

Supports Item No. 4
P&E Committee Agenda
February 1, 2007



CITY OF VANCOUVER

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

Report Date: January 15, 2007
Author: Alena Straka
Liza Jimenez
Phone No.: 604.871-6683
604.873-7199
RTS No.: 06377
VanRIMS No.: 08-4000-11
Meeting Date: February 1, 2007

TO: Standing Committee on Planning and Environment
FROM: Chief License Inspector
SUBJECT: Exotic/Wild Animals in Captivity

RECOMMENDATION

- A. THAT Council, for reasons of public safety, health and animal welfare, approve amendments to the Animal Control By-Law to prohibit the keeping of certain exotic/wild animals in the City as discussed in the report and described in Part 1 of Appendix A;

AND FURTHER THAT Council instruct the Director of Legal Services to prepare the necessary amendments to the Animal Control By-Law, generally in accordance with Part 1 of Appendix A.

- B. THAT Council, for reasons of public safety, health and animal welfare, approve amendments to the Business Prohibition By-Law to prohibit businesses that sell certain exotic/wild animals as discussed in the report and described in part 2 of Appendix A;

AND FURTHER THAT Council instruct the Director of Legal Services to prepare the necessary amendments to the Business Prohibition By-Law, generally in accordance with Part 2 of Appendix A.

- C. THAT Council approve in principle the prohibition of the use of exotic/wild animals in performances and other forms of entertainment as discussed in the report and instruct staff to report back concerning appropriate amendments to by-laws.
- D. THAT Council move the provisions of the Health By-Law that deal with the keeping and sale of animals to the Animal Control By-Law and Business Prohibition By-Law for the sake of consistency;

AND FURTHER THAT Council instruct the Director of Legal Services to prepare the necessary amendments to the Health By-Law, Animal Control By-Law and Business Prohibition By-law, generally in accordance with Part 3 of Appendix A.

- E. THAT Council instruct the Mayor to send a letter to the Union of British Columbia Municipalities requesting that consideration be given to prohibiting the sale of a standard list of exotic/wild animals province-wide for reasons of public safety, health and animal welfare.

GENERAL MANAGER'S COMMENTS

The General Manager of Community Services RECOMMENDS approval of the above recommendations.

COUNCIL POLICY

The Animal Control By-law establishes a pound, and licenses and regulates dogs and other animals.

The Business Prohibition By-Law prohibits certain businesses from operating in the City, including businesses that undertake calf or goat roping, horse tripping, steer busting, steer wrestling, use of electric prods or other shocking devices, use of bucking or flank straps, sticks, whips, spurs or wire tie-downs, use of caustic ointments and use of forcible handling techniques (including hitting, poking, licking, roping, tail-twisting or roping).

The Health By-Law provides for the care, promotion and protection of the health of the inhabitants of the City of Vancouver.

The Wild Animal Prohibition By-law prohibits performances involving certain wild animals in circuses.

PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to present Council with information on exotic/wild animals in captivity and elaborate upon the issues surrounding the keeping, sale and use of exotic/wild animals in performances in the City.

The report presents a summary of exotic/wild animal regulations and by-laws in other municipalities and encapsulates the views and opinions of animal welfare advocate groups and various animal-related associations on exotic/wild animals in captivity.

The issue of exotic/wild animals in captivity warranted investigation because of ongoing pressure by the public, animal advocate groups and animal-related professional organizations who have raised concerns about the lack of regulations. The frightened reaction of some members of the public on the discovery of a crocodile in a Kitsilano neighbourhood which was badly hurt falling from a third floor window in June 2006 has further reaffirmed the need to take a closer look at the issue.

The report recommends that Council approve amendments to the Animal Control By-Law to prohibit the keeping of certain exotic/wild animals in the City for reasons of public safety, health and animal welfare.

The report also recommends that Council approve amendments to the Business Prohibition By-Law to prohibit businesses, for reasons of public safety, health and animal welfare, to sell certain exotic/wild animals. To ensure that these animals cannot be purchased elsewhere in the Province, staff recommend that Council instruct the Mayor to send a letter to the Union of British Columbia Municipalities requesting that consideration be given to prohibiting the sale of a standard list of exotic/wild animals province-wide.

The report also proposes that provisions in the Health By-Law concerning the keeping and sale of animals be moved to the Animal Control By-Law and Business Prohibition By-Law for the sake of consistency.

Finally, staff recommends that Council approve in principle the prohibition of the use of exotic/wild animals in performances and other forms of entertainment in the City and instruct staff to report back concerning the appropriate amendments to by-laws required to realize this.

BACKGROUND

Definition of Exotic/Wild Animals

Municipalities have often used the terms "exotic animal" and "wild animal" interchangeably in bylaws adopted to protect the welfare of such animals in captivity as well as public safety and health. As both labels are open to interpretation, some jurisdictions have chosen to refer to such animals as "prohibited" or "dangerous". The term "exotic" lacks a universal definition. However, it is generally used to describe animals that are non-domesticated and non-native to a certain area.

As definitions of exotic, wild, prohibited and dangerous animals differ from one regulatory document to another, there is no agreement on which exotic animal species should be prohibited for sale or keeping. Most jurisdictions with exotic animal prohibitions refer to an explicit list of exotic/wild animals prohibited for sale, or in some cases kept, within that municipality. The following list highlights some of the differences between the various exotic/wild animal regulatory documents:

- Many define exotic/wild animals as animals bred in the wild or domestic hybrid species;
- Some differentiate between animals that normally live in a wild or natural state versus those animals that have been subjected to domestication through selected or controlled breeding;
- Some have opted not to specify species but rather restrict animals by size such as no lizards larger than 1 metre upon maturity or no snakes larger than 2 metres upon maturity (Richmond, Surrey); and
- Most exclude fish and/or birds from the exotic/wild animal prohibition list.

This report uses the term exotic/wild animals to refer to various species of animals that are either imported or captive-bred, normally live in the wild or in a natural state and may be sold or kept in the City as pets.

Origin of Exotic/Wild Animals

Throughout Canada, many private households keep exotic/wild animals as pets. Everything from the common corn snake to turtles, iguanas and lizards can be found in the homes of exotic/wild animal hobbyists. Some exotic/wild animal owners are hobbyists who enjoy collecting such animals, while others may be impulse buyers who find a particular exotic/wild animal cute and interesting as a youngster, failing to realize that once full-grown, the animal could become difficult to care for and dangerous to handle.

Exotic/wild animals are obtained through an extensive network of pet stores, amateur owners, professional breeders and dealers that use advertising, personal contact, speciality magazines and the Internet to sell their product. Although many exotic/wild animals are bred in captivity, others are removed from their wild habitats in countries such as Asia, Africa, Latin America and Australia and either imported directly to Canada or re-exported from suppliers in the US.

Demand for Exotic/Wild Animals

The global market for exotic/wild animals has grown substantially in recent years with increasing demand fuelling a legal trade worth many billion dollars annually. The American experience illustrates the extent of this trend. "Between 1992 and 2002, the US trade in wildlife and wildlife products jumped by 62%, while the number of different species in trade increased by 75% to more than 352,000. In 2002, 38,000 live mammals, 365,000 live birds, two million live reptiles, 49 million live amphibians and 216 million live fish were imported into the United States."¹ "According to the *American Pet Products Manufacturers Association 2005-2006 National Pet Owner's Survey*, the number of reptiles and amphibians being kept as pets in the United States, the world's largest consumer of reptiles, increased by 22% from 2002."² The biggest consumer markets for pet reptiles are North America (including Canada), the European Community and Japan.

¹ (2003) Testimony of Marshall Jones, United States Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, Before the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works Regarding the Importation of Exotic Species and the Impact on Public Health and Safety, July 17, 2003.

² Scales and Tails: The Welfare and Trade of Reptiles Kept as Pets in Canada (prepared by Rob Laidlaw for World Society for the Protection of Animals).

"While the reptile pet trade in Canada has not been comprehensively studied, there is some evidence to suggest that, like other jurisdictions around the world, it has experienced some growth in recent years."³ This is evidenced by the vast number of exotic/wild animal species that can be purchased through pet stores, Internet suppliers, reptile shows/fairs and by direct import.

DISCUSSION

Opinions concerning exotic/wild animals in captivity fall into three camps. One side presents a public outcry for a complete ban of the sale and ownership of all exotic/wild animals; the second believes that such animals are much more interesting and unique than domestic pets, and with proper accommodation and care, can survive for many years in captivity; while others fall somewhere in between. The debate on what municipal regulatory measures, if any, should be implemented to prohibit the sale and/or keeping of certain exotic/wild animals is very contentious with varying opinions among animal welfare activists, pet retailers, veterinarians and exotic/wild animal pet owners themselves.

Arguments for Banning the Sale and Ownership of Exotic/Wild Animals

Animal advocate groups, animal-related professional organizations and private individuals that support a sale and ownership ban of exotic/wild animals present the following arguments:

1. Preservation of Exotic/Wild Animals is Threatened by Trade. The trade of exotic/wild animals poses a threat to the continued existence of certain rare species in their countries of origin to the point where some are on the brink of extinction. Exotic/wild animal poachers in foreign locales thrive because of the increasing demand for such animals in North America, Europe and Japan.
2. Exotic/Wild Animals Suffer During Import/Export. During the entire process of capture, transport and relocation into the consumer's home, exotic/wild animals may suffer and/or die. This can be due to capture trauma, poor transport conditions, inappropriate post-purchase husbandry, long-term captivity-associated stress, etc.
3. Exotic/wild Animals Pose Safety Threat. Some exotic/wild animals retain their defensive instincts and predatory nature. As a result, they remain volatile and unpredictable and may pose a threat to their owners, or in the case of escape, to members of the public.
4. Some Exotic/Wild Animals Carry Transmittable Diseases. Certain reptiles like green iguanas and other aquatic animals such as the red-eared slider turtle are highly prone to carry salmonella. "During the period from 1994 to 1996, an increase in the number of laboratory-confirmed cases of human salmonellosis associated with exposure to exotic pets including iguanas, pet turtles, sugar gliders and hedgehogs was observed in Canada. Although the major source of salmonella infection is food, an estimated 3 to 5% of all cases of salmonellosis in humans are associated with exposure to exotic pets"⁴ Other possible exotic/wild animal zoonoses and other pathogens range from campylobacter, E. coli, mycobacterium, streptococcus, adenoviruses, rabies, tuberculosis, hepatitis B and certain new diseases such

³ Scales and Tails: The Welfare and Trade of Reptiles Kept as Pets in Canada (prepared by Rob Laidlaw for World Society for the Protection of Animals.

⁴ Journal of Clinical Microbiology (American Society for Microbiology), Nov. 1997, p.2786

as the monkeypox virus. Note: The Health By-Law prohibits the sale of turtles or viable turtle eggs (with the exception of educational, scientific or medical institutions) in Vancouver.

5. Uninformed Exotic/Wild Animal Owners. Some exotic/wild animal owners may lack the expertise, resources and time required to properly house and care for their pets. This problem is further exacerbated by pet suppliers who promote certain exotic/wild animal species as easy, "alternative" pets that require far less labour and resources than dogs or cats. In fact, the complexity and variety experienced by animals in nature are difficult, if not impossible, to replicate in a house setting. Appropriate or adequate space, stimulation, social environment, temperature, humidity, ventilation, light and hygiene are all critical to the well-being of exotic/wild animals.

6. Exotic/Wild Animals Live Long Lives. Some individuals who purchase exotic/wild animals are unaware that such animals may live a very long time. For example, parrots can live as long as 70 to 80 years, while some turtles, tortoises and crocodilians can reach similar life spans.

7. Unwanted Exotic/Wild Animals may be Abandoned. Exotic/wild animals may be abandoned by their owners when they have lost their novelty appeal or become too big, difficult, expensive or problematic to care for. Unfortunately, many of these animals are likely to end up at animal refuges, most of which are already filled to capacity and unable to take in additional animals. These animal shelters are running at capacity with daily phone calls from the public or non-profit organizations to pick up unwanted or seized pets.

As an example, the Rainforest Reptile Refuge in Surrey is currently operating at full capacity. Since the refuge opened its doors in 1992, it has been overwhelmed by daily requests to accept more animals.

The BC SPCA also takes in unwanted exotic/wild animals. From July 2005 to July 2006, the BC SPCA received 27 abandoned exotic pets from Vancouver alone; mostly reptiles, birds and insects where nearly half of these animals had to be euthanized due to lack of space.

8. Unwanted Exotic/Wild Animals may be Released into the Wild. In some cases, exotic/wild animal owners wishing to get rid of their pet release the animal into the wild. Most exotic/wild animals suffer as a result as they lack the physical and behavioural attributes necessary for survival in their foreign habitats. Some die of starvation or predation, while others die from the weather.

Furthermore, abandoning exotic/wild pets into the wild may also introduce potentially damaging disease organisms into existing wildlife populations. "Occasionally, reptile pets that are abandoned into foreign environments with climatic conditions similar to their countries of origin may survive. In some cases, they prosper with devastating effects to native wildlife....For example, in Toronto, red-eared slider turtles now populate part of Grenadier Pond and Riverdale Farm, where they have displaced most other turtles. Introduced populations of red-eared sliders are now also found in many other locations throughout the Great Lakes region and British Columbia."⁵

⁵ Scales and Tails: The Welfare and Trade of Reptiles Kept as Pets in Canada (prepared by Rob Laidlaw for World Society for the Protection of Animals, page 23.

Arguments against Banning the Sale and Ownership of Exotic/Wild Animals

Some individuals, including exotic/wild animal keepers, sellers and buyers, argue in defence of the sale and keeping of exotic/wild animals. The most common arguments cited are as follows:

1. Problems with Captive-Bred Exotic/Wild Animals are Non-Existent. Inherent problems associated with the capture, transport and trade of exotic/wild animals are resolved when consumers purchase only captive bred animals. Exotic/wild animals bred in captivity are accustomed to the environmental conditions in which they are bred and raised and do not need nor want for the natural elements of their country of ancestry.

Furthermore, educating consumers of exotic/wild animals on the type of environments their pets need, as well as the required care, enclosures and assorted paraphernalia necessary to keep such animals healthy in captivity also reduces potential problems.

2. Exotic/Wild Animal Owners are very Knowledgeable. Consumers considering the purchase of a particular exotic/wild animal species take the time to educate themselves beforehand on the care and accommodation such a pet requires. As a result, once the animal is purchased, they are already very knowledgeable and capable of ensuring that they have all that is necessary to replicate, as close as possible, the animal's natural environment.

3. Exotic/Wild Animals Require Minimal Care. Exotic/Wild animal keepers report that their animals make suitable household pets requiring minimal care. Exotic/Wild animals are easier to care for than domestic animals such as a dog or cat. Furthermore, a ban would discriminate against those exotic/wild animal owners who do not want or are allergic to dogs or cats.

4. Owners of Exotic/Wild Animals Educate the Public . Keeping exotic/wild animals as pets educates the owner and others who come in contact with the animal about the particular species. Being able to observe such animals in captivity contributes to everyone's knowledge of their characteristics, behaviour and disposition. Consensus among exotic animal enthusiasts is that pet shops generally do not educate consumers sufficiently on care requirements and breed statistics such as size at maturity, life span and habitat requirements. Many clubs such as the Westcoast Society for the Protection and Conservation of Reptiles (WSPCR) and the Greyhaven Exotic Bird Sanctuary promote education by displaying several of their members' pets at exhibitions, schools, community centres and churches.

5. Exotic/Wild Animal Sale and/or Ownership Ban would Force Enthusiasts Underground. Implementing a city-wide ban on the sale and/or ownership of exotic animals would isolate exotics enthusiasts and force clubs and organizations to go underground to hide their hobby from government.

6. Most Exotic/Wild Animals are Friendly and Docile. Owners of exotic/wild animals claim that their pets are very docile and friendly and would not hurt them. Some claim that dogs are just as likely or even more likely to harm or be harmed.

Federal and Provincial Exotic/Wild Animal Regulations

The import of exotic/wild animals is protected through a Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) of which Canada is a signatory. Under this convention, species or populations of exotic/wild animals that are identified as threatened or potentially threatened by trade in their country of origin require an import permit before being brought into the country. Canadian importation regulations also stipulate that turtles and tortoises require an import permit prior to shipment into Canada. With the exception of those animals on the CITES endangered list, most exotic/wild animals found in the pet trade are unregulated at the federal level and thus can be brought into Canada without restrictions.

In British Columbia, the Wildlife Act specifies that all native wildlife is owned by the BC government and no person is allowed to be in possession of any wildlife. Wildlife is defined as "raptors, threatened species, endangered species, game or other species of vertebrates prescribed as wildlife....includes fish."⁶

Existing Exotic/Wild Animal By-Laws

Research by staff has revealed that some municipalities in the Lower Mainland prohibit only the sale of certain exotic/wild animal species. Local cities that prohibit the sale of these pets include: Langley, Richmond, Surrey, City and District of North Vancouver and Abbotsford. Local jurisdictions that prohibit the keeping/ownership of exotic/wild animals are the City of Abbotsford (with the exception of Agriculturally zoned lands) and New Westminster. Burnaby prohibits the keeping of snakes only.

Widening the scope of our research revealed that the Regional District of Central Okanagan, Edmonton (poisonous snakes, reptiles and insects), Toronto and Seattle also prohibit the sale and ownership of certain exotic animals.

Various jurisdictions have dealt with prohibitions through a number of methods such as by designing specific stand-alone exotic animal by-laws or amending existing animal control or license by-laws.

Although research on the various exotic animal by-laws of other jurisdictions is very beneficial, it is important to note that other municipalities are subject to empowering legislation that is different from the Vancouver Charter which governs the City of Vancouver.

Appendix B presents a summary of the various exotic/wild animal by-laws.

City of Vancouver By-Laws

The City of Vancouver currently has certain by-laws that regulate and protect public safety and health and the welfare of animals such as the Animal Control By-law, the Business Prohibition By-Law, the Wild Animal Prohibition By-law and the Health By-Law.

The Animal Control By-law establishes a shelter and the licensing and regulation of dogs and other animals. The Business Prohibition By-law prohibits certain inhumane practices usually associated with a rodeo event by disallowing any business in the City to undertake calf or goat

⁶ http://www.qp.gov.bc.ca/statreg/stat/W/96488_01.htm#section2

roping, horse tripping, steer busting, steer wrestling or the use of electric prods or other shocking devices.

The Wild Animal Prohibition By-law prohibits the use of specific wild animals in circuses, listed by species in Appendix C. The Health By-Law prohibits the keeping of certain domestic animals and the sale of turtles and turtle eggs and restricts the aggregate number of rodents, reptiles and various species of birds that can be kept in the City.

There is currently no by-law, regulation or policy in the City which specifically prohibits the sale or ownership of exotic animals (with the exception of turtles and turtle eggs) or the use of such animals in performances and other forms of entertainment (with the exception of circuses).

Public Consultation and Communication

Staff met with non-profit organizations and animal advocacy groups (BC SPCA, Vancouver Humane Society, Rainforest Reptile Refuge Society, Westcoast Society for the Preservation and Conservation of Reptiles), industry (Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council) and the Vancouver Aquarium's former veterinarian to discuss exotic/wild animals in captivity. Visits to the three pet stores licensed in Vancouver that sell exotic/wild animals were also conducted.

Policy statements of a cross-section of animal advocacy groups and professional associations on exotic/wild animals in captivity are summarized in Appendix D.

Telephone calls and written correspondence to Council and City staff concerning exotic/wild animals in captivity are split between the two opposing sides. Overall, the written correspondence in support of a sale/ownership ban of exotic/wild animals outweighs the opposition to such a ban (70% versus 30%). The comments received are summarized in the argument section previously discussed in report.

Control of the Keeping and Sale of Exotic/Wild Animals in Vancouver

Based on research findings and public consultation, staff have arrived at a number of recommendations to address the various issues surrounding exotic/wild animals in captivity. These issues are far reaching and controversial as they affect all individuals and groups associated with such animals. The main issues involve prohibiting the keeping or sale of exotic/wild animals and addressing their use in performances. Each issue is discussed in detail below:

A. Keeping of Exotic/Wild Animals

Certain animal advocate groups, animal-related professional organizations and private individuals support a complete ban on all exotic/wild animals, believing that such animals are not meant to be held captive. Their main arguments were elaborated upon earlier in the report.

Staff acknowledge the concerns of supporters of a far-reaching ban on the keeping of exotic/wild animals. However, Animal Control receives very few complaints with respect to the keeping of exotic/wild animals. With the exception of a crocodile which had fallen out of

an apartment window in a Kitsilano neighbourhood in June 2006, there have been few public safety or health concerns in the past with respect to exotic/wild animals kept in the City of Vancouver.

A broad ban on the keeping of exotic/wild animals would inevitably require additional enforcement capacity. With only 11 Animal Control Officers and one additional Officer planned over the next two years, the City's enforcement resources and capacities are limited. Furthermore, the animal shelter has no ability (space or set-up) to accommodate such animals. If a far-reaching ban of exotic/wild animals were to be implemented, animal control would not be able to adopt the animals out and euthanasia goes against the current "no-kill" approach to shelter animal management.

However, staff also recognize that there are certain exotic/wild animals which pose considerable safety and health concerns to the public because of their volatile and unpredictable disposition and should be prohibited as pets. These include the following:

- Snake species: Green anaconda (*Eunectes murinus*); Yellow anaconda (*Eunectes notaeus*); Reticulated python (*Python reticulatus*); African rock python (*Python sebae*); Burmese python (*Python molurus bivittatus*); Indian python (*Python molurus molurus*); and Amethyst python (*Morelia amethystina*)
- Hyaenas
- Crocodilians (such as alligators and crocodiles)
- Venomous reptiles and snakes (regardless of whether the venom glands have been removed)
- Canids such as wolves, jackals, coyotes, foxes (except the domestic dog)
- Felids such as lions and tigers (except the domestic cat)
- Ursids (bears)

The first seven snake species above are recognized by Pet Industry Joint Advisory Committee (PIJAC) of Canada as animals that should be prohibited as pets as they exceed three meters in length at adulthood and are recognized for their hostile and unpredictable disposition. Canidae, felids (with the exception of the domestic dog and cat) and bears may retain their predatory nature even in captivity and can be of considerable danger to their owner and the public. Crocodilians also possess volatile and predatory characteristics, while the need to prohibit venomous reptiles and snakes is self-explanatory. For these reasons, staff believe that the keeping of the animals on the above list should be prohibited. Those individuals who currently keep any of these species, either on a permanent or temporary basis, would have to make provisions to remove the animal from the City. This prohibition would not apply to the following:

- Premises of the Vancouver Animal Control Shelter;
- Premises of an aquarium or zoological park as accredited by the Canadian Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums;
- Premises operated by the British Columbia Society for the Prevention Cruelty to Animals (BC SPCA);
- A veterinary hospital under the control of a licensed veterinarian;
- The premises of an institution of education where such animals are kept for research, study or teaching purposes, or on premises registered as Research Facilities; and
- Premises of the Vancouver Police Department.

To prohibit the keeping of the exotic/wild animals on the above list, certain amendments to the Animal Control By-Law are required as indicated in Part 1 of Appendix A.

Initially, staff suggests that the City address the keeping of these prohibited exotic/wild animals on a complaint basis only. A press release from City Communications would be released advising of the prohibition on exotic/wild animals followed by a warning that these animals cannot be purchased within the City nor brought into the City from another municipality and individuals with any of these animals in their possession must make immediate provisions to remove them from the City.

B. Sale of Exotic/Wild Animals

Currently, Vancouver has no prohibition on the sale of any animals (with the exception of turtles and turtle eggs), either domestic or exotic/wild, through pet stores. Pet store regulation, which ensures that all animals sold in pet stores are treated and cared for in a humane way and the consumer is protected through the prohibition of misleading business practices, has been adopted by many other local municipalities, including Township of Langley, City of Richmond and both the District and City of North Vancouver. The lack of such regulation in Vancouver has been a concern of animal welfare advocates, including the Vancouver Humane Society, for quite some time. Development of pet store regulations for the City will be addressed in a separate report.

Animal advocates have also expressed support for a by-law to regulate or prohibit the sale of certain exotic/wild animals. Among the ten pet shops in Vancouver, only three presently sell animals that would be considered as exotic/wild, such as leopard geckos, snakes, frogs, scorpions and bearded lizard dragons. Staff have conducted site visits of the pet stores that sell certain exotic/wild animals and note that most stores operate in a professional manner.

Many national and regional pet store chains, private non-chain retailers and speciality exotic/wild animal retail stores sell exotic/wild animals to the public. Many of these retailers, along with Canada's national pet industry association, the Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council (PIJAC), promote the keeping of exotic/wild animals as pets, claiming they are a logical alternative to more labour intensive and often problematic animals, such as dogs. (It must be noted, however, that PIJAC is opposed to the keeping of crocodylians and venomous snakes and the sale of all exotic/wild animals that are not captive-bred.)

From Vancouver's perspective, in terms of exercising its regulatory authority, the concerns to be addressed with exotic/wild animals are public health and safety, and animal welfare. Staff recognizes that these are the concerns shared by most of the animal advocate groups, animal-related professional organizations and the pet industry. The BC SPCA, Vancouver Humane Society, Rainforest Reptile Refuge Society and the Pet Industry Joint Advisory Council all support a prohibition sale list of exotic/wild animals. Although the exact species of animal on each of these groups' list differs, there are also many similarities. As well, the majority of the telephone calls and written correspondence to Council and City staff concerning exotic/wild animals in captivity have been in support of a sale/ownership ban of certain species.

There are certain groups of reptile enthusiasts, such as the Westcoast Society for the Protection and Conservation of Reptiles (WSPCR), that support a prohibition of the sale

and/or keeping of imported exotic/wild animals, but oppose such a prohibition for most captive-bred exotic/wild animal species.

Based on the overall feedback received from the animal advocate groups consulted and public correspondence received, staff believes it is important to prohibit businesses from selling certain species of exotic/wild animals for the safety and health of Vancouver residents and for the welfare of the animals. This action speaks to the fact that there is a high rate of abandonment of exotic/wild animals, certain exotic/wild animals suffer in captivity as they are difficult to care for and some such animals may pose a health and safety risk to humans. Staff recognize that the species on existing exotic/wild animal prohibition lists differ and therefore, consensus among the various stakeholder groups on the exact animals to be included is difficult.

Discussions with the various animal advocate groups and a review of prohibited exotic/wild animal sale lists of other jurisdictions have led to the development of a certain list of animals which pose the greatest overall safety, public health and animal welfare concerns. Appendix E presents the recommended list of the prohibited exotic/wild animals for sale.

Staff proposes two groups of prohibited species: those not to be kept (banned species) and those not to be sold (the prohibited sale list). All of the banned species are also included on the prohibited sale list. In the opinion of staff, the banned species pose a serious threat to the safety and health of residents and the escape of such animals could prove dangerous both for the owner and the public who may come into contact with them. For this reason, the animals on the banned species list are not to be brought into the City from elsewhere, and any animals that currently exist in the City are to be removed. On the other hand, the animals on the prohibited sale list include both the animals prohibited to be kept and others that, in staff's opinion, would pose a less immediate danger to the public. Therefore, the need to rid the City of such species is not such an immediate concern.

Unfortunately, Council's approval of the prohibited sale of certain exotic/wild animals in Appendix E will not prevent residents from acquiring these animals from other municipalities. This problem is exacerbated by a patchwork of prohibited exotic/wild animal sale lists throughout the Province. This patchwork of regulations prohibiting the sale of different exotic/wild animals in various municipalities simply transfers the problems to those municipalities without similar regulations.

Therefore, staff recommends that Council instruct the Mayor to send a letter to the Union of British Columbia Municipalities requesting that consideration be given to prohibiting the sale of a standard list of exotic/wild animals province-wide for reasons of public safety and health, and animal welfare.

C. Use of Exotic/Wild Animals in Public Performances and Events

Although there have been no performances in Vancouver using exotic/wild animals for quite some time, certain public performances nevertheless exist which use exotic/wild animals for entertainment purposes. Vancouver's Wild Animal Prohibition By-Law prohibits the use of wild animals in circuses, but there are no regulations/by-laws pertaining to the use of exotic/wild animals in other public performances, events and exhibitions. At this time, there is nothing to prohibit such performances from occurring in the City.

Opponents of this practice see the use of exotic/wild animals in performances as a potential public safety hazard and the manipulation of such animals to perform as cruel and inhumane. These animals may be confined in cages between performances, sometimes chained or tethered inside. The animals may also be physically prodded and manipulated to perform as expected, in some instances through the use of electric devices and caustic ointments.

In May 2006, Council approved amendments to the Business Prohibition By-Law which prohibit businesses from carrying out inhumane rodeo activities and practices such as calf or goat roping and tie-down roping, horse tripping, steer busting, steer wrestling, use of electric prods and other shocking devices, use of bucking or flank straps, sticks, whips, spurs, or wire tie-downs. Devices and techniques used to control exotic/wild animals in performances and events may be similar to those used in certain rodeo events and are considered equally inhumane.

In B.C., many municipalities have passed by-laws that prohibit circuses and other performances from using exotic/wild animals. A non-exhaustive list of BC municipalities as well as other Canadian cities, the US and internationally is provided in Appendix F.

Staff believe that certain performances and other forms of entertainment that use exotic/wild animals may treat such animals as captive performers receiving harsh treatment through physical manipulation. For this reason, staff seeks Council's approval in principal that exotic/wild animals not be used in public performances, events and exhibits and recommend that Council instruct staff to report back with appropriate by-law amendments.

D. Health By-Law Regulations on Keeping and Sale of Animals

Certain provisions of the Health By-Law currently deal with keeping and sale of certain animals. For consistency, staff recommend moving these provisions to the Animal Control By-Law and the Business Prohibition By-Law. To accomplish this, amendments are required to the Health, Animal Control and Business Prohibition By-Laws as indicated in Part 3 of Appendix A.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Although the exotic/wild animal ownership prohibition is proposed for enforcement on a complaint basis only, this enforcement may also increase the workload for Animal Control services. At this point, it is difficult to determine enforcement demands but additional resources may be needed to address complaints and ensure compliance. Staff will provide Council with an update on the enforcement demands and compliance levels in conjunction with the next update on the Animal Control Services Strategic Plan.

CONCLUSION

This report presents Council with information on the main issues surrounding exotic/wild animals in captivity, a summary of exotic/wild animal regulations and by-laws in other jurisdictions and input from the public and various animal advocate groups and animal related professional organizations. The three main issues surrounding exotic/wild animals include keeping/ownership, sale and use of such animals in performances.

The report concludes that Council should prohibit the keeping of certain exotic/wild animals that are of a considerable safety and health concern to the public because of their volatile and unpredictable nature and for their own welfare. The keeping of these animals would be investigated on a complaint basis only and all residents who currently own any of these species would have to remove them from the City. This can be achieved through amendments to the Animal Control By-Law.

Staff believes that Council should prohibit businesses that sell certain exotic/wild animals. To avoid the problems with a patchwork of prohibited exotic/wild animal sale lists throughout the Province, staff recommend that Council instruct the Mayor to send a letter to the Union of British Columbia Municipalities requesting that consideration be given to prohibiting the sale of a standard list of exotic/wild animals province-wide for reasons of public safety and health, and animal welfare.

Staff also recommends that provisions in the Health By-Law pertaining to the keeping and sale of animals be moved to the Animal Control By-Law and Business Prohibition By-Law for the sake of consistency.

Finally, with respect to the use of exotic/wild animals in performances, staff seeks Council's approval in principal to protect the public against hazards that exotic/wild animals used in entertainment pose to society and to protect exotic/wild animals from cruel and inhumane treatment. Should Council approve such action, staff will report back with appropriate by-law amendments.

There are no definitive prohibition lists for both the keeping and sale of exotic/wild animals as there are so many opinions. For this reason, staff has analyzed the wide variety of available information and have provided the most logical recommendations in this report. Nevertheless, staff acknowledges that these recommendations will not be supported by all the various interest groups and staff anticipate the need to report back to Council after the regulations have been in place for at least a year.

* * * * *

APPENDIX A

PART 1 - DRAFT ANIMAL CONTROL BY-LAW AMENDMENTS

Include a new section containing the following provisions:

1. Prohibiting people from keeping, either on a temporary or permanent basis, the following animals:

- Snake species: Green anaconda (*Eunectes murinus*); Yellow anaconda (*Eunectes notaeus*); Reticulated python (*Python reticulatus*); African rock python (*Python sebae*); Burmese python (*Python molurus bivittatus*); Indian python (*Python molurus molurus*); and Amethyst python (*Morelia amethystina*)
- Hyaenas
- Crocodylians (such as alligators and crocodiles)
- Venomous reptiles and snakes (regardless of whether the venom glands have been removed)
- Canids such as wolves, jackals, coyotes, foxes (except the domestic dog)
- Felids such as lions and tigers (except the domestic cat)
- Ursids (bears)

2. Establish the following exceptions to this prohibition:

- Premises of the Vancouver Animal Control Shelter
- Premises operated by the British Columbia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (BC SPCA)
- A veterinary hospital under the control of a licensed veterinarian
- Premises of an Institution of Education where such animals are kept for research, study or teaching purposes
- Premises of the Vancouver Police Department
- Premises of an aquarium or zoological park as accredited by the Canadian Association of Zoological Parks & Aquariums

PART 2 - DRAFT BUSINESS PROHIBITION BY-LAW AMENDMENTS

Include a new section containing the following provisions:

Prohibiting businesses that offer for sale or sell the following prohibited animals:

Canids (eg. Wolves, coyotes) except the domestic dog
Cetaceans (eg. Whales, porpoises, dolphins)
Chiroptera (eg. Bats)
Crocodylians (eg. Alligators, crocodiles)
Edentates (eg. Anteaters, sloths, armadillos)
Elephants
Felids (eg. lions, tigers) except the domestic cat

Green Iguanas
Hyaenas
Insectivore, except African Pygmy Hedgehogs
Lagomorphs, except the domestic rabbit
Marsupials, except sugar gliders
Mustelids (eg. Skunks, weasels, otters), except domesticated ferrets
Non-human primates (eg. Apes, monkeys)
Pinnipeds (eg. Seals, walruses)
Procyonids (eg. Raccoons, coatis)
Birds of Prey (eg. Hawks, accipiters, falcons, eagles and owls)
Ratite Birds (eg. Cassowaries, ostrich, rhea)
Rodentia, except domestic hamsters, guinea pigs, chinchillas, rats and mice
Snake species: Amythest Python, Burmese Python, Reticulated Python, Rock Pythons, Indian Python, and all Anacondas
Turtles and turtle eggs
Ungulates except domestic goats, sheep, pigs, cattle, horses, mules, donkeys, asses, llamas and alpacas
Ursids (eg. Bears)
Venomous arachnids (including but not limited to spiders and regardless of whether the venom glands have been removed)
Venomous insects (regardless of whether the venom glands have been removed)
Venomous reptiles (regardless of whether the venom glands have been removed)
Venomous snakes (regardless of whether the venom glands have been removed)
Viverrids (eg. Mongooses, civits, genets)

PART 3 - DRAFT HEALTH BY-LAW AMENDMENTS AND CORRESPONDING AMENDMENTS TO ANIMAL CONTROL BY-LAW AND BUSINESS PROHIBITION BY-LAW

Health By-Law

1. Repeal Sections 4.1 through 4.5

Animal Control By-Law

Add following provisions to new section in Part 1 above:

1. Section 4.1 of Health By-Law
2. Section 4.3 of Health By-Law with clarification that snakes or other reptiles cannot include those species on the prohibited keeping list.
3. Section 4.4 of Health By-Law
4. Section 4.5 of Health By-Law

Business Prohibition By-Law

Include turtles and turtle eggs on the list of prohibited animals that businesses are prohibited from selling or offering for sale.

APPENDIX B

Exotic/Wild Animal By-Laws Researched by Staff

City	Pet Shop Regulations	Exotic Animal Prohibition By-Law		Exotic Animal Performance By-Law	Exotic Animal Complaints
		Keeping	Sale		
Burnaby	No	Animal Control By-Law (1991) Sec. 6(4) - restriction on snakes only	No	Animal Control Bylaw (1991) No.9609 Bylaw 11033 s. 6A	10-12 calls/yr usually safety concern issues (eg. animal has escaped)
Coquitlam	No	No	No	By-Law #2994 prohibition of wild animal performances at public shows, exhibitions, carnivals & festivals	"very rare" to receive a complaint - last year, only one snake related call.
Delta	No	No	No	By-Law #4884 - prohibition of wild animal performances in circuses, public shows and exhibitions	Less than a dozen calls/yr
Township of Langley	Pet Establishment Regulation By-Law (1999) #3901	No	Exotic Animal By-Law #3461	Exotic Animal By-Law #3461 Sec. 3	Complaints are rare -never had to enforce exotic animal by-law
Maple Ridge	No	No	No	Yes- Prohibits exotic animals in circus, performances, etc.	Complaints are very rare.
New Westminster	No	Animal Control By-Law (2005) #7037 Part 4 Sec. 606	No	Animal Control By-Law (2005) #7037 Part 4 Sec. 605	< 1% of complaints/yr; usually a public safety concern - eg. Animal getting loose; by-law enforced on complaint basis only.
Richmond	Business Regulation By-Law #7538	Animal Control Regulation By-Law - Wild Animals Sec. - Part 4	Business Regulation By-Law #7538	No	Very little enforcement necessary

Surrey	No	No	Surrey Exotic Animal By-Law (2003) #15199	Surrey Exotic Animal Performance By-Law (1993) #11767	Just one complaint since by-law's adoption - pet store was allegedly selling venomous snake; inspection revealed non-venomous snake.
City of North Vancouver	Pet Establishment Regulation By-Law (1998) #7040	No for exotic Yes - North Van Fur-Bearing Animals By-Law (1944) #1661	Yes - Zoning By-law #7092 (Amphibian & Reptile only-adopted in 1998); Pet Establishment By-Law prohibits sale of wild animals -	By-law #7584 - Business Licenses - Animal Acts	Very few complaints re: exotic animals
District of North Vancouver	Pet Shop Regulations By-Law (1997) #6966	No	Per Shop Regulations By-Law (1997) #6966 Sec.	Yes - Animal Performance By-Law	District took over animal services from SPCA in 2002 - since 2002, there hasn't been complaints re: exotic pets
Abbotsford	No	Pound Bylaw No. 1132 - 2002 Section 7	No	No - controlled but not regulated.	Virtually no complaints re: exotic animals
Victoria	No	No	No	Animal Control By-Law Sec. 39 - No animals to be used in exhibitions & performances (dogs & horses must meet certain conditions)	Last year, Animal Control Services had approx 17,000 complaints - less than 1% concerned exotic animals. Approx. 3-4 complaints are received per year (usually public safety issues eg. exotic animal has escaped (mainly snakes, iguanas or turtles))
Edmonton	No - only a business license is required. Pet shops are investigated on a complaint basis by the SPCA	Animal Control By-Law - the following animals are prohibited for ownership and sale: 1. Poisonous snakes, reptiles & insects 2. Poultry 3. Bees	No - mistreatment of animals in shows is dealt with/enforced by the SPCA	No - mistreatment of animals in shows is dealt with/enforced by the SPCA	There have been no complaints over the past years regarding exotic animals.

Toronto	Yes - enforced by municipal licensing & standards. Animal Services does an initial inspection for licensing purposes	Toronto Municipal Code - Prohibited Animals provision - (1998) Sec 349-2 - includes certain exotic animals. Also includes a grandfather clause.	No	Very few complaints received for exotic animals. Most non-domestic animal complaints involve farm animals in back yards.
Seattle	No - new pet shops need to be inspected by the health Dept.	General prohibition for exotic animals under Seattle Municipal Code (Secs. 9.25.053 & 9.25.085)	No - Director may authorize by special permit, not to exceed 30 days, the keeping of exotic animals for circuses or special exhibits.	Approx. 18,000 complaints/yr - approx. 50 of these are related to exotic animal issues - usually of a public safety nature

Other Bylaws in British Columbia that restrict/prohibit exotic/wild animal ownership or sale:

City of Courtenay
 City of Cranbrook
 City of Dawson Creek
 Township of Esquimalt
 City of Fort St. John
 City of Kelowna
 District of Oak Bay
 District of Peachland
 District Port Hardy
 City of Powell River
 City of Terrace
 District of Tumbler Ridge

APPENDIX C

Wild Animal Prohibition By-Law No. 6940
Prohibited Animals in Circuses

- all non-human Primates (such as gorillas and monkeys)
- all Felids, except the domestic cat
- all Canids, except the domestic dog
- all Ursids (bears)
- all Elephants
- all Pinnipeds (such as seals, fur seals and walruses)
- all Crocodylians (such as alligators and crocodiles)
- all Marsupials (such as kangaroos and opossums)
- all Snakes
- all Artiodactylus Ungulates, except domestic goats, sheep, pigs and cattle
- all Perissodactylus Ungulates, except the domestic horse, mule and ass
- all Hyaenas
- all Birds, except domestic pigeons and poultry
- all Mustelids (such as skunks, weasels, otters and badgers)
- all Procyonids (such as raccoons and coatis)
- all Edentates (such as anteaters, sloths and armadillos)
- all Viverrids (such as mongooses, civets and genets)

APPENDIX D

**POLICY STATEMENTS ON KEEPING OF EXOTIC/WILD ANIMALS:
ANIMAL ADVOCATE GROUPS AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS****Pet Industry Joint Advisory Committee (PIJAC) Canada**

The Pet Industry Joint Advisory Committee (PIJAC) Canada is a national organization dedicated to ensuring the highest level of pet care attainable and a guarantee of a fair and equitable representation for all facets of the Canadian pet industry.

PIJAC Canada does not support the sale of indigenous wildlife as pets in Canada. The organization encourages and promotes the sale of captive bred animals. In fact, pet birds and small mammals available to pet retailers mostly come from captive breeding facilities and this number is increasing every year. It is common knowledge that through this approach, pet retailers are able to provide their customers with animals that are healthier, easier to handle and a lot friendlier towards their prospective owners. This helps maximize the chances of a successful pet-pet owner relationship.

PIJAC believes that the danger to the public from exotic/wild animals is best addressed through the use of a prohibited species list. Continuing support to consumers through information handouts will help to maintain the status of these animals as established pets.

PIJAC also recommends the three meter/two meter rule defined as: "An adult snake's length cannot exceed three meters and an adult lizard's length cannot exceed two meters (snout to the tip of the tail). Based on past experience, relying on identification tends to encounter many problems. With age, the species colour patterns may change. There are also a growing number of colours available to herpetoculturists (albinos, hypomenalistic, granite, calico, etc.) Some of the species are crossbred or inbred, resulting in new sub-species. The three-meter rule takes into account this entire situation.

As a complement to this approach, PIJAC Canada identifies six different species and one sub-species of snakes that should be prohibited as pets. All of them exceed three meters and are recognized for their nasty disposition. They are all members of the Family Boidae, and PIJAC recommend their inclusion on a prohibited species list. These include the following:

English Common Name	Species	Adult Length
Green anaconda	Eunectes murinus	6 to 8 m
Yellow anaconda	Eunectes notaeus	5 to 6 m
Reticulated python	Python reticulatus	6 to 10 m
African rock python	Python sebae	6 to 9 m
Burmese python	Python molurus bivittatus	5 to 8 m
Indian python	Python molurus molurus	5 to 6 m
Amethyst python	Morelia amethystina	6 to 8 m

All of the above species are covered in the three meter/two meter rule. As the two meter rule in lizards, it pretty much eliminates all the nasty specimens and the ones that are of real threat to pet owners.

BC SPCA

The BC SPCA opposes the commercial trade in and the keeping of exotic or wild animals as pets. The Society believes the keeping of these animals in captivity is justified only for reasons of conservation, species preservation and education, provided the physical, psychological and animal husbandry needs are fully met.

Exotic or wild animals are inappropriate pets for the following reasons:

- They have not been bred and managed over an extended period of time to draw out desirable behavioural and temperament traits.
- Captive non-domestic animals still retain their natural hunting and territorial defence mechanisms.
- They are often acquired as pets without the knowledge of their physiological, social, environmental and behavioural needs, which are difficult to meet in captivity.
- Escapes and abandonment are common, placing the animal at risk.
- Ownership is often short-term, the animals becoming unwanted pets, difficult to place.
- Undue suffering occurs and mortality rates are high through inappropriate capture and transportation.
- Exotic animals hold special risks to humans and domestic animals through disease.

Definitions:

Animal - mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish and arthropods intended as pets.

Exotic animal - Any animal, native or non-native, that has not been subject of domestication through generations of selective and controlled breeding, thereby adapted to living in close association with humans.

Wild Animal - Any animal that lives in the wild or in a natural state, not subjected to domestication through a process of selective or controlled breeding.

Westcoast Society for the Protection and Conservation of Reptiles

The Westcoast Society for the Protection and Conservation of Reptiles (WSPCR) is a registered non-profit society which has been in existence for over forty years. The objectives of the WSPCR are to provide education about the beneficial and harmless nature of most North American reptiles and their value as a part of the natural environment; to help people overcome their fear or misconceptions about reptiles, develop a respect for reptiles in the wild, and protect the natural habitats of wild reptiles; and to encourage the domestic breeding of reptiles as pets to stop their removal from the wild by collectors.

Membership of the WSPCR include veterinarians, biologists, breeders and experienced owners who are fully knowledgeable on the health, feeding and housing of pet reptiles. Members own reptiles that are not wild but have been domestically-bred. These animals nor their ancestors for countless generations existed in the wild nor were they imported from foreign countries. Herpetologists do not want wild-caught reptiles as pets because they, like all wild animals, carry parasites that could destroy our valuable domestic reptile pets.

The WSPCR does NOT encourage people to acquire reptiles as pets. They point out to everyone that, while most reptiles are easy to keep as pets, they are a twenty-year commitment that requires long-term dedication. If a person is referred to one of their breeders, it is because that person has impressed the Society with their willingness to listen to their advice and to properly research the reptile in which they are interested.

In addition, the WSPCR provides anyone with all of the advice they need on the care, housing and feeding of whatever reptile they have as a pet. And, if a person acquires a reptile from their breeders, they are assured that, if they find that it is not the pet for them after all, one of their members will buy it or adopt it from them so the animal will not be neglected or abandoned.

Canadian Veterinary Medical Association

The CVMA does not condone the keeping as pets of any native or exotic wild animal species, or hybrids thereof that are considered to be inherently dangerous to humans and to other animals. Veterinarians are also discouraged from performing surgical procedures on these animals for the sole purpose of making the animal a safer companion. The CVMA urges veterinarians to exert their influence to discourage the keeping of these wild animals as pets.

Canadian Federation of Humane Societies

CFHS is opposed to the trade or keeping of wild or exotic animals as pets.

Zoocheck Canada

Zoocheck is opposed to the trade and keeping of wild animals as pets. This position is based on the fact that the wild animal pet trade depletes wildlife populations, disrupts ecosystems, causes widespread animal suffering and poses a significant risk to human health and safety.

American Veterinary Medical Association

The AVMA opposes the keeping of wild carnivore's species and those reptiles and amphibians that are considered inherently dangerous to humans and believes that all commercial traffic of these animals should be prohibited.

American Zoo and Aquarium Association

The AZA states that wild animals do not make good pets because it is virtually impossible for a wild animal to adapt to household living. Because the natural behaviour patterns of wild animals are nearly impossible to alter, it is difficult to predict when dangerous or destructive behaviours will occur.

Animal Protection Institute

API opposes the private possession of exotic animals as "pets". By their very nature, exotic animals such as lions, tigers, ocelots, servals, wolves, bears, alligators, venomous snakes and non-human primates, are wild, potentially dangerous, and do not adjust well to a captive environment. Further, many exotic animals are carriers of such diseases as Herpes B, Salmonellas, and rabies - all of which are communicable to humans.

Center for Disease Control and Prevention

The CDC states that, due to the extremely high prevalence of Herpes Virus-B and Salmonellas, as well as aggressive behavioural characteristics, certain exotic animals such as non-human primates and reptiles make unsuitable pets.

Humane Society of the United States

The HSUS opposes the keeping of exotic and non domestic wild animals as pets. By nature, wild animals quickly lose the need to be nurtured, by either an animal or a human "mother". And as the animal grows, they often become larger, stronger and more independent than their possessor had anticipated.

Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

The Ontario SPCA strongly supports the banning of the sale or importation of any exotic creature or wildlife for use as a pet or display and joins the Canadian Federation of Humane Societies in urging the federal and provincial governments to bring in legislation banning the keeping of wildlife or exotic animals and to ban their importation and sale.

Progressive Animal Welfare Society

PAWS opposes the private possession of wild and exotic animals because of the inherent risks to human health and safety, and the cruelty involved in keeping such animals in unnatural environments. Wild and exotic animals, even those bred in captivity, still possess innate needs for social, physical, and mental stimulation which are not met in private homes.

APPENDIX E

Proposed List of Exotic/Wild Animals Prohibited for Sale

Canids (eg. Wolves, coyotes) except the domestic dog
Cetaceans (eg. Whales, porpoises, dolphins)
Chiroptera (eg. Bats)
Crocodilians (eg. Alligators, crocodiles)
Edentates (eg. Anteaters, sloths, armadillos)
Elephants
Felids (eg. lions, tigers) except the domestic cat
Green Iguanas
Hyaenas
Insectivore, except African Pygmy Hedgehogs
Lagomorphs, except the domestic rabbit
Marsupials, except sugar gliders
Mustelids (eg. Skunks, weasels, otters), except domesticated ferrets
Non-human primates (eg. Apes, monkeys)
Pinnipeds (eg. Seals, walruses)
Procyonids (eg. Raccoons, coatis)
Birds of Prey (eg. Hawks, accipiters, falcons, eagles and owls)
Ratite Birds (eg. Cassowaries, ostrich, rhea)
Rodentia, except domestic hamsters, guinea pigs, chinchillas, rats and mice
Snake species: Amythest Python, Burmese Python, Reticulated Python, Rock Pythons, Indian Python, and all Anacondas
Turtles and turtle eggs
Ungulates except domestic goats, sheep, pigs, cattle, horses, mules, donkeys, asses, llamas and alpacas
Ursids (eg. Bears)
Venomous arachnids (including but not limited to spiders and regardless of whether the venom glands have been removed)
Venomous insects (regardless of whether the venom glands have been removed)
Venomous reptiles (regardless of whether the venom glands have been removed)
Venomous snakes (regardless of whether the venom glands have been removed)
Viverrids (eg. Mongooses, civits, genets)

APPENDIX F

BC Municipalities with Exotic/Wild Animal Performance Bans

- Delta
- City of North Vancouver
- District of North Vancouver
- New Westminster
- Maple Ridge
- Coquitlam
- Chilliwack
- Abbotsford
- Township of Langley
- Surrey
- Victoria

Other Canadian cities which have banned animal acts include:

- Burlington
- Digby
- Guelph
- Kamloops
- Kelowna
- Mont Royal
- Nanaimo
- North Cowichan
- Parksville
- Saanich
- Salmon Arm
- Shelbourne
- St. Laurent
- Yarmouth

American and International Cities with Exotic/Wild Animal Performance Bans

The United States also has many localities that have banned circuses, rodeos and other animal acts. Some of these include Boulder, Colorado; Stamford Connecticut; Takoma Park, Maryland; Revere, Massachusetts; Richmond, Missouri and Port Townsend and Redmond, Washington. Certain localities outside of the US have also banned animal acts. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

COUNTRY	TYPE OF PROHIBITION
India	Use of bears, monkeys, tigers, panthers and lions is prohibited nationwide.
Finland	Nationwide prohibition
Sweden	Nationwide prohibition of most animals, including bears, big cats, monkeys, hippos, giraffes and rhinos.
Costa Rica	Nationwide prohibition (also prohibits dolphin and whale swim programs)
Columbia	Wild animals in circuses are prohibited in Bogota
Austria	Prohibits the use of wild animals in circuses nationwide