

# City of Geneva

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## Coyote

# Management Plan



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# Introduction

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This Coyote Management Plan is intended to provide a plan for strategic action that will increase City residents' knowledge and understanding of how coyotes behave and how such behavior can be managed with human safety as a priority. The focus of the policy is to change and adapt behavior of the coyotes to different forms of human interaction. The City of Geneva understands that its number one concern is public safety. Given that concern, however, the City of Geneva recognizes the environmental benefit to maintain and encourage natural wildlife populations, including coyotes, and will make every effort to maintain the natural ecosystems. The City's Coyote Management Plan will provide guidelines as to the best known responses to live compatibly with coyotes.



The City's Coyote Management Plan is rooted in the most current understanding of coyote behavior and management. It was important in the development of the policy to review the latest urban coyote studies and literature. Fortunately, within the last 10 years, much has been learned about coyote behavior and management, although there is still much work to be done. A portion of this Coyote Management Plan provides a summary of the latest coyote studies and literature and provides the foundation for specific courses of action outlined in the policy.

The understanding of coyote behavior and management is evolving as wildlife experts continue to study the coyote in the suburban environment. The City's Management Plan will need to be flexible and reevaluated as necessary when new information and techniques become available.

This document provides a summary of coyote biology/behavior, defines nuisance coyote behavior, summarizes existing Illinois law affecting coyote management, examines education/policy information tools, emphasizes the need for a coyote/human interaction monitoring and data collection program, and details coyote management responses that may be necessary given specific coyote/human interactions and conflicts.

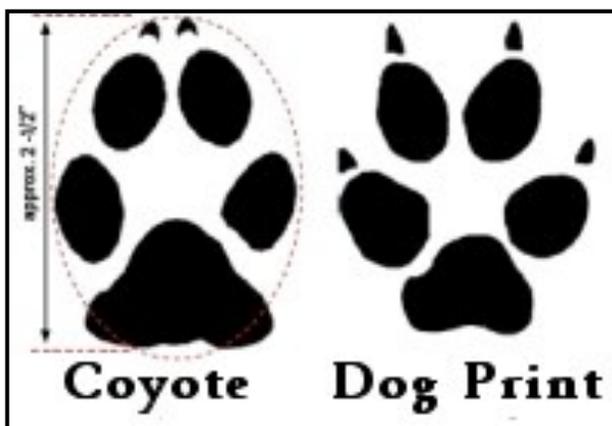
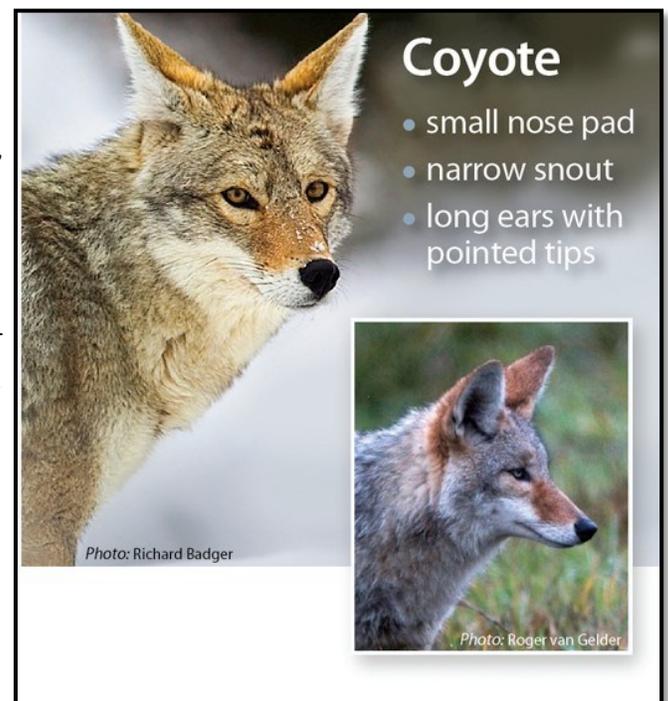
# Coyote Biology/Behavior

The coyote is a member of the dog family that includes wolves and foxes. Coyotes are grayish-brown with reddish tinges behind the ears and around the face, and they often resemble German shepherd or collie. Their eyes are strikingly yellow with dark pupils. Adults weigh between 25 and 35 pounds, although their heavy coats make them appear larger.

## Habitat

Coyotes have adapted to and now exist in virtually every type of habitat from the arctic to the tropic. They live in deserts, swamps, tundra and grasslands, brush, dense forests, below sea level to high mountain ranges and at all intermediate altitudes. In more recent decades, coyotes have become more numerous in many suburban environments where an ample food supply is available. Some of the highest population densities on record occur in suburban areas.

Where food is abundant, territories for coyotes are smaller than where food is scarce. Coyote territories can be greater than 15 square miles in arid areas where food is scarce. In the suburbs, where food is abundant, coyote territories can be less than 1 square mile.



## Food Habits

Coyote diets are diverse and adaptable, varying according to local or seasonal availability of food sources. Rodents or rabbits are a major portion of their diet when available; however, at times coyotes will rely on fruits, berries, songbirds, carrion, and insects such as grasshoppers. In some areas, coyotes feed on human refuse at dump sites and compost bins and will take pets. Coyotes are opportunistic and generally take prey that is the easiest to secure.

## General Biology, Reproduction and Behavior

Coyotes are most active at night and during early morning hours, and during hot summer weather. Coyotes largely avoid humans which has led to this shift to nocturnal activity (Gehrt 2007). Coyotes usually breed in February and March, producing litters about nine weeks later in April and May. The average litter size is 5 to 7 pups. Coyote dens are found in steep banks, rock crevices and underbrush, as well as in open areas. Both adult males and females within the pack hunt and bring food to the young for several weeks. Coyotes commonly hunt as singles or in pairs and they will regularly hunt in the same area if food is readily available.

In urban and suburban areas, coyotes have adapted to residential neighborhoods, parks and open spaces. Coyotes thrive in such areas because food, water, and shelter are abundant. Coyotes living in these environments may come to associate humans with food and protection. Once within a suburban area, coyotes prey

**In urban and suburban areas, coyotes will feed on household garbage and pet food, as well as the seeds and fruits of many garden and landscape plants.**

on abundant rabbits, rodents, birds, house cats and small dogs that live in residential habitats. They will also feed on household garbage, pet food and the seeds and fruits of many garden and landscape plants.

Food abundance regulates coyote numbers by influencing population density (Timm 2004). Where resources are plentiful, coyotes' territories are significantly smaller than where resources are scarce. In a food abundant environment such as a sheep ranch, the home range of a coyote is 1.2 to 2.9 square miles, while suburban coyotes in southern California have documented home ranges of .25 to .56 square miles suggesting suburban environments are very rich in resources, and lead to higher densities (Timm 2004).

## Habituation Toward Humans & Intentional/Unintentional Feeding

The habituation of coyotes toward humans is a phenomenon that is generally recognized. Habituation begins when animals tolerate humans at a distance and progress in some instances to taming, which is conditioning an animal through positive reinforcement such as food. Habituated animals can and do become troublesome and dangerous (Gehrt 2007).

Habituation of wildlife has recently been described as an animals' decreased responsiveness to humans due to repeated contact. It has been noted that this phenomenon has ushered in a host of new wildlife management challenges.



Habituated animals, those that have developed a psychological patience with our presence, are potentially much more dangerous than non-habituated wild animals. Habituation is a state of unconsummated interest on the part of the animal expressing itself as tolerant of and even attracted to humans (Schmidt 2007).

**Habituated animals are potentially much more dangerous than non-habituated wild animals.**

Intentional feeding of the coyotes is likely the principal cause of coyotes losing their fear of humans, resulting in their approaching humans at close distances where the risks of negative interaction is highly likely (Timm 2004). Humans also unintentionally provide food to wildlife and often provide opportunities for coyotes to obtain human food items either from careless storage of food, intentional feeding, or from garbage containers that are not animal-proof or are full and overflowing.

**Intentional feeding of the coyotes is likely the principal cause of coyotes losing their fear of humans.**

Well meaning individuals must come to understand that intentional feeding of coyotes dooms them to subsequent lethal control - “a fed coyote is a dead coyote.” Those in the wildlife management circles believe managing the wildlife is the easy part; it’s humans that are difficult.

## Conflict Between Coyotes & Humans

Coyote conflicts range from sightings of an occasional coyote without additional incidents to pet killings to the most extreme cases of coyotes attacking people. Research undertaken as part of the Cook County Coyote Project did not find any records of attacks on humans within the Chicago metropolitan area. Nor were there any records of attacks on humans within the state of Illinois. The primary issue appears to be pet attacks, as most metropolitan areas in the midwest have reported an increase in the number of attacks of this nature.



## Cook County Coyote Project

Since 2000 the Cook County Coyote Project has been studying coyotes in the Chicago metropolitan area. By placing radio-collars on the coyotes the research team is able to track and study the coyotes' movements in order to better understand how they live in an urban environment. The research gathered in this ongoing study has been used to provide the public with knowledge of coyote ecology and to help the public understand the difference between true threats and coexistence.

### **Coyotes can live near us without conflict.**

In the Cook County Coyote Study, researchers were surprised to find so many coyotes living near people, yet relatively few conflicts had been reported. Of those radio-collared coyotes, various sex and age classes became nuisances, and in nearly all cases, either disease or feeding by residents was involved. Researchers identified seven radio-collared coyotes that generated complaints from the public. One of the coyotes was known to possibly attack domestic animals and was also the only suspected alpha male. (Territorial coyotes consist of an alpha pair – the monogamously breeding male and female – other adult coyotes called betas that do not breed, and pups. Together alphas and betas make up packs that most often include between three and six coyotes.) Four of the seven coyotes were in poor health at the time of conflicts, including three afflicted with mange (they were not known to create a conflict before mange infections). In all cases, these four coyotes were observed near houses during the day, which they apparently used for food or shelter. One of the four was monitored for nearly four years without incident, until she developed a severe mange infection (Gehrt 2009).

## Mange

Mange is a disease caused by a mite that causes a coyote in the advanced stages of the disease to look very sickly and even “threatening.” In severe cases, mange will result in hair loss and wounds from scratching. Mange does not pose a threat to humans. Mange does not appear to have the same affect on the coyote as rabies (rabies is very rare for a coyote). With mange, coyotes are lethargic with no indication of viciousness (Ballantyne 2007). The issue with mangy coyotes is often related to the animals appearance, not aggressiveness.

It has been documented that mange can have a significant impact on coyote populations, reducing survival and potential densities. Home range however is not affected by mange (Chronert 2007).



**The coyote on the left shows signs of mange, on the right is a healthy coyote.**

# Unruly Coyotes?

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It is possible that there are certain changes in human behavior that have contributed to the rise of “bad” coyotes in suburban areas. Human modifications to the residential environment create an inviting, resource-rich habitat for coyotes entering into more urban areas (Schmidt 2007). We have encouraged a living environment that incorporates open space, wildlife corridors, parks, greenbelts and other habitat features that attract and support wildlife.

With Geneva’s location on the western fringe of the Chicago suburbs, the metropolitan region quickly gives way to a more rural area with large stretches of agricultural land and numerous wooded areas. This rural landscape on Geneva’s western border provides a natural environment for a variety of wildlife.



A certain segment of the populace believes that any conflict between coyotes and people is solely the fault of people, while another segment believes the coyote is at fault. Thus one portion of the community wants to manage and rid the city of nuisance coyotes, while another portion feeds and protects them.

There is much evidence to suggest problem behaviors of coyotes will follow intentional feeding. Much of the literature discusses coyote attacks on humans as a result of intentional or unintentional feeding of coyotes as a contributing factor to the human attacks. A survey of National Parks researchers found that in parks with aggressive coyotes, intentional feeding of coyotes by tourists was more commonplace than in those parks that did not report aggressive coyotes (Schmidt 2007).

A coyote walking down a street in broad daylight, ignoring the presence of humans, exhibits very different behavior from a coyote that lives in the wild. Habituation of wildlife has been described as an animals’ decreased responsiveness to humans due to repeated contact (Geist 2007). Wildlife experts note habituated animals are potentially much more dangerous than non-habituated or wild animals (Geist 2007). It is clear to most expert observers that coyotes have adapted well to certain suburban habitats, successfully denning and rearing pups in suburban neighborhoods in the presence of people, pets and traffic. They essentially have become “at home” in suburban areas and do not associate humans as enemies.

## Factors Leading to Conflicts

The important factors leading to coyote/human conflicts include (Schmidt 2007):

1. An attractive, resource-rich suburban environment that provides sources of food, shelter and water to attract coyotes
2. Human acceptance or indifference to coyote presence
3. Lack of understanding of coyote ecology and behavior, particularly when coyote habituation progresses to aggressive behavior toward humans
4. Intentional feeding
5. Cessation of predator management programs to selectively remove problem coyotes

# Relevant Illinois Laws

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In Illinois, coyotes are protected as a furbearer. Coyotes in urban areas that become problems may be removed if a Nuisance Wildlife Permit is issued by an Illinois Department of Natural Resources District Wildlife Biologist.

Section 6-1-8 subsection E of the Geneva City Code prohibits any person to hunt or trap game animals within the city limits, unless authorized by permit from the Illinois Department of Conservation.

In rural areas, a hunting or trapping license is needed to harvest a coyote. In rural areas, there is no limit to the number of coyotes an individual with a hunting or trapping license may take. Coyotes may be hunted year round except during fire-arm deer season, when only licensed deer hunters may take coyotes. Coyotes may be trapped from November through January.

Illinois Department of Natural Resources biologists monitor the number of coyotes in Illinois to ensure that hunting and trapping do not negatively impact the population.



**The Geneva City Code prohibits any person to hunt or trap game animals within the city limits without a permit from the Illinois Department of Conservation.**

# Monitoring/Data Collection



Coyote monitoring and data collection are critical components to implementing an effective coyote management action plan. One of the important tools of a monitoring program is input from both residents and employees. The purpose of monitoring coyotes' interactions with humans is to document where coyotes are frequently seen, how many coyotes are within an area, and possible identification of dangerous coyotes. Gathering specific data on incidents will allow the City to focus specific components of its management action plan with a more defined effort to prevent possible negative coyote/ human interactions.

A standard Coyote Incident Form is available to residents and employees on the City's website to allow for a consistent reporting mechanism and data collection point for coyote incidents. Contact information including date, time, name, address and phone number of the individual submitting the report is included, as well as specific information about the coyote incident. The incidents should be reported as an observation, sighting, encounter, actual incident (a conflict between human and coyote where the coyote exhibited behavior creating an unsafe situation) and actual attack. Reports of attacks should include information concerning both the coyote and victim. In addition to contact information, details should include: age and sex of victim, the activity of the victim prior to the attack, the activity of the coyote prior to the attack, description of the confrontation, the action that the victim or bystander(s) took to ward off the offending coyote, injuries sustained, and whether a domestic pet was involved in the incident. Efforts should be made to determine if feeding (accidental or intentional) was occurring near the site prior to the attack and the findings will be included in the report. If the offending coyote is captured and euthanized, a rabies test will be done and a necropsy performed to determine health and diet (White 2009).

**Residents can report coyote sightings or incidents through the request tracker on the City's website at [www.geneva.il.us](http://www.geneva.il.us)**

From the incident forms, an Incident Map is periodically developed. The Incident Map allows for quick identification of areas of the City where incidents are high and may require implementation of a component(s) of the management plan. The Incident Map also allows for better understanding of coyote habitat as it interfaces with the City urban areas.

# Education/Public Information

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**W**hen coyotes are initially encountered, many people regard them as interesting and inviting wildlife. Through research of coyote behavior, we can now predict that when coyotes settle in a neighborhood and find abundant food sources, they become increasingly bold and possibly aggressive toward humans.

**A critical element of a coyote management plan is the education and awareness of residents.**

Once coyotes have begun acting boldly or aggressively around humans, it is unlikely that any attempts at hazing can be applied with sufficient consistency or intensity to reverse the coyote's habituation (Timm et al 2007). Once coyote habituation progresses to a certain point, remedial action may be required (Schmidt 2007).

A critical element of a coyote management plan is the education and awareness of residents. The City of Geneva, working closely with The Humane Society of the United States has provided public education seminars, educational videos and other publications.

Over the years, coyotes have had more contact with humans because of habitat encroachment and food supply. This has led to more coyote/human conflicts and abnormal behavior of the coyote. One of the solutions to this problem is to reinstall the coyotes' fear of humans by adopting a hazing program. A hazing program will encourage harassing actions without the use of weapons or bodily harm to the coyote.

## Hazing

**The following are some examples of hazing/adverse conditioning methods that have been found effective:**

- 1. Human behavior** – yelling, clapping or moving arms and acting threatening towards coyotes; however, be safe and never corner a coyote or approach one with a young coyote nearby.
- 2. Sound devices** – using a device that makes a loud popping sound, air horns, banging pans, whistles or other noise makers.
- 3. Motion activated devices** – spotlights, strobe lights, motion activated water sprinklers. These devices tend to be most effective when sound is also incorporated.
- 4. Projectiles** – throwing objects such as rocks or golf balls in the vicinity of the coyote.
- 5. Aggressive hazing** - this type of hazing, which would be carried out by trained personnel, may be considered in order to address more egregious coyote related incidents and/or coyote attacks that occur. The most appropriate and effective methods of aggressive hazing, as well as who would employ the aggressive hazing, would be determined on a case to case basis.

# Response to Coyote/Human Interaction

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**A**s coyotes continue to adapt to the suburban environment and their populations continue to expand and increase, attacks on humans can be expected to occur and to increase (Timm 2007). To reverse this trend, residents must attempt to correct coyote behavior problems before they rise to a safety risk. If appropriate preventative actions are taken before coyotes establish feeding patterns in neighborhoods, further problems can be avoided. This requires the use of hazing, as well as correcting environmental factors that have attracted coyotes into the neighborhood (especially intentional and unintentional feeding).

**Attempts to correct coyote behavior problems must be made before coyote behavior becomes a safety risk.**



Once attacks on pets have become frequent or public area food sources have been used by coyotes for extended periods of time, full control techniques will likely be needed. It is important to correct coyote behavior before the problem reaches this level.

# City Coyote Management Plan

In response to signs indicating an increase in threats from coyotes, the following sequence of actions by the City is suggested. The recommended responses are taken from the Human-Coyote Conflict Classification and Recommended Responses Guide compiled by The Humane Society of the United States.

Coyote behavior	Classification	Recommended Response
Coyote heard; scat or prints seen	Observation	Distribute educational materials and information on normal coyote behavior.
Coyote seen moving through area (day or night)	Sighting	Distribute educational material and information on normal coyote behavior.
Coyote seen resting in area (day or night)	Sighting	If area frequented by people, educate on normal coyote behavior and how to haze to encourage animal to leave. Look for and eliminate attractants.
Coyote entering a yard (no person present outside)	Sighting	Educate on coyote attractants; provide hazing and yard audit information.*
Coyote following or approaching a person with no incident	Encounter	Educate on hazing techniques. Look for and eliminate attractants.
Coyote following or approaching a person and pet with no incident	Encounter	Educate on hazing techniques and pet management. If in open area, post educational signs to alert other residents to keep dogs on leash and to haze coyotes. If it is pup season and there is a known den nearby, consider blocking off the path or area until pup season is over.
Coyote entering a yard with pets, no incident	Encounter	Educate on coyote attractants and pet management, provide hazing and yard audit information.*
Coyote entering yard with people and pets, no pet attack occurring	Encounter	Gather information on specific animals involved and report circumstances. Educate on coyote attractants and pet management, provide hazing and yard audit information.*
Coyote injures or kills unattended pet in back yard	Unattended Pet Attack	Gather information on specific animals involved and report circumstances. Educate on coyote attractants and pet management, provide hazing and yard audit information.*
Coyote injures or kills pet off-leash in open space area	Unattended Pet Attack	Gather information on specific animals involved and report circumstances. Educate on pet management and hazing. Look for and eliminate food attractants. Post educational signs in open area to alert other residents to keep dogs on leash and to haze coyotes. If it is pup season and there is a known den nearby, consider blocking off the path or area until pup season is over. Levy fines (for leash law violations) when appropriate.
Coyote injures or kills livestock	Livestock Loss/ Depredation	Gather information on specific animals involved and report circumstances. Educate on proper livestock husbandry (including the use of secure enclosures, livestock guarding animals, and/or proper fencing).
Coyote injures or kills pet off-leash with human nearby (within six feet)	Attended Pet Attack	Gather information on specific animals involved and report circumstances. Educate on pet management, coyote attractants and hazing. Provide yard/ neighborhood/public area audit information.* Post educational signs and/or send educational materials to residents in the area. Implement high intensity hazing techniques by trained personnel.

Coyote injures or kills pet on-leash (within six feet)	Attended Pet Attack	Gather information on specific animals involved and report circumstances. Educate on pet management, coyote attractants and hazing. Provide yard/ neighborhood/public area audit information.* Post educational signs and/or send educational materials to residents in the area. Implement high-intensity hazing techniques by trained personnel.
Coyote aggressive toward person, showing teeth, back fur raised, lunging, nipping without contact	Incident	Gather information about incident and report circumstances. Educate on pet management, coyote attractants and hazing. Provide yard/ neighborhood/public area audit information.* Post educational signs and/or send educational materials to residents in the area. Implement high-intensity hazing techniques by trained personnel.
Coyote has bitten human ( <i>Human encouraged coyote to engage by hand feeding, approaching coyote with pups, intervening during pet attack, etc.</i> )	Provoked Human Attack	Identify and gather information on all details of attack (including action of victim before and after attack, whether feeding or pets were involved, action of victim towards coyote and how incident was resolved). Any human bitten by a coyote(s) will need to seek the advice of their physician concerning the administration of a post-exposure rabies vaccination. If the offending coyote is killed, he/she should not only be tested for rabies, but should be also given a full necropsy (to determine general health and whether feeding was involved). Educate residents on coyote attractants, yard/ neighborhood audits, hazing and pet management. Levy fines (for wildlife feeding or leash law violations) when appropriate. Implement high-intensity hazing techniques by trained personnel.
Coyote has bitten human ( <i>Human did not encourage coyote to engage</i> )	Unprovoked Human Attack	Identify and gather information on all details of attack (including action of victim before and after attack, whether feeding or pets were involved, action of victim towards coyote and how incident was resolved). Any human bitten by a coyote(s) will need to seek the advice of their physician concerning the administration of a post-exposure rabies vaccination. If the offending coyote is killed, he/she should not only be tested for rabies, but should be also given a full necropsy (to determine general health and whether feeding was involved). Lethal control efforts, if implemented, should focus on the offending coyote(s), rather than the coyote population at large. Educate residents on coyote attractants, yard/ neighborhood audits, hazing and pet management. Implement high-intensity hazing techniques by trained personnel.

\*(See Appendix A)

# Definitions

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**OBSERVATION:**

The act of noticing signs of a coyote(s), such as tracks, scat, or vocalizations, but without visual observation of the coyote(s).

**SIGHTING:**

A visual observation of a coyote(s). A sighting may occur at any time of the day or night.

**ENCOUNTER:**

A direct meeting that is between human and coyote(s) with no physical contact and that is without incident.

**INCIDENT:**

A conflict between a human and a coyote where the coyote exhibits any of the following behaviors: growling, baring teeth, lunging or making physical contact with person. A human is not bitten.

**HUMAN ATTACK:**

A human is bitten by a coyote(s).

Provoked: An attack where the involved human encourages the coyote to engage. Examples include a human hand-feeding a coyote, approaching a coyote with pups or intervening in a coyote attack on a pet.

Unprovoked: An attack where the involved human does not encourage the coyote to engage.

**PET ATTACK:**

Coyote(s) kills or injures a domestic pet.

Attended: Pet is on a leash less than six feet in length or is in the presence of a person less than six feet away.

Unattended: Pet is free-roaming, walking off-leash more than six feet from a person, or on a leash longer than six feet.

**LIVESTOCK LOSS/DEPREDATION:**

Coyote(s) kills or injures livestock.

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- Cherry Hills Village Coyote Management Plan, *Cherry Hills Village, Colorado*.
- Castle Pines North Coyote Management Plan, *Castle Pines North, Colorado*.
- Village of Riverside Coyote Management Plan, *Village of Riverside, Illinois*
- City of Wheaton Coyote Management Plan, *City of Wheaton, Illinois*.

# Appendix A

## Coyote Yard Audit Checklist

(For homeowner use)

	OK	FIX	Ways to Mitigate
FOOD			NEVER hand-feed or 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) in dry climates.
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 fruit around trees.
Compost			Do not include meat or dairy among compost contents unless fully enclosed.
BBQ Grills			Clean up food around barbecue grills after each use.
Trash			Secure all trash containers with locking lids and place curbside the morning of trash pickup. Periodically clean cans to reduce residual odors.
LANDSCAPING			Trim vegetation to reduce hiding places and potential denning sites.
Structures/Outbuildings			Restrict access under decks and sheds, around woodpiles, or any other structure that can provide cover or denning sites for coyotes or their prey.
FENCING			Enclose property with a fence to deter coyotes. Ensure that there are no gaps and that the bottom of the fence extends underground 6 inches or is fitted with a mesh apron to deter coyotes from digging underneath. (See City of Geneva Building Department for information regarding fence installation and the necessary permits).
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.

We encourage you to take steps to eliminate attractants on your property in order to minimize conflicts with coyotes. We also urge you to share this information with friends and neighbors because minimizing conflicts is most effective when the entire neighborhood works together.

**RESOLUTION 2015-18**

**RESOLUTION APPROVING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF  
THE CITY OF GENEVA COYOTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**WHEREAS**, the City of Geneva, Kane County, Illinois (“City”) is an Illinois municipality pursuant to provisions of Article VII, Section 7, of the Illinois Constitution, 1970; and

**WHEREAS**, the subject matter of this resolution pertains to the government and affairs of the City and its residents; and

**WHEREAS**, City residents have expressed concern over a purported, apparent, or observed increase in the number of coyotes, sightings of coyotes, aggressive behavior of coyotes, and/or general fear of harm to life and property caused by coyotes; and

**WHEREAS**, the City Council of the City finds that the public health, safety and welfare, as well as the welfare of coyotes, is best protected by the establishment of a policy that provides a strategic plan and actions that increase City residents’ knowledge and understanding of how coyotes behave and how such behavior can be managed; and

**WHEREAS**, due to the varied interests of persons and organizations regarding actions that can be taken in the management of coyotes, a written plan is desirable to ensure that the varied interests are evaluated and considered when seeking to address conflicts with coyotes; and

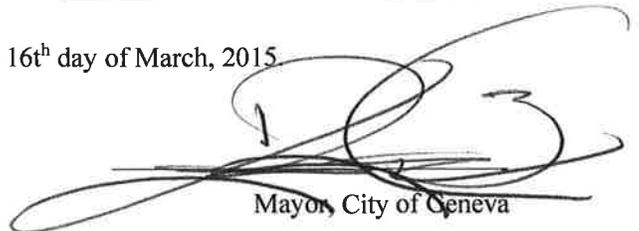
**WHEREAS**, the City Council concluded that the plan should focus on education of residents on coyote behavior based upon the latest coyote management theories as expressed by coyote experts with significant field and research experience and provide specific courses of action to be taken by the City given specific human/coyote interactions.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the Mayor and City Council of the City of Geneva, Kane County, Illinois, hereby approves the City of Geneva Coyote Management Plan attached to this Resolution. *Review to occur March, 2016.*

**PASSED AND APPROVED** by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Geneva on this 16th day of March, 2015.

AYES 10 NAYS 0 ABSENT 0 ABSTAINING 0 HOLDING OFFICE 10

**APPROVED** by me as Mayor of the City of Geneva on this 16<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2015

  
Mayor, City of Geneva

Attest:

