

ANIMAL SERVICES RESPONSIBLE PET OWNERSHIP BYLAW



winnipeg.ca/RPObylaw

AUGUST 2021

Animal Services

What we do:

- Enforce the Responsible Pet Ownership By-law (RPO)
- Provide emergency response 24/7 (Police-Fire-Humane)
- Provide animal care including redemptions and adoptions
- Dog and cat licensing
- Provide public outreach
 - Build healthy and safe communities
 - Social media platforms
 - Northern Manitoba
 - Responsible pet ownership education
- Offer low income spay/neuter programming
- Regulate dogs, cats, exotic animals, livestock
- Volunteer opportunities
- Doggie Dates













Responsible Pet Ownership By-law review

- The Responsible Pet Ownership By-Law regulates the presence of wild and domesticated animals within Winnipeg, their activities, and the activities of their owners.
- Since the By-law came into force in 2013, opportunities have been identified to strengthen the bylaw to improve the safety of both pets and the community.
- Best practices in animal control and welfare have also evolved since the last review.
- The City is proposing to update the bylaw to improve animal and community safety by ensuring that animals are properly cared for and not placed in at-risk scenarios.







Stakeholder engagement

- The City is reaching out to stakeholder organizations to get feedback on the proposed updates to the By-law.
- The objectives are to:
 - Inform about current pet ownership issues
 - Inform about the need to update the bylaw
 - Share proposed updates to the bylaw
 - Gather feedback from stakeholders on the updates
- Stakeholder feedback will be used to refine the proposed updates, which will be presented to Council in winter 2021/2022 for consideration.

Send feedback to:

RPObylaw@winnipeg.ca



Timeline

May 2021
Bylaw Review
Begins
Refine Bylaw
Recommendations
Bylaw Amended and
Changes Enforced

August 2021
Stakeholder
Engagement
January 2022 onward*

Bylaw Amended and
Changes Enforced

January 2022
Council Review

*Subject to council approval



Let's make Winnipeg a leader in animal control and welfare







Overpopulation of dogs and cats

Issues:

- Results in euthanization
- Places a strain on animal shelters and rescues
- Leads to disease issues with lack of veterinary care
- Dogs and cats that are not fixed can demonstrate aggressive behaviors and an urgency to roam

Draft idea:

1. Spay/neuter (fixing) requirement for all dogs and cats over 6 months of age

Exemptions:

- Animals with an intact pet licence
 - Veterinarian reference
 - History of responsible pet ownership under the RPO
- Animals with medical issues and a veterinarian reference
- Service dogs, law enforcement dogs and specially titled dogs (agility, herding)

Additional information:

- Impounded unlicensed strays are fixed prior to release
- Any dog or cat impounded twice in a lifetime is fixed prior to release regardless of license
- Fixed dogs and cats received a discount on their annual pet licence
- Fixing provides some health benefits
- Improves public safety (roaming)
- Low income spay/neuter assistance available







At risk pets

Issues:

- A community may be at risk due to an animal's behaviour or confinement
- An animal may be at risk due to general care, housing, or lack of veterinary care
- Irresponsible pet ownership leads to problematic pets

Draft ideas:

- 1. Create an 'At Risk' category for pets owned by irresponsible pet owners
 - Allows requirements to be placed on a pet owner to proactively improve community safety or the quality of life of a pet
- 2. Update 'Dangerous Dog' category to:
 - Require training and harness use
 - Indicate failure to comply with requirements associated with a Dangerous Dog Designation will result in seizure and rehoming or euthanization of a dog
 - Prohibit outdoor 24/7 guard dogs
 - Prohibit attendance at dog daycares and off leash areas
 - Remove existing requirement for insurance
 - Remove appeal option
- 3. Update 'Exceptionally Dangerous Dog' category to:
 - Remove appeal option
- 4. Prohibit temporary or permanent ownership based on excessive RPO violations and/or:
 - A person's existing pets are designated as at risk, dangerous, or exceptionally dangerous
 - An animal would be considered at risk or needing protection if left in custody of individual





Animal and public safety

Issues:

- Animal safety, public safety, and neighbourhood livability issues exist as a result of 24/7 tethering/chaining and dog house use
- Dog daycares are currently unregulated

Draft ideas:

- 1. Prohibit 24/7 chaining/tethering and 24/7 outdoor dog housing
 - Require supervision
- 2. Require excess animal permits and minimum best practice standards for dog daycares
 - *Excess animal permits allows residents to harbour more than the legal limit of pets











Pet and public safety

Issue:

• As of June 22, 2021, the Winnipeg Fire Paramedic Service has responded to 32 emergency calls for pets left in cars

Draft ideas:

- 1. Prohibit leaving dogs and cats unattended in vehicles when the outside temperature is at or warmer than 22C, or at or colder than -10C
- 2. Prohibit cycling with dogs tethered to the bicycle when 22C or greater

Exemption:

Exemption for vehicles running with working air-conditioning system









Breeding

Issues:

 Unregulated breeding, also known as 'backyard breeding', contributes to pet overpopulation, animal welfare concerns, and public safety issues.

Draft ideas:

- 1. Require a breeding permit for dogs and cats that requires:
 - A veterinarian reference
 - History of responsible pet ownership under the RPO
 - Inspection of the breeding property
 - Limit of one litter per year, and no more than four litters over the life of the animal
 - Display of permit number where puppies or kittens are advertised for sale





Breed-specific legislation

Issues:

- The City of Winnipeg and the Province of Ontario are the only major jurisdictions in Canada with breed specific legislation
- Identification of prohibited dogs is difficult and based only on how a dog looks
- The breed does not reflect the animal's behavior

Draft idea:

- 1. Remove breed specific legislation
 - Treat dogs based on their behaviour and the associated responsibility of their owners
 - Use RPO categories, spay/neuter, and prohibitions to address irresponsible pet ownership

Additional Information:

• Currently, American Pit Bull Terriers, Staffordshire Bull Terriers, American Staffordshire Terriers, and predominant mixes are prohibited













The Five Freedoms* is a core concept in animal welfare:

- 1. Freedom from **hunger and thirst** by ready access to fresh water and a diet to maintain full health and vigour.
- 2. Freedom from **discomfort** by providing an appropriate environment, including shelter and a comfortable resting area.
- 3. Freedom from **pain**, **injury or disease** by prevention or rapid diagnosis and treatment.
- 4. Freedom to **express normal behaviour** by providing sufficient space, proper facilities and company of the animal's own kind.
- 5. Freedom from **fear and distress** by ensuring conditions and treatment which avoid mental suffering.



^{*}The Five Freedoms is a core concept in animal welfare that originated in a UK government report in 1965 and was then refined by the Farm Animal Welfare Council.

According to World Animal Protection, there are over 500 species of reptiles and 500 species of birds traded live across the world, destined for people's homes or private zoos. The global trade of wildlife causes millions of animals around the world to suffer each year.

Example - Ball python

A python species native to West and Central Africa, where it lives in grasslands, shrublands and open forests.

In Winnipeg, snakes live in terrariums or plastic containers.



Informational video regarding Ball pythons and the exotic pet trade

*Produced by World Animal Protection













Winnipeg Lost Dog Alert Inc.

*** MISSING ***

- Please Share!

Heading North on June 2, 2021 at approx 5:00 pm.

PLEASE NOTE: THIS IS NOT THE SAME MACAW THAT WAS FOUND RECENTLY IN EAST ST. PAUL

a female Greenwing macaw, has red, green, blue, some yellow feathers. Is timid/shy.

Email from

June 11, 2021 #WLDA





Issues:

- Exotic animals are either poached from the wild or born in captivity
- Exotic animals have little quality of life in captivity
- There are currently no limits like dogs and cats, which can lead to hoarding
- Stray exotic animals require law enforcement resources

Draft ideas:

- 1. Reduce the types and amounts of exotic animals allowed as pets
 - a) Allowable animals (see next slides)
 - b) Limited animals
 - Previously legal animals
 - Can be grandfathered
 - If rehomed, must leave Winnipeg
 - No travelling shows using limited animals
 - May not be bred
- 2. Limit each household to five animals per animal 'family'. This limit is separate to the pre-existing limit set for dogs and cats.
 - For example, one household could own/harbour five snakes, five lizards, and five birds

Exemptions:

- Animals under the age of six months
- Feeder type insects, invertebrates

Additional Information:

The RPO contains a limit of six dogs and cats, of which four can be dogs









Mammals		
Carnivora		
(Domestic) Cat	Felis Catus	
(Domestic) Dog	Canis lupus familiaris	
(Domestic) Ferret	Mustela putorius furo	
Lagomorpha		
European Rabbit	Oryctolagus cuniculus	
Rodentia		
Guinea Pig	Cavia porcellus	
Gerbil	Meriones unquiculatus	
Hamster	Mesocricetus auratus	
House Mouse	Mus musculus	
Norway (Common, Brown) Rat	Rattus norvegicus	
Black (Roof, White Laboratory) Rat	Rattus rattus	
Common degu	Octodon degus	
Bushy-tailed Jird	Sekeetamys calurus	



Reptiles		
Squamata		
Zebra-tailed Lizard	Callisaurus draconoides	
Collared Lizard	Crotaphytus collaris	
Long-nosed Leopard Lizard	Gambelia wislizenii	
Curly-tailed Lizards	Leiocephalus spp.	
Northern Curly-tailed Lizard	Leiocephalus carinatus	
Bearded Dragon	Pogona vitticeps	
Star Agama Lizard	Stellagama stellio	
Northern Spiny-tailed Gecko	Strophurus cilaris	
Crested Gecko	Correlophus ciliatus	
Leopard Gecko	Eublepharis macularius	
Gargoyle Gecko	Rhacodactylus auriculatus	
Serpentes		
Milk Snake	Lampropeltis triangulum	
Common King Snake	Lampropeltis getula	
Corn Snake	Pantherophis guttatus	

The husbandry, health, nutritional, and welfare needs 0f many reptiles have not been comprehensively studied in the wild, so data is deficient for many species. Additionally, ever accumulating scientific evidence suggests that keeping reptiles can be highly problematic for their physical and psychological health and welfare, particularly in clinical, highly artificial environments. Small simplistic captive environments, for all intents and purposes, ubiquitous in reptile keeping and breeding. Reptiles also pose human health (zoonotic) risks to vulnerable persons, including children younger than 5 years old, elderly people over 65 years of age, pregnant women, and anyone who is immunocompromised, due to potentially pathogenic organisms (such as Salmonella) being a part of their natural internal flora and fauna.

The commonly traded reptile species listed below are not excessively large, their biological, behavioral, husbandry, and welfare needs are better understood than many other reptiles, and informed keeper who do not promulgate folklore reptile husbandry practices, they can potentially be kept in a way that satisfies their basic biological and behavioral needs.

Curly tailed lizards are a group of lizards existing of 29 individual species. Only species not recorded by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) as vulnerable, threatened, or endangered or listed by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) can be kept.



Birds		
Estrildidae		
Cut-throat Finch	Amadina fasciata	
Strawberry Finch (Red Avadavat or Red Munia)	Amandava amandava	
Red-headed Parrot Finch	Erythrura cyanovirens	
Gouldian Finch/Lady Gould's	Eythrura gouldiae	
Blue-headed (Blue-faced) Parrot Finch	Erythrura tichroa	
Crimson-rumped Waxbill	Estrilda rhodopyga	
Bronze Mannikin or Hooded Weaver	Lonchura cucllata	
White-headed Munia	Lonchura maja	
Chestnut Mannikin/Tricolored Munia	Lonchura malacca	
Nutmeg Mannikin or Scaly-breasted Mannikin	Lonchura punctulata	
Society Finch	Lonchura striata domestica	
Star Finch	Neochmia ruficauda	
Long-tailed Grassfinch	Poephila acuticauda acuticauda	
Heck's Grassfinch	Poephila acuticauda hecki	
Masked Grassfinch	Poephila personata	
Mela Finch/Green-winged Pytilia	Pytilia melba	
Diamond Firetail	Stagonpleura guttata	
Read-eared Firetail Finch	Stagonopleura oculata	
Double-barred/Owl Finch	Taeniopygia bichenovii	



Birds		
Estrildidae (cont'd)		
Zebra Finch	Taeniopygia guttata	
Red-cheeked Cordon-bleu	Uraeginthus bengalus	
Blue-capped Cordon-bleu	Uraeginthus cyanocephalus	
Purple Grenadier	Uraeginthus ianthinogaster	
European Goldfinch	Carduelis carduelis	
Fancy Canary	Serinus canaria	
Psittacidae		
Cockatiel	Nymphicus hollandicus	
Budgerigar (Budgie)	Melopsittacus undulatus	
Passeriformes		
Plum-headed (Cherry/Crimson) Finch	Aidemosyne modesta	
Sudan Golden Sparrow/Golden Song Sparrow	Passer luteus	
Red-whiskered Bulbul	Pycnonotus jocosus	
Village Indigobird/Steelblue Windowfinch	Vidua chalybeata	
Columbidae		
Diamond Dove	Geopelia cuneate	
Ring-necked Dove	Streptopelia capicola	
Ringed Turtle Dove/Ringneck Dove	Streptopelia risoria	



Fish

Commonly traded, ornamental fishes are allowed expect for:

- Wild caught saltwater fish
- Wild caught freshwater fish
- Fish species that are known to be wide-ranging and/or migratory and that require very large species in captivity
- Large fish that reach an adult length of 14 inches or more, whether or not a specific fish has reached the length.
 - Exemptions- Goldfish and Koi
- Venomous fish or other fish that pose a medically significant risk to human health or safety

Amphibians

Due to the risk of native amphibian populations being exposed to *Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis* and *Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans*, no amphibian species should be included in the allowable animals list. These lethal fungal pathogens can be introduced into local environments through escaped or released pet amphibians infected with either disease or through the disposal of contaminated water or other materials the may have contacted.

Invertebrates

Feeder crickets, mealworms, other worms, flies

Insecta various sp.

Scientific research regarding the husbandry and welfare needs of most invertebrates, both terrestrial and aquatic, is lacking. As well, significant conservation concerns are associated with a number of invertebrates, such as certain tarantula species, that are extracted from the wild for pet trade.

Not Allowed

All animals prohibited by Provincial, Federal, or international regulation, rule, or agreement.



Lethal trapping and poisoning of wild animals











Lethal trapping and poisoning of wild animals

Issues:

- Leg, body hold, and snare traps can:
 - Kill and injure non target animals and people
 - Result in a slow and painful death
- Poison can:
 - Affect other animals along the food chain
 - Result in a slow and painful death

Draft ideas:

- 1. Prohibit the outdoor use of lethal traps
- 2. Prohibit the outdoor use of Rodenticide poison bait stations
- 3. Prohibit glue traps
- 4. Authorize Animal Services to require wildlife proofing where ongoing wildlife or feral cat conflicts exist to reduce repetitive trapping
- 5. Require signage for lethal trapping
- 6. Require trapping to be conducted by licensed pest control companies or governmental agencies

Exemptions:

- Exemption for proven sick, injured, or aggressive animals
- Exemption for insects
- Exemption for governmental agencies









Additional Information:

Proactive wildlife proofing a home or property typically prevents the need for trapping or poisoning



Feeding wildlife

Issues:

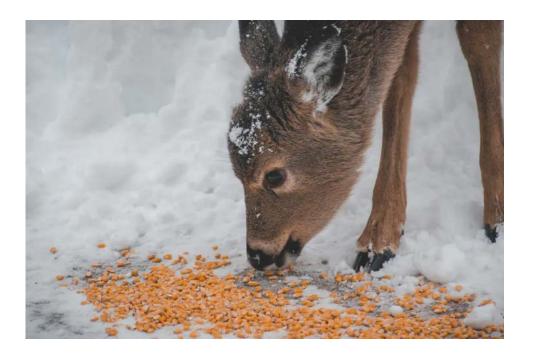
- Feeding wildlife can lead to increased populations of urban wildlife and human/wildlife conflict
- In 2020, 1359 wild animals were found deceased on city streets and boulevards and included deer, rabbits, squirrels, fox, and others

Draft idea:

1. Prohibit feeding of wildlife

Exemption:

Bird feeders





Compliance with the By-law updates

Education

Education and outreach

Enforcement

- An Animal Services Officer can issue a verbal warning or fine
- A list of existing fines are available in Schedule B of the current By-law
- The By-law update will require the creation of some new fines, which will align with the existing fines.



