



San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments
AGENDA AND NOTICE OF THE MEETING OF THE CITY
MANAGERS' STEERING COMMITTEE
Date: Wednesday, June 5, 2019 – 12 noon
Location: Foothill Transit Office
(100 S. Vincent Ave., Suite 200, West Covina, CA)

Chair
Dominic Lazzaretto
Arcadia

Vice-Chair
Bob Russi
La Verne

Immediate Past-Chair
Mark Alexander
La Canada Flintridge

Northeast
Representatives
Sergio Gonzalez
Azusa

Southeast
Representatives
Brian Saeki
Covina
Linda Lowry
Pomona

Central Representatives
Shannon Yauchzee
Baldwin Park

Southwest
Representatives
Jessica Binnquist
Alhambra
Bryan Cook
Temple City

Northwest
Representatives
Darrell George
Duarte
Oliver Chi
Monrovia

Thank you for participating in the City Managers' Steering Committee meeting. The City Managers' Steering Committee encourages public participation and invites you to share your views on agenda items.

MEETINGS: *Regular Meetings of the City Managers' Steering Committee are held on the first Wednesday of each month at 12:00 noon at the Foothill Transit Office (100 S. Vincent Ave., Suite 200 West Covina, CA 91790.* The City Managers' Steering Committee agenda packet is available at the San Gabriel Valley Council of Government's (SGVCOG) Office, 1000 South Fremont Avenue, Suite 10210, Alhambra, CA, and on the website, www.sgvkog.org. Copies are available via email upon request (sgv@sgvcog.org). Documents distributed to a majority of the Committee after the posting will be available for review in the SGVCOG office and on the SGVCOG website. Your attendance at this public meeting may result in the recording of your voice.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: Your participation is welcomed and invited at all City Managers' Steering Committee meetings. Time is reserved at each regular meeting for those who wish to address the Committee. SGVCOG requests that persons addressing the Committee refrain from making personal, slanderous, profane or disruptive remarks.

TO ADDRESS THE CITY MANAGERS' STEERING COMMITTEE: At a regular meeting, the public may comment on any matter within the jurisdiction of the Committee during the public comment period and may also comment on any agenda item at the time it is discussed. At a special meeting, the public may only comment on items that are on the agenda. Members of the public wishing to speak are asked to complete a comment card or simply rise to be recognized when the Chair asks for public comments to speak. We ask that members of the public state their name for the record and keep their remarks brief. If several persons wish to address the Committee on a single item, the Chair may impose a time limit on individual remarks at the beginning of discussion. **The City Managers' Steering Committee may not discuss or vote on items not on the agenda.**

AGENDA ITEMS: The Agenda contains the regular order of business of the City Managers' Steering Committee. Items on the Agenda have generally been reviewed and investigated by the staff in advance of the meeting so that the City Managers' Steering Committee can be fully informed about a matter before making its decision.

CONSENT CALENDAR: Items listed on the Consent Calendar are considered to be routine and will be acted upon by one motion. There will be no separate discussion on these items unless a Committee member or citizen so requests. In this event, the item will be removed from the Consent Calendar and considered after the Consent Calendar. If you would like an item on the Consent Calendar discussed, simply tell Staff or a member of the Committee.



In compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, if you need special assistance to participate in this meeting, please contact the SGVCOG office at (626) 457-1800. Notification 48 hours prior to the meeting will enable the SGVCOG to make reasonable arrangement to ensure accessibility to this meeting.



PRELIMINARY BUSINESS

1. Call to Order
2. Pledge of Allegiance
3. Roll Call
4. Public Comment (*If necessary, the Chair may place reasonable time limits on all comments*)
5. Changes to Agenda Order: Identify emergency items arising after agenda posting and requiring action prior to next regular meeting

CONSENT CALENDAR

6. City Managers' Steering Committee Minutes – Page 1
Recommended Action: Approve City Managers' Steering Committee Minutes.
7. City Managers' TAC and Steering Committee Chair
Recommended Action: Elect Bob Russi (La Verne) to serve as Chair of the City Managers' TAC and Steering Committee.
8. Subregional Representatives to City Managers' Steering Committee
Recommended Action: Appoint the following regional representatives to the City Managers' Steering Committee and submit to the Governing Board for approval:
 - *Northeast: Adam Raymond (Glendora), Sergio Gonzalez (Azusa)*
 - *Southeast: Linda Lowry (Pomona), Brian Saeki (Covina)*
 - *Central: Shannon Yauchzee (Baldwin Park), Alex Hamilton (El Monte)*
 - *Southwest: Jessica Binnquist (Alhambra), Bryan Cook (Temple City)*
 - *Northwest: Oliver Chi (Monrovia), Darrell George (Duarte)*
 - *At-Large: Marcella Marlowe (San Marino)*

ACTION ITEMS

9. Regional Coyote Management Framework and Potential Implementation Plan – Page 5
Recommended Action: Discuss and provide direction to staff.

UPDATE ITEMS

10. Service Delivery Study
Recommended Action: For information only.
11. Executive Director's Monthly Report – Oral Report
Recommended Action: For information only.

COMMITTEE MEMBER ITEMS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ADJOURN



SGVCOG City Managers' Steering Committee Unapproved Minutes
February 6, 2019
12:00 Noon
Foothill Transit Center

1. Call to order. The meeting was called to order at 12:00 PM.
2. Pledge of Allegiance.
3. Roll Call

Members Present:

Arcadia, D. Lazzaretto
 Alhambra, B. McKinney
 Baldwin Park, S. Yauchzee
 La Canada Flintridge, M. Alexander
 La Verne, B. Russi
 Temple City, B. Cook
 West Covina, C. Freeland; N. Bresciani

Members Absent:

Covina, B. Saeki
 Duarte, D. George
 Azusa, S. Gonzalez
 Pomona, L. Lowry
 San Dimas, B. Michaelis
 Monrovia, O. Chi

SGVCOG Staff/Guests:

M. Creter, Executive Director
 K. Ward; J. Cicco, SGVCOG Staff
 T. Duarte, Jones & Mayer
 T. Schultz, Claremont

J. Vasquez; R. Barbosa, South El Monte
 R. Bow, Monterey Park
 N. Sovatha, Guest

4. Public Comment.
 There were no public comments.
5. Changes to Agenda Order.
 There was an announcement that there would be no need for the closed session.

CONSENT CALENDAR

6. City Managers' Steering Committee Minutes
There was a motion to approve the consent calendar. (M/S: B. Russi/S. Yauchzee)

[MOTION PASSED]

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| AYES: | Alhambra, Arcadia, Baldwin Park, La Canada Flintridge, La Verne, Temple City, West Covina |
| NOES: | |
| ABSTAIN: | |
| ABSENT: | Azusa, Duarte, Monrovia, Pomona, San Dimas, Covina |

DISCUSSION ITEMS

7. Measure H Implementation Funding Award Update
 M. Creter reported on this item. She summarized the County's recent RFP for homeless plan implementation funding and the issues surrounding the County's process for cities to obtain funding. The Committee discussed approaching the Board of Supervisors to express concerns with Measure H, and examine the Measure H ordinance as a means to advocate for local return. A subset of cities will coordinate the effort to approach the Board of Supervisors in conjunction with the SGVCOG.
There was a motion for a subset of cities and the SGVCOG to approach the Board of Supervisors and advocate for local return. (M/S: C. Freeland/ S. Yauchzee)

[MOTION PASSED]

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| AYES: | Alhambra, Arcadia, Baldwin Park, La Canada Flintridge, La Verne, Temple City, West Covina |
| NOES: | |
| ABSTAIN: | |
| ABSENT: | Azusa, Duarte, Monrovia, Pomona, San Dimas, Covina |

- 8. Draft SGVCOG Strategic Plan Update
K. Ward presented on this item.
- 9. Coyote Management Taskforce Meeting Update
M. Creter provided an update on this item.

UPDATE ITEMS

- 10. Executive Director’s Monthly Report
Recommended Action: For information only.
M. Creter reported on this item.

CLOSED SESSION

- 11. CONFERENCE WITH LABOR NEGOTIATORS: Agency designated representatives: Marisa Creter, Kimberly Hall Barlow, Richard D. Jones, Dominic Lazzaretto, Bob Russi, and Brian Saeki; Unrepresented employees: All unrepresented employees pursuant to California Government Code section 54957.6.
- 12. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – ANTICIPATED LITIGATION – Significant exposure to litigation pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) of Section 54956.9: (Three cases)
No Closed Session was held.

COMMITTEE MEMBER ITEMS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

There was an announcement that the annual City Managers meeting will be held on June 12th

ADJOURN

The meeting adjourned at 1:11 p.m.



SGVCOG City Managers' Steering Committee **Special Meeting Unapproved
Minutes
April 4, 2019
12:00 Noon
Foothill Transit Center**

1. Call to order. The meeting was called to order at 12:00 PM.
2. Pledge of Allegiance.
3. Roll Call

Members Present:

Baldwin Park, S. Yauchzee
La Verne, B. Russi
Temple City, B. Cook
Duarte, K. Herrera

Members Absent:

Covina, B. Saeki
Azusa, S. Gonzalez
Pomona, L. Lowry
Monrovia, O. Chi
Arcadia, D. Lazzaretto
La Canada Flintridge, M.
Alexander
Alhambra, B. McKinney

SGVCOG Staff/Guests:

M. Creter, Executive Director
K. Ward; M. Ramos, SGVCOG Staff
K. Barlow, Jones & Mayer

A. Raymond, Glendora
A. Hamilton, El Monte
R. Martinez, Vasquez & Company LLP

4. Public Comment.
There were no public comments.
5. Changes to Agenda Order.
No changes were requested.

CONSENT CALENDAR

6. City Managers' Steering Committee Minutes
Recommended Action: Approve City Managers' Steering Committee Minutes.
7. Appointment of Northeast Representative to the City Managers' Steering Committee
Recommended Action: Appoint Adam Raymond (Glendora) to serve on the City Managers' Steering Committee.
8. Appointment of Central Representative to the City Managers' Steering Committee
Recommended Action: Appoint Alex Hamilton (El Monte) to serve on the City Managers' Steering Committee.
A quorum of the Committee was not present to take action on the consent calendar.

ACTION ITEMS

9. FY 2017-2018 Financial Audit
R. Martinez presented on this item.

DISCUSSION ITEMS

10. Draft FY 2019-2020 Budget
M. Creter presented on this item.
11. Service Delivery Study Update
K. Ward provided an update on this item.
12. Executive Director's Monthly Report – Oral Report

M. Creter reported on this item. She provided an update on the meetings of the Coyote Management Task Force.

CLOSED SESSION

13. CONFERENCE WITH LEGAL COUNSEL – ANTICIPATED LITIGATION – Significant exposure to litigation pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) of Section 54956.9: (Three cases)

No action reported.

COMMITTEE MEMBER ITEMS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ADJOURN

The meeting adjourned at 1:32 p.m.

DATE: June 5, 2019

TO: City Managers' Steering Committee

FROM: Marisa Creter, Executive Director

RE: **REGIONAL COYOTE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK AND
POTENTIAL IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

RECOMMENDED ACTION

Discuss and provide direction to staff.

EXISTING PROBLEM

SGVCOG member agencies have been experiencing an increase in the number of human-coyote incidents and encounters over the past few years. Several cities in the San Gabriel Valley adopted their individual Coyote Management Plans (CMPs) to manage coyote activities to reduce human-coyote conflicts within their communities; however, many other member agencies do not have a CMP in place to manage their coyote issues. Additionally, there is a need for municipalities and elected officials in the San Gabriel Valley to collectively coordinate coyote management efforts.

BACKGROUND

A Coyote Management Task Force was formed by the SGVCOG to address the existing and rising coyote issues in the San Gabriel Valley. The task force met three times in January, March, and May to assess the feasibility of developing a regional coyote management framework. This framework would provide a comprehensive regional coyote management model for all San Gabriel Valley cities and issue guidance for dealing with coyotes in the region.

The first task force meeting focused on discussing the need of developing a regional coyote management framework and the possibility of regionalizing the City of Arcadia's Coyote Management Plan, while the second task force meeting explored the key components of the framework and the possibility of SGVCOG implementing some level of coyote management services for member agencies.

Over the past few months, SGVCOG staff worked with task force members, city staff, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, California State Assemblyman Ed Chau's office, the University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources, and local Humane Society organizations to develop two separate draft documents:

- SGVCOG Regional Coyote Management Framework (RCMF)
- Potential Implementation Plan (PIP)

RCMF serves as a document that member agencies can adopt and modify based on their own needs. This framework includes coyote management strategies, reporting tools, and other resources that cities can utilize to reduce human-coyote management conflicts. It also includes recommendations for cities to educate their residents and communities on the differences between appropriate and inappropriate coyote behaviors.

The PIP is a separate document that was created to explore the possibility of SGVCOG providing coyote management services on behalf of member agencies. Under this implementation plan, SGVCOG would serve as the umbrella organization that is responsible for providing public outreach and education, promoting effective human-coyote conflict mitigation strategies, and supporting a robust wildlife reporting and response mechanism on behalf of participating agencies. SGVCOG would provide the following services for interested participating cities for a small fee of \$10,000/year:

- Town Hall and Community Meetings;
- Coyote Management Workshops and Conflicts Training;
- Youth Outreach and Education Programs;
- Mailers and Social Media Outreach;
- Website and Coyote Incident Reporting System; and,
- Coyote Reporting Hotline.

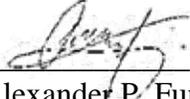
For the services to be offered at \$10,000/year per city, at least ten member agencies must participate. SGVCOG is also proposing a minimum of a two-year MOU with participating cities to allow for proper staffing. It is important to note that the PIP was created based on comments and feedback from member agencies and this implementation plan is separate from the RCMF.

The third task force meeting focused on reviewing the RCMF and the PIP and providing final recommendations for SGVCOG staff to revise the documents before presenting to the City Managers' Steering Committee.

Staff is seeking direction from the City Managers' Steering Committee based on reviewing both the RCMF and PIP documents. If the Committee approves both the documents, SGVCOG staff will begin to solicit letters of interest and support from member agencies and present the documents to Governing Board for formal adoption in July.

The draft Regional Coyote Management Framework can be found in Attachment A and the draft Potential Implementation Plan can be found in Attachment B. SGVCOG staff will be providing a brief presentation at this meeting.

REPORT

Prepared by: 
Alexander P. Fung
Management Analyst

Approved by: 
Marisa Creter
Executive Director

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – Regional Coyote Management Framework (Draft)
Attachment B – Potential Implementation Plan (Draft)

DRAFT DOCUMENT

Regional Coyote Management Framework (RCMF)

**SAN GABRIEL VALLEY
COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS**



QUESTIONS AND INQUIRIES:

ALEXANDER FUNG, MANAGEMENT ANALYST
afung@sgvcog.org

NAVNEET KAUR, MANAGEMENT ANALYST
nkaur@sgvcog.org

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
Regional Coyote Management Framework (Draft Document)

INTRODUCTION

The goal of the **San Gabriel Valley Regional Coyote Management Framework (RCMF)** is to discourage the habituation of coyotes in an urban environment by using education, behavior modification, and a robust human/coyote reporting and responding system. The recommended actions in this RCMF are designed to increase communities' knowledge and understanding of how coyotes behave and to make clear how such behavior can be managed or reduced to eliminate human conflicts with coyotes. The ultimate goal of coyote behavior modification is to encourage the natural relocation of coyotes to their native environment.

The overall intent of this framework is to provide guidance for dealing with coyotes in the San Gabriel Valley region. This framework has also been modeled on plans that were successfully utilized by other municipalities in Southern California. This RCMF does not supersede federal, state, county, and city regulations and policies. Additionally, this framework does not apply to San Gabriel Valley residents, businesses, or homeowner associations in pursuit of their legal rights in dealing with coyotes.

As recommended by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), the RCMF is guided by the following principles:

- Human safety is a priority in managing human-coyote interactions.
- Coyotes serve an important role in San Gabriel Valley's ecosystems by helping control rodent populations.
- Preventive practices are crucial to minimizing potential interactions and encounters with coyotes.
- Solutions for coyote conflicts must address both problematic coyote behaviors and the human behaviors that invite them.
- Non-selective coyote removal programs are ineffective for reducing coyote population sizes or preventing human-coyote conflicts in the long run.
- Regionwide programs that involve residents can improve coexistence among humans, coyotes, and pets.

MANAGEMENT STRATEGY

The strategy for managing coyotes is based on balancing respect and protection of wildlife without compromising public safety. The main strategy is a multi-focused approach consisting of:

1. *Public Education*
2. *Enforcement*
3. *Reporting System*

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Coyote awareness education is critical for residents to make informed decisions regarding their safety, and that of their property and pets, by decreasing attractants, reshaping coyote behavior, and creating reasonable expectations of normal coyote behavior. Dissemination of information to residents, businesses, and schools will be accomplished through the use of the SGVCOG website, member agencies' websites, SGVCOG

newsletters, city newsletters, social media, press releases, town halls, community meetings, coyote management workshops, and other direct and indirect public outreach campaigns.

Learning how to respond to a coyote encounter empowers residents and supports reshaping undesired coyote behavior. The public should understand what normal coyote behavior is when living in close proximity with coyotes. For example, vocalization (coyote calls) is normal, acceptable behavior and does not indicate aggression.

It is recommended for cities and member agencies to host town hall meetings, trainings, and provide youth education workshops in communities with high human-coyote interactions. Cities are also encouraged to mail information regarding coyotes to educate the residents and households residing in areas with high coyote sightings. Mailers and social media postings should be offered in languages of English, traditional Chinese, simplified Chinese, Korean, Spanish, and Vietnamese.

ENFORCEMENT

The act of feeding wildlife is known to lead to an increase in wildlife activity. Feeding can attract coyotes and their prey to an area leading to an increased likelihood of creating habituated coyotes and resulting in increases in coyote-human interactions. California law prohibits feeding wildlife, including coyotes. SGVCOG recommends all member agencies to strictly enforce the State law pertaining to this activity. Cities and counties should adopt ordinances that discourage the intentional or unintentional feeding of wildlife. Please see Appendix A for the draft of a sample ordinance from the City of Davis, California.

REPORTING SYSTEM

A five-tier safety response plan has been developed by the SGVCOG to provide a mechanism for identifying and classifying different levels of human-coyote interactions for member agencies. This response plan serves as a regional approach to identify different types of coyote behaviors. However, cities are encouraged to adjust SGVCOG's response plan or develop a plan that is more suitable to the individual cities' needs. It is also important to note that several SGVCOG member agencies already have their own response plans in place. For the cities' reference, Appendix B showcases a list of SGVCOG's member agencies with adopted coyote management plans. Additionally, Appendix C showcases the SGVCOG's five-tier response system, City of Covina's adopted four-tier color response system, and City of San Gabriel's adopted coyote behavior classification system.

COYOTE ATTRACTANTS

While attacks on humans are very rare, urban landscape development, habituation through intentional and unintentional feeding, pet related incidents, and media attention have led some residents to fear coyotes. It is important to note that attacks on free-roaming and unattended small pets are normal coyote behavior and do not necessarily indicate a danger for people. Coyotes usually become habituated when they learn and associate people and/or neighborhoods with sources of food.

Residents may reinforce this behavior by not acting appropriately when they see a coyote. Steps must be taken to address safety concerns and misconceptions and to ensure appropriate responses to potential threats to human safety. It's important to keep in mind that coyotes have been in and around the San Gabriel Valley and other parts of Southern California since before humans first settled in the region.

Coyotes are drawn to urban and suburban areas for the following reasons:

FOOD – Urban areas provide a bounty of natural food choices for coyotes that primarily eat rodents. However, coyotes can be further attracted into suburban neighborhoods by human-associated food, such as pet food, unsecured compost or trash, and fallen fruit in parks and yards. Intentional and unintentional feeding can lead coyotes to associate humans with sources of food, which can result in negative and aggressive interactions among coyotes, people, and pets.

To reduce food attractants in urban and suburban areas:

- Never hand-feed or otherwise deliberately feed a coyote.
- Avoid feeding pets outside and remove sources of pet food and water in outdoor settings. If feeding pets outside is necessary, remove the bowl and any leftover food promptly.
- Never compost any meat or dairy products unless the compost is fully secured.
- Maintain good housekeeping, such as regularly raking areas around bird feeders, to help discourage coyote activity near residences.
- Remove fallen fruit from the ground.
- Keep trash in high-quality containers with tight-fitting lids.
- Only place trash bins curbside during the morning of trash collection. If left out overnight, trash bins are more likely to be tipped over and broken into by coyotes. If necessary, purchase secured trash containers.
- Bag food waste, such as meat scraps or leftover pet food, before discarding the waste into trash bins.

WATER – Urban areas provide a year-round supply of water in the form of stormwater impoundments and channels, artificial lakes, irrigation, swimming pools, and pet water dishes, which support both coyotes and their prey. In dry conditions, water can be as alluring as food. Residents should remove outdoor water bowls/cans and secure fountains, pools, and jacuzzis.

SHELTER – Parks, greenbelts, open spaces, sumps, golf courses, buildings, sheds, decks, and crawl spaces increase the amount and variability of cover for coyotes. They allow coyotes to safely and easily remain close to residents, pets, homes, and businesses without detection. Coyotes may take advantage of available spaces under sheds or decks for use as a den, thereby bringing them into close contact with residents and pets.

UNATTENDED PETS – Coyotes primarily eat small mammals, such as mice and rats; however, they will also prey on slightly larger mammals such as rabbits and groundhogs. Animals that are approximately the same size as a groundhog or rabbit, especially unattended outdoor cats and small dogs, may attract coyotes into neighborhoods.

- The best way to minimize risk to pets from coyotes (and the other dangers of outdoor life such as cars, disease, and other wildlife) is to keep small pets indoors, only let them outside in a secure enclosure, or when they are accompanied by a person and under the control of a leash and harness.
- It is important to either keep dogs on a leash that is six feet long or shorter when outdoors or to stay within six feet of them when outside. Coyotes may view a dog on a leash longer than six feet as an

unattended pet. Attacks on free-roaming small cats or dogs are normal coyote behavior and do not indicate a danger for people. A free-roaming pet is considered as an unattended domestic pet outside of its enclosed yard or area.

- Although attacks on larger dogs are rare, coyotes often may attack a large dog when they feel that their territory is threatened. This generally occurs during the coyote breeding season, which takes place from January through March. During this time, it is especially important not to leave dogs outside unattended and to keep them on leashes (six feet long or less) when in public areas.

FERAL CATS – While residents who feed feral cats are often concerned that coyotes might prey on the cats, the act of feeding feral cats may cause more harm than good, as coyotes often frequent these locations. Resident should not feed feral cats to avoid attracting coyotes into their neighborhoods. Although it can be difficult for residents to protect feral cats from coyotes, the following tips can be helpful:

- Do not feed feral cats.
- If feral cats frequent your neighborhood, please contact your local Animal Services agency.
- Haze coyotes seen near feral cat locations. Making coyotes feel uncomfortable will encourage them to stay out of the area. See Appendix D for effective hazing strategies.

Other domestic animals kept outside, such as rabbits and chickens, may also be viewed as prey by coyotes. Protect outdoor animals from coyotes and other predators with protective fencing and sturdy cages.

Residents are encouraged to use the Yard Audit Checklist (Appendix E) as a tool to help recognize and remove attractants in their yards and neighborhoods

HAZING AND BEHAVIOR CHANGE

Some coyotes have become too comfortable in the close proximity of residents. To safely coexist, residents must modify their behavior to shape coyote behavior. Habituated coyote behavior needs to be reshaped to encourage coyotes to avoid contact with residents and pets.

Hazing, also known as “fear conditioning” or “scaring,” is the process that facilitates this change and is, by necessity, a community response to negative encounters with coyotes. The more often an individual animal is hazed, the more effective hazing is in changing coyote behavior.

Hazing employs immediate use of deterrents to move an animal out of an area or discourage an undesirable behavior or activity. Deterrents include loud noises, spraying water, bright lights, throwing objects, waving your arms, and shouting. Hazing can help maintain a coyote’s fear of humans and discourage them from neighborhoods, such as backyards and play areas.

Hazing is not intended to harm or damage animals, humans or property, but to change the coyote’s behavior. A coyote, just like a dog, will not know that the behavior it is engaging in is unwanted unless some type of message such as hazing is sent and reinforced repeatedly. Behavioral change also involves human activities such as how to identify and remove attractants and how to responsibly protect pets. If a human sees a coyote in an urban area and does not respond in any way, a message opposite of hazing is conveyed to the coyote. Please see Appendix D for a list of effective hazing strategies.

GOALS OF HAZING

It is not economically and ecologically efficient to eradicate coyotes from the urban ecosystem. Hazing is one piece of a long-term plan to create safe and acceptable living situations, increase understanding of coyote behavior and reduce conflict between coyotes and people, with these goals:

1. To reshape coyote behavior to avoid human contact in an urban setting. Human behavior can shape animal behavior, in either a negative or positive manner. People living in close proximity to coyotes can remove coyote attractants, identify potentially dangerous situations for their pets and themselves, and respond in a manner designed to change coyote behavior.
2. To provide residents information and tools to actively engage in reshaping coyote behavior and to support feeling safe in their parks and neighborhoods. This can be accomplished by teaching residents hazing techniques.
3. To model hazing behavior and share accurate information about coyotes among other residents, friends, and family.
4. Monitor hazing to assess its effectiveness and determine if further action or more aggressive hazing is needed.
5. Develop long-term community-based hazing programs.

*TRAINING PROGRAM**

SGVCOG encourages member agencies to partner with experts from CDFW, local Humane Society and/or Animal Services organizations, the County of Los Angeles, and/or other relevant external stakeholders to empower residents with methods to safely co-exist with wildlife. Specific to human-coyote conflicts, the workshops should include basic training on species-specific ecology and behavior, how to reduce/eliminate potential human-coyote conflicts, and appropriate conflict and management techniques (e.g. hazing).

Topics may include:

- Basic coyote information;
- Normal/healthy vs. abnormal/unhealthy coyote behavior;
- Seasonal behavior changes;
- Appropriate responses when encountering wildlife, especially coyotes;
- Human health, public, and pet safety tips and concerns;
- Coyote attractants;
- Methods to reduce/eliminate access to attractants (e.g. exclusion, deterrence);
- Effective coyote hazing methods.

Additionally, Cities and counties should also promote CDFW's Wildlife Watch Program. This program is a multi-agency partnership initiative that provides support and training to local governments and community groups to help them design and implement their own nuisance wildlife action plans.

Individuals and groups that are interested in participating in a hazing training program can contact their local Humane Society for a list of upcoming sessions:

- Pasadena Humane Society: (626) 792-7151
- Inland Valley Humane Society: (909) 623-9777

- San Gabriel Valley Humane Society: (626) 286-1159

**Please note that the SGVCOG is likely to provide training programs for participating cities should the implementation plan be approved by the SGVCOG Governing Board. The language of this document will be updated accordingly should this happens.*

ENFORCEMENT

The act of feeding wildlife can attract coyotes and their prey to an area, leading to an increased likelihood of creating habituated coyotes and increased coyote-human interactions. California law prohibits feeding wildlife and the local police departments will strictly enforce applicable state statutes pertaining to this activity. Cities and counties are encouraged to adopt ordinances that further discourage and/or punish residents from feeding the wildlife. Please see Appendix A for a sample ordinance from the City of Davis, California.

The following are some of the applicable regulations that may be utilized as enforcement tools to discourage coyotes from proliferating in urbanized San Gabriel Valley:

CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS TITLE 14. SECTION 251.1. HARASSMENT OF ANIMALS

Except as otherwise authorized in these regulations or in the Fish and Game Code, no person shall harass, herd, or drive any game nongame bird or mammal or furbearing mammal. For the purposes of this section, harass is defined as an intentional act which disrupts an animal's normal behavior patterns, which includes, but is not limited to, breeding, **feeding**, or sheltering.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY CODE TITLE 10. SECTION 10.84.010. PROVIDING FOOD FOR CERTAIN RODENTS OR PREDATOR ANIMALS PROHIBITED

It is unlawful to feed a nondomesticated rodent or nondomesticated mammalian predator as defined in this section, unless:

- The person is the owner of the animal and the animal is kept in accordance with the requirements of the State Department of Fish and Wildlife; or
- After notifying the responsible agency to pick up the animal, the person provides food to a trapped or injured animal.

For purposes of this chapter:

1. "Rodent" includes ground squirrels;
2. "Mammalian predators" include coyotes, raccoons, foxes, and opossums.

A violation of this section is a misdemeanor.

SAFETY RESPONSE PLAN

A tiered response plan identifies and classifies levels of human and coyote interactions. SGVCOG recommends member agencies to adopt the 5-tier coyote response plan that is showcased in Appendix C.

Cities are encouraged to modify SGVCOG’s response plan to cater to the needs of their own communities; however, the levels of coyote behavior and response actions should be consistent with SGVCOG’s Regional Coyote Management Framework. Appendix C also showcases two other types of tiered response plans that SGVCOG member agencies utilize in their individual coyote management plans as a reference.

If a human is attacked and physically injured by a coyote, cities and counties will work with the CDFW, which will be the lead investigating agency to thoroughly investigate the incident, to identify and remove the responsible coyote. As a last resort, lethal removal will also be considered if there is a public safety issue with a coyote threatening residents—only after a thorough investigation and identification of the offending coyote.

If there is an immediate public safety issue, such as a coyote threatening people in an area frequented by people, the local police department will respond. Since coyotes are considered “non-game wildlife,” any resident or homeowners’ association can, at their own expense, initiate action to protect themselves and their private property from coyote attacks, within the limits of the law regarding trapping and hunting.

COYOTE REPORTING*

SGVCOG encourages residents to report coyote sightings to the University of California Coyote Cacher*© at <https://ucanr.edu/sites/CoyoteCacher/>. This will allow SGVCOG and its member agencies to identify potential trouble areas where coyotes are frequently sighted and allow the member agencies to focus resources where they are needed most. There are several options to choose from and San Gabriel Valley residents are encouraged to use the tool that works best for them. Please keep in mind that these are only coyote reporting tools. Depending on the format, you may receive acknowledgement of your submission.

University of California Coyote Cacher©

This tool is accessible by members of the public from a computer or mobile device. It provides a repository for reported coyote activity, real-time alerts to stay abreast of reported activities, and GIS mapping by zip code. Residents may view coyote encounters in the San Gabriel Valley region by visiting https://ucanr.edu/sites/CoyoteCacher/Story_Map/. Residents can also report a coyote encounter to the UC Coyote Cacher through the link on the website or by submitting a request at <https://geodata.ucanr.edu/coyoteCacher/form/>.

Local Police Department

Coyote bites, injured or ill coyotes, or coyotes that pose a threat to the public should be reported to the 9-1-1 emergency line.

****Please note that the SGVCOG is likely to create its own coyote reporting system should implementation plan be approved by the SGVCOG Governing Board. The language of this document will be updated accordingly should this happens.***

INJURY FROM HUMAN-COYOTE CONFLICTS

If you see a sick or injured coyote, please contact your local Humane Society immediately. If you have been bitten by a coyote, **please dial 9-1-1.**

Coyote bites can be extremely hazardous to your health. If you have been bitten by a coyote, please seek medical attention immediately. First responders are available to assist you 24/7. A police report may be taken to document the incident. All animal bites to people are legally reportable in Los Angeles County except for rodent and rabbit bites. For more information, please visit the County of Los Angeles Public Health Department website at <http://publichealth.lacounty.gov/vet/biteintro.htm>.

APPENDIX A: SAMPLE ORDINANCE TO PROHIBIT THE FEEDING OF WILDLIFE
(City of Davis, California)

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF DAVIS ADDING
ARTICLE 5.05 TO CHAPTER 5 OF THE DAVIS MUNICIPAL CODE TO PROHIBIT
THE FEEDING OF CERTAIN WILDLIFE**

WHEREAS, the City of Davis (“City”) is a city organized under the laws of the State of California, with a duty and interest in protecting the public health, safety and welfare within the City; and

WHEREAS, the feeding of wildlife can lead to negative impacts on animals, people and the environment; and

WHEREAS, feeding wildlife can lead to aggressive behavior towards humans, which presents health and safety concerns for residents and visitors of the City; and

WHEREAS, feeding wildlife can artificially support the growth and carrying capacity of urban wildlife populations, compromising wildlife health and increasing human exposure to and conflict with wildlife; and

WHEREAS, feeding wildlife can cause certain species to localize activity in the vicinity of the food source, thus increasing associated negative impacts on property owners and/ or individuals within those neighborhoods; and

WHEREAS, Section 251.1 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations prohibits the harassment of any game or nongame bird or mammal or furbearing mammal, expressly including intentional acts such as feeding that disrupt the animal’s natural foraging behavior; and

WHEREAS, an ordinance prohibiting the intentional and negligent feeding of certain types of wildlife, as defined, and further specifying types of permissible and prohibited conduct regarding interaction with wildlife in the City, is consistent with the City’s long-standing commitment to protect and conserve biological resources and public safety.

NOW, THEREFORE, the City Council of the City of Davis does ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. Recitals. The City Council hereby adopts the recitals of this Ordinance as true and correct and such recitals are hereby incorporated by reference as though fully set forth in the text of this Ordinance.

SECTION 2. Amendment. Chapter 5 (“Animals and Fowl”) of the City of Davis Municipal Code is hereby amended to add Article 5.05, to read in full as set forth in the attached Exhibit “A”, incorporated by this reference.

SECTION 3. CEQA. The City Council finds that this Ordinance is not subject to the California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”) pursuant to Sections 15060(c)(2) (the activity will not result in a direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment)

and 15061(b)(3) (the activity is covered by the general rule that CEQA applies only to projects which have the potential for causing a significant effect on the environment) of the CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 6, Chapter 3, because it has no potential for resulting in the physical change to the environment, directly or indirectly.

SECTION 4. Severability. If any section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase added by this Ordinance, or any part thereof, is for any reason held to be unconstitutional or invalid or ineffective by any court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity or effectiveness of the remaining portions of this Ordinance or any part thereof. The City Council hereby declares that it would have passed each section, subsection, subdivision, paragraph, sentence, clause or phrase thereof irrespective of the fact that any one or more subsections, subdivisions, paragraphs, sentences, clauses or phrases are declared unconstitutional, invalid or ineffective.

SECTION 5. Publishing. The City Clerk shall certify to the adoption of this Ordinance and shall cause the same or a summary thereof to be published as required by law.

SECTION 6. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in full force and effect thirty (30) days from and after the date of its final passage and adoption.

INTRODUCED on the ____ day of _____, 2018 and **PASSED AND ADOPTED** by the City Council of the City of Davis on the ____ day of _____, 2018 by the following vote:

EXHIBIT “A”

CHAPTER 5, ANIMALS AND FOWL ARTICLE 5.05, FEEDING OF CERTAIN WILDLIFE

5.05.010 Purpose

Feeding of wildlife is both detrimental to wildlife health and causes a public health nuisance and safety hazard that negatively impacts public health and welfare.

This article is intended to prohibit, with exceptions, the feeding of certain wildlife within the City of Davis so as to protect public and environmental health, safety and welfare, and to prescribe penalties for failure to comply.

5.05.020 Definitions

For purposes of this article, the following definitions shall apply:

“**Feed**” means to give, distribute, place, expose, deposit, or scatter any edible material with the intention of feeding, attracting, or enticing wildlife. Feeding does not include baiting in the permitted and legal take or depredation of wildlife in accordance with federal, state and local law.

“**Person**” means any individual, corporation, company, partnership, firm, association, or political subdivision of this State subject to municipal jurisdiction.

“**Wildlife**” means only coyotes, wild turkeys, foxes, skunks, raccoons, opossums, squirrels, ducks, geese, crows, and gulls.

5.05.030 Feeding of Wildlife Prohibited

- (a) No person shall purposely or knowingly feed wildlife in the City of Davis, on lands either publicly or privately owned.
- (b) No person shall leave or store any refuse, garbage, pet food, seed or bird seed, fruit, meat, dairy, vegetable, grain or other food in a negligent manner likely to feed wildlife.
- (c) No person shall fail to take remedial action to cease contact or conflict with wildlife, including to secure or remove outdoor refuse, cooking grills, pet food, backyard bird feeders or any other similar food source or attractant, after being advised by a City of Davis code compliance administrator to undertake such remedial action.

5.05.040 Exceptions

The prohibitions in Section 5.05.030 do not apply to:

- (a) Landscaping, gardening, and/or maintaining vegetable gardens, fruit and nut trees or other plants, so long as such activities are not conducted for the purpose of feeding wildlife as defined in this article.

- (b) Feeding of birds outdoors on private residential properties using bird feeders, to the extent authorized by law and subject to the following requirements:
- (1) Bird feeders shall be placed at least five (5) feet above the ground and shall be suspended on a cable or otherwise secured so as to prevent the bird feeders from being easily accessible to other wildlife.
 - (2) The feeding shall not substantially interfere with the rights of surrounding property owners or render other persons insecure in the use of their property.
 - (3) No person shall allow, permit or maintain an accumulation of feces on the property or surrounding properties so as to create a public nuisance.
 - (4) The area below the feeders must be kept clean and free of seed.
 - (5) No person shall knowingly allow or permit bird feeders to become an attractant for rodents or other wildlife other than birds. Notwithstanding this exception, feeding of wild turkeys is expressly prohibited.
- (c) Any State or local employee or agent authorized to implement a wildlife management program involving baiting, or any other person or business lawfully authorized to bait and trap wildlife pursuant to State law.
- (d) Any person who is the legal owner or guardian of a wildlife species maintained and confined under a valid license or permit issued by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and in compliance with all applicable laws.
- (e) A wildlife rehabilitator, under a valid license or permit issued by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, who is temporarily caring for sick, injured, or orphaned wildlife in compliance with all applicable laws.
- (f) Any person who feeds trapped, injured, or orphaned wildlife between the times that a wildlife rehabilitator or agency charged with animal control is notified and the animal is picked up. Any person that discovers such trapped, injured, or orphaned wildlife must immediately notify an authorized animal control agency, and no person may intentionally keep such wildlife beyond the time reasonably necessary for animal control services to access and transport the wildlife.
- (g) Baiting, for the purpose of trapping, feral cats as part of a Yolo SPCA approved Trap-Neuter-Release program.
- (h) Any property owner baiting, for the purpose of trapping, wildlife on their property authorized by and in accordance with State law, including but not limited to trapping gophers, house mice, moles, rats, and voles pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 4005(f); taking of certain mammals found injuring crops or property pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 4152; taking of certain nongame birds and mammals such as weasels, skunks, opossum, moles and rodents pursuant to 14 CCR § 472; or as otherwise permitted and authorized by State law.

5.05.050 Enforcement

In addition to all other available remedies at law, this article may be enforceable through the use of the administrative citation procedures set forth in Davis Municipal Code Chapter 1, Article 1.02.

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APPENDIX B: LIST OF SGVCOG MEMBER AGENCIES' COYOTE MANAGEMENT PLANS

- **City of Arcadia: Coyote Management Plan**
 - <https://www.arcadiaca.gov/home/showdocument?id=10024>
- **City of Montebello: Coyote Coexistence Plan**
 - http://www.projectcoyote.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/07/Montebello_Coexistence_Plan_lo_res.pdf
- **City of Rosemead: Coyote Management Plan**
 - http://www.cityofrosemead.org/UserFiles/Servers/Server_10034989/File/Gov/City%20Departments/Public%20Safety/Animal%20Control/Coyote%20Information/Coyote.pdf
- **City of San Gabriel: Coyote Management Plan**
 - <http://www.sangabrielcity.com/DocumentCenter/View/7844/Coyote-Management-Plan?bidId=>
- **City of West Covina: Coyote Management Plan**
 - <https://www.westcovina.org/Home/ShowDocument?id=14526>

APPENDIX C: COYOTE SAFETY RESPONSE PLAN TEMPLATES

This showcases the SGVCOG’s recommended five-tier coyote response plan.* As mentioned previously, cities are encouraged to modify SGVCOG’s response plan to cater to the needs of their own communities; however, the levels of coyote behavior and response actions should be consistent with SGVCOG’s Regional Coyote Management Framework.

| COYOTE BEHAVIOR | RESPONSE LEVEL | RESPONSES |
|--|-----------------------|--|
| Coyote heard or seen moving in public area | 1 | Report will be reviewed, and if appropriate, a response will be provided by e-mail or phone. SGVCOG would direct residents to available resources on normal coyote behavior. |
| Coyote seen resting in public area | 1 | Report will be reviewed, and if appropriate, a response will be provided by e-mail or phone. SGVCOG would direct residents to available resources on normal coyote behavior. |
| Coyote seen resting in public area with humans present | 2 | SGVCOG provides resources for the resident to be educated on hazing techniques and what-to-do tips. Additionally, SGVCOG would encourage the respective municipality to work with the local community to eliminate coyote attractants. |
| Coyote entering a yard to a home with or without pets present | 2 | SGVCOG provides information for the household to be educated on coyote attractants, yard audit implementation, human-coyote conflict mitigation, hazing techniques, and/or pet safety information (if applicable). |
| Coyote entering a yard and injuring or killing attended or unattended pet | 3 | SGVCOG gathers information on specific animal involved, report on circumstances, and provide information for the household to be educated on coyote attractants, yard and neighborhood audits, and pet safety information. |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Coyote biting or injuring an unattended pet/pet on a leash | 3 | SGVCOG gathers information on specific animal involved, report on circumstances, and provide information for the household to be educated on coyote attractants, yard and neighborhood audits, and pet safety information. |
| Coyote following or approaching a person and pet (stalking) | 3 | SGVCOG provides information for the resident to be educated on hazing techniques, what-to-do tips, yard/neighborhood audits, and pet safely information. Additionally, SGVCOG will work with the respective municipality to eliminate coyote attractants in the area. |
| Coyote following or approaching a person without a pet (stalking) | 4 | SGVCOG provides information for the resident to be educated on hazing techniques, what-to-do tips, yard/neighborhood audits, and pet safely information. Additionally, SGVCOG will work with the respective municipality to eliminate coyote attractants in the area. |
| Coyote biting or injuring a human | 5 | SGVCOG informs the local police department and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Residents will receive educational materials on coyote attractants, yard or neighborhood audits, hazing, and pet safety. Additionally, SGVCOG would work with the respective city and its neighboring cities to send out mailers, partner with external stakeholders to host trainings and workshops, conduct a community meeting/town hall, and encourage the cities in the subregion to work with community groups to eliminate coyote attractants. |

****Please note that SGVCOG will be utilizing this response system should the implementation plan be approved by the SGVCOG Governing Board. The language of this document will be updated accordingly should this happens.***

Other tiered coyote response systems that cities can consider are listed on the following pages as a reference.

City of West Covina's Four-tier Color Coyote Response System

| Coyote Action | Classification | Response |
|--|----------------------------|---|
| Coyote heard | Unobserved Level Green | Provide educational materials and info on normal coyote behavior |
| Coyote observed moving in area | Sighting Level Green | Provide education materials and info on normal coyote behavior |
| Coyote observed resting in area | Sighting Level Green | Educate on hazing techniques, what to do tips |
| Coyote observed resting in area with people present | Sighting Level Yellow | If area is frequented by people, educate on normal behavior and haze to encourage animal to leave. Look for and eliminate attractants. |
| Coyote entering a yard without pets | Sighting Level Yellow | Educate on coyote attractants, yard audit, provide hazing info |
| Coyote entering a yard with pets | Encounter Level Yellow | Educate on coyote attractants, yard audit, hazing info, pet safety |
| Coyote entering yard and injuring or killing pet w/o people present | Pet Attack Level Orange | Gather info on specific animals involved, report circumstances, educate on coyote attractants, yard/neighborhood audits, hazing, pet safety |
| Coyote biting or injuring unattended pet/pet on leash longer than 6' with people present | Pet Attack Level Orange | Gather info on specific animals involved, report circumstances, educate on coyote attractants, yard/neighborhood audits, hazing, pet safety |
| Coyote following or approaching a person w/o pet (Stalking) | Encounter Level Red | Educate on hazing techniques and what to do tips. Removal/euthanasia considered if there is no response from the coyote to aggressive hazing, and there is evidence of recurrence. |
| Coyote following or approaching a person & pet (Stalking) | Encounter Level Red | Educate on hazing techniques and what to do tips and pet safety. Removal/euthanasia considered if there is no response from the coyote to aggressive hazing, and there is evidence of recurrence. |

| | | |
|---|----------------------|---|
| Coyote entering yard or home with people & pets, no injury occurring | Encounter Level Red | Gather info on specific animals involved, document circumstances, educate on coyote attractants, yard/neighborhood audits, hazing, pet safety. Removal/euthanasia considered depending on specific circumstances. |
| Coyote biting or injuring attended pet/pet on leash 6' or less | Pet Attack Level Red | Gather info on specific animals involved, document circumstances, educate on coyote attractants, yard/neighborhood audits, hazing, pet safety. City staff will inform the Los Angeles County Department of Agricultural Weights and Measures. Removal/ euthanasia recommended. |
| Coyote aggressive, showing teeth, back fur raised, lunging, nipping w/o contact | Threat Level Red | Gather info on specific animals involved, report circumstances, educate on coyote attractants, yard/ neighborhood audits, aggressive hazing, pet safety. City staff will inform the Los Angeles County Department of Agricultural Weights and Measures. Removal/euthanasia recommended. |
| Coyote biting or injuring person | Attack Level Red | Identify and gather information on specific animal involved, report circumstances, educate on coyote attractants, yard/ neighborhood audits, hazing, and pet safety. City staff will inform the Los Angeles County Department of Agricultural Weights and Measures. Removal/euthanasia recommended. |

City of San Gabriel's Adopted Coyote Behavior Classification Response System

| Coyote Action | Classification | Response |
|---|-----------------------|--|
| Coyote heard | Observation | Distribute educational materials and information on normal coyote behavior |
| Coyote seen moving in area | Sighting | Distribute education materials and information on normal coyote behavior |
| Coyote seen resting in area | Sighting | If area frequented, educate people on normal behavior, haze to encourage animal to leave |
| Coyote following or approaching a person | Sighting Encounter | Educate on potential hazing techniques, what to do tips and pet management |
| Coyote following or approaching a person w/o pet | Encounter | Educate on potential hazing techniques, what to do tips and pet management |
| Coyote entering a yard without pets | Sighting | Educate on coyote attractants, yard audit, hazing information |
| Coyote entering a yard with pets | Encounter | Educate on coyote attractants, yard audit, hazing information, pet management |
| Coyote entering yard and injuring or killing pet | Incident | Develop hazing team in area, gather information on specific animals involved, report on circumstances, educate on coyote attractants, yard and neighborhood audits, pet |
| Coyote entering yard with people & pets, no injury occurring | Encounter | Gather information on specific animals involved, report circumstances, educate on coyote attractants, yard/neighborhood audits, hazing, pet management |
| Coyote biting or injuring pet on leash | Incident | Gather information on specific animals involved, report circumstances, educate on coyote attractants, yard/ neighborhood audits, hazing, pet |
| Coyote aggressive, showing teeth, back fur raised, lunging, nipping w/o contact | Incident | Gather information on specific animals involved, report circumstances, educate on coyote attractants, yard/ neighborhood audits, hazing, pet management. |
| Coyote biting or injuring person | Attack | Identify and gather information on specific animal involved, report circumstances, educate on coyote attractants, yard/ neighborhood audits, hazing, and pet management. If a human is attacked and physically injured by a coyote, City staff will inform the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. |

APPENDIX D: EFFECTIVE COYOTE HAZING STRATEGIES

Human behavior can shape animal behavior, in either a negative or positive manner. People living in close proximity to coyotes can remove coyote attractants, identify potentially dangerous situations for their pets and themselves, and respond in a manner designed to change coyote behavior. Successful hazing requires community involvement, understanding, and support. Residents are best equipped to respond consistently and at the most opportune times in their own neighborhoods, parks, and open spaces. Hazing should only take place in open spaces if residents are confirmed with an aggressive coyote.

- Hazing is a process whereby individuals and volunteers make a coyote uncomfortable and choose to leave a situation where their presence is unwanted.
- Basic hazing consists of standing your ground, never ignoring or turning your back to a coyote, and yelling and making unpleasant and frightening noises until the animal chooses to leave.
- More aggressive hazing consists of approaching an animal quickly and aggressively, waving your arms, throwing projectiles in the direction of (but not at) the coyote, and spraying with a hose or water gun, all of which are used for creating fear of humans so the animal leaves the situation.
- Hazing must continue once it begins until the animal leaves. Otherwise, the coyote will learn to wait until the person gives up. Not following through with hazing will create an animal more resistant to hazing instead of reinforcing the image that people are scary.
- Hazing should never injure the animal. An injured animal becomes less predictable versus a normal, healthy one who responds in a consistent and predictable manner to hazing.
- Hazing should allow the coyote to return to its normal habitat in a direction that would minimize harm to the animal. Hazing the animal in the direction of other houses and busy streets should be avoided.
- Hazing uses a variety of different hazing tools. This is critical as coyotes get used to individual items and sounds.
 - Noisemaker: Voice, whistles, air horns, bells, “shaker” cans, pots, pie pans
 - Projectiles: Sticks, small rocks, cans, tennis balls, rubber balls
 - Deterrents: Hoses, spray bottles with vinegar, pepper spray, bear repellent, walking sticks

A common concern with hazing involves potential danger to the hazer. A coyote’s basic nature is very skittish and the nature of the species is what makes this technique successful. A normal, healthy coyote will not escalate a situation with an aggressive person. Hazing is not successful with every species of wild animal because different types of animals have different traits.

It is requested that residents submit a report each time they haze a coyote. Reports are most helpful when including this information:

- Date, location, time of day, number of coyotes
- Initial coyote behavior, hazing behavior, coyote response
- Effectiveness ratings – i.e. was the method used successful or not
- Tools and techniques used
- Additional details/comments

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS FOR HAZING COYOTES

1. Levels of hazing need to be appropriately relevant to coyote activity.
 - a. Coyotes are best left alone. Ignore them if they are ignoring you. As with any wild animal, maintaining personal safety should be the first goal.
 - b. Coyotes are often out late at night when few people are present. This is normal acceptable behavior. Hazing may not be necessary.

Exceptions: In early stages of hazing, programs should still engage animals. Coyotes that associate danger in the presence of people under all circumstances will be reinforced to avoid contact.
2. Hazing must be more exaggerated, aggressive, and consistent when first beginning a program of hazing. As coyotes “learn” appropriate responses to hazing, it will take less effort from hazers. **Early in the process, it is extremely common for coyotes not to respond to hazing techniques.** Without a history of hazing, they do not have the relevant context to respond in the desired outcome (to leave).
3. Techniques and tools can be used in the same manner for one or multiple coyotes. Usually there is a dominant coyote in a group who will respond - others will follow its lead. DO NOT ignore, turn your back, or avoid hazing because there are multiple coyotes instead of a single individual coyote.
4. The more often an individual coyote is hazed by a variety of tools and techniques and a variety of people, the more effective hazing will be in changing that animal’s future behavior.
5. Hazing must be directly associated with the person involved in the hazing actions. The coyote must be aware of where the potential threat is coming from and identify the person.
6. Coyotes can and do recognize individual people and animals in their territories. They can learn to avoid or harass specific individuals in response to behavior of the person and/or pet.
7. Coyotes can be routine in habit. Identifying their normal habits can help target which habits to change. For example, the coyote patrols the same bike path at the same time in the morning three to five days a week. Hazers should concentrate on that time and place to encourage the animal to adapt its routine to decrease contact with people.
8. Certain levels of hazing must always be maintained so that future generations of coyotes do not learn or return to unacceptable habits related to habituation to people.
9. Human behavior must change to support hazing and continued identification and, if necessary, remove possible attractants.
10. Education about exclusion techniques including how to identify and remove attractants, personal responsibility in pet safety, and having reasonable expectations are critical parts of a coyote hazing plan.
11. Coyotes are skittish by nature. Habituated behavior is learned and reinforced by human behavior. As a rule, coyotes do not act aggressively towards aggressive people. The one exception is a sick or injured animal. Engaging a sick or injured animal can result in unpredictable behavior. If this is suspected, people should not engage and instead remove themselves from the situation, then immediately contact the local police department.
12. Individuals involved in hazing need to be trained in explaining hazing to residents who witness the process. They also need to explain the difference between hazing and harassment of wildlife and goals of appropriate behavior for coexistence.

APPENDIX E: YARD AUDIT CHECKLIST

| | No Action Required | Adjustments Required | Recommended Action |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--|
| FOOD | | | Never intentionally feed a coyote. |
| Pet Food | | | Never feed pets outdoors; store all pet food securely indoors. |
| Water Sources | | | Remove water attractants, such as pet water bowls. |
| Bird Feeders | | | Remove bird feeders or clean fallen seed to reduce the presence of small mammals that coyotes prefer to eat. |
| Fallen Fruit | | | Clean up fallen fruits around trees. |
| Compost | | | Do not include meat or dairy among compost contents unless the area is fully enclosed. |
| BBQ Grills | | | Clean up food around BBQ grills after each use. |
| Trash | | | Secure trash containers with locking lids and place curbside on pickup day. Periodically clean cans to reduce residual odors. |
| LANDSCAPING | | | Trim vegetation to reduce hiding places for rodents and coyotes and potential denning sites. |
| STRUCTURES | | | Restrict access under decks and sheds, around wood piles, or any other structure that can provide cover or denning sites for coyotes or their prey. |
| FENCING* | | | Enclose property with six-foot fence with additional extension or roller top to deter coyotes. Ensure that there are no gaps and that the bottom of the fence extends underground six inches or is fitted with a mesh apron to deter coyotes from digging underneath. *Must comply with local municipal code |
| PETS | | | Never leave pets unattended outside. Never allow pets to “play” with coyotes. Fully enclose outdoor pet kennels. Walk pets on a leash no longer than 6 feet in length. |

DRAFT DOCUMENT

Potential Implementation Plan

**SAN GABRIEL VALLEY
COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS**



QUESTIONS AND INQUIRIES:

ALEXANDER FUNG, MANAGEMENT ANALYST
afung@sgvcog.org

NAVNEET KAUR, MANAGEMENT ANALYST
nkaur@sgvcog.org

San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments

DRAFT: Potential Implementation Plan

OVERVIEW

Under this implementation plan, the San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments (SGVCOG) would serve as the umbrella organization that is responsible for providing public outreach and education, promoting effective human-coyote conflict mitigation strategies, and supporting a robust wildlife reporting and response mechanism on behalf of participating cities. In this capacity, the SGVCOG would serve as a regional voice that communicates and partners with relevant stakeholders, such as the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and the Los Angeles County Agricultural Commissioner/Weights and Measures. For the purposes of this implementation plan, SGVCOG's services will focus primarily on coyote management efforts in areas with reported high levels of human-coyote conflicts.

This implementation plan includes three (3) types of regional coyote management services that the SGVCOG would provide for participating cities:

1. Public Outreach and Education
2. Non-Urgent Conflict Response
3. Regional Representation and Engagement

PUBLIC OUTREACH AND EDUCATION SERVICES

The public outreach and education services outlined in this section will serve to assist participating cities in providing technical guidance and support to residents regarding human-coyote conflicts, with reported human-coyote conflicts having priority, around the San Gabriel Valley region. The SGVCOG would disseminate information and resources to participating cities' residents, businesses, local community organizations, and schools through various channels, including the development and distribution of digital and electronic files.

The SGVCOG would provide the following public outreach and education services for participating cities under this implementation plan:

Town Hall and Community Meetings

The SGVCOG would partner with participating cities and external stakeholders, such as CDFW, the County of Los Angeles, elected officials, and/or the communities' respective Humane Society organizations, to host town halls and community meetings. These events provide valuable opportunity for interested residents and stakeholders to learn about regional and community coyote management efforts. These community events serve as public forums for residents to express their concerns and engage with city staff and elected officials. These forums also serve as a space for the public to increase their knowledge, awareness, and understanding of coyote behavior and how to safely co-exist with coyotes. Based on the need and availability, these town hall and community meetings would be held around once a month in different areas of the San Gabriel Valley, especially in communities with high coyote sightings. Depending on the number of participating cities in the implementation plan, SGVCOG will determine the appropriate frequency of these meetings.

Coyote Management Workshops and Conflicts Training

The SGVCOG would partner with experts from the CDFW, local Humane Society and/or Animal Services organizations, the County of Los Angeles, and/or other relevant external stakeholders to empower residents with methods to safely co-exist with wildlife. Through these partnerships, coyote management workshops would be hosted for local community groups, homeowner associations, chambers of commerce, schools, and other organizations located in the participating cities' boundaries. Specific to human-coyote conflicts, the workshops would include basic training on species-specific ecology and behavior, how to reduce/eliminate potential human-coyote conflicts, and appropriate conflict and management techniques (e.g. hazing). Topics may include:

- Basic coyote information;
- Normal/healthy vs. abnormal/unhealthy coyote behavior;
- Seasonal behavior changes;
- Appropriate responses when encountering wildlife, especially coyotes;
- Human health, public, and pet safety tips and concerns;
- Coyote attractants;
- Methods to reduce/eliminate access to attractants (e.g. exclusion, deterrence);
- Effective coyote hazing methods.

Based on the request of participating cities, the SGVCOG may also provide trainings to staff, residents, and local groups in participating communities to learn how to conduct yard and/or neighborhood audits to identify and reduce or eliminate coyote attractants within the area. After an audit, trained individuals may provide recommendations and resources to assist the resident or local group to eliminate the attractants or access to an attractant. A report summary would be provided outlining any recommended actions.

Trainings and workshops would be developed based on the data collected and analyzed from reported coyote activity in specific communities. These trainings and/or workshops may also be offered upon request and/or in response to specific coyote incidents. Depending on the number of participating cities in the implementation plan, SGVCOG will determine the appropriate frequency of these workshops and trainings.

Youth Outreach and Education Programs

The SGVCOG would develop a youth outreach and education program to distribute age-appropriate coyote education and safety information to local schools, youth groups, youth organizations, and family/youth events in participating cities. The outreach and education program would include distribution of coyote education kits and meetings with school officials to identify and discuss necessary human-coyote safety measures.

Mailers and Social Media Outreach

The SGVCOG would mail educational flyers to residents in communities with high reported incidence of human-coyote incidents. The San Gabriel Valley is home to a large and diverse population of two million residents across more than 30 communities in the region. To accommodate the diverse demographics of the San Gabriel Valley, educational mailers would be offered in the languages of English, traditional Chinese, Spanish, Korean, and Vietnamese, with the flexibility of adding additional languages. Translation services

may be completed in-house or outsourced to a translation service provider. Additionally, SGVCOG would disseminate coyote information through its existing social media platforms, including hosted Twitter chats on important coyote management topics with participating cities and other agencies.

Website and Coyote Incident Reporting System

The SGVCOG would develop and maintain a website/webpage that includes coyote education, related resources, and a Coyote Incident Reporting System for the residents of participating cities. City staff from participating municipalities would direct their residents to this website to learn more about coyote management resources, how to report coyote sightings and incidents, and to obtain a digital copy of the regional coyote management plan. The Coyote Incident Reporting System would be developed in-house and reported incidents would be accessed by the public via the reporting map. Similar to mailers, the website would be offered in the languages of English, traditional Chinese, and Spanish.

Coyote Reporting Hotline

A regional coyote reporting hotline would be established for the residents of participating cities to report coyote incidents and/or encounters in their communities. Residents would be encouraged to include their names, addresses, phone numbers, approximate time/location and description of the coyote incidents and encounters. All reported coyote encounters and sightings would be logged by the SGVCOG and shared with the participating cities and external stakeholders, including CDFW, the County of Los Angeles, local Human Society/Animal Service organizations, and residents. Additionally, SGVCOG may mail coyote educational materials to the residents that utilize the hotline. Residents who are believed to be in imminent danger, in distress, and/or have been bitten by the coyote would be directed to the 9-1-1 emergency line.

NON-URGENT COYOTE RESPONSE SERVICES

Based on a five-tier coyote response system, the SGVCOG would be responsible for providing responses to residents that report coyote incidents and encounters. All tiers 1 and 2 reports would be responding with follow-up e-mails or phone calls that direct and provide residents with applicable resources. SGVCOG would be working with residents that report tiers 3 and 4 coyote behaviors to connect with their local Animal Services, CDFW Regional Office, and/or other preferred resources to resolve the immediate issues. For residents that report tier 5 coyote behaviors, SGVCOG would connect them to the 9-1-1 emergency line. The SGVCOG would then provide follow-up responses. All responses would include messages that encourage residents and households to attend the upcoming coyote town halls, trainings, and community meetings.

Based on the type of reported coyote behavior, staff would provide the appropriate responses in the accordance to the following table:

| COYOTE BEHAVIOR | RESPONSE LEVEL | RESPONSES |
|---|-----------------------|--|
| Coyote heard or seen moving in public area | 1 | Report will be reviewed, and if appropriate, a response will be provided by e-mail or phone. SGVCOG would direct residents to available resources on normal coyote behavior. |
| Coyote seen resting in public area | 1 | Report will be reviewed, and if appropriate, a response will be provided by e-mail or phone. SGVCOG would direct residents to available resources on normal coyote behavior. |

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Coyote seen resting in public area with humans present | 2 | SGVCOG provides resources for the resident to be educated on hazing techniques and what-to-do tips. Additionally, SGVCOG would encourage the respective municipality to work with the local community to eliminate coyote attractants. |
| Coyote entering a yard to a home with or without pets present | 2 | SGVCOG provides information for the household to be educated on coyote attractants, yard audit implementation, human-coyote conflict mitigation, hazing techniques, and/or pet safety information (if applicable). |
| Coyote entering a yard and injuring or killing attended or unattended pet | 3 | SGVCOG gathers information on specific animal involved, report on circumstances, and provide information for the household to be educated on coyote attractants, yard and neighborhood audits, and pet safety information. |
| Coyote biting or injuring an unattended pet/pet on a leash | 3 | SGVCOG gathers information on specific animal involved, report on circumstances, and provide information for the household to be educated on coyote attractants, yard and neighborhood audits, and pet safety information. |
| Coyote following or approaching a person and pet (stalking) | 3 | SGVCOG provides information for the resident to be educated on hazing techniques, what-to-do tips, yard/neighborhood audits, and pet safety information. Additionally, SGVCOG will work with the respective municipality to eliminate coyote attractants in the area. |
| Coyote following or approaching a person without a pet (stalking) | 4 | SGVCOG provides information for the resident to be educated on hazing techniques, what-to-do tips, yard/neighborhood audits, and pet safety information. Additionally, SGVCOG will work with the respective municipality to eliminate coyote attractants in the area. |
| Coyote biting or injuring a human | 5 | SGVCOG informs the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Residents will receive educational materials on coyote attractants, yard or neighborhood audits, hazing, and pet safety. Additionally, SGVCOG would work with the respective city and its neighboring cities to send out mailers, partner with external stakeholders to host trainings and workshops, conduct a community meeting/town hall, and encourage the cities in the subregion to work with community groups to eliminate coyote attractants. |

REGIONAL REPRESENTATION AND ENGAGEMENT SERVICES

The SGVCOG would serve as a regional voice for participating cities to external stakeholders. This includes communicating with the following entities on regional coyote management efforts that are conducted in the San Gabriel Valley region and maintaining a close partnership with these entities:

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife;
- Los Angeles County Agricultural Commissioner / Weights and Measures;
- Pasadena Humane Society;
- San Gabriel Valley Humane Society;

- Inland Valley Humane Society;
- University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources;
- Local and state elected officials; and,
- Other relevant stakeholders.

BUDGET AND STAFF

Based on the services offered within this implementation plan, it is anticipated that SGVCOG would need to hire at least one additional full-time staff to carry out these services. The newly-hired full-time staff would report to the SGVCOG Senior Management Analyst. Aside from needing to hire additional staff, participating cities would need to anticipate other costs for the SGVCOG to deliver these services, including:

- Website development and maintenance;
- Coyote reporting hotline maintenance;
- Development, coordination, and maintenance of the Coyote Incident Reporting System;
- Creating flyers, brochures, mailers, and youth educational kits;
- Coordinating the distribution and dissemination of flyers, brochures, mailers, and youth educational kits;
- Translation services; and,
- Mileage reimbursements for staff.

Depending on the number of participating cities, city population size(s), and amount of reported activities or conflicts, the annual costs associated with these services would vary. The tables below and on the next page reflect the estimated amount of time spent and expenses incurred each year based on the number of participating cities.

ESTIMATED STAFF TIME SPENT ON DELIVERING EACH SERVICE

| CATEGORY | SUMMARY OF SERVICE | STAFF TIME |
|---|--|------------|
| Town Halls/ Community Meetings | <p>Town halls and community meetings serve as public forums for residents to interact with city staff and elected officials to learn more about coyote management efforts.</p> <p>Frequency: At least 1-2 town halls/community meetings per participating city every year</p> | 15% |
| Coyote Management Workshops / Conflict Trainings | <p>Workshops would be held with experts from external stakeholders for local community groups, homeowner associations, chambers of commerce, schools, and other organizations that are located in the participating cities' boundaries.</p> <p>Trainings would be offered based on reported activity data and/or at the requests of community groups. Trainings may include how to conduct yard and neighborhood audits to help residents eliminate coyote attractants within the area.</p> <p>Frequency: Up to 3 workshops per participating city per year</p> | 15% |

| | | |
|---|---|-----|
| Non-Urgent Coyote Response | The SGVCOG may provide direct responses to residents that report tiers 1 and 2 coyote behaviors, as appropriate. Additionally, the SGVCOG would provide follow-up responses to residents that report tiers 3, 4, and 5 coyote behaviors. | 10% |
| Mailers and Social Media Outreach | Coyote educational flyers would be mailed to residents in communities with high levels of reported coyote incidents, encounters, and/or conflicts. Additionally, SGVCOG would publicize and disseminate relevant coyote information through its existing social media platforms and work with cities to spread information via their existing social media channels and websites. | 20% |
| Regional Representation and Engagement | The SGVCOG would serve as a regional voice for participating cities to external stakeholders, agencies, and the public, including communicating with regional entities on coyote management efforts. | 15% |
| Youth Outreach and Education Program | The SGVCOG would develop and/or distribute age-appropriate coyote education and safety information to schools in participating cities. | 5% |
| Website / Coyote Incident Reporting System | A website would be developed and maintained that includes coyote education and reporting tools for the residents from participating cities. City staff would direct their residents to visit this website to learn more about coyote management resources, report coyote sightings, and obtain a digital copy of the regional coyote management plan. | 15% |
| Coyote Reporting Hotline | A regional coyote reporting hotline would be established for the residents of participating cities to report coyote sightings in their communities. All reported coyote encounters and sightings would be logged by SGVCOG staff and shared with the participating cities. | 5% |

*Staff time for each category may fluctuate from year 1 to year 2.

ANNUAL COSTS FOR VARIOUS NUMBERS OF PARTICIPATING CITIES

| Category of Expenses | 10 or More Cities | Additional Comments |
|---|---------------------|---|
| STAFFING | | |
| Full-time Management Analyst | \$80,000 | Taxes and benefits included. |
| Mileage Reimbursement | \$3,000 | Expenses incurred from travel. Mileage reimbursement is calculated at \$0.58/mile. It is expected that the full-time staff will incur around \$200 to \$250 of mileage reimbursement expenses every month. |
| Additional Staff Support and Expenses | \$5,000 | This category includes costs of the additional staff time from the SGVCOG to supervise the newly-hired staff. This pool of funds also serves as a discretionary fund. Oversight of the coyote management full-time staff is calculated at \$37.04/hour. It is expected that the annual oversight cost of the full-time staff member to be around \$4,000/year. |
| EXPENSES | | |
| Website, Hotline, and Marketing Materials | \$6,500 | Expenses for designing, printing, or ordering flyers, brochures, mailers, and giveaways. This category would also include expenses incurred from creating and maintaining the website and hotline. |
| Translation Services | \$5,500 | Expenses incurred from outsourcing translation services that cannot be completed in-house. Currently, SGVCOG has the capability of translating materials to traditional and simplified Chinese. Translation is calculated at \$1/minute for both hotline and marketing material translation services based on existing quotes. Translating a typical two-sided brochure in one language costs about \$500. It is expected that the SGVCOG will be outsourcing translation services for the languages of Korean, Spanish, and Vietnamese. |
| TOTAL EXPENSE PER YEAR: | \$100,000.00 | |
| TOTAL EXPENSE PER YEAR PER CITY: | \$10,000.00* | |

*SGVCOG is proposing a minimum of a 2-year MOU to allow for proper staffing for this implementation plan.