

CITY OF GLENDALE  
5909 North Milwaukee River Parkway  
Glendale, Wisconsin 53209

AGENDA – COYOTE ACTION PLAN AD-HOC COMMITTEE MEETING

Tuesday, January 24, 2017  
7:00 p.m.

1. Call to Order/Roll Call
2. Approval of December 13, 2016 Minutes
3. Update from Committee Members
4. Recommendation of Coyote Management Plan to Common Council
5. Set Next Meeting Date
6. Adjournment

NOTICE: Although this is NOT a meeting of the Glendale Common Council, a majority of Council members may be in attendance. No action or deliberation by the Council will take place.

- Upon reasonable notice, efforts will be made to accommodate the needs of disabled individuals.

CITY OF GLENDALE – COYOTE ACTION PLAN AD-HOC COMMITTEE  
December 13, 2016

Roll Call: Present: Richard Wiese, Alderman; John Gelhard, Alderman; Rob Cronwell, Nancy Herrick, Jeff Huntsinger, and Karen Schrage. Absent: Harris Byers and Katy Palmer.

Other Officials Present: Rachel Reiss, Deputy City Administrator.

Committee Members reviewed information prepared by the Humane Society of the United States. Julia Robson, Assistant Natural Areas Coordinator for the Milwaukee County Department of Parks stated the Milwaukee County Plan is similar the Humane Society of the United States plan. Julia expressed concern trapping of the coyotes indicating it can cause harm to the coyote.

Committee members reviewed their findings from other communities.

Ald. Wiese presented information from Greenfield.

Ald. Gelhard presented information from Whitefish Bay. Whitefish Bay educates residents through Facebook and website.

Jeff Huntsinger presented information from Bayside. The Police Chief indicated education of residents through the website.

Nancy Herrick presented information from Thiensville/Mequon.

Karen Schrage presented information from River Hills. Their packet was available online. They utilized information from Milwaukee County.

Rob Cronwell presented information from Brown Deer. Brown Deer did not offer a formal plan.

Kathy Palmer forwarded information from Fox Point which was shared with the committee.

Glendale resident Phyllis Santacrose, 5830 N. River Forest, would like to educate the public on coyotes. She stated her love of the wildlife of Glendale.

Rob Cronwell suggested educating the community and would like to create and adopt a coyote action plan.

Ald. Gelhard questioned the relocation options. Julia Robson commented trapping to relocate was not recommended. Coyotes are territorial and may not survive once relocated. Julia also mentioned the need of a permit to relocate coyotes.

It was a consensus of the Committee to develop a management plan. This plan will be available at the next meeting.

The next Coyote Action Plan AD-HOC Committee meeting is set for January 24, 2017.

# Whitefish Bay to start trapping coyotes

Jeff Ramage, jramage@gannett.com

Published 3:35 p.m. CT Jan. 10, 2017 | Updated 10:14 a.m. CT Jan. 11, 2017



(Photo: Peter Zuzga/Now Media Group)

**Whitefish Bay** — Two dogs have been killed by coyotes in Whitefish Bay in the past three months, prompting Whitefish Bay police to contract with a trapping firm.

The first dog, a Chihuahua, was killed by two large coyotes in the front yard of a home in the 4700 block of Woodruff Avenue at about 8:45 p.m. Oct. 22. The house is located about four blocks east of the Milwaukee River, which is a natural environment for coyotes.

The second dog was killed by two coyotes at 5:30 a.m. on Sunday, Dec. 11, at Circle and Lake drives. The dog was out loose in the front yard while the owner was shoveling his driveway. When he couldn't find his pet, he walked over to the other side of the car to find the dog had been attacked by two coyotes, which he saw run westward. The dog died from its injuries. Like the Chihuahua, the dog weighed only about 4 or 5 pounds.

The trapping firm, Advanced Wildlife Management, has 40 years of experience trapping coyotes in the area and has been previously contracted by Whitefish Bay residents to trap coyotes. The trapper hasn't yet set out traps due to the cold weather and scheduling conflicts, but the trapper and police department are in the process of identifying snare trap locations that would not risk injuring local dogs. If a dog manages to get trapped, it would not be killed. State law does not allow coyotes to be relocated to public land, and because private property owners would likely not want the coyotes, they would likely be killed.

Nearby natural environments such as Estabrook Park, the Milwaukee River and Lake Michigan have long attracted wildlife such as coyotes. In Glendale, aldermen recently [formed a coyote committee \(/story/news/local/glendale/2016/11/30/coyote-committee-formed-glendale/94623488/\)](#) following the death of a cockapoo and numerous other coyote sightings across the city.

To safeguard local pets, residents are encouraged to keep all pets on a leash no longer than 10 feet, to not leave small dogs unattended and to keep cats indoors. No humans have been attacked by a coyote in Wisconsin, according to police.

If you see a coyote in your neighborhood, call the Whitefish Bay Police Department's non-emergency number, 414-351-9900, to tell the dispatcher about the location of the coyote. Residents are also encouraged to haze, or scare, coyotes by yelling at them, making loud noises, banging pots and pans, waving arms, throwing small objects or spraying it with a hose until it runs away.

Homeowners can prevent coyotes from entering their yard by spraying wolf urine, securing the lids of garbage cans and compost bins and limiting sources of water such as bird baths.

Read or Share this story: <http://www.mynorthshorenow.com/story/news/local/whitefish-bay/2017/01/10/whitefish-bay-start-trapping-coyotes/95766348/>

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## INTRODUCTION

The City of Glendale has a proud history of maintaining a delicate balance between the wishes of its citizens and the wildlife that also call Glendale home. There have been concerns voiced about the presence of coyotes in Glendale. Coyote populations in Glendale, and the metropolitan Milwaukee area in general, have increased substantially over a short period of time. As a result, interactions involving coyotes and residents are becoming more numerous.

## COYOTE MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVE

The City of Glendale Coyote Management Plan is intended to provide a guide map for strategic action based on the level of encounter with a coyote. This plan should also increase the residents' knowledge and understanding of how coyotes behave and how such behavior can be managed with human safety as a priority. The City of Glendale recognizes the environmental benefit of maintaining natural wildlife populations and will make every effort to maintain the natural ecosystem. It is not the intention of the City, nor is it the objective of this plan, to carry out a wholesale coyote eradication program. The City's Coyote Management Plan will provide strategies for responses to live compatibly with coyotes, while providing guidance for appropriate levels of response to varying types of

coyote interactions. The City's Plan will need to remain flexible and be reevaluated as necessary when new information becomes available or when conditions necessitating this plan vary.

## SUBURBAN COYOTE BEHAVIOR and POPULATION

Coyotes are naturally secretive and elusive animals. They are most active at night, with common sightings at dawn and dusk. Although rare, daytime sightings do occur. Coyotes are opportunistic hunters, eating whatever is available to them. Common foods include; small rodents and animals, insects, fruits and vegetables, household garbage, pet food, and garden/landscape plants. Additionally, Glendale' coyotes particularly prey on turkeys, geese, rabbits, squirrels, birds, and even deer. On rare occasion, house cats and small dogs have been preyed upon in the City. Food abundance is what regulates coyote population densities. Where resources are plentiful, coyotes' territories are significantly smaller than where resources are scarce. Research has shown that suburban coyotes have a documented home range of .25 to .56 square miles, and that environments that are very rich in resources will lead to higher population densities. It is no accident that coyotes thrive in areas such as Glendale, where food, water, and shelter are abundant.

## INTERACTIONS BETWEEN COYOTES and HUMANS

Due to the aforementioned increase in coyote populations, it comes as no surprise that interactions between residents and coyotes are on the rise. Coyote interactions can range from sightings of an occasional coyote without incident, to pet killings, to even the extreme case where coyotes attack people. When a coyote sights a person, its general response is one of avoidance. However, on rare occasion, a coyote may become conditioned to human presence and lose its natural fear. These coyotes may become aggressive and are known as "nuisance coyotes". A nuisance coyote may attack a pet or become threatening when it encounters a human. It is important to keep in context that the overwhelming majority of coyote interactions in Glendale are of benign sightings without further incident. These are not nuisance coyotes. Almost always, the coyote runs away upon recognizing a human. An attack on a human has never occurred in Glendale. In Midwestern metropolitan areas where coyotes are a relatively recent phenomenon, coyote attacks on people are isolated and extremely rare. The majority of those cases involve younger children. There is only one documented fatal human attack on record nationwide.

## NUISANCE COYOTES

The Glendale Coyote Management Plan shall define "Aggressive Coyote Activity" as a meeting between a pet or human and coyote(s) that result in one or more of the following types of coyote behavior: growling, baring teeth, lunging, scratching, flanking, stalking, chasing, or biting. "Nuisance Coyote" activity shall be defined as a pattern of aggressive coyote activity that has been established through multiple reports of threatening interactions towards humans and/or a report of a verified pet attack.

Research tells us that coyotes who become nuisances typically became habituated through feeding by people. In other words, people were feeding wildlife and either intentionally, or unintentionally, fed

coyotes. Once those coyotes associated human occupied homes or yards with food, they increased daytime activities and thus were seen more easily by people. In those areas where attacks have become more common, researchers have reported a high frequency of human-related food in the diet of nuisance coyotes. This was indicative of feeding by people, or coyotes seeking food in their yards or garbage. In either case, it has become apparent that feeding of coyotes should be discouraged. A common pattern for many of the documented human attacks has been feeding prior to the incident – in many cases intentional feeding.

## EDUCATION and PUBLIC INFORMATION

A critical element of the Glendale Coyote Management Plan is the education and awareness of residents. The education of the public is an important tool for the coexistence of residents and coyotes in a safe environment. Residents will be provided with easily accessible information on how to discourage coyotes from their residence, as well as how to interact with coyotes when they are encountered. This plan, including that educational information, shall be made available via the City of Glendale website, as well as in printed format to be provided at the Glendale Police Department. Appendix A will also provide internet links to additional information regarding suburban coyotes.

## COYOTE DISCOURAGEMENT INFORMATION

There are numerous ways to manage the presence of coyotes on your property:

**DO NOT FEED THE WILDLIFE** The City of Glendale encourages all residents to take steps to eliminate food attractants on your property in order to minimize interactions with coyotes. Residents are encouraged to share this information with neighbors because minimizing interactions is most effective when entire neighborhoods work together.

- Do not provide food and water for coyotes or any other wildlife. In addition to eating bird seed, coyotes will often prey upon the critters that come to a residential bird feeder.
- Do not store pet food outside, and keep pet bowls inside when not in use.
- Do not keep trash outside of the collection carts.
- Do not leave grilling and outdoor cooking food behind.
- Pick up fallen edibles from fruit trees and vegetable gardens. Composting should be done in a secure compost container with cover.

## PROTECT YOUR PETS

- Keep cats indoors and watch dogs when outdoors. Only leave pets unattended when they are secured in a kennel with a covered top.
- Do not allow your dog to interact or “play” with coyotes. Coyotes are territorial and can view your dog as a threat, not a playmate.
- Walk your dog on a leash. If a coyote is encountered on a dog walk, try to pick up and hold your dog while using hazing methods (described below).
- Accompany your dog outdoors, especially at night.
- Provide secure shelters for your poultry, rabbits, and other vulnerable animals.

## YARD DETERRENTS

- Clear brush and undergrowth in your yard that can provide cover for coyotes or habitat for their prey.
- Fencing 6-7 feet high and buried 1 foot deep beneath the ground can help keep coyotes out of an area.
- Use of motion activated devices such as spotlights, flashing light deterrents, or sprinklers. These tend to be most effective when sound is also incorporated.
- Use of predator scent, such as wolf urine, in your yard may be an effective deterrent.

Appendix B provides a Coyote Yard Audit Checklist that residents can use to assure that they have followed all City recommendations for elimination of attractants on their property in order to minimize interaction with coyotes.

## COYOTE INTERACTION INFORMATION

Over the years, coyotes have had more contact with humans because of habitat encroachment and food supply. Research of coyote behavior has established that when coyotes settle in a suburban neighborhood and find abundant food sources, they can become increasingly bold and possibly even aggressive towards humans. Coyotes may feel that there are few real threats and approach people or feel safe visiting yards even when people are present. These bold coyotes should not be tolerated or enticed, but given the message that they should not be so brazen. One of the solutions to this problem is to re-instill the coyote's natural fear of humans by adopting what is known as "Hazing". Hazing is defined as an adverse conditioning method in which scare tactics and negative stimuli are used to scare off the coyote, thereby reinforcing its fear of humans. Hazing will encourage harassing actions towards the coyote without the use of weapons or causing bodily harm to the animal.

### HAZING

When a resident or citizen encounters a coyote, the following hazing method(s) should be used;

- Wave/flail your arms, clapping of hands aggressively, stomping your feet, and shouting at coyote, while approaching it. Try to look as tall and large as possible. Stand your ground with the coyote – NEVER run from a coyote.
- Throw something in the coyote's direction (not directly at coyote). Carry a ball, stick or rock with you for this purpose. Do not bend down to pick one up when confronting a coyote. Carry a noisemaker when outside, to use when hazing a coyote. A few examples – shake pennies placed in a soda can or use a pocket sized air horn, whistle, or bell.
- Try other repellents such as spraying with a garden hose, a water bottle, or pepper spray.

The simplest method of hazing a coyote involves being loud and large. If a coyote has not been hazed before, he might not immediately run away when you yell at him. If this happens, you might need to walk towards the coyote and increase the intensity of your hazing. If the coyote does run, he might stop after a distance and look back you. It's important to continue to haze the coyote until he leaves the area completely.

When a resident encounters aggressive coyote activity (defined above under Nuisance Coyotes), they should contact the Glendale Police Department. An officer will respond to initiate an Aggressive Coyote Incident Report. Simple sightings of coyotes, or hazings without aggressive coyote activity, do not need to be reported.

## CITY RESPONSE TO NUISANCE COYOTES

The Glendale Police Department will classify all resident/coyote interactions on a 3 part color coded scale, with categories of Green, Yellow, and Red - all depending on the level of interaction, as follows;

**GREEN** – Encounters that include a simple coyote sighting or hazing interaction will be established as Green incidents. The vast majority of interactions in Glendale will fall into this category. These are relatively common and do not require a City notification and/or response.

**YELLOW** – Encounters that exhibit aggressive coyote activity (growling, baring teeth, lunging, scratching, flanking, stalking, chasing, or biting) will be classified as Yellow incidents, and should be reported immediately to the Glendale Police Department. Responding officer(s) shall verify the incident, and complete an Aggressive Coyote Incident Report. Aggressive coyote activity to a pet that is off leash and off the owner's property will not constitute a Yellow incident classification. The goal of the Aggressive Coyote Incident Report is to identify a trend of nuisance coyote activity within a specific area of the City. Verified incidents shall confirm the presence of nuisance coyote(s). The location of the incident will be documented and mapped by the Police Department. Appendix C provides the Aggressive Coyote Incident Report to be used by the Glendale Police Department.

Multiple Yellow interactions within the same geographic vicinity (0.5 mile) MAY cause the City to undertake any of the following public safety and abatement effort(s):

- Deploy the Glendale Police Department to remove the nuisance coyote(s).
- Contract with licensed trappers to remove the nuisance coyote(s).
- Contract with licensed sharpshooters to remove the nuisance coyote(s).

The Glendale Police Officer responding shall make a determination of the proper response. Factors to be considered, but not limited to, are; severity of incident(s), victim preferences, likelihood of reoccurrence, examination of victim property for compliance with Coyote Yard Audit Checklist, and any other circumstance(s) which may play a role.

Public safety shall be the primary concern when it is determined that a City response is to be undertaken.

**RED** – Encounters in which a coyote attacks a pet or human will be classified as Red incidents. Red incidents should be reported immediately to the Glendale Police Department. Responding officer(s) shall verify the incident, and complete an Aggressive Coyote Incident Report. Aggressive coyote activity to a pet that is off leash and off the owner's property will not constitute a Red incident classification.

Red category incidents WILL LIKELY cause the City to undertake any of the following public safety and abatement effort(s):

- Deploy the Glendale Police Department to remove the nuisance coyote(s).
- Contract with licensed trappers to remove the nuisance coyote(s).
- Contract with licensed sharpshooters to remove the nuisance coyote(s).

The Glendale Chief of Police shall consult with the City Administrator prior to any City initiated response, to make a determination of its necessity. Factors to be considered, but not limited to, are; severity of incident(s), victim preferences, likelihood of reoccurrence, examination of victim property for compliance with Coyote Yard Audit Checklist, and any other circumstance(s) which may play a role. Public safety shall be the primary concern when it is determined that a City response is to be undertaken. Appendix C will provide a flowchart of response actions for both Residents and the City.

## Glendale Coyote Management Plan Flow Chart

### Residents Response (any of):

- No response.
- Implement hazing measures.
- Allow for archery hunting.
- Eliminate food attractants and yard deterrents.



**No City Response**

### Recommended Residents Response:

- Report to Police Department.  
911 if Emergency  
414-351-9900 Non-Emergency
- Any of GREEN responses.



### Potential City Response (any of):

- Deploy the Police Department to remove the nuisance coyote(s).
- Contract with licensed trappers to remove nuisance coyote(s).
- Contract with licensed sharp shooters to remove nuisance coyote(s).

### Recommended Residents Response:

- Report to Police Department.  
911 if Emergency  
414-351-9900 Non-Emergency
- Any of GREEN responses.



### Likely City Response (any of):

- Deploy the Police Department to remove the nuisance coyote(s).
- Contract with licensed trappers to remove nuisance coyote(s).
- Contract with licensed sharp shooters to remove nuisance coyote(s).

## APPENDIX A

- Further information on Coyotes and Suburban Coyote Management issues can be found at:
- Cook County (IL) comprehensive research study program <http://urbancoyotereseach.com/>
- WI DNR Article <http://dnr.wi.gov/wnmag/html/stories/1999/dec99/coyote.htm>
- WI DNR Fact Sheet <http://dnr.wi.gov/files/PDF/pubs/wm/wm0567.pdf>
- USDA Article on Suburban Coyotes [https://www.aphis.usda.gov/publications/wildlife\\_damage/content/printable\\_version/coyote\\_Dec2011.pdf](https://www.aphis.usda.gov/publications/wildlife_damage/content/printable_version/coyote_Dec2011.pdf)
- AZ Fish and Game Department FAQ [http://www.azgfd.gov/pdfs/h\\_f/urban\\_coyote\\_faq.pdf](http://www.azgfd.gov/pdfs/h_f/urban_coyote_faq.pdf)
- Humane Society Article [http://www.humanesociety.org/assets/pdfs/wild\\_neighbors/preventing\\_coyote\\_conflicts.pdf](http://www.humanesociety.org/assets/pdfs/wild_neighbors/preventing_coyote_conflicts.pdf)
- Humane Society Coyote Hazing Guidelines [http://www.humanesociety.org/assets/pdfs/wild\\_neighbors/coyote\\_hazing.pdf](http://www.humanesociety.org/assets/pdfs/wild_neighbors/coyote_hazing.pdf)

APPENDIX B

COYOTE YARD AUDIT CHECKLIST				
ITEM	OK	FIX	N/A	WAYS TO MITIGATE
Food				Never hand feed or intentionally feed a coyote!
Pet Food				Never feed pets outdoors, store food securely indoors
Water				Remove water attractants such as pet water bowls
Bird Food				Remove bird or any other animal feeders, clean fallen seeds to reduce the presence of small critters
Fallen Fruit				Clean up fallen fruit around trees
Compost				Do not compost meat/dairy, use fully secure container
BBQ Grills				Clean up food around grills after each use
Trash				Secure all trash/garbage in the collection cart and place outside only on morning of pickup
Landscaping				Eliminate and/or trim vegetation to reduce hiding/stalking places and den sites
Structures				Restrict access under decks and sheds, around woodpiles, or any other structure that can provide cover or a den site for coyotes or their prey
Fencing				Establish a 6 - 7 foot fence to deter coyotes. Bury fence at least one foot underground and ensure there are no gaps (only as permitted by City 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
<p>The City of Glendale encourages all residents to take steps to eliminate attractants on their property in order to minimize interactions with coyotes. Residents are also urged to share this information with their neighbors because it is most effective when implemented congruously.</p>				

APPENDIX C

RESIDENT COYOTE INCIDENT REPORT

1) Incident Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Time: \_\_\_\_\_

2) Location (please provide address or nearest address): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3) Incident Category: Yellow \_\_\_\_\_ Red \_\_\_\_\_

4) Describe the Encounter/ Aggressive Behavior / Pet Interaction or Attack:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_

5) How many coyote(s) were seen? \_\_\_\_\_

6) Did the coyote appear sick or injured? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, please describe (e.g. limping, foaming at the mouth, missing patches of hair, etc.):

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7) Were there any food sources in the area where the incident occurred? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If Yes, please describe (e.g. bird feeder, bait pile, fruit tree, animal carcass, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

8) Was an attempt made to Haze/Discourage the coyote? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If Yes, by who? \_\_\_\_\_

What efforts were made to haze? (e.g. shouting, waving arms, walk towards, noisemaker, throw object, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

What was coyote(s) reaction to the hazing? (e.g. unfazed, walked away, ran away, ran away and stopped, ran away w/o stopping, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

9) Please provide any additional information about the incident not covered elsewhere: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

10) Please attach or include any other photographs or other documentation (veterinarian bill, etc.)

<b>For Police Use Only</b>
<b>Action Taken:</b> _____ _____
<b>Final Disposition of the Call?</b> _____ _____
<b>Officer Name:</b> _____

# Coyote Information Sheet

Coyotes are naturally secretive creatures, but they are opportunistic hunters. If food is available in your neighborhood you may see them, day or night. Coyotes primarily feed on small rodents and rabbits, and are an important member of the food chain because of this tendency. Coyotes will eat anything they can find, vegetables and insects. Their presence can be unnerving or frightening for people unused to coyotes, but generally they are more afraid of you than you are of them. In some cases, they may attack and kill small pets, although coyote attacks on humans are exceptionally rare. There are numerous ways to manage the presence of coyotes in your area.

## Discourage Coyotes

- Clear brush and undergrowth in your yard that can provide cover for coyotes or habitat for important coyote prey species.
- Pick up all fallen fruit from fruit trees, keep compost secure, and make sure trash cans are tightly lidded and secure. Never leave loose trash outside.
- Dispose of especially attractive food wastes such as meat, cheese and eggs by adding a small amount of ammonia to the garbage bag before placing outside.



- Scare tactics can be used if you see a coyote in your yard or while out walking. Yell and make loud noises, shake or throw pop cans filled with coins, throw a ball, shoe, sticks or other object in the direction of the coyote and/or spray the coyote with water. You can also buy ultrasonic dog repellents or pocket-sized air horns.

## Do Not Feed Wildlife

- Do not store pet food out of doors, and keep pet food bowls inside when not in use.
- Do not keep trash out of doors, or keep it secure with tight-fitting lids.
- Do not provide food and water for other wildlife. Rodents are attracted to bird seed, and they are a coyote's natural prey. Coyotes will also eat bird seed, fruit, and compost for an easy meal.

## Protect Your Pets

- Keep cats indoors and watch dogs when outdoors. Only leave pets unattended when they are secure in a covered kennel.

### Quick Facts

- Coyotes are omnivores that will eat anything edible.
- Urban coyotes tend to use what natural green space is available including, parks and cemeteries.
- Urban coyotes are usually more nocturnal than their rural relatives, but may be active during the day.

