make terrible pets, in part because they may live longer than the pet owner. It seems to me that this and similar points about other animals is an important message for those with interest in these animals. Further, is it not also important to build empathy for reptiles? In my experience, the best way of doing this is by personal experience, including close-up encounters. Would you agree? Of course, such encounters should never involve wild-caught animals, but only captive-bred, human-acclimated individuals that exhibit no signs of stress when the charisma of reptiles is demonstrated.

Given that Zoocheck and Reptilia largely have the same perspectives, I would like to extend an olive branch to Zoocheck in hopes of coordinating efforts to control the import of wild reptiles and amphibians for the pet industry. Would it not be best to pursue this avenue in concert?

Thanks for your time, and best wishes,

Bob

Prof. Robert W. Murphy, PhD

Director of Animal Welfare

Reptilia Sanctuary and Educational Centre

REPTILIA SANCTUARY AND EDUCATIONAL CENTRE

TAB 15

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Letters

Letters to the Editor: April 2, 2022

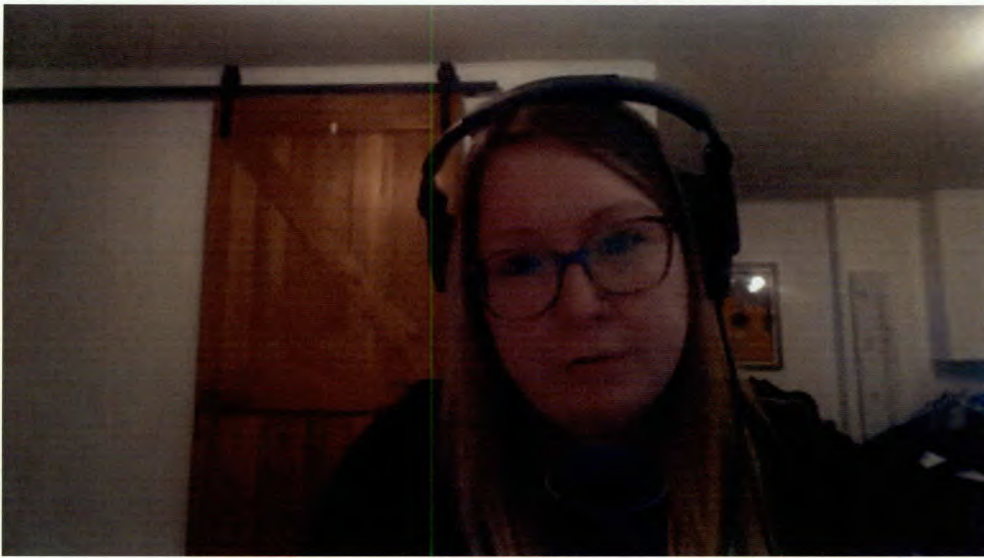
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The photo

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STORY CONTINUES BELOW

Re: [Reptilia exotic zoo already on 'city radar'](#) (March 22).

Why would London allow a zoo, reptile or not, in our city? Hasn't this already been rejected by city council? I am a former chair of the London Humane Society and a former director of the Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who acted on the committee updating provincial standards defining animals in distress, and I strongly condemn zoos.

Zoos can be sources of significant animal distress because the seemingly natural surroundings don't replace the normal habitats.

Zoos allow activities, such as patting and feeding, that cause animal distress and can be unsafe for visitors. This is true even for members of the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums.

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Research from the charity World Animal Protection and the Change for Animals Foundation shows “wild animals are abused and forced to do unnatural activities like being touched and coerced into performance at what are supposed to be some of the world’s ‘top’ zoos, including in Canada.”

Reptile zoos pose other dangers to the public. Aside from toxic bites and other injuries, the American Centers for Disease Control states “it’s important to be aware that they (reptiles) sometimes carry germs that can make people sick. Young children, people with weakening immune systems and adults 65 and

Joris Van Daele, London

Time to ban firepits

It’s getting to the time of the year when people will be exposed to the pollution and health dangers of wood-burning firepits.

Many cities prohibit these for good reasons. These burns release the following: PM10 fine particulates, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, VOCs, formaldehyde, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, dioxins and furans, and acrolein.

In a dense urban setting, allowing these backyard firepits is exposing all neighbours to these risks. It’s time to prohibit these within city limits. I would encourage people to contact their city councillors to express their concerns.

Ann Smith, London

Move dental care to health-care model

Finally, the federal government has realized dentistry is an important part of the health of Canadians. It’s hope it sets up this initiative properly to fulfil the universal mandate. Dentistry needs to be revamped back into the health-care model from the business model.

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Fees in dentistry are partly high due to the business model. Unnecessary high-priced office space, high-cost technology and high-cost advertising all contribute to the fee. In addition, corporation dentistry adds to the high cost where individuals who are never involved with patient care profit.

The most important feature will be universal care like the provincial medical systems. To have a two-tier system with private insurance enhanced by government for the uninsured will not work.

Currently, dental professionals compete for the privately insured patient and many do not accept government funds due to lower remuneration.

The system revamp needs to divert money that flows into the private, third-party dental system to a single government route. The cost to the government could be minimized dramatically and all Canadians would be on an equal level for accessing care. It would move dentistry back into the health-care model where it belongs.

STORY CONTINUES BELOW

Mark Walker, London

Get on with the job

Re: [Sticker shock: Cost of Adelaide Street underpass balloons by 50%](#) (March 23)

For more than a century, everyone in London knew what a bridge or an underpass looked like. Now our moribund council spends excessive amounts on consultants and designers, even though it pays its engineers in the six figures. Far too much time is wasted between approval of a project and commencement of construction, yet council is surprised project costs are ballooning.

London will always be considered a second-class community until we elect people who have the courage to decide what must be done, then do it in a timely fashion.

John Lisowski, London

We should welcome displaced Russians

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Maybe I misunderstood the intent of Tony Kilcoyne's letter.

Putin and his unenlightened regime have no tolerance for dissent from discerning, responsible citizens. Assassination or extended prison time await those who become too popular speaking out against their repressive and inept government.

In a recent speech, Putin labelled dissenters "scum and traitors," encouraging them to leave and thus cleanse and purify Russian society.

Canada ought to be extending open arms to these displaced people. Don't let them hear from us, "Go back where you came from!"

Dave Reid, London

Fourth shot wanted

Being able to get a fourth injection or second booster of a COVID vaccine is based on demographics rather than wanting it or living in buildings with a high population of seniors. Age and health issues are irrelevant.

STORY CONTINUES BELOW

It seems to me this is certainly creating a division in society. Living in a private home disqualifies you, low senior density in an apartment disqualifies you, regardless of age or underlying conditions.

We pay taxes, we should be entitled to this injection. I have notified Premier Doug Ford and will take this as far as I can. I hope other Londoners who live in a home, condo or apartment with a low-density population of seniors and super seniors also write their MPP to receive their rightful injection.

Eleanor M. Armstrong, London

Masks needed in grocery, drugstores

Limiting all mask requirements to include grocery stores and pharmacies was not well thought-out on

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I am a 67-year-old woman who has received two COVID shots and one booster. I have had three bouts of pneumonia in my lifetime. I cannot afford to take risks, and in the past, I have not. But now, my safety options have been reduced dramatically thanks to Ford lifting the mask requirements.

My husband, 68, and I have been diligently taking all precautions to stay safe during these past two years. It's been extremely hard, but now Ford has taken our freedom and choice of staying safe away from us.

I can see lifting mask requirements for gyms, movie theatres, malls, restaurants etc. I have a choice as to whether I go there, but food and medication? I need these items to live, and you have put me at risk to attain them. I'm not very happy at all.

Maureena Cloutier, Strathroy



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- 2 **Neighbour recalls firefighters' efforts to save man from townhouse blaze**

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THIS WEEK IN FLYERS

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TAB 16

From: Robert Murphy
Sent: April 04, 2022 5:01 PM
To: lfp.letters@sunmedia.ca
Subject: *EXT*-Reptilia

Re: Reptilia exotic zoo already on 'city radar' (March 22)

Much misinformation surrounds the proposed Reptilia Zoo and Educational Centre in London, and especially by those in the extreme minority who posit that zoos do not play effective roles in education and conservation, and thus should not exist.

Reptilia is adamantly opposed to the capture and sale of wild-caught animals either as pets, or for display in a controlled environment.

Reptilia sources human-acclimated animals bred in captivity by authorized facilities, but sometimes also accepts abandoned pets.

Animal welfare and human safety are paramount. We proactively work with the Provincial Animal Welfare Service (PAWS) to attain the best welfare possible. CAZA Accreditation (Canadian Association of Zoos and Aquariums; not World Association ... sensu Joris Van Daele) also assures the highest standards possible.

Reptilia trains first responders, including hospital staff, as well as MOD personnel, and others.

Misinformation regarding the dangers that reptiles pose to human health always fail to put things in perspective. For example, the American Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) documents 44 cases of Salmonella poisoning from bearded lizards, and 87 cases from small turtles. But consider that Americans average 1.35 million infections every year with 1,040 cases linked to onions alone. Should we also ban onions? Backyard poultry (1,135 cases)? Golf balls, which cause about 40,000 injuries requiring emergency treatment per year?

Extreme animal rights activists seek to eliminate zoos. Moderate activists recognize the value served by facilities such as Reptilia in education and conservation.

The extremists' goal reminds me of failed Prohibition in the USA (1920-1933). Analogous, the highly vocal zoo prohibitionists will not prevail. Enthusiasts will keep pet reptiles, and given climate change and anthropogenic habitat modification, zoos will continue to play essential roles keeping and propagating many species otherwise destined to become forever extinct. Reptilia will be at the forefront of education, including advising on the ethical sourcing and keeping of reptilian pets.

Prof. Robert Murphy, Acting Director of Animal Welfare, Reptilia

TAB 17

City of St. Catharines
50 Church Street
P.O. Box 3012
St. Catherine ON L2R 7C2
c/o: City Clerk

Via: email

Re: Reptilia Status in CAZA

To City of St. Catharines,

As some may be aware, a key purpose for the existence of Canada's Accredited Zoos and Aquariums (CAZA) is our accreditation program. Our Canadian program has been developed over the past 35 years and continues to evolve.

CAZA's mission is to inspire excellence in our members using science-based animal welfare, conservation, and education. We advocate for Canadian zoos, aquariums, museums, and science centers, speaking with one voice with stakeholders.

Our standards are recognized by municipal, provincial and a federal government agency. This largely explains why we take our brand, the accreditation program by extension, seriously.

Every five years each accredited facility is required to re-apply for accreditation; between those years they are required to submit an annual attestation to their compliance.

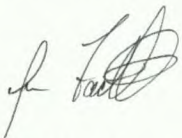
Our peer reviewed accreditation program is shaped in a way that it is outcome based requiring 100% compliance. If a facility is not 100% compliant, they will likely lose their accreditation status. Decisions are made on a case-by-case basis.

Reptilia is an accredited CAZA facility and like any other member is part of the 5-year cycle.

A copy of our standards and supporting guidance documents can be found on our website.

I hope this letter provides the necessary information for City Council and Reptilia's status in CAZA and their CAZA accreditation obligations.

Best Regards,



Jim Facette
Executive Director & CEO

c.c. Mr. Brian Child, CEO, Reptilia Inc.

TAB 18



Town of Whitby
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer
575 Rossland Road East, Whitby, ON L1N 2M8
www.whitby.ca

November 15, 2021

Re: Letter of Support for Reptilia

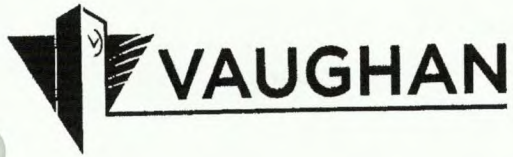
To whom it may concern;

As Senior Manager of the Town of Whitby Economic Development Department, I am pleased to offer a letter of support for Reptilia. Since opening in 2018, Reptilia has made a very positive impact on our community. Reptilia is a great corporate citizen and would be a welcome addition to any community.

If you have any additional questions or concerns, please feel free to reach out.

Paul Pirri

Paul Pirri,
Senior Manager, Economic Development
Strategic Initiatives Office of the CAO
T 905.430.4312
C 905.424.9346
pirrip@whitby.ca



Hon. Maurizio Bevilacqua, P.C.
Mayor

December 14, 2021

Brian Child
Reptilia Vaughan
2501 Rutherford Road
Vaughan, ON L4K 2N6

THANK YOU FOR PARTICPATING IN THE CITY OF VAUGHAN'S 2021 TOY DRIVE

Dear Brian,

Please accept my warmest and sincerest gratitude for your participation in the City of Vaughan's 12th Annual Toy Drive in support of the CP24 CHUM Christmas Wish.

This year's Toy Drive was a remarkable success, and we could not have done it without your support. Together, we collected 19,500 toys, which will bring joy to thousands of children in Vaughan and beyond.

Our annual Toy Drive is a meaningful cause that speaks to more than just donating a toy – it is about giving hope for a better tomorrow. There is perhaps no greater gift than putting a smile on a child's face on Christmas morning. After all, that is what this time of year is truly all about.

We are grateful in Vaughan to have community partners that whole-heartedly believe in sharing their blessings widely. The spirit of generosity is alive and well in our city, thanks to your compassion and commitment to ensure no one is left behind this Christmas.

Once again, thank you for your continued support. You are making a positive and meaningful difference.

Please accept my best wishes for a safe and happy holiday season.

Yours sincerely,


Hon. Maurizio Bevilacqua, P.C.
Mayor

March 15, 2022

Re: Reptilia

To Whom it May Concern,

Economic Development at the City of Vaughan is happy to attest to the high level of corporate citizenship demonstrated by Reptilia and its founder, Brian Childs, since its establishment in 1996. Since its founding, Reptilia has grown from a 4,000 square foot operation to one that features 25,000 square feet and employs 70 people. Its services include training first responders in responsible animal management, assisting with abandoned animals, and supporting education for the Canadian military.

Some highlights of Reptilia's corporate citizenship include:

- Taking in scores of animals from Vaughan and York Region which have been abandoned by their owners
- Holding annual special weekends for all employees and their families of Vaughan and York Region by waiving admission fees for guests who donate items to the Vaughan Food Bank
- Supported the Christmas drive and providing free shows for the Fire Department's activations
- Helped local Animal Services when called upon to manage reptile related issues while also training York Region First Responders

As Reptilia grows, Vaughan Economic Development is proud to help this local company as they give back to the community. I am happy to discuss Reptilia with any of my colleagues in other jurisdictions.

Regards,



Raphael Costa
Director, Economic Development
Office of the Chief Communications and Economic Development | City Manager's Office
905-832-8585 Ext. 8891
Raphael.Costa@Vaughan.ca

**Ministry of Heritage,
Sport, Tourism and Culture
Industries**

Investment and Development
Office
400 University Ave., 5th Floor
Toronto ON M7A 2R9

**Ministère des Industries du
patrimoine, du sport, du tourisme et
de la culture**

Bureau d'investissement et de
développement
5e étage, 400, av. University
Toronto ON M7A 2R9



December 3, 2021

Brian Child, President
Reptilia Inc.
2501 Rutherford Road
Vaughan, ON L4K 2N6

Dear Mr. Child:

Please accept this letter of support towards your current application to the City of Toronto for your proposed new Reptilia attraction in downtown Toronto.

The heritage, sport, tourism and culture sectors were hit first by COVID-19, they were hit the hardest, and will take the longest to recover. These sectors have been impacted by the triple threat that COVID-19 represents – health, economic, and social. Support is required for these industries to have a chance at long-term economic recovery and to remain a competitive tourism destination within Canada and globally.

As part of the Ministry's recovery efforts, a Tourism Economic Recovery Ministerial Task Force was formed to provide government with strategies, tactics, and approaches to support the economic recovery of Ontario's tourism industry. The Task Force recommended that Ontario support the creation of products, attractions and experiences that appeal to everyone in all stages of life. A new Reptilia attraction would support the economic and social recovery of the industry.

We will continue to work with industry stakeholders in the short and long term to ensure that Ontario will once again be in the best position to welcome back the world to our province.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "K Johnson". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Kim Johnson
Director (A)
Investment and Development Office
Ontario Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries

TAB 19



MCCOR
MANAGEMENT

McCOR Management (East) Inc.
21 St. Clair Avenue East, Suite 500
Toronto, ON M4T 1L9

t: 647.722.6472
f: 647.722.6475
enquiries@mccor.ca
mccor.ca

April 12 2022

Ms. Maureen Cassidy, Chair
Community and Protective Services Committee
Corporation of the City of London
300 Dufferin Avenue
London, On

Dear Ms. Cassidy,

Westmount Shopping Centre has been a part of the community for over 50 years! From its humble inception in 1971 when Mowbray Sifton built a 15 store, one anchor shopping experience nestled within his enormous Westmount housing project, Westmount Mall became the heart of the neighbourhood. From 1973 to 1981, Westmount experienced several redevelopment projects to meet the growing needs of the community adding more retailers and services, an additional anchor and eventually a food court. As the Westmount neighbourhood continued to expand, a new opportunity was seen and Westmount once again grew exponentially to a two-level shopping centre featuring four glassed in scenic elevators, 200 retailers and services, the addition of another anchor and indoor parking for approximately 900 vehicles.

Grand opening April 5, 1989: Westmount Shopping Centre was unveiled to a very enthusiastic community and people came out in droves! Every store imaginable that anyone would want to shop in was at Westmount. Every unique, exciting, and crowd-pleasing event was offered at Westmount with corridors filled and families thrilled! Westmount was alive! From seasonal favourites like Santa Claus and the Easter Bunny, to Partners In Response (featuring London's well-respected first responders) to the arrival of John and Jesse Davidson after their cross-Canada walk in support of Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy, Westmount was the "it" place to shop, eat, and be entertained!

As the retail world began to evolve and the economic environment began to change, Westmount began to experience challenges seeing national tenants downsize or disappear, retailers claim bankruptcy and others attempt to survive with the help of the Landlord. Throughout these challenging times, Westmount continued to offer events and activities to the community. Fast forward a couple more years and the introduction of the "big box" shopping experience brought further challenges. With the addition of big box centres a short jaunt from Westmount, many of our loyal shoppers began to disappear to the "bigger and better" options.



Westmount held on and continued to work with their tenants and offer community events and activities to stay relevant. Later, Westmount suffered the loss of two anchors with the demise of Sears and Target.

Seeing an overabundance of new retail consistently popping up in London, Westmount continued to experience vacancies. The property went to market thrice under previous ownership with no success until McCOR embraced the property with a vision. London could no longer support three regional shopping centers in addition to the many big box and open air centers that were opening at the south of the project.

In 2018, McCOR Management acquired Westmount Shopping Centre on behalf of an investment group who saw an opportunity to create the first mixed use redevelopment of its kind in the history of London. Working within its current footprint, Westmount would be positioned and equipped to support the everyday needs of a revitalized, active, and engaged community becoming a place to live, work, learn, play and shop; the neighborhood hub – Westmount Commons.

Re-purposing the former Target box next to the cinema enabled Westmount to focus on education and entertainment. Following the initiatives of Tourism London, along with the LEDC, Reptilia was introduced to the London market but the initial concept did not receive favourable results from the City of London. This process was lengthy as Reptilia had additional options to consider in other markets, but their belief in the Westmount vision and its position in the community helped to determine London as their newest facility.

McCOR reviewed their operations in Vaughn and Pickering, receiving glowing references from both municipalities and landlords. In addition visitor feedback indicated trips were well-received, very educational and family friendly. Reptilia's valuable work with municipal first responders also provides training in the handling methods of these animals in unique situations.

Their community involvement and focus on education make them an ideal tenant for the property, complementing Westmount's vision. In preparation for their tenancy, provisions were made at the property to accommodate school bus and vehicular parking for community groups visiting Reptilia's theatre and lecture facilities.

Your's truly,
McCOR Management (East) Inc.

Luc Corneli
Principal