

# Attachment E

	Does your municipality have a Coyote Mitigation Plan? If so, can you please share it with Markham?	Does your municipality relocate or kill coyotes? Please explain why or why not.	How much public education does your municipality provide on coyote awareness and living in harmony with wildlife?	Is your municipality seeing an increase in the number of coyote incidents in the past 3 years?	How many incidents does your municipality have per year and what where they?	How many dog bite incidents occur annually in your municipality? (Not involving coyotes – but conflicts between other dogs)	How many of these dog bite incidents were fatal per year?	How many birds of prey attacks on small dogs does your municipality encounter per year?
Barrie	No, all nuisance Coyote complaints are referred to the MNRF. Parks Operations has posted parks that are host to coyote dens.	Do not locate, nuisance Coyote complaints forwarded to MNRF. Officers will destroy injured or sick Coyotes.	Information and links posted on City website under Parks & Trails pages: <a href="https://www.barrie.ca/Living/ParksTrails/Trails/Pages/default.aspx">https://www.barrie.ca/Living/ParksTrails/Trails/Pages/default.aspx</a>	As the population increases and moves into ex-rural area more wildlife of all breeds is being noticed. Coyote complaints seem to come in wave, was increased last year but lower this year. A contributing factor in 2020 was also COVID, which saw an increase in usership of parks and trails with many residents at home/working from home	Recorded complaints: 2020: 13 witnessed 1 or more coyotes / 3 deceased coyotes for removal (hit by car) / Recorded complaints 2021: 3 witnessed 1 or more coyote / 1 deceased coyote for removal (hit by car)	Dog bites and attacks average 75-90 per year.	No fatal on human, average 3-5 on another domestic animal.	No record of raptor or bird of prey attacks.
Burlington	See attached.	No we do not. The only time the city intervenes with Coyotes is if they are sick or injured to humanely euthanize the animals or transport them to a wildlife rehabber. Residence are able to hire a licensed trapper on their own private property if they choose to do so but we strongly recommend not going that route	We provide education on our city websites regarding "living with coyotes". We have also had 3 public meetings regarding Coyotes in the city with the MNR and Coyote watch Canada. If we receive multiple complaints in an area regarding Coyotes we will look for areas to post signage and officers will provide door to door education to residence in area	No they have stay consistence over the past couple of years.	0 involving human to coyote. Regarding Coyote to dog: 2018 -2; 2019-0; 2020 -1 2021 -2.	2021 -47; 2020 -32; 2019 -41; 2018 -42	2 dogs this year had to be put to sleep due to injuries from dog on dog attacks.	We have not had any reports of birds of Prey attacks on Small Dogs.
Brampton	We do not have an official mitigation plan. We have been following a process of tracking on a spreadsheet any sightings reported and what observations the resident has made about the coyote. If there was a suspected interaction with a coyote, we send out an officer to complete an investigation. After the investigation, we will determine if there is a need for education via door to door, community meeting and letter to schools in the area. We also have implemented patrols and hazing in the area if there is a coyote that has shown to have lost its fear if humans and human interaction. If there is a den site we try to identify where it is and if it is active. If it is we try to have the area cleared as much as possible from any human interaction. We also have coyote signs that we put up in our green spaces if there is sightings of concerns. The signs outline for our residents what to do if they spot a coyote. Our absolute last resort is working with one of the MNR certified trappers which we have only called upon once thus far and it was not to actually trap but to assess the area and provide suggestions on how to deter interactions. We have also worked very closely with Coyote Watch Canada.	We do not kill or locate one big reason is removing one problem can just create another one as another coyote could move in. Usually there are other solutions first before resorting to killing or relocating. In addition, it is very difficult to capture a perfectly healthy coyote in a city setting.	As stated earlier we do door to door education if there is a concern within a community. We have set up community talks in conjunction with Coyote Watch Canada in the past. Further, we have a standard letter we send out to the schools in the area if there is a concern in that community. It is just advising the school of the coyote and some education they can provide to students and parents.	Unfortunately I cannot answer this by way of fact or statistics.	N/A	Dog on human we have 2018-73, 2019-65, 2020-74 and 2021 so far 58	No fatal that were reported to us for dog on human	N/A
Collingwood	Yes – attached is the Coyote Report and approved Coyote Management and Communication Plan.	We do not relocate but in extreme cases (i.e., human attacks) the Town will work with the OPP, MNRF, and others to locate and eliminate the responsible coyote. See attached Coyote Management and Communication Plan. To date, we have not had any human attacks.	We put out key messages throughout the year but will increase messaging around certain seasons like coyote mating season. We have also done targeted campaigns in response to coyote reports / concerns.					Unknown/not tracked
Mississauga	Yes, The Mississauga Animal Services has a comprehensive mitigation plan that is available on our website. It is a detailed matrix that outlines the different levels of responses taken by Animal Services when coyote calls and concerns come in. We have attached this matrix and our table of definitions to this questionnaire.	Mississauga Animal Services adheres to the MNRF guidelines and will only relocate a coyote within 1km of where it is found. Relocation within such a short distance is normally not effective and Mississauga Animal Services would very rarely engage in such a practice. The only time a capture and relocation effort would be put forth would be in an attempt to counter condition a food conditioned coyote.	MAS has two full-time Education Officers. These officers are dedicated to coyote awareness and education within Mississauga. The Education Department is responsible for everything coyote related within the city. The duties of these Officers include but are not limited to; daily mapping of coyote activities within the city, site inspections where a coyote incident has been reported, constant communications with City Councillors and Field Officer team, dispensing educational handouts and literature to residents who have requested it or have had any kind of close/uncomfortable encounter with a coyote, preparing educational handouts and slide shows and also delivering educational presentations to the public when requested by ward Councillors. The general messaging from MAS is that living in harmony with wildlife if possible and recommended. The largest challenge to date has been trying to convince our residents to discontinue wildlife feeding practices. Our main intent is to keep our coyotes as wild as possible and to encourage the coyote population to adhere to natural hunting practices.	The number of coyote incidents has fluctuated slightly however we have not seen a major increase in the number of coyote related incidents within the last three years. In 2019 the total number of coyote related incidents was 16. In 2020 the total number was also 13 and then so far in 2021 our total incidents has been 18. Our incidents for this year is slightly higher as there was one coyote in particular that seemed to have developed a territorial stance towards neighborhood dogs. This one coyote is responsible for approximately 7 of the 18 incidents thus far in 2021.	From January 1/2021-October 1/2021 Mississauga Animal Services has documented 1285 coyote sightings, 183 Animal Service Officer Dispatches and 18 coyote related incidents. An incident is defined as any sort of physical contact. We have had zero human-coyote related incidents during 2021 as all 18 of the documented incidents involved dogs. Zero of the 18 dog-coyote related incidents were fatal. Most of these incidents involved a coyote bumping up against a dog in a territorial manner.	From January 1/2021- October 1/2021 Mississauga Animal Services documented 178 Dog Bite Investigations within the City. In 2020 our total number of dog bite investigations was 210.	We can speak to the fact that we have not had any dog on human fatalities in Mississauga. In terms of dog on dog fatalities we unfortunately are unable to provide an exact statistic at this time. An educated guess however would be that we receive approximately 3 or 4 dog on dog fatalities per year.	We have had one presumed nocturnal raptor predation, thought to be an owl, on a small dog, approximately 4-5 years ago. The injuries were thought to be related to talons at neck and hindquarters. The dog survived, coyote attack made the media
Oakville	Information on the Town of Oakville's coyote management can be found here, with further links to information on the site: <a href="https://www.oakville.ca/environment/featured-wildlife.html">https://www.oakville.ca/environment/featured-wildlife.html</a>	The Town of Oakville offers various education public meetings that focus on coexisting with coyotes in the area, as well as numerous resources online, <a href="https://www.oakville.ca/environment/featured-wildlife.html">https://www.oakville.ca/environment/featured-wildlife.html</a> As part of the Coyote Education and Response Strategy there is a Coyote Response Strategy which outlines the level of response that will be undertaken by the town and is dependant on the report type.	The Town of Oakville offers various education public meetings that focus on coexisting with coyotes in the area, as well as numerous resources online, <a href="https://www.oakville.ca/environment/featured-wildlife.html">https://www.oakville.ca/environment/featured-wildlife.html</a> As part of the Coyote Education and Response Strategy there is a Coyote Response Strategy which outlines the level of response that will be undertaken by the town and is dependant on the report type.	The number of reports have increased due to the new Coyote Procedure and Protocols approved in 2020. Part of this procedure is to direct the public to submit their reports in the reporting form which is likely why an increase of reports has been noted in 2020. It is too early to report on 2021 report numbers.	2019 – 428 2020 – 716 2021 (to March) – 178 Majority of calls associated with sightings with a small fraction of reports relating to physical interactions (coming into physical contact with a coyote) or den sightings. A majority of reports received are due to sightings of coyotes in the area. Please note: * the numbers above may reflect duplicate entries for the same sighting of a coyote or other report types ** updated coyote procedure and report approved June 2020 which will explain the increase in number of reports as the public became more aware of the reporting system *** investigations are conducted based on reports of interactions and den sites.	2018 – Oakville: 235 2018 – Halton: 687 2019 – Oakville: 248 2019 – Halton: 712 2020 – Oakville: 196 2021 – Halton: 561	No fatal that were reported to us for dog on human	We do not have any recorded incidences of this type.
Toronto	The City of Toronto's strategy mainly focuses around education to support coexistence with wildlife. The City's strategy is to provide comprehensive information to Toronto residents on what to do when they encounter a coyote, how to deter coyotes from your property and how to keep pets safe. The City's strategy also provides for removal of a coyote if it is deemed to be a bona fide risk to public safety. You can read the strategy here: <a href="https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2013/15/bgrd/backgroundfile-61269.pdf">https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2013/15/bgrd/backgroundfile-61269.pdf</a>	Furthermore, humane euthanasia practices are only employed by Mississauga Animal Services if a coyote is brought in who is severely injured and/or actively dying. Anytime a diseased or injured coyote is brought into MAS it is thoroughly assessed and if there is even a small chance that rehabilitation could save the animal's life then it is promptly sent to TWC to receive treatment. The vast majority of coyotes that are captured by MAS end up receiving appropriate treatments from TWC and once the coyote has recovered TWC proceeds to release the animal back into Mississauga within 1km of where they were originally captured.	Education is the focus of the City's strategy. TAS developed an elearning module to educate the public and holds community meetings to educate the public as well as delivering brochures and speaking to the public in their community when incidents occur and hoping to do this more proactively prior to an incident occurring for those areas where there are many sightings reported, people are nervous and there may have been incidents in the past.	Number of dogs attacked and bitten by coyote in 2020: 9 Number of dogs attacked and bitten by coyote in 2021 (as of July 21, 2021): 5 Number of dogs attacked and killed by coyote in 2020: 1 Number of dogs attacked and killed by coyote in 2021 (as of July 21, 2021): 5 Number of coyote sighting reports in 2019: 1,261 Number of coyote sighting reports in 2020: 1,777 Number of coyote sighting reports in 2021: 1,389	See previous answer	Animal to Animal: 2019 – 269 2020 – 307 2021 (to Aug. 21) – 247 Animal to Human: 2019 – 914 2020 – 802 Aug. 21) – 655	TBC	TBC