



San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments

REVISED AGENDA AND NOTICE OF THE **SPECIAL** MEETING OF THE ENERGY, ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES (EENR) COMMITTEE

Wednesday, January 16, 2019 – 12:30 PM

**Monrovia Community Center: Monroe Conference Room
119 W. Palm Avenue, Monrovia, CA 91016**

Chair
Denis Bertone
City of San Dimas

Vice Chair
Liz Reilly
City of Duarte

Members
Claremont
Covina
Duarte
Rosemead
San Dimas
Sierra Madre
West Covina

Thank you for participating in today's meeting. The EENR Committee encourages public participation and invites you to share your views on agenda items.

MEETINGS: *Regular Meetings of the EENR Committee are held on the third Wednesday of each month at 12:30 PM at the Upper San Gabriel Valley Municipal Water District, 602 E. Huntington Drive, Monrovia, CA.* The EENR 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.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION: Your participation is welcomed and invited at all EENR 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 EENR 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 EENR Committee may not discuss or vote on items not listed on the agenda.**

AGENDA ITEMS: The Agenda contains the regular order of business of the EENR Committee. Items on the Agenda have generally been reviewed and investigated by the staff in advance of the meeting so that the EENR 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. Roll Call
3. Public Comment *(If necessary, the Chair may place reasonable time limits on all comments)*
4. Changes to Agenda Order: Identify emergency items arising after agenda posting and requiring action prior to next regular meeting *(It is anticipated that the EENR Committee may take action on the following matters)*

CONSENT CALENDAR *(It is anticipated that the EENR Committee may take action on the following matters)*

5. EENR Meeting Minutes **(Page 1)**
Recommended Action: Approve.
6. Correspondence **(Page 5)**
Recommended Action: Receive and File.

PRESENTATIONS *(It is anticipated that the EENR Committee may take action on the following matters)*

7. Proposition 68 Grant Update – Mark Stanley, Executive Officer, San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy & Joe Gonzalez, Project Manager, San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy **(Page 7)**
Recommended Action: For information only.
8. Converting Green and Food Waste into Renewable Natural Gas - Mike Silva, Project Manager, CR&R Environmental Services **(Page 37)**
Recommended Action: For information only.
9. SGVCOG Coyote Management Task Force – Alexander Fung, Project Assistant, SGVCOG **(Page 39)**
Recommended Action: For information only.

DISCUSSION ITEMS *(It is anticipated that the EENR Committee may take action on the following matters)*

ACTION ITEMS *(It is anticipated that the EENR Committee may take action on the following matters)*

UPDATE ITEMS *(It is anticipated that the EENR Committee may take action on the following matters)*

10. Clean Power Alliance
Recommended Action: For information
11. San Gabriel Mountains Community Collaborative
Recommended Action: For information.
12. San Gabriel Valley Mosquito and Vector Control District
Recommended Action: For information.
13. Los Angeles County Parks and Recreation
Recommended Action: For information.
14. Trust for Public Land
Recommended Action: For information.
15. San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy
Recommended Action: For information.
16. South Coast Air Quality Management District
Recommended Action: For information.
17. Southern California Edison

- Recommended Action: For information.*
- 18.** Southern California Gas Company
Recommended Action: For information.

COMMITTEE MEMBER ITEMS

STAFF ANNOUNCEMENTS

- 19.** Upcoming Presentations for February EENR Meeting – Alexander Fung, Project Assistant, SGVCOG (**Page 71**)
Recommended Action: For information.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ADJOURN



SGVCOG EENR Committee Unapproved Minutes

Date: December 5, 2018

Time: 12:30 PM

Location: Alameda Corridor-East Construction Office Conference Room (4900 Rivergrade Road, Suite A120, Irwindale, CA 91706)

PRELIMINARY BUSINESS

1. Call to Order

This meeting was called to order at 12:34pm.

2. Roll Call

Members Present

Covina	M. Saint
Duarte	L. Reilly
Rosemead	M. Clark
San Dimas	D. Bertone
Sierra Madre	J. Capoccia

Absent

Claremont
West Covina

COG Staff

Alexander Fung, Staff
Peter Duyshart, Staff

3. Public Comment

There were no public comments at this meeting.

4. Changes to Agenda Order: Identify emergency items arising after agenda posting and requiring action prior to next regular meeting.

There were no changes to the Agenda.

CONSENT CALENDAR

5. EENR Meeting Minutes

6. Correspondence

There was a motion to approve consent items 5-6. (M/S: L. Reilly/ M. Clark).

[Motion Passed]

AYES:	Duarte, Rosemead, San Dimas, Sierra Madre
NOES:	
ABSTAIN:	
ABSENT:	Covina, Claremont, West Covina

ACTION ITEMS

There were no action items at this meeting.

PRESENTATIONS

7. SB 212 (Jackson, Ting, and Gray) Presentation
 - A. Fung from SGVCOG provided a detailed presentation on SB 212's bill language.
 - D. Bertone requested COG staff to work with the EENR Committee members in developing a list of recommended actions for SGVCOG's member cities and agencies to prepare for the promulgation of SB 212's policies in 2021.

DISCUSSION ITEMS

8. National Parks Trust: "Kids to Parks Day" Presentation
 - A. Fung from SGVCOG provided a detailed presentation on National Parks Trust's "Kids to Parks Day."

UPDATE ITEMS

9. Clean Power Alliance
 - J. Ward provided updates regarding Clean Power Alliance expanding services to more than one million residents in February 2019.
10. San Gabriel Mountains Community Collaborative
 - L. Reilly provided an update regarding the Collaborative's new superintendent.
11. San Gabriel Valley Vector Control District
 - There were no updates from the San Gabriel Valley Vector Control District at this meeting.
12. Los Angeles County Parks and Recreation
 - There were no updates from Los Angeles County Parks and Recreation at this meeting.
13. Trust for Public Land
 - P. Perrone provided updates regarding State Ballot Measure Proposition 3, Los Angeles County Measure W, Proposition 68 guidelines, Measure A funding, and the new U.S. Climate Report.
14. San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy
 - There were no updates from the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy.
15. Southern California Edison
 - There were no updates from Southern California Edison.

COMMITTEE MEMBER ITEMS

EENR Committee members requested COG staff to research on the process of recycling items in California. The committee members were interested in knowing whether the items in the recycle bins are actually recycled into renewable products.

STAFF ANNOUNCEMENTS

A. Fung from SGVCOG provided an announcement regarding EENR Committee's meeting locations for the 2019 calendar year. Starting January 2019, the EENR Committee will be meeting at the Monrovia Community Center's Monroe Conference Room. The next EENR Committee meeting is scheduled to be on Wednesday, January 16th, 2019.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

H. Romero Shaw from the Southern California Gas Company provided an update regarding wildfire relief efforts for the residents of Malibu.

ADJOURN

Meeting adjourned at 1:59 pm.



CAPITOL ALERT

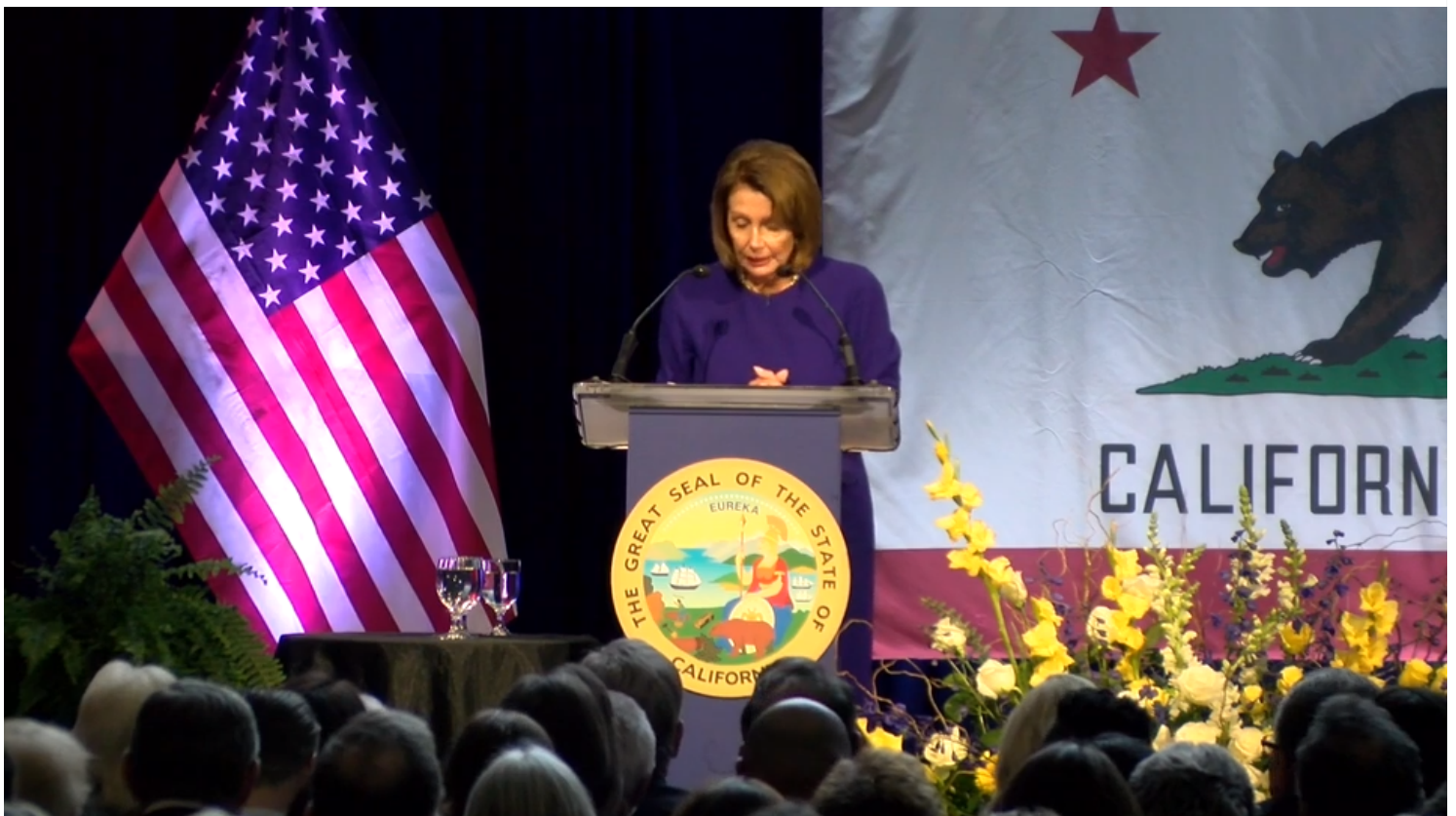
Capitol Alert

California Democrats made plastic straws hard to get. Are paper receipts next?

BY BRYAN ANDERSON



JANUARY 09, 2019 12:01 AM, UPDATED JANUARY 09, 2019 09:10 PM



On Jan. 8, 2019 assemblyman Phil Ting, D-San Francisco, announced his plan to rid California of long receipts by 2022.

By Alyssa Hodenfield

We've all been there. We go to a grocery store or pharmacy, buy an item and walk away with a receipt as long as the Nile River.

One California lawmaker says enough is enough.

Assemblyman Phil Ting, D-San Francisco, unveiled a plan on Tuesday to take the state off of printed receipts. Under Assembly Bill 161, businesses would have to give customers electronic receipts if they don't ask for physical copies.

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"Most people assume that all these receipts can be recyclable. Guess what? They can't," Ting said. "It's common-sense legislation. We think it's

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If passed and signed into law, California would be the first state in the country to shift the default from paper receipts to electronic ones, according to Green America, a nonprofit environmental organization. The plan would go into effect at the start of 2022.

Many of the bill's provisions match those of a [new law requiring customers to ask for plastic straws](#) if they want one. Businesses that don't comply with the law would receive two warnings before being fined \$25 for each subsequent violation. The penalties would stop once a business hits \$300 in a given year.

Nick Lapis, director of advocacy for Californians Against Waste — a nonprofit that aims to reduce pollution — said the fees are aimed at changing behavior rather than punishing businesses.

"It's intended to be a pretty light touch in terms of enforcement, but as you probably have noticed in the past couple months, straws are already being taken out of most restaurants," Lapis said. "I think there's an opportunity to do something similar here."

Pamela Williams, acting president of the California Retailers Association, said it's too soon for the group to take a position on the bill. She wonders how the proposal would affect smaller to medium-sized retailers who can't afford to invest in software that would offer e-receipts.

Standing next to a 10-foot human receipt at a news conference on Tuesday, Ting said his plan does not offer exemptions to small businesses since they are already implementing the technology.

"Small businesses have already adopted this much faster," Ting said. "It's really many of these larger, older, legacy systems that haven't caught up to today's times."



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REPORT

DATE: January 16, 2019

TO: EENR Committee

FROM: Marisa Creter, Executive Director

RE: **SAN GABRIEL AND LOWER LOS ANGELES RIVERS AND MOUNTAINS CONSERVANCY (RMC): PROPOSITION 68 GRANT UPDATE PRESENTATION**

RECOMMENDED ACTION

For information only.

ABOUT THE RMC

The San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy (RMC) was created by the California legislature in 1999 to preserve open space and habitat in order to provide low-impact recreation and educational issues, wildlife habitat restoration and protection, and watershed improvements within its jurisdiction. RMC's territory covers eastern Los Angeles County and western Orange County. The territory comprises of 950,000 acres of land and includes mountains, valleys, rivers, coastal plain, and coastline. To learn more about the RMC, please visit www.rmc.ca.gov/.

ABOUT PROPOSITION 68

Proposition 68, known as the California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Acts of 2018, was approved by California voters during the June 2018 election. The passage of this proposition authorized \$4 billion in general obligation bonds to finance a water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program. Proposition 68 aims to develop urban recreation projects, provide workforce education and job opportunities for disadvantaged communities, and create new partnerships to expand access to diverse populations.


RMC'S PROPOSITION 68 GRANT PROGRAM

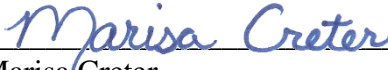
RMC received \$30 million from Proposition 68 funding to distribute as grants to eligible entities that promote urban recreation, habitat protection, and restoration projects. This funding will be made available over the next two to four years and grantees must complete the project within three years of award. RMC plans on distributing the \$30 million of grant funding in several rounds, with the first anticipated call-for-projects scheduled for next month.

In pursuant to Proposition 68 guidelines, at least 20% of the funds will be allocated for projects serving severely disadvantaged communities, up to 10% of the funds can be allocated for technical assistance to disadvantaged communities, up to 5% of the funds can be allocated for community access projects, and up to 10% of the funds may be allocated to support planning-related applications.

Eligible applicants include cities, counties, public agencies, joint powers authorities (JPAs), public utilities that are regulated by the California Public Utilities Commission, federally-recognized Indian tribes, state Indian tribes that are listed on the Native American Heritage Commission's California Tribal Consultation List, mutual water companies, and registered 501(c)(3) organizations.

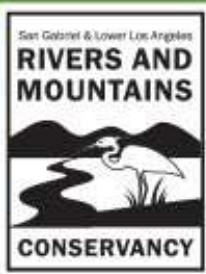
Mark Stanley and Joe Gonzalez from the RMC will provide a brief presentation at this meeting. Interested individuals, entities, and organizations can learn more about funding guidelines on www.rmc.ca.gov or submit questions and comments to RMC via Prop68@rmc.ca.gov.

Prepared by:  _____
Alexander P. Fung
Project Assistant

Approved by:  _____
Marisa Creter
Executive Director

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – RMC's Proposition 68 Presentation



San Gabriel & Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy

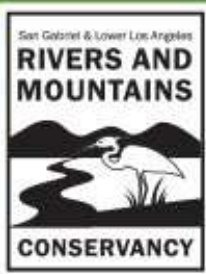
Attachment A



Rivers and Mountains Conservancy

Proposition 68 Grant Program Guidelines



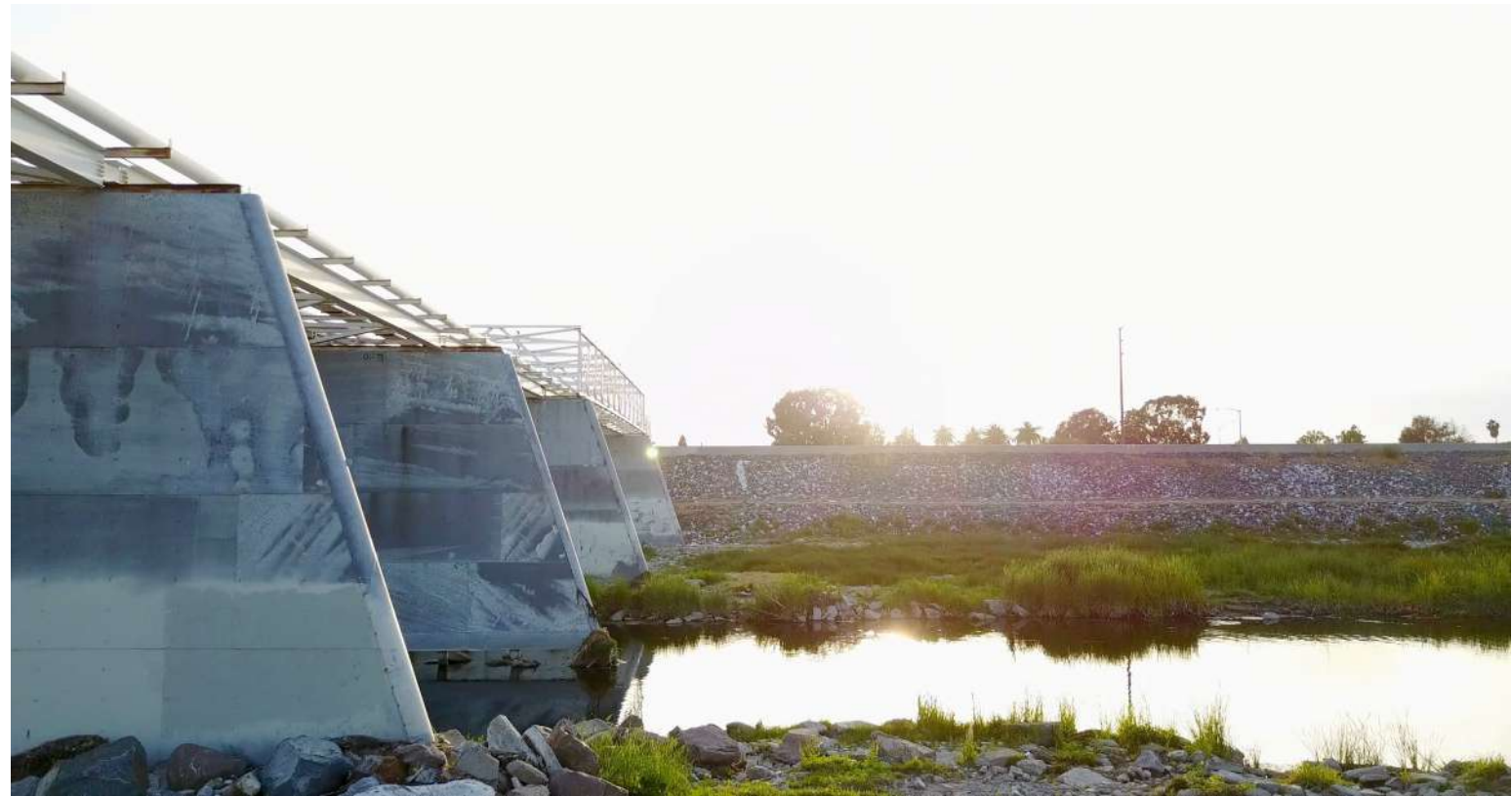


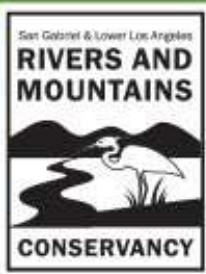
San Gabriel & Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy



Presentation Overview:

- ❖ RMC background
- ❖ Key messages & priorities
- ❖ Eligible Applicants
- ❖ Funding Area Allocations
 - ❖ Territory-wide
 - ❖ Lower LA River
- ❖ Funding Categories
- ❖ Disadvantaged Communities
- ❖ Program Areas
- ❖ Project Scoring Criteria
- ❖ Community Access
- ❖ Technical Assistance
- ❖ Project Administration
- ❖ What to submit
- ❖ Timeline
- ❖ Examples
- ❖ Other Opportunities



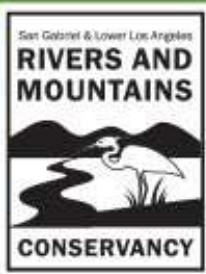


San Gabriel & Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy



Our mission is to preserve open space and habitat in order to provide for low-impact recreation and educational uses, wildlife habitat restoration and protection, and watershed improvements within our jurisdiction





San Gabriel & Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy

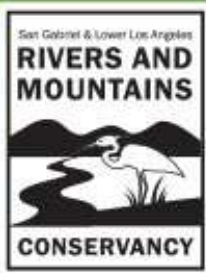


RMC Background:

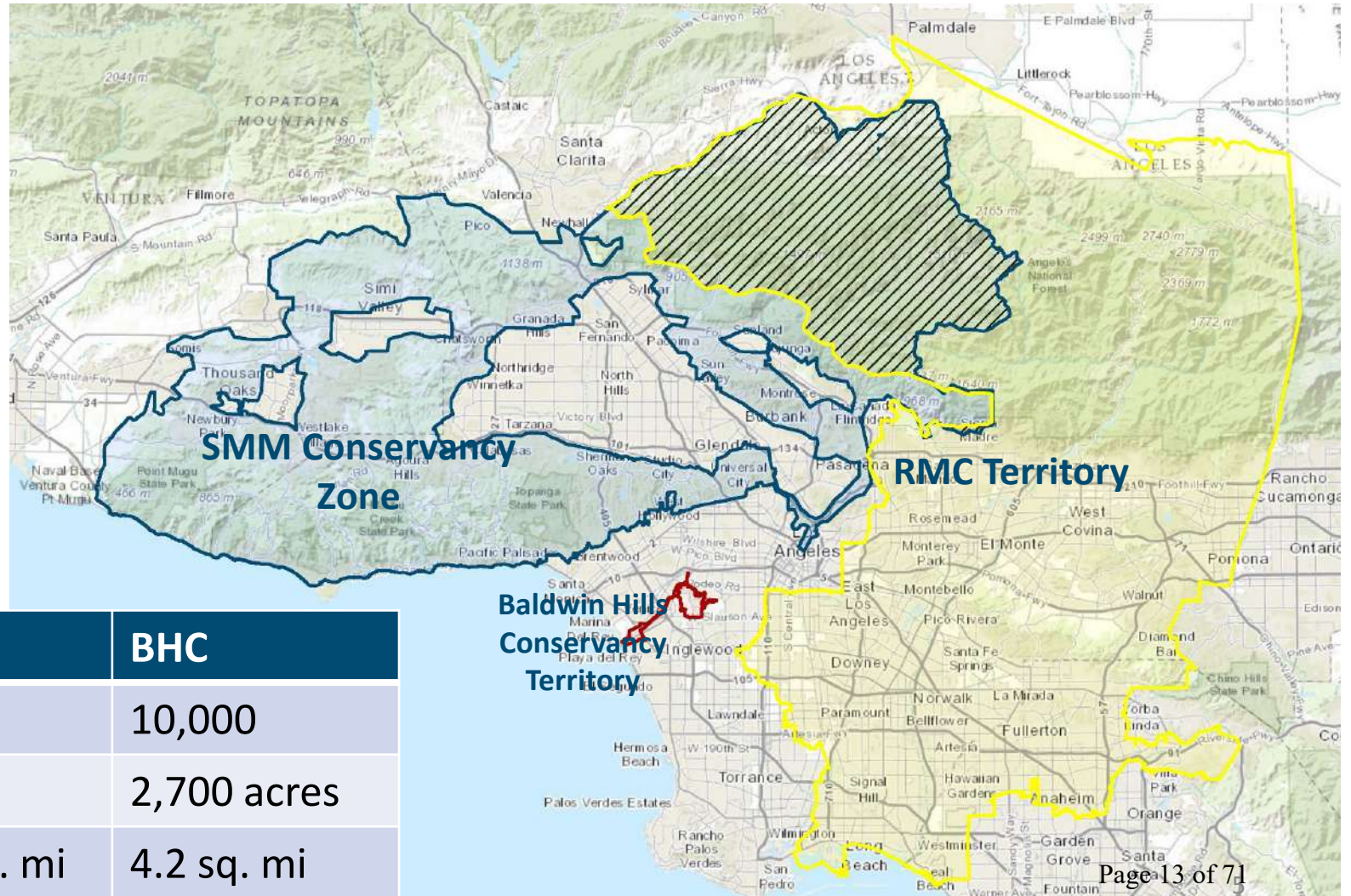
Created in 1999; 1 of 10 State Conservancies

- Catchment area includes 68 cities and portions of Los Angeles and Orange County
- Member of four Joint Powers Authorities
 - Watershed Conservation Authority
 - Los Cerritos Wetlands Authority
 - Azusa-RMC JPA
 - San Gabriel River Discovery Center Authority

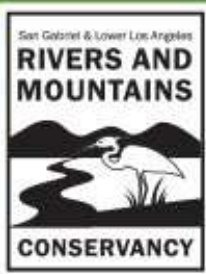




San Gabriel & Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy



	RMC	SMMC	BHC
Population	4.8 million	639,451	10,000
Acreage	950,000	646,000	2,700 acres
Square Miles	1,480 sq. mi	1,000 sq. mi	4.2 sq. mi

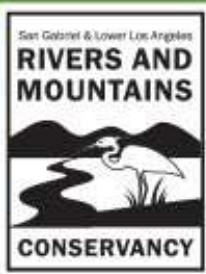


San Gabriel & Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy



California Drought, Water, Parks, Climate, Coastal Protection, and Outdoor Access For All Act of 2018
(Proposition 68) was approved by the voters on June 5, 2018, which authorizes \$4 billion in general obligation bonds to finance a water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and outdoor access for all program.





San Gabriel & Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy



Key Messages

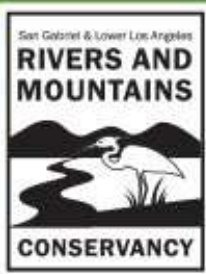
❖ Purposes of Proposition 68:

- 1) Developing urban recreation projects and habitat protection or restoration projects,
- 2) Provide workforce education and training, contractor, and job opportunities for disadvantaged communities,
- 3) Result in public benefit,
- 4) Create new partnerships to expand access to diverse populations.

❖ Prop. 68 funding will be made available over the next 2-4 years.

❖ Prop. 68 grantees must **complete the project within three years** of award.





San Gabriel & Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy



ALL GRANTS MUST BE CONSISTENT WITH THE FOLLOWING:

❖ Common Ground, from the Mountains to the Sea

- ❖ Supports the **Watershed and Open Space Plan** vision for the San Gabriel and Los Angeles River Watersheds, seeks to *restore balance between natural and human systems*. Guiding principals: 1) growing greener (create, expand and improve open space and access to OS), 2) enhancing waters and waterways, and 3) coordinate regional planning efforts.

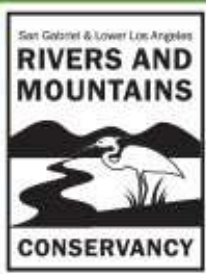
❖ RMC Environmental Justice Policy

- ❖ To ensure that the public, including minority and low-income populations, are informed of opportunities to participate in the development and implementation of all RMC-related programs, policies and activities, and that they are not discriminated against, treated unfairly, or caused to experience disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects from environmental decisions.

❖ RMC Tribal Consultation Policy

- ❖ To ensure Indian tribes and tribal communities are able to provide meaningful input into the development of regulations, rules policies, programs, projects, plans, property decisions, and activities that may affect tribal communities.
- ❖ Supports AB52. Native Americans: CEQA, which requires separate consideration of tribal cultural resources from that of paleontological resources.



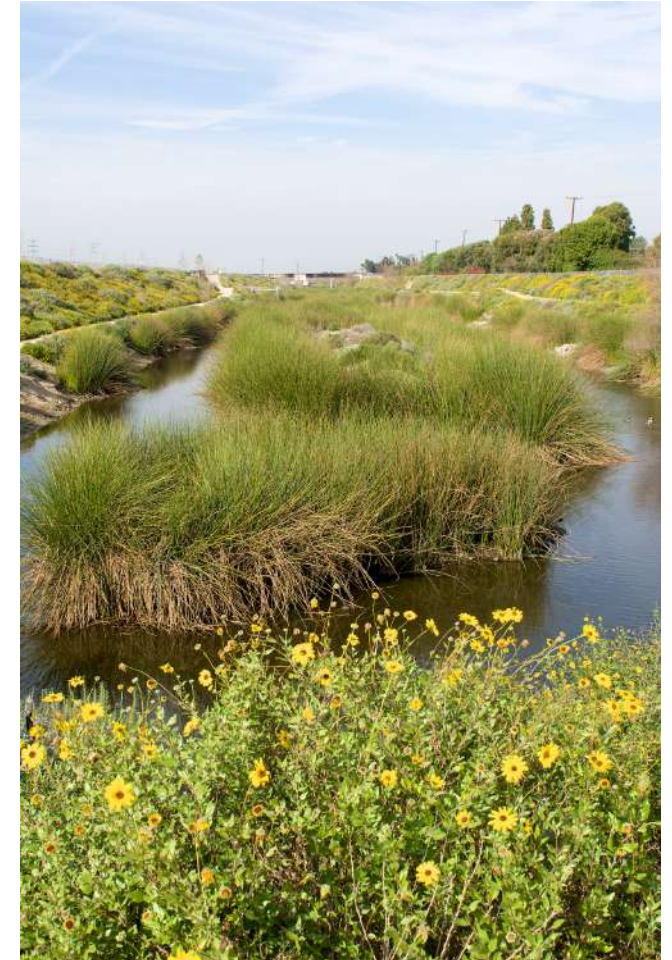


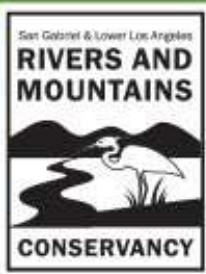
San Gabriel & Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy



Eligible Applicants, Section 2.2

- ❖ Cities and Counties
- ❖ Public Agencies
- ❖ Joint Powers Agencies
- ❖ Public Utilities that are regulated by the Public Utilities Commission
- ❖ Federally recognized Indian tribes, state Indian tribes listed on the Native American Heritage Commission's California Tribal Consultation List
- ❖ Mutual Water Companies shall have a clear and definite public purpose and shall benefit the customers of a water system and not the investors
- ❖ Nonprofit organizations (existing under Section 501(c) (3) of the IRS Code) and whose purposes are consistent the RMC's enabling legislation





San Gabriel & Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy

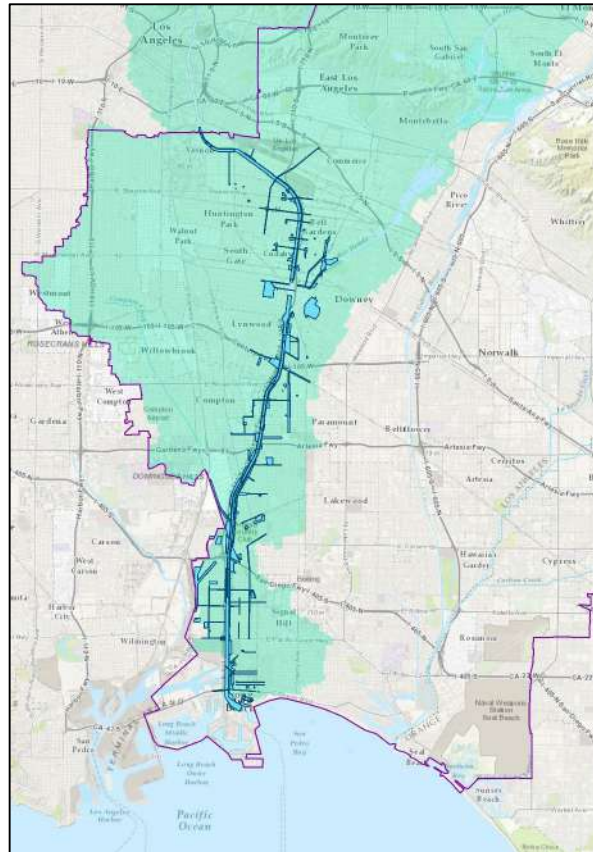


Prop 68 for **Lower Los Angeles River**

- **Funding Allocation: \$37.5 million**

Lower LA River Revitalization Plan

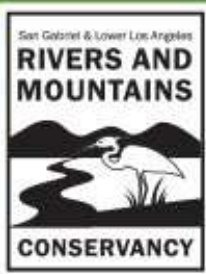
- ❖ 3 signature projects
- ❖ 155 recommended projects
- ❖ 22 Bridge crossings identified for improvement
- ❖ 81 miles of trails and streets identified for improvements



Prop 68 throughout **RMC territory**

- **Funding Allocation: \$30 million**





San Gabriel & Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy



Funding Categories



Prop 68 for **Lower Los Angeles River**

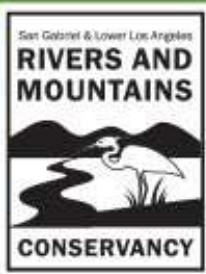
- **Funding Allocation:** \$37.5 million

- At least **20%** of the funds available shall be allocated for projects serving severely disadvantaged communities.
- Up to **10%** of the funds available may be allocated for technical assistance to disadvantaged communities.
- Up to **5%** of the funds available pursuant to each chapter of this division shall be allocated for community access projects, including for: transportation, physical activity programming, resource interpretation, multilingual translation, natural science, workforce development and career pathways, education, parks, climate, etc.
- Up to **10%** of the funds available may be allocated to support planning-related applications.

Prop 68 throughout **RMC territory**

- **Funding Allocation:** \$30 million

*Draft Guidelines posted on RMC website:
rmc.ca.gov*

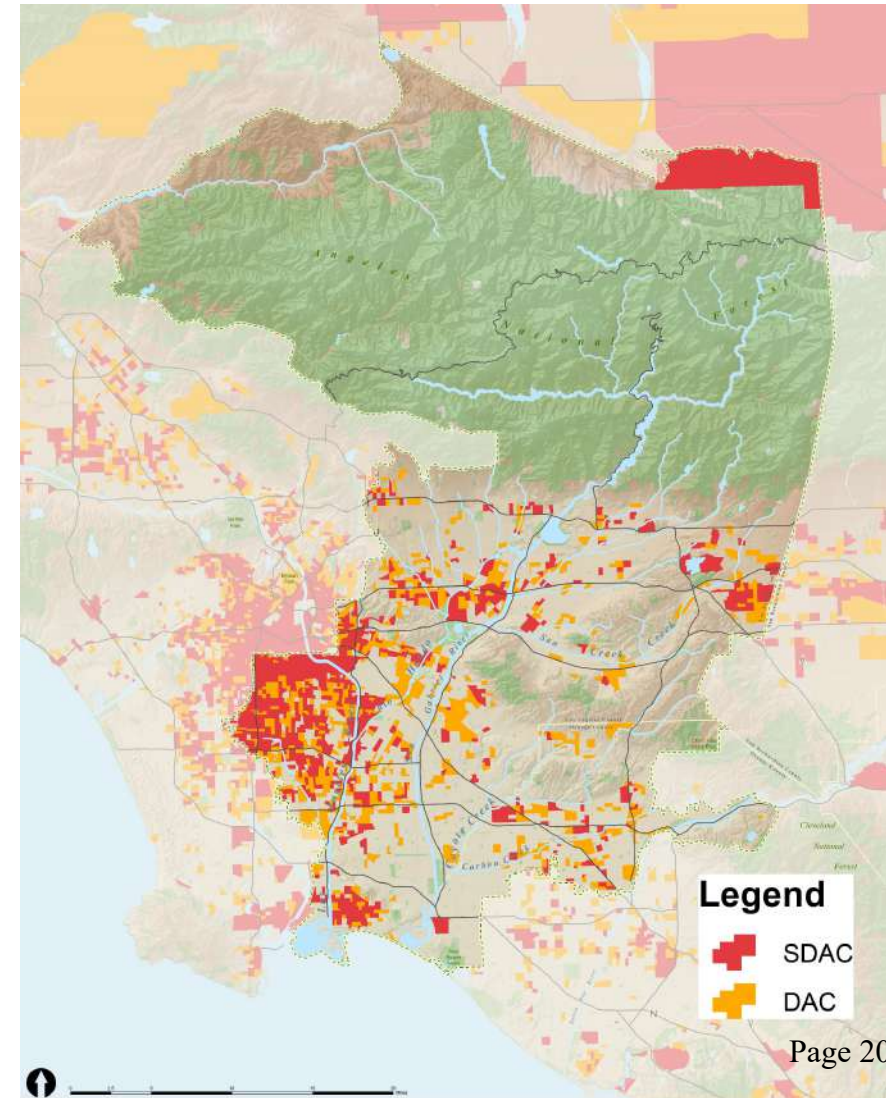


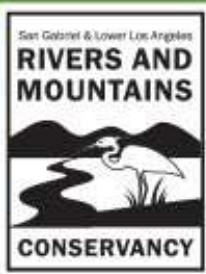
San Gabriel & Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy



- **RMC** is truly an urban conservancy covering a Population of 4.8 million residents
- 1.86 million of the region's residents live in **Disadvantaged Communities (DACs)**
- **Disadvantaged community**" (DAC) is a community with an annual median household income that is less than 80 percent of the statewide annual median household income which (based on ACS 2008-12) is \$51,026.
- **"Severely disadvantaged community"** (SDAC) is a community with a median household income of less than 60 percent of the statewide average, which is \$38,270.

<http://www.parksforcalifornia.org/communities>
<https://gis.water.ca.gov/app/dacs/>





San Gabriel & Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy



Program Areas

❖ URBAN LANDS

- ❖ *The primary intent:* to create new accessible urban passive open space and recreational opportunities

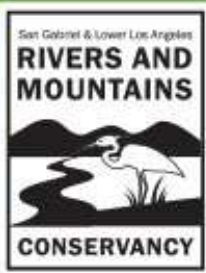
❖ RIVER/TRIBUTARY PARKWAYS

- ❖ *The primary intent:* to provide a revitalized accessible river parkway along the main stems of the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and their tributaries, increasing riparian corridors, and provide enhanced recreational opportunities.

❖ MOUNTAINS, HILLS, AND FOOTHILLS

- ❖ *The primary intent:* is watershed, habitat, and wildlife corridor protection, trails and public access as appropriate to the site.





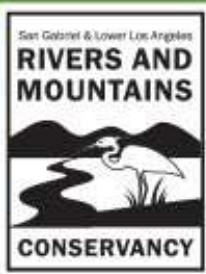
San Gabriel & Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy



Project Scoring Criteria

The RMC will seek to prioritize multi-beneficial and multi-jurisdictional ecosystem and watershed protection projects in accordance with statewide priorities. As such, RMC has set the following scoring criteria:

<i>Project Evaluation Criteria</i>		<i>Program Relevance</i>		
		<i>Urban Land</i>	<i>Rivers/ Tributaries</i>	<i>Mountains /Hills</i>
1.	Access Value	10	15	10
2.	Urban Land Value and Environmental Justice	30	24	24
3.	Habitat Value	10	10	16
4.	Matching Funds	11	11	11
5.	Readiness	5	5	5
6.	Stakeholder Participation	14	14	14
7.	Stewardship	6	6	6
8.	Water Resources/Quality	14	15	14
		100	100	100



San Gabriel & Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy



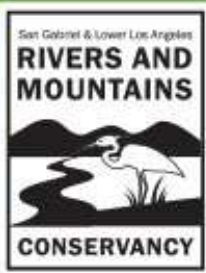
Community Access- PRC 80002(b)

“Community Access” means engagement programs, technical assistance, or facilities that maximize safe and equitable physical admittance, especially for low-income communities, to natural or cultural resources, community education, or recreational amenities.

Up to 5% of funds can be allocated for community access projects that include:

- ❖ Transportation
- ❖ Physical Activity & Programming
- ❖ Resource Interpretation
- ❖ Multilingual translation
- ❖ Natural Science
- ❖ Workforce development and career pathways
- ❖ Education
- ❖ Communication related to water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and other outdoor pursuits





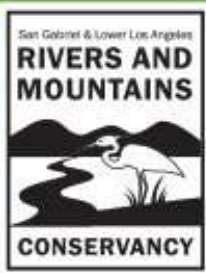
San Gabriel & Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy



EXAMPLES

- ❖ **Transportation:** Shuttles or buses that bring individuals to natural areas for recreation
- ❖ **Physical Activity & Programming:** Incorporating these activities into the grant
- ❖ **Resource Interpretation:**
- ❖ **Multilingual translation:** Signage at Parks or project location. Flyers, events, policies, etc.,
- ❖ **Natural Science:**
- ❖ **Workforce development and career pathways-** Partnerships with the CA Conservation Conservation Corps, LACC, LBCC, SGVCC, etc.,
- ❖ **Education**
- ❖ **Communication** related to water, parks, climate, coastal protection, and other outdoor pursuits

Other?



San Gabriel & Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy



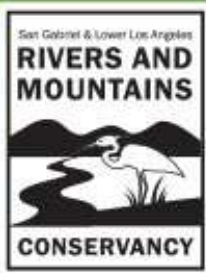
Technical Assistance

Up to **10 percent** of the funds available may be allocated for technical assistance to disadvantaged communities. The agency administering the moneys shall operate a multidisciplinary technical assistance program for disadvantaged communities.

Funds used for providing technical assistance to disadvantaged communities may exceed 10 percent of the funds allocated if the state agency administering the moneys determines that there is a need for the additional funding.

RMC is available to review concept proposals before submission, and can provide resources such as native plant lists and previous applications for reference.





San Gabriel & Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy



Technical Assistance

EXAMPLES:

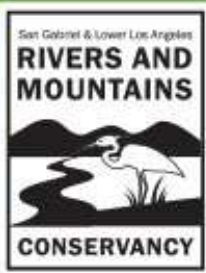
In the past, RMC conducted a city survey to request feedback regarding funding needs and opportunities. Multiple themes emerged:

- ❖ Lack of Staff capacity
- ❖ Readiness concerns: “shovel ready” concept
- ❖ Understanding the funding priorities
- ❖ Planning and design phases

What kind of Technical Assistance would your city, or organization need for this round of Proposition 68?

Discussion





San Gabriel & Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy



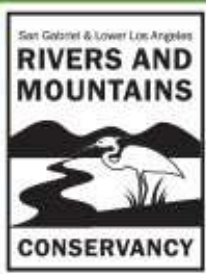
Project Administrative Overview

- ❖ Project should be completed by **June 30, 2022**.
- ❖ Extensions due to circumstances beyond Grantee's control must be requested **60+ days before expiration**.
- ❖ **Quarterly Reports P & Q** must be submitted within 30 days of the preceding quarter (ex. 1st Quarter Report for Jan 1-Mar 31 is due Apr 30).
- ❖ Any **planning and Admin/OH** costs must be clearly indicated on reimbursement (Exhibit J) forms
- ❖ **Exhibit O** should be submitted with Exhibit J to report costs charged to other funding sources (Alternative Funding Sources)
- ❖ **No advance or reimbursement request** will be honored if Reports are not current
- ❖ **Record retention for life of bond (30 years)**



Statewide Bond Oversight Website:

http://resources.ca.gov/bonds_and_grants/statewide_bonds_oversight/



San Gabriel & Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy



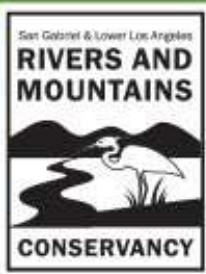
Eligible and Ineligible Costs

Eligible Costs

- Preliminary costs NTE 20% of grant total
- Indirect/OH NTE 10% of grant total
- Wages and benefits (no OH or other admin costs included in hourly reimbursement rate)
- Construction related activities, management, insurance & equipment
- Acquisition Costs
- Education Infrastructure such as signs, interpretive aids, and kiosks
- Restoration/Rehabilitation Costs

Ineligible Costs

- Expenses incurred outside of performance period
- Short Term and Long Term O& M costs
- Computer or other portable, non-fixed equipment/materials
- Active recreation equipment
- Costs exclusively incurred for fulfilling mitigation requirements for this or other projects
- Ceremonies, parties, food/bev, or other publicity expenses (except for required signage explained in Exhibit H)
- Extraordinary & not necessary expenses
- Travel expenses not related to project or atypical and not the least costly method of transport utilized



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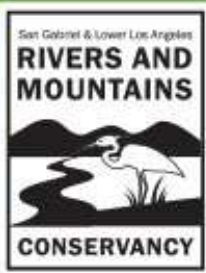


What to Submit

- ❖ **Project Description**
- ❖ **Tasklist & Timeline**
- ❖ **Budget**
- ❖ **Resolution**
- ❖ **Environmental Compliance: CEQA/NEPA**
- ❖ **Parcel Map**
- ❖ **Permits, Easements or Certifications**
- ❖ **Operation & Maintenance**
- ❖ **Agreements-Proof of Ownership**
- ❖ **Non-Profits- Proof of eligible status**
- ❖ **Photos & Location Maps**
- ❖ **Letters of Support- 3 or more**

- ❖ One original and three (3) copies of the required material. Also provide an electronic format (i.e. thumb drive)





San Gabriel & Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy



Timeline



- **Draft Grant Guidelines Released:** Posted October 12, 2018
- **30-day Comment Period:** October 20 - November 20, 2018
- **Draft Grant Guideline Meetings (4):** November 13-20, 2018
 - Tuesday, November 13, 2018, 9:30am-11:30am, Fullerton Community Center
 - Wednesday, November 14, 2018, 3:30pm-5:30pm, San Dimas City Hall
 - Thursday, November 15, 2018, 5:30pm-7:30pm, South Gate Park Auditorium
 - Tuesday, November 20, 2018, 9:30am-11:30am, SCV Water, Newhall Division
- **Anticipated Call-for-Projects:** February 2019
- **Award Funding:** Anticipating starting May 2019

*Draft Guidelines posted on RMC website:
rmc.ca.gov*

San Gabriel & Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy



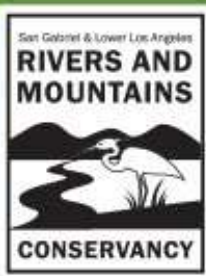
Example Project

Magic Johnson Stormwater Management Project

Department of Parks and Recreation (County DPR) received \$3,000,000 (Prop 1) for the MJ Stormwater Project to support the water infrastructure improvements and construction near Earvin “Magic” Johnson Recreation Area’s (EMJ) South Lake, a component of the park’s larger \$50-million, multi-phase Master Plan (EMJ Master Plan) project.

The MJ Stormwater project will include the creation of a biofiltration garden that integrates native riparian vegetation to imitate a natural wetland filtration process, allowing for filtration of dirty runoff water and greywater to be cleaned and stored in the South Lake.





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Example Project

WRD Recycle Water Campus Project – SGR Parkway

The Water Replenishment District (WRD) received \$1,000,000 (Prop 1) for the Water Recycle Campus' parkway, part of the larger \$110 Million Water Recycling Project campus, for low-impact development stormwater features, such as swales, landscaping, and permeable pavements and walkways. This project will create butterfly habitat and 3.5 acres of park-like open space with public access to the San Gabriel River. The project incorporates interpretive and educational elements.



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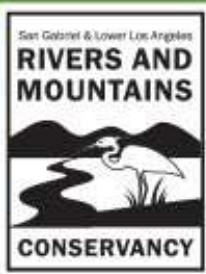
Example Project



Anaheim Coves/Burris Pit Park Development

Public access improvement along the Santa Ana River via a new trail system. \$3.4 million in RMC funds included 2 observation decks, 2.6 mile ADA accessible trail loop, interpretive panels, trail signage, staging area with restroom, drinking fountains, parking, safety fencing, trash receptacles and benches.





San Gabriel & Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy

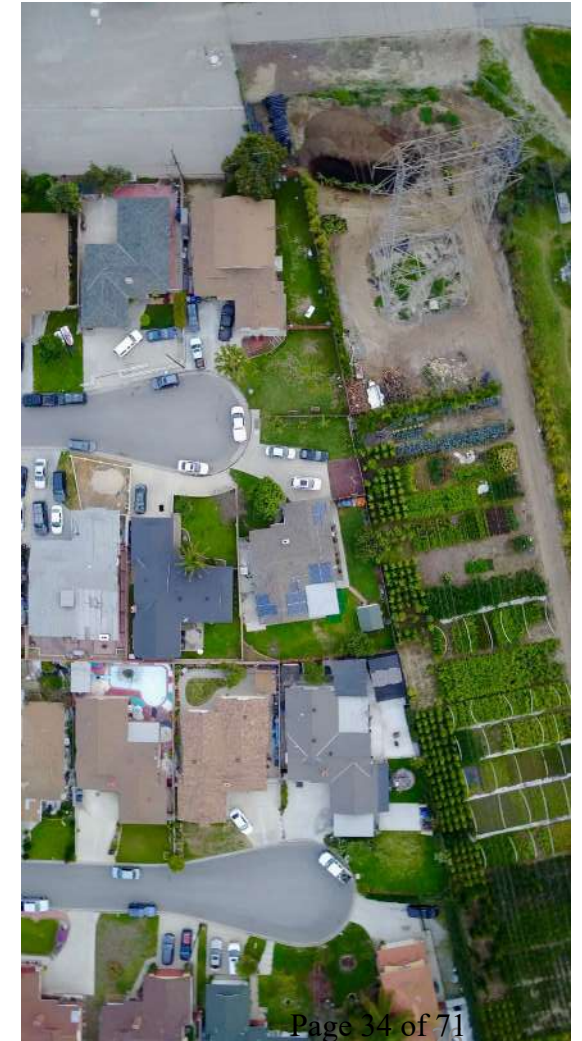


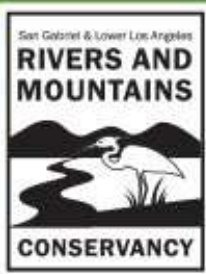
Other Activities and Opportunities

- ❖ LA River Summit – Spring 2019
- ❖ LA River Ranger Program Study – Through Summer 2019

Other State Grant Programs:

- ❖ California State Parks (Prop 68)
 - ❖ \$254.9M in Statewide Parks Grants
- ❖ California Department of Fish and Wildlife (Prop 1 and 68)
 - ❖ \$25M – Restore rivers and streams in support of fisheries and wildlife and restoration and protection of upper watershed forests and meadow systems that are important for fish and wildlife resources.
 - ❖ \$30M– for restoration of Southern California Steelhead habitat.
 - ❖ \$30M– to improve conditions for fish and wildlife in streams, rivers, wildlife refuges, wetland habitat areas, and estuaries.
- ❖ Los Angeles Region IRWMP (Prop 1) through DWR
 - ❖ \$72M
- ❖ California Natural Resource Agency (Prop 68)
 - ❖ \$7M River Parkways Grant Program
- ❖ CalFire
 - ❖ \$3M Forest Health Grants





San Gabriel & Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy



Submit comments to RMC:

Prop68@rmc.ca.gov

Draft Guidelines and resources on RMC website:

<http://www.rmc.ca.gov>

Attn: RMC Prop. 68

100 N. Old San Gabriel Canyon Road

Azusa, CA 91702

626-815-1019



REPORT

DATE: January 16, 2019

TO: EENR Committee

FROM: Marisa Creter, Executive Director

RE: **CR&R PRESENTATION: CONVERTING GREEN & FOOD WASTE INTO RENEWABLE NATURAL GAS**

RECOMMENDED ACTION

For information only.

ABOUT CR&R INCORPORATED

CR&R Incorporated provides recycling and waste collection services to residential, business, and municipality customers in the Counties of Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, Imperial, and Riverside. Founded in 1963 and based in Stanton, California, CR&R offers a wide variety of services including but not limited to trash collection, e-waste collection, household hazardous waste collection, Christmas tree collection, steam cleaning, graffiti removal, street sweeping, organic processing, and glass recycling.

CONVERTING WASTE INTO RENEWABLE NATURAL GAS

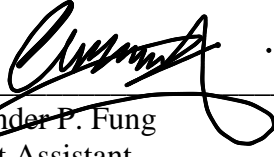
CR&R is the first waste company to launch an initiative to inject biogas into California's pipeline. Biogas refers to a mixture of different gases produced by the breakdown of organic matter in the absence of oxygen. It can be produced from raw materials, such as agricultural waste, manure, municipal waste, green waste, food waste, plant material, or sewage. This \$55-million initiative seeks to convert organic waste to biogas at CR&R's anaerobic digestion plant that is located in Perris, CA. The gas will then be further refined and distributed through SoCalGas' pipelines.


Currently, CR&R utilizes green waste and food waste from fifteen cities to create renewable natural gas to fuel 90 of its refuse trucks. The company hopes to run its entire 900-truck fleet on renewable natural gas soon. While the current plan is for the company to use the fuel exclusively for its own operations, leveraging California's pipeline assists on both a distribution and storage level. CR&R operates in multiple locations across Southern California, many of which are far apart from one another. By injecting the gas into the pipeline, the gas can then be distributed to CR&R's multiple fueling stations.

The company received \$7 million from the California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle) via its Greenhouse Gas Reduction Grants Program for this endeavor. CalRecycle voiced its support for CR&R's initiative by claiming that this initiative can help keep materials out of landfills while transforming those materials into valuable new products that can create jobs and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

Additionally, SoCalGas was also attracted to CR&R's initiative as it recognizes that renewable natural gas reduces carbon emissions and improves air quality significantly. Recently, SoCalGas has developed a renewable natural gas toolkit for producers and developers wanting to interconnect to the pipeline.

Mike Silva, CR&R's Project Manager, will provide a brief presentation at this meeting.

Prepared by:  .
Alexander P. Fung
Project Assistant

Approved by: 
Marisa Creter
Executive Director

REPORT

DATE: January 16, 2019

TO: EENR Committee

FROM: Marisa Creter, Executive Director

RE: **SGVCOG COYOTE MANAGEMENT TASK FORCE**

PURPOSE OF TASK FORCE

The Coyote Management Task Force was convened to address the existing and rising coyote issues in the San Gabriel Valley region in recent years. The first meeting was conducted on January 8, 2019 to assess the feasibility of developing a regional coyote management plan for the municipalities within the San Gabriel Valley.

SUMMARY OF FIRST TASK FORCE MEETING

At the meeting, Michael Bruckner from the City of Arcadia provided a detailed presentation on Arcadia's Coyote Management Plan (CMP). The presentation included a brief overview of the City's coyote public information campaign, outreach materials, coyote mapping methods, and safety response plan. The goals of the CMP are to discourage the habituation of coyotes in an urban environment while increasing residents' knowledge and understanding of appropriate and inappropriate coyote behaviors. Additionally, the City's strategy for managing coyotes is based on balancing respect and protection of wildlife without compromising public safety.

The City's coyote safety response program includes a mechanism for identifying and classifying different levels of human/coyote interactions, with level 1 being the lowest and level 4 being the highest response level. Use of force is recommended for level 4 interactions. A summary of the response levels can be found in Table 1 on the next page. The City also allows residents to report coyote sightings or incidents through the "MyPD" mobile application, website (www.arcadiaca.gov/coyotes), hotline (626-574-5463), or e-mail (coyotes@arcadiaca.gov). City staff will log all sightings and incidents that are reported by residents. For more information on City of Arcadia's coyote management efforts, please visit <https://www.arcadiaca.gov/home/showdocument?id=10024> for a copy of the City's CMP.

After the presentation, San Marino City Manager Marcella Marlowe led a discussion on the possibility of developing a regional CMP for the cities located in the San Gabriel Valley. While several representatives expressed that their respective cities already had adopted CMPs, they were open to the idea of exploring the development of a regional CMP. A few representatives addressed that residents may be able to benefit more from this regional collaboration if the management plan also includes animals that are commonly sighted around foothill cities, such as peacocks, bears, and racoons. Other representatives also mentioned that the final management plan should not include languages that are too aggressive, as it may lead to unwanted lawsuits.


Towards the end of the meeting, it was suggested that the task force can first examine which sections of the City of Arcadia's CMP can be regionalized, then discuss the language approach of the final deliverable and whether if the document should incorporate plans for managing other wildlife animals. The task force plans on reconvening in early February.


Cities that plan on participating in the development of a regional management plan should confirm their interest with SGVCOG staff, Alexander Fung via e-mail (afung@sgvcog.org) or call (626) 457-1800.

Staff will provide a brief presentation at this meeting.

TABLE 1: ARCADIA'S COYOTE SAFETY RESPONSE PLAN

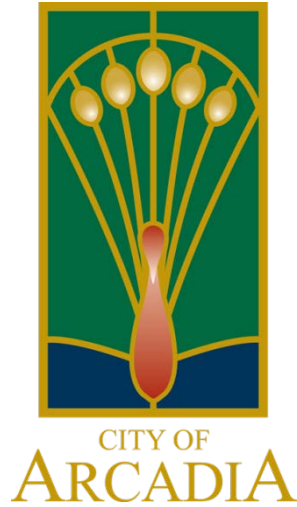
COYOTE BEHAVIOR	RESPONSE LEVEL	RECOMMENDED ACTION
Coyote heard	1	Provide educational materials and information on normal coyote behavior.
Coyote seen moving in public area	1	Provide education materials and information on normal coyote behavior.
Coyote seen resting in public area	1	Educate on hazing techniques, what-to-do tips.
Coyote seen resting in public area with humans present	2	If area is frequented by people, educate on normal behavior and haze to encourage coyote to leave. Look for and eliminate attractants.
Coyote entering a yard to a home without pets	2	Educate on coyote attractants, yard audit, provide hazing information.
Coyote entering a yard to a home with pets	2	Educate on coyote attractants, yard audit, hazing information, and pet safety.
Coyote entering a yard and injuring or killing attended or unattended pet	3	Develop hazing team in area, gather information on specific animal involved, report on circumstances, educate on coyote attractants, yard and neighborhood audits, and pet safety.
Coyote biting or injuring an unattended pet/pet on a leash longer than 6 feet	3	Gather information on specific animals involved, report circumstances, educate on coyote attractants, yard/neighborhood audits, hazing, and pet safety.
Coyote following or approaching a person and pet (stalking)	3	Educate on hazing techniques, what-to-do tips, and pet safety.
Coyote following or approaching a person without a pet (stalking)	4	Educate on hazing techniques and what-to-do tips. Use of force may be considered.
Coyote biting or injuring attended pet/pet on a leash 6 feet or less	4	Gather information on specific animals involved, document circumstances, educate on coyote attractants, yard/neighborhood audits, hazing, and pet safety.

Prepared by: 
Alexander P. Fung
Project Assistant

Approved by: 
Marisa Creter
Executive Director

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A – City of Arcadia’s Coyote Management Plan



City of
Arcadia

Coyote
Management Plan

Adopted June 2017

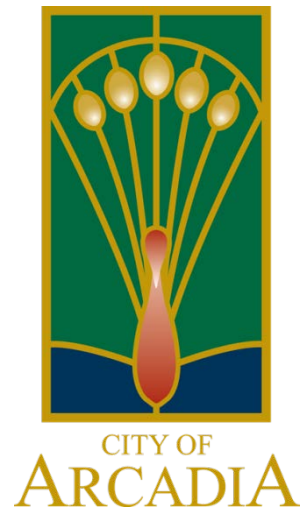


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Introduction

The intent of the City of Arcadia's Coyote Management Plan ("Management Plan") is to provide guidance to the community and City staff in response to frequent human/coyote interactions in Arcadia. These guidelines adhere to federal, state, and county regulations in regards to coyote management. Provisions of this plan maintain the legal rights of Arcadia residents, businesses, and/or homeowner's associations in protecting private property relative to coyote management practices. The Management Plan is based on research and best practices that include a full spectrum of tools to effectively respond to coyotes in an urban area.

Background

Concerns regarding high numbers of coyotes in residential neighborhoods continue to be pervasive in Arcadia and surrounding foothill communities. Previous efforts at coyote abatement have yielded little results at controlling the coyote population.

Coyotes are wild animals and their behavior, by many accounts, is becoming bolder as they become more accustomed to living near humans. The likelihood of these animals coming out of the adjacent open space and into the City will always exist. This is particularly true because in addition to lushly landscaped homes and parks, Arcadia is bordered by the Angeles National Forest and San Gabriel Mountains where coyotes have a natural habitat. Issues of drought and significant fires within the Angeles National Forest have also been contributing factors to the recent rise in coyote concerns.

Coyotes are opportunistic predators and clever scavengers. They primarily eat small mammals, including rabbits, ground squirrels, and mice. Their diet also includes birds, snakes, lizards, deer, and some livestock. The coyote will also prey on birds that nest on the ground, including peacocks. They will eat fruits and vegetables during the fall and winter months when their natural prey is scarcer.

The coyote is a versatile animal, capable of easily adapting to its environment. As a result, the urban coyote will often eat human garbage, pet food, road kill, and domestic pets, including cats and dogs. As is more commonly the case in urbanized environments, coyotes have been known to actively hunt cats and small dogs, and are able to leap fences as high as 8 feet to prey on domestic animals. Less frequently, bolder packs of coyotes have been known to shadow joggers and even approach humans while walking their pets on a leash. While extremely unusual, coyotes have been known to attack humans, but this typically occurs when a human is trying to rescue a pet from an imminent coyote attack. Rarely does a coyote engage and attack a human directly.

Even more uncommon are fatalities from a coyote attack, of which only two have been recorded in North America. One occurred in 1981 in Glendale, California where a coyote attacked a toddler. The second attack occurred in 2009 in Nova Scotia, Canada where a pair of coyotes attacked a hiker. As a comparison, according to DogsBite.org, a non-profit organization that tracks dog bite fatalities in the

United States, in 2015, 34 dog bite fatalities were recorded. Over an 11-year period from 2005 to 2015, 360 victims suffered death due to dog bite injury.

A study by the School of Environmental and Natural Resources at The Ohio State University entitled “Coyote Attacks on Humans in the United States and Canada” found that the vast majority of coyote attacks occur in California and are likely attributable to our moderate climate and close proximity to urban-wildland interfaces. The data further suggests that many incidents are the result of accidental feeding by humans, stating:

“Studies of coyote ecology in metropolitan areas have reported a preference by coyotes for natural or forested areas over urban or otherwise disturbed areas and a shift to nocturnal activity in urbanized areas of high human use. This nocturnal behavior of coyotes has been attributed to an effort to avoid confrontations with people. The large number of attacks occurring within daytime hours suggests that in some cases the offending coyotes were no longer avoiding humans, and may become habituated to human activity, likely due to intentional or accidental wildlife feeding.”¹

According to the research, human-related food constituted as much as 25% of a coyote’s diet in Southern California whereas in Chicago, for example, human-related food was found in less than 2% of scats analyzed. The data suggests that it is the availability of food sources that is the main factor driving human/coyote interactions.

In response to the rise of more aggressive coyote activity in neighborhoods, City staff researched responses from surrounding communities, reviewed existing Coyote Management Plans, sought input from our local partners including the Pasadena Humane Society, and analyzed the Coyote Guidelines from the Humane Society of the United States, to develop a comprehensive approach for the City of Arcadia. To that end, the City’s approach will place an emphasis on education, hazing, and will consider employing lethal means of removal when the safety of the public is at risk as determined by the guidelines listed in this document.

Guiding Principles

The Coyote Management Plan is guided by the following principles:

¹ School of Environmental and Natural Resources at The Ohio State University

- Human safety is the number one priority in managing human-coyote interactions.
- Domestic pet safety is also principally important.
- Coyotes serve an important role in our local ecosystem by helping to control the rodent population.
- Preventative measures such as reduction and removal of food attractants, habitat modification, and responding appropriately when interacting with wildlife are key factors to minimizing potential interactions with coyotes.
- Solutions for coyote conflicts must address both problematic coyote behaviors (such as aggression towards people and attacks on pets) and problematic human behaviors (such as intentionally or unintentionally feeding coyotes) that contribute to conflicts.
- Non-selective coyote removal programs are ineffective for reducing coyote population sizes or preventing human-coyote conflicts and may actually increase the populations.
- A community-wide program that involves residents is necessary for achieving coexistence among people, coyotes, and pets.

The recommended actions in the Management Plan are designed to increase residents' knowledge and understanding of how coyotes behave and make clear how such behavior be managed to reduce or eliminate conflicts with coyotes. The Management Plan requires **ACTIVE** participation on the part of the entire community which includes residents, homeowner associations, neighborhood volunteers, community partners (Pasadena Humane Society, etc.) and the City of Arcadia.

Coyotes 101

Coyotes are native to California and several other western states. Due to their intelligence, adaptability, the decline in larger predatory animals, and urban sprawl, coyotes have successfully expanded their range. As a result, coyotes are now found in all states except Hawaii and have established themselves in every urban ecosystem across North America, including large metropolitan areas like Los Angeles, Chicago, and New York. In short, coyotes are not just an Arcadia issue, but are found in neighborhoods and communities throughout the United States.

Identifying Coyotes

On the upper parts of their body, coyote pelts vary from gray-brown to yellow-gray. Their backs have tawny-colored fur and long overcoats with black-tipped guard hairs. The latter forms a dorsal stripe and dark band over their shoulders. Throat and bellies tend to be buff or white. Forelegs, sides of the head, muzzle, and feet are reddish brown. Coyotes have long legs, small paws, large pointed ears, and a pointed snout. Weighing between 15 to 40 pounds, their long legs and thick fur make them appear larger than they actually are.

Coyote Family Structure

Coyotes may live alone, in pairs, or in family groups with one breeding pair, generally mating once a year, usually December through February. Social organization and group size are highly correlated with food availability. The rest of the group is comprised of multiple generations of offspring. Pups are born March through May. The entire group protects the pups although pup mortality rate averages between 50% and 70% in the first year. Litter size depends on available resources and the number of coyotes in the area. More available food resources, shelter, and unoccupied territories tend to result in larger litter sizes. The converse is also true.

Although a litter varies from 2 to 12 pups, the average is 6 or 7. Pups remain in the den for the first six weeks and then travel with adults. By the end of summer they are more independent but may still travel with parents and siblings. This is what is often seen and described as “packs” of coyotes; however, this is only indicative of the den’s hierarchy and social structure and does not necessarily lend itself to a small or large coyote population in the surrounding area. Because coyotes are socially organized, the group raises the young and defends their territory from other coyotes. Territories do not overlap and although coyotes generally live in groups, they often travel alone or in pairs.

In urban areas, most coyotes live in large parks, golf courses, greenways, and natural open spaces where food and shelter are abundant. Thus, their territory may follow the park or open space boundaries, which are often along urban-wildland interfaces. Coyotes are extremely adaptive at creating territories under a wide range of urban conditions.

Coyote Dens

Coyote dens are holes dug out in the ground or along the side of a hill. It can be a few feet in length or up to about 50 feet. Coyotes often use ready-made “den-like” holes in an existing area, like a cave or other enclosed space surrounded by trees or brush. They will also take over dens that were left by other burrowing animals such as foxes or badgers.

As stated, coyotes are opportunistic animals and will use any hidden hole or cave like structure to protect their young from fleas and vermin. Coyotes will often use sticks and other natural covers to hide the entrances to their dens, allowing just enough space for them to move in and out with food they have hunted for their young.

Ecosystems and Coyotes

Coyotes play an important role in the urban environment. They are predators of geese, peacocks, squirrels, mice, rabbits, gophers, opossums, and other small animals. Rodents make up a majority of their diet. Areas with resident coyotes often report a decrease in the rodent population.

The Human Element

People respond to coyotes in various ways. Some observe them with enjoyment, others with indifference, and some with fear and concern. Personal experiences with coyotes may influence their perceptions. Experiences range from animal sightings without incident to stalking, killing of pets, or, at

the extreme, a violent interaction. Because wild animals can evoke fear, actual sightings and perceptions may become exaggerated or misconstrued.

Number of Coyotes in Arcadia

It is very expensive and difficult to track coyotes given their relatively short life span and migratory habits. A single coyote covering a relatively large territory may be seen three or four different times in a 24 hour period giving the impression that there are large numbers of coyotes. What is known is that coyotes can become habituated if they are intentionally or unintentionally fed, which lead to bolder behavior when coyotes lose their fear of people.

Coyotes, like all predators, will stabilize their populations if they are not constantly exploited. Coyotes regularly roam an area of about 3 to 6 square miles. Normally, each pack is a territorial family group that varies in numbers from 3 to 10 individuals. A portion of the area the pack inhabits is the pack's territory, which they defend from other coyotes. The number of mature coyotes in the pack is linked to the amount of food resources in the territory. The pack system keeps coyotes from getting too numerous because the packs defend the area they need to survive. Young coyotes may leave the pack at 9 to 11 months of age but dispersal patterns are highly variable. These coyotes become transients. Other types of transients include older coyotes that can no longer defend their role as upper level pack members and leave the pack. Transients move all over in narrow undefended zones that exist between pack territories searching for an open habitat to occupy or a group to join. Transient coyotes often expire before they succeed. It is largely because of these transients that indiscriminate coyote culling programs are unsuccessful.

According to the Humane Society of United States, coyote culling programs are ineffective at reducing the coyote population and in fact may actually help increase their reproductive rate. Coyotes removed from an area will quickly be replaced by others. Coyote pairs hold territories, which leaves transient coyotes constantly looking for new places to call home. If attractants in a neighborhood are not removed (e.g., pet food, garbage, etc.) new coyotes in an area can quickly become "nuisance" coyotes.

Research suggests that when aggressively controlled, coyotes can increase their reproductive rate by breeding at an earlier age and having larger litters, with a higher survival rate among young. This allows coyote populations to quickly bounce back, even when as much as 70 percent of their numbers are removed.

Further, it is nearly impossible to completely eradicate coyotes from an area. Despite bounties and large-scale efforts to kill coyotes over the last 100 years, coyotes have expanded their range throughout the U.S. and Canada tremendously. One study even found that killing 75% of a coyote population every year for 50 years would still not exterminate the population.

Coyote Management Plan Goal

The goal of the Coyote Management Plan is to discourage the habituation of coyotes in an urban environment by using education, behavior modification, and development of a tiered response to aggressive coyote behavior. The recommended actions in this Management Plan are designed to increase 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 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. *Education*
2. *Enforcement*
3. *Safety Response Plan*

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 City of Arcadia website, City Newsletter, Hot Sheet, social media, press releases, community forums, community partnerships (Pasadena Humane Society, Parent/Teacher Associations, & Arcadia Association of Realtors), 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.

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. The Arcadia Police Department and its Animal Control services provider—Pasadena Humane Society—will strictly enforce state laws pertaining to this activity.

Safety Response Plan

A detailed, tiered Safety Response Plan has been developed to provide a mechanism for identifying and classifying different levels of human coyote interactions. The Safety Response Plan serves as a guide for residents and the City of Arcadia to respond to reports of coyote interactions in order of magnitude.

The tenets of Education, Enforcement, and the Safety Response Plan are more fully described in the sections that follow.

Education – Discouraging Coyotes in Arcadia

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. We reinforce this behavior by not reacting appropriately when we 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 Arcadia (and other parts of Southern California) since before we settled the area.

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

1. **FOOD** – Urban areas provide a bounty of natural food choices for coyotes that primarily eat rodents such as mice and rats. 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 yards. Intentional and unintentional feeding can lead coyotes to associate humans with sources of food, which can result in negative 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. Remove sources of pet food and water. 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 the cans curbside the morning of collection. If left out overnight, trash cans are more likely to be tipped over and broken into. If necessary, secured trash containers are available for purchase from Waste Management, the City's contracted refuse hauler.
 - Bag especially attractive food waste such as meat scraps or leftover pet food before discarding.
2. **WATER** – Urban areas provide a year-round supply of water in the form of storm water 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, so remove water bowls set outside for pets and make watering cans unavailable. Keep the gates around your pool secured.
3. **ACCESS TO 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 people, pets, homes, and businesses without detection. In the spring, when coyotes give birth and begin to raise their young, they concentrate their activities around dens or burrows in which their young are sheltered. Coyotes may take advantage of available spaces under sheds or decks for use as a den, bringing them into close contact with people and pets.
4. **UNATTENDED PETS** – Coyotes primarily eat small mammals such as mice and rats, but 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 or only let them outside in a secure enclosure or when accompanied by a person and under the control of a leash and harness.
 - It is important to either keep dogs on a leash 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 an unattended domestic pet outside of its enclosed yard or area.

- Although attacks on larger dogs are rare, coyotes will sometimes go after 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 let dogs outside unattended and to keep them on leashes (six feet long or less) when in public areas.
5. **FERAL CATS** –While people who feed feral cats are often concerned that coyotes might prey on the cats, feeding feral cats may cause more harm than good as coyotes often frequent these locations. Although there is no sure way 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 the Pasadena Humane Society.
 - Haze coyotes seen near feral cat locations. Making them feel uncomfortable will encourage them to stay out of the area.

Other domestic animals kept outside, such as rabbits, may also be viewed as prey by coyotes. Protect outdoor animals from coyotes and other predators with protective fencing, ensuring that they are confined in sturdy cages each evening.

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

Hazing and Behavior Change

According to the Humane Society of the United States as well as numerous studies from major research universities, coyote hazing is the most effective deterrent to discourage coyotes from residential neighborhoods. Some coyotes have become too comfortable in the close proximity of people. To safely manage coyote/human interactions, it's important to modify this behavior and attitude in resident coyote populations. Habituated coyote behavior needs to be reshaped to encourage coyotes to avoid contact with humans and pets.

Hazing – also known as “fear conditioning” – 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 undesirable behavior or activity. Deterrents include loud noises, spraying water, bright lights, throwing objects, and shouting. Hazing can help maintain a coyote's fear of humans and discourage them from neighborhoods such as backyards and play areas. Hazing does not harm or damage animals, humans, or property. Behavioral change also involves human activities such as how to identify and remove attractants and how to responsibly protect pets.

Foundation of Hazing

1. It is not economically, ecologically, or in other ways efficient to try and eradicate coyotes from the urban ecosystem.
2. Hazing is one piece of a long-term plan in creating safe and acceptable living situations, increase understanding, and reduce conflict between coyotes and people.

Goals of Hazing

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.

General Considerations

1. Levels of hazing need to be appropriately relevant to coyote activity.
 - 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.
 - 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. Coyotes as a rule 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 Arcadia Police Department at (626) 574-5151 or the Pasadena Humane Society at (626) 792-7151.

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.

Training Program

Because coexisting with wildlife involves the community, initiating the hazing training programs and hazing activities by volunteers must be supervised by experts. Without this support, the programs will ultimately fail. Information should include basic training on background, coyote ecology, overview of hazing, and examples of techniques. Materials should be provided such as handouts, contact information, and resources when questions, comments, and concerns come up relating to coyotes.

Volunteers need to learn about coyote behavior and be aware of realistic expectations, understanding normal versus abnormal coyote behavior and having a consistent response to residents' concerns and comments.

Behavioral change and hazing includes the following:

- Pet owners need to protect pets. Off-leash, unattended, and free-roaming cats and dogs attract coyotes (as well as pet food).
- Residents need to learn hazing effectiveness and techniques. A hazing program must be instituted and maintained on a regular basis.
- Hazing needs to be active for a sustained period of time to achieve the desired change for the highest possible long-term success.
- Hazing requires monitoring to assess its effectiveness and to determine if further action or more aggressive hazing is needed.

Public Hazing Training

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.

1. Locations of trainings offered should be based on data accumulated from the public on coyote activity in specific neighborhoods, parks, or open space or proactively when requested by neighborhood community or volunteer groups.
2. Trainings will be free to the public.
3. Topics to be covered include but are not limited to:
 - Basic coyote information

- Discussion on why coyotes are in the City
 - Normal and abnormal coyote behavior
 - Seasonal behavior changes (breeding season, pups, denning behavior)
 - Reality of dangers towards people vs. danger towards pets
 - Children and coyotes
 - How human behavior influences coyote behavior
 - Attractants
 - Tips on deterring animals from entering private property
 - Appropriate responses when encountering a coyote
 - What is hazing, goals, how to engage
 - Appropriate hazing techniques and tools
 - Pet safety tips
4. Updates, additional coyote information, electronic flyers, and handouts will be distributed to participants. Information should be encouraged to be passed on to others.
 5. Participants will be notified of “hot spots” and asked to haze in the area.
 6. Ask for feedback on hazing training and use of hazing techniques.
 7. Participants will be asked to email detailed accounts of encounters and hazing (Hazing Interaction Reports) to the City of Arcadia for program evaluation purposes which should include successful tools and techniques being used, and techniques and tools needed to effectively haze coyotes. The Hazing Interaction Reports should include the following 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

For more information about how to set-up an educational seminar in your neighborhood, please contact the City Manager's Office at (626) 574-5401.

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 Arcadia Police Department, Pasadena Humane Society, and City Code Enforcement Officers will strictly enforce applicable state statutes pertaining to this activity. The following are some of the applicable regulations that may be utilized as enforcement tools to discourage coyotes from proliferating in urbanized Arcadia.

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

Except as otherwise provided herein, no person shall feed or in any manner provide food to a non-domesticated rodent or non-domesticated mammalian predator.

For the purposes of this chapter:

"Rodent" includes ground squirrels

"Mammalian predators" includes coyote, raccoon, fox, and opossum.

ARCADIA MUNICIPAL CODE ARTICLE IV PUBLIC WELFARE, MORALS, AND POLICY. CHAPTER 1. ANIMALS. PART 3. OTHER ANIMALS. DIVISION 7. KEEPING, FEEDING, AND RUNNING AT LARGE. SECTION 4137. PUBLIC FEEDING PROHIBITED

No person shall feed or make any food or edible thing available to any animal or fowl in, on, or upon any public street, sidewalk or parkway.

ARCADIA MUNICIPAL CODE ARTICLE IX DIVISION OF LAND USE. ORDINANCE 2346 ESTABLISHING REQUIREMENTS AND REGULATIONS FOR REGISTRATION OF RESPONSIBLE PARTIES FOR UNOCCUPIED RESIDENCES IN THE CITY OF ARCADIA AND

**TO REORGANIZE AND UPDATE THE CITY’S PROPERTY MAINTENANCE AND NUISANCE
ABATEMENT REGULATIONS**

It is the purpose and intent of the City of Arcadia, through the establishment of an unoccupied residence registration program to protect neighborhoods from becoming blighted by the lack of adequate maintenance and security of unoccupied residences and to prevent unoccupied residences from becoming substandard properties.

Unoccupied properties shall be maintained so as not to become a refuge for coyotes, vermin, or other wildlife.

Failure to adhere to the maintenance standards for unoccupied properties shall be a public nuisance, subject to abatement or summary abatement in accordance with [City] code.

Safety Response Plan

The Safety Response Plan below is intended to serve as a mechanism for identifying and classifying different levels of human/coyote interactions. The Plan also includes guidelines for resident and City responses to different levels of coyote/human interactions up to and including the use of force to lethally remove coyotes from Arcadia neighborhoods. It is important to note the use of force may include other measures such as forcefully eradicating coyote dens or access denial improvements to areas where coyotes frequent to deter future interactions. Each interaction warranting the use of force will be thoroughly investigated to determine the appropriate response. Definitions of coyote encounters are listed in Appendix B.

If a human is attacked and physically injured by a coyote(s), the City of Arcadia will employ all necessary force to remove the offending animal(s) and/or contact the California Department of Fish and Wildlife for their removal services.

COYOTE BEHAVIOR	RESPONSE LEVEL	RECOMMENDED ACTION
Coyote heard	1	Provide educational materials and info on normal coyote behavior.
Coyote seen moving in public area	1	Provide education materials and info on normal coyote behavior.
Coyote seen resting in public area	1	Educate on hazing techniques, what to do tips.
Coyote seen resting in public area with humans present	2	If area frequented by people, educate on normal behavior and haze to encourage coyote to leave. Look for and eliminate attractants.

Coyote entering a yard to a home without pets	2	Educate on coyote attractants, yard audit, provide hazing info.
Coyote entering a yard to a home with pets	2	Educate on coyote attractants, yard audit, hazing info, pet safety.
Coyote entering a yard and injuring or killing attended or unattended pet	3	Develop hazing team in area, gather info on specific animals involved, report on circumstances, educate on coyote attractants, yard and neighborhood audits, and pet safety.
Coyote biting or injuring a unattended pet/pet on a leash longer than 6 feet	3	Gather info on specific animals involved, report circumstances, educate on coyote attractants, yard/neighborhood audits, hazing, and pet safety.
Coyote following or approaching a person and pet (Stalking)	3	Educate on hazing techniques and what to do tips and pet safety.
Coyote following or approaching a person without a pet (Stalking)	4	Educate on hazing techniques and what to do tips. Use of force may be considered.
Coyote biting or injuring attended pet/pet on a leash 6 feet or less	4	Gather info on specific animals involved, document circumstances, educate on coyote attractants, yard/neighborhood audits, hazing, pet safety. Use of force may be considered.
Coyote behaving aggressively; showing teeth, back fur raised, lunging, nipping without contact and/or with or without pet present	4	Gather info on specific animals involved, report circumstances, educate on coyote attractants, yard/neighborhood audits, aggressive hazing, pet safety. Use of force will be recommended.
Coyote entering a home; biting or injuring a human	4	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 California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Use of force will be recommended.

Since coyotes are considered “non-game wildlife” any resident of Homeowners’ Association can initiate, at their own expense, action to protect themselves and their private property from coyote attacks.

Protecting person and property is of the utmost concern to the City of Arcadia. As such, this plan includes a list of Coyote Deterrent Devices (Appendix C) that may help discourage coyotes from entering your property, approaching your pet, or, in extreme cases, initiating contact with a human. Although the City is suggesting these devices, we are not endorsing any particular device, brand, model, or service. Further, while these devices market themselves as coyote deterrents, the City does offer any assurance that any device will deter every coyote in any instance. It is up to the individual to decide which device is appropriate for them.

Coyote Reporting

The City of Arcadia encourages Arcadia residents to report coyote sightings. This will allow the City to identify potential trouble areas where coyotes are frequently sighted and allow the City to focus resources where they are needed most.

There are several options to choose from and Arcadia 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; however, you will not be contacted by the City of Arcadia. **If you or your pet has been involved in a coyote attack, please dial 9-1-1.**

Sick/Injured Coyotes

If you see a sick or injured coyote, please contact the Pasadena Humane Society at (626) 792-7151.

Coyote Bites

If you have been bitten by a coyote and are in distress, **please dial 9-1-1**. Coyote bites can be extremely hazardous to your health. **PLEASE SEEK MEDICAL CARE IMMEDIATELY.** Arcadia first responders are available to assist you 24/7. A police report will be taken to document the incident.

If the bite is mild in nature, residents are encouraged to report the incident to the Pasadena Humane Society at (626) 792-7151. 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>.

MyPD Mobile App

The Arcadia Police Department mobile app (MyPD) has an online reporting tool for coyote sightings. Residents can download the app from the Apple or Google Play stores free of charge. After selecting the Arcadia Police Department as their primary agency, users can send coyote sightings through the “Submit Tip” function and select Coyote



Reporting from the Topic menu.

City of Arcadia Website

Please visit www.arcadiaca.gov/coyotes to access the reporting tools available through the website. The City of Arcadia has partnered with the University of California Cooperative Extension, which is collecting information on coyote encounters throughout California. You can report a coyote encounter to the UC Coyote Cacher through the link on the website or by submitting your request at <https://geodata.ucanr.edu/coyoteCacher/form/>.

Coyote Hotline – (626) 574-5463

The City of Arcadia has created a coyote hotline to report coyote sightings around the City. When submitting your sighting, please include the following information in your message: your name, address, telephone number, approximate time and location of the coyote encounter, and description of the encounter. This information will be logged for future analysis of coyote sightings in Arcadia. Unless specifically requested, you will not be contacted by City staff.

Email Us – coyotes@arcadiaca.gov

For your convenience, the City of Arcadia has created an email address for residents to submit questions, concerns, tips, sightings, or general information related to coyotes in Arcadia neighborhoods. When submitting your sighting, please include the following information in your message: your name, address, telephone number, approximate time and location of the coyote encounter, and description of the encounter. This information will be logged for future analysis of coyote sightings in Arcadia.

Requesting Information

For general information regarding the Coyote Management Plan, please contact the City Manager's Office at (626) 574-5401.

Appendix A: Yard Audit Checklist

	OK	FIX	RECOMMENDED ACTION
FOOD			NEVER intentionally feed a coyote.
Pet Food			NEVER feed pets outdoors; store all pet food in secure containers.
Water			Remove water attractants (such as fountains) 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 products among compost contents unless fully enclosed.
BBQ Grills			Clean up food around barbeque grills after each use.
Trash & Rodents			Secure all trash containers with locking lids and place curbside the morning of trash pickup. Periodically clean cans to reduce residual odors. Rid property of rodents (coyotes eat rodents).
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 6-foot fence (or a 6-foot fence with an additional extension or roller-top) to deter coyotes. Ensure that there are no gaps and that the bottom of the fence extends underground six (6) inches or is fitted with a mesh apron to deter coyotes from digging underneath. *Must comply with Arcadia Municipal Code(s).
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.

Residents are encourage to take steps to eliminate attractants on their property and to share this information with friends and neighbors, as minimizing conflicts with coyotes in the most effective when the entire neighborhood and community works together.

Appendix B: Definition of Coyote Encounters

Active coexistence – Humans and coyotes exist together. Communities decide on community space, such as open spaces, where coyotes are appropriate and do not haze, feed, or interact with them in these areas. Humans take an active role in keeping coyotes wild by learning about coyote ecology and behavior, removing attractants, taking responsibility for pet safety, and hazing coyotes in neighborhood or community spaces (except for predetermined coyote appropriate areas).

Attack – A human is injured or killed by a coyote.

Provoked – A human-provoked attack or incident where the human involved encourages the coyote to engage. Examples include dog off-leash in an on-leash area; dog on leash longer than 6' in length, or a human intentionally approaches or feeds the coyote.

Unprovoked – An unprovoked attack or incident where the human involved does not encourage the coyote to engage.

Encounter – An unexpected, direct meeting between a human and a coyote that is without incident.

Feeding – A coyote is fed intentionally or unintentionally by humans.

Intentional feeding – A resident or business actively and purposefully feeds coyotes including deliberately providing food for animals in the coyote food chain.

Unintentional feeding – A resident or business is inadvertently providing access to food. Examples such as accessible compost, fallen fruit from trees, left open sheds and doors, and pet food left outdoors.

Unintentional feeding (bird feeders) – A resident or business with bird feeders that may provide food for coyotes, e.g. birds, bird food, rodents, squirrels. Bird feeders must be kept high enough from the ground so a coyote is unable to reach the feeding animals. The area under the bird feeder must be kept clean and free of residual bird food.

Hazing – Training method that employs immediate use of deterrents to move an animal out of an area or discourage an undesirable behavior or activity. Hazing techniques include loud noises, spraying water, bright lights, throwing objects, and shouting. Hazing can help maintain a coyote's fear of humans and deter them from neighborhood spaces such as backyards and play spaces. Hazing does not damage animals, humans, or property.

Observation – The act of noticing or taking note of tracks, scat, or vocalizations.

Pet Attack – A pet is injured or killed by a coyote.

Attended animal loss or injury – When a person is within 6' of the pet and the pet is on leash and is attacked and injured by a coyote.

Domestic animal loss or injury – A coyote injures or kills a pet. Also includes "depredation" - predation on domestic pets. Free-roaming animal loss or injury is normal behavior for a coyote.

Stalking Incident – A conflict between a human and a coyote where the coyote exhibits the following behavior: follows a person with or without an attended pet on leash. A human is not injured.

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

Threat Incident – A conflict between a human and a coyote where the coyote exhibits the following behavior: approaches a human and growls, bares teeth, or lunges; injures or kills an attended domestic animal. A human is not injured.

Unsecured Trash – Trash that is accessible to wildlife (e.g., individual garbage cans, bags, or uncovered or open dumpsters or trash cans over-flowing or where trash scattered is outside the receptacle).

Use of Force – This action uses coercion to force aggressive coyotes from Arcadia neighborhoods. This action may include non-lethal measures such as eradication of coyote dens or access denial improvements or lethal measures like trapping.

Vocalization – Coyote communications vary and may consist of the following: woof, growl, howl, bark, yelp, or whine by a single coyote or by groups.

Appendix C: Coyote Deterrent Devices

1. **Coyote Rollers** – A coyote roller is a 4-foot, aluminum extruded ribbed roller designed to prevent animals from getting the foothold they need to climb over a fence.

<https://coyoteroller.com/>

2. **Predator Control Lights** – A constant flash of light to all animals that hunt or feed at night that they have been “discovered” or are being watched.

<http://www.niteguard.com/>

3. **Eliminator Outdoor Animal Repeller** – The Eliminator Animal Repeller blasts a range of powerful ultrasonic sounds and flashing LED strobe lights to scare away a wide variety of pests. Equipped with an infrared motion sensor, the pest repeller is activated as soon as a pest animal is detected.

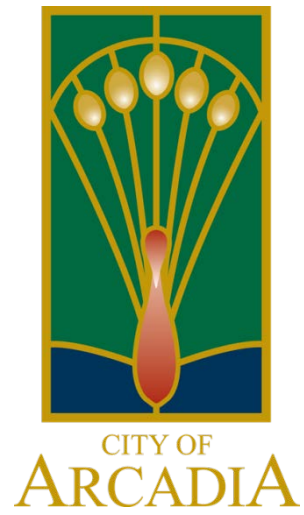
[Available on Amazon](#)

4. **Synthetic Wolf Urine** – Coyotes are natural prey of wolves. Using synthetic wolf urine around the perimeter of your yard may help deter coyotes from entering.

<http://www.thepeemart.com/>

Appendix D: References

- Baker, Rex O., "A Review of Successful Urban Coyote Management Programs Implemented to Prevent or Reduce Attacks on Humans and Pets in Southern California" Cal Poly Pomona, 2007
- City of Long Beach Coyote Management Plan
<http://www.longbeach.gov>
- City of Torrance Coyote Management Plan
<http://www.torranceca.gov>
- City of Huntington Beach Coyote Management Plan
<http://www.huntingtonbeachca.gov>
- City of Calabasas Coyote Management Plan
<http://www.cityofcalabasas.com>
- The Humane Society of the United States
<http://www.humanesociety.org>
- Pasadena Humane Society
<http://pasadenahumane.org/>
- Poessel, Sharon A., "Ecology and Behavior of Coyotes in Urban Environments at Varying Spatial Scales" Utah State University, 2015
- Poessel, Sharon A., et. al., "Patterns of Human-Coyote Conflicts in the Denver Metropolitan Area" Utah State University, 2013
- Siber, Katie S., "Coyotes and the City" National Parks Conservation Association, 2016
- White, Lynsey A., & Ashely C. Delaup, "A New Technique in Coyote Conflict Management: Changing Coyote Behavior through Hazing in Denver Colorado" Proceedings of the 14th WDM Conference, 2012
- White, Lynsey A., & Stanley D. Gehrt, "Coyote Attacks on Humans in the United States and Canada" Ohio State University, 2009



SAN GABRIEL VALLEY COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS
EENR Committee: Expected Upcoming Presentations

FEBRUARY 2019

1. Organics and Solid Waste Legislation for 2019 Legislative Cycle - Clark Ajwani,
Civil Engineer, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Recommended Action: For information only.
2. S. 3704: San Gabriel Mountains Foothills and Rivers Protection Act - Representative
TBA, Office of the U.S. Senator Kamala Harris
Recommended Action: Discuss and provide direction to staff.

MARCH 2019

1. The Trust for Public Land: Climate-Smart Cities Initiative - Paolo Perrone,
Project Manager, The Trust for Public Land
Recommended Action: For information only.
2. Recycling Process in California - Representative TBA, Waste Management
Recommended Action: For information only.