

GOVERNING BODY
OF THE
VILLAGE OF CORRALES

NOTICE OF SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING
ANNUAL DISCUSSION & REVIEW OF THE CORRALES
COYOTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

SEPTEMBER 22, 2009


6:00 PM

MUNICIPAL COURT/COUNCIL CHAMBERS

AGENDA
DISCUSSION & REVIEW OF THE CORRALES
COYOTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Posting Locations:

1. Village Office – Lobby
2. Village Offices – Outside Marquee
3. Corrales Fire Station (Main Station)
4. Corrales Fire Substation (Station-2)
5. Corrales Senior Center
6. Corrales Community Library



Juan Reyes, Village Clerk

Posting to remain in place through 22 Sept 2009

If you are an individual with a disability who is in need of a reader, amplifier, qualified sign language interpreter, or any other form of auxiliary aid or service to attend or participate in the hearing or meeting, please contact the Village Clerk at least five (5) days prior to the meeting or as soon as possible. Public documents, including the agenda and minutes can be provided in various accessible formats. Please contact the Village Clerk at 897-0502 or by e-mail at jreyes@corrales-nm.org if a summary or other type of accessible format is needed.

ANNUAL COYOTE REVIEW

JULY 2008 – JULY 2009

PUBLIC EDUCATION/OFFICER TRAINING

ANIMAL CONTROL OFFICERS BRIEF CITIZENS OF THE VILLAGE OF CORRALES IN VARIETY OF WAYS:

- 1.) INFORMATION IS PROVIDED THROUGH CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AND OFFICER CONTACTS.
- 2.) INFORMATION IS PROVIDED THROUGH CONTACTS AT THE GROWERS MARKET.
- 3.) INFORMATION IS PROVIDED AT BOTH ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS DARE CLASSES
- 4.) INFORMATION IS PROVIDED AT NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH MEETINGS.

ANIMAL CONTROL UTILIZES THE EXPERTISE PROVIDED BY CONSULTATION WITH THE FOLLOWING PROFESSIONALS:

- 1.) KEN PODBORNY-USDA WILDLIFE SERVICES
- 2.) DR. FORSYTH-VETERNARIAN

TO PUT ALLTHINGS INTO PERSPECTIVE. ANIMAL CONTROL RECEIVED IN EXCESS OF 3200 CALLS FOR SERVICE IN THE VILLAGE FROM JULY 2008 TO JULY 2009.

NOTE: 2007-2008 (2000) CALLS FOR SERVICE

THERE WERE 61 REPORTED COYOTE INCIDENTS DURING THIS SAME TIME PERIOD.

NOTE: 2007-2008 (87) COYOTE INCIDENTS. THIS IS A 29% DECREASE. THIS MEANS THAT COYOTE RELATED CALLS AMOUNT TO LESS THAN 2% OF ALL OF ANIMAL CONTROLS CALLS.

NOTE: 2007-2008 (3%) OF ALL ANIMAL CONTROL CALLS

PART OF OUR DUTIES IN FOLLOWING THE SPIRIT OF THE INTEGRATED COYOTE MANAGEMENT PLAN IS TRACKING/FIELD EXAMINATION OF COYOTE ACTIVITIES. THIS INCLUDES NOT ONLY CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT BUT ANIMAL CONTROL OFFICERS WALKING, SEARCHING, EXAMINATION OF PHYSICAL SIGNS IN REMOTE AND RESIDENTAL AREAS.

REPORTED ANIMALS KILLED BY COYOTES:

	2008-2009	2007-2008	2006-2007	2005-2006	2004-2005	2003-2004
CHICKENS	12	15	25	81	79	67
DOMESTIC RABBITS	0	0	0	0	3	2
CATS	0	1	1	4	5	4
TURKEYS	6	5	20	0	1	22
DUCKS	6	24	1	13	8	16
SHEEP	0	4	0	0	2	3
GOATS	0	0	0	0	8	4
DOGS	1	0	1	0	2	0

INJURIES TO ANIMALS CAUSED BY COYOTES:

DOG	0	9	2	1	3	1
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COYOTES STALKING DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DOGS	0	4	4	4	5	9
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COYOTES STALKING/CHASING PEOPLE

2008-2009	0 INCIDENTS REPORTED
2007-2008	0 INCIDENTS REPORTED
2006-2007	2 INCIDENTS REPORTED
2005-2006	1 INCIDENT REPORTED
2004-2005	REPORTS ALL INVOLVED JUVENILES 2 REPORTS

COYOTE TRAP PLACEMENT

LIVE TRAPS	0	2	1	0	3	4
SOFT LEG HOLD TRAPS	0	2	3	3	4	10

COYOTES TRAPPED

LIVE TRAP	0	0	5	PUPS 0	0	0
SOFT LEG HOLD TRAPS	0	0	0	1	1	1

COYOTES SHOT	5	6	3	5	5	7
5 WERE SHOT BY ACO/ THEY WERE EITHER VERY ILL (MANGE), OR INJURED						

COYOTES RESCUED (TRANSFERRED TO COYOTE RESCUE GROUP)	0	1	5	2	1	4
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PAGE 3

PREVENTION METHODS RECOMMENDED AND NOT ALWAYS SUCCESSFULLY UTILIZED:

AVOIDANCE
RAISED FENCES
CONCENTRINA WIRE
REDUCTION IN LIVE STOCK AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
COMPLETELY ENCLOSED PENS
ELIMINATING FOOD SOURCES

CONFIRMED SIGHTINGS AND RELATED CALLS DECREASED, THESE STATISTICS SHOW AN OVERALL REDUCTION IN PREDATION AND COYOTES SHOT.

IN ORDER FOR ANY PLAN TO BE SUCCESSFUL, THIS INCLUDES THE INTEGRATED COYOTE MANAGEMENT PLAN, ALL PARTIES INVOLVED MUST BE WILLING PARTICIPANTS. UNFORTUNATELY NOT ALL PEOPLE IN THE VILLAGE ARE WILLING TO PARTICIPATE WHICH PLACES PEOPLE AT EXTREME OPPOSITE OPINIONS.

ANIMAL SERVICES WILL CONTINUE TO GATHER STATISTICS FOR A WRITTEN ANNUAL REPORT, TO BE PRESENTED TO COUNCIL.

IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT FUTURE ANNUAL COYOTE MANAGEMENT PLAN REVIEWS BE PRESENTED IN A WRITTEN FORMAT AND NOT AT A SPECIAL COUNCIL MEETING.

Village of Corrales Integrated Coyote Management Plan

1. Mission/ Purpose

The purpose of this plan is to minimize pet and livestock losses due to coyote predation and minimize the impact on the coyotes. This is a comprehensive plan integrating various methods of education and control that will benefit both the citizens of the village and the coyotes.

2. Authorities

- A. The Village of Corrales will act within the parameters of the Village ordinance (Section 6-13: Vertebrate pest control) when dealing with any coyote calls, and also within New Mexico State Game and Fish statutes 17- 2 – 3 and 17 – 5- 2 which states that coyotes are not a protected species in the state of New Mexico and may be hunted or trapped.
- B. The Village of Corrales will use its Animal Control Officers or its acting agents to respond to coyote complaints. The officers or acting agents will be educated in handling coyote specific calls.
- C. The Village of Corrales Officials will follow the guidelines set by this management plan for each coyote call received.

3. Management Strategies

A. Education

- 1. Printed Materials – The Village of Corrales will provide printed materials such as brochures, articles and case studies from other agencies. The information will be related to all coyote matters and can be accessed by the public through Animal Control.
- 2. Audio/visual Materials – The Village can lend out tapes or cassettes on a short-term basis depending on availability.
- 3. Public Seminars – Animal Control Officers, Wildlife Services or other guest speakers may speak at public meetings such as school functions, crime watch meetings and neighborhood association meetings concerning the status of the coyotes in the Village.
- 4. Residential Consultations – Animal Control Officers or Wildlife Services will go out on a call-by-call basis and consult with residents. The consultations will include or may include various methods of control to keep residents' animals safe, material on coyote behaviors, and other printed material.
- 5. Animal Control Officer Training – All Animal Control Officers that deal with the coyotes must be properly educated and updated on all material. Education may be

provided through various sources, e.g., USDA Department of Wildlife Services, seminars and printed material.

B. Animal Control Operations

1. Procedural Guidelines for All Calls

- a. When a call is received, log it in the coyote logbook.
- b. Get all of complainant's information including, name, address, phone number, time of incident, date and what occurred.
- c. Ask complainant if this is a first incident or has it been an on-going problem.
- d. If possible, go out to the location of the incident as soon as feasible to look for fresh signs and damage, if any.
- e. Document and determine if a coyote or another animal caused damage.
- f. All complainants will be notified that an Animal Control Officer or its acting Officials (Wildlife Services) will go out and assess each situation before any action will be taken.
- g. An assessment sheet will be completed for each call (Appendix A).

2. Technical Assistance

Technical assistance is the means where Animal Control or Wildlife Services Specialists will consult with the resource owner and give recommendations on non-lethal methods of control or other control methods that may resolve the problem.

- a. Fencing information
- b. Guard animal information
- c. Non-lethal methods of control
 1. Hazing techniques such as making loud noises, throwing rocks, screaming and yelling at the coyote.
 2. Fencing – Building adequate fences will deter most coyotes but not all. Fencing information may be obtained through Wildlife Services.
 3. Confine livestock, poultry and pets at night and when animals are having babies.
 4. Guard Animals –In some instances, guard animals might keep coyotes at bay, for example, llamas in a sheep or cow pen. Other suggested animals might be large dogs and donkeys.
 5. Never feed or try to tame a coyote.
 6. Don't leave pet food out. Bring it in at night.

3. Direct Control

Direct control is where Animal Control or Wildlife Services makes a determination that a coyote needs to be captured or controlled by other methods.

- a. Animal Control Officers or Wildlife Services will actively look for and track coyotes in problem areas.

- b. Property inspections
- c. Control Methods
The following behaviors may lead to lethal control of an individual coyote, e.g., a pattern of pet or livestock predation or aggressive posturing toward people. The methods listed may be used to resolve these problems.
 - 1. Trapping
 - 2. Snaring
 - 3. Shooting
 - 4. Removing pups from den sites.
 - 5. Harassment
- d. All of the above methods used on private property must have a signed consent form from property owners requesting help.

4. Control in the Bosque

Any Animal Control Officer or Wildlife Services Specialist needing to provide coyote management in the Bosque must do the following before action is taken.

- a. Notify the Chief of Police and the Mayor.
- b. Notify the Bosque Commission.
- c. Make a written request of the dates and times when officers will be in the Bosque.
- d. Only coyotes that have proven to be a threat as defined above may be shot in the Bosque.

5. Program Monitoring

In order to maintain accountability, a review will be conducted yearly on all procedures concerning coyote management in Corrales. The management plan may be modified as needed to include up to date information, new coyote management techniques and any changes in Village or government statutes. Data that has been collected from the previous year will be reviewed and integrated into the new plan for the upcoming year.

a. Reports

The yearly review on reports will include individualized documentation on each call received. Documents will have stated current non-lethal methods being used by individual property owners, if methods were successful, and the results for both property owner and coyote.

- 1. Coyote tracking logs
- 2. Trap placement logs
- 3. Coyotes trapped
- 4. Assessment logs

All logs will be compiled and made into a report for public review at a Village Council meeting no less than once a year.

Property Assessment Sheet For Coyote Calls

Name _____

Phone Number _____

Address _____

Date of Complaint _____

Time of Incident _____

Initial Complaint Narrative-

Officers findings upon physical inspection of property.-

Control Methods, Recommendations on property modifications, educational material handed out. Give narrative on all of the above actions taken.

Actions being taken by the property owner, Narrative. -

Actions being taken by Animal Control or its acting agents, Narrative.-

What were the end results of these actions ? -

What was the time frame from beginning to end to see positive results?-

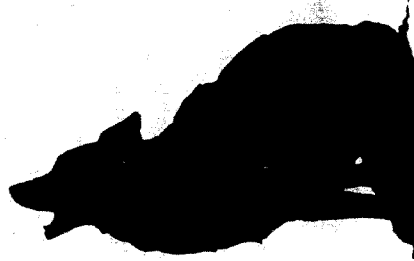
Was complainant satisfied with end results? -

Proposed for re-publication



CO-EXISTING WITH THE COYOTES IN THE VILLAGE OF CORRALES

Corrales Animal Control
"Partners With Our Community"



Corrales Animal Control
4324 Corrales Road
~~POB-707~~
Corrales, NM 87048
Phone: 505-898-0401
Fax: 505-897-0690



Village of Corrales
Post Office Box 707
Corrales, NM 87048

4324 Corrales Road

Prevention of encounters between domestic animals and coyotes is the means toward co-existence between people and coyotes.

COYOTE FACTS

IDENTIFICATION: Coyotes (*Canis latrans*) weigh between 20 and 40 pounds. They resemble a small German Shepherd with a slender muzzle and a bush tail that is usually carried at a 45-degree angle. Coyotes are predominantly brownish gray in color with a light gray to cream colored belly. Colors vary from nearly black to red or white.

RANGE: Coyotes range from North America to South America, throughout Canada, Alaska and even into the Arctic. Coyotes are widespread throughout the United States.

HABITAT: Coyotes are highly adaptable and can exist in various habitats such as deserts, swamps, mountain ranges, tropical, arctic, brush and grasslands. Coyotes have also adapted to living in densely populated areas such as New York City, Los Angeles and other large cities.

FOOD SOURCE: Coyotes are opportunistic when it comes to getting their food. They seek out the easiest way to secure a meal. Coyotes feed on a wide range of animals such as rabbits, various rodents, small livestock and domestic pets like cats and dogs. Assorted fowl are also easy prey such as chickens, geese, ducks, turkeys and other birds. In addition, coyotes eat fruits such as grapes and apples, berries and vegetables. They often get into open compost piles and unsecured garbage containers.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

If you have questions that have not been answered by this brochure, you may contact the following agencies:

Corrales Animal Control	USDA Wildlife Services
4324 Corrales Road POB-707	NM State Office 2113 Osuna Road, NE, Suite B
Corrales, NM 87048 Phone: 505-898-0401 Fax: 505-897-0690	Albuquerque, NM 87112 Phone: 505-346-2640 Fax: 505-346-2627

Over

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO PROTECT YOUR FAMILY, PETS, FOWL AND LIVESTOCK

"A Habituated Coyote Is a Dead Coyote."

The statement might seem harsh, but it is the truth. Habituation occurs when a coyote has lost its fear of humans. As a result, increased attacks on pets and livestock will occur. Here are some very important Do's and Don'ts to follow when living in areas with coyotes. These are helpful guidelines. Please use the ones that best suit your needs.

- Don't ever feed a coyote. Leaving food or water out for the coyotes will make them lose their natural fear of humans.
- Don't ever try to pet or tame a coyote.
- Don't leave pet food out. Bring it in at night.
- Don't leave out birdseed or birdbaths.
- Don't ever run from a coyote.
- Don't leave pets, small livestock and fowl out at night in non-coyote-proof fencing.

~~ DO'S ~~

- Do keep all trash in tightly closed containers.
- Do keep cats and small pets indoors or in coyote-proof enclosures. Coyotes are active day and night. Pets left outside are at risk.
- Do keep pets on a leash when out walking.
- Pick up fallen fruit and enclose compost piles if possible.
- If followed by a coyote, make yourself look big, throw rocks and shout.
- Build coyote-proof fences. They should be at least six feet (6') tall with the bottom properly secured and a wire apron to prevent digging.

COYOTE REPRODUCTION AND BEHAVIOR

Coyotes are most active at night and during early morning hours (especially where human activity occurs) and during hot summer weather. Where there is minimal human interference and cooler weather, they may be active throughout the day. Coyotes bed in sheltered areas but do not generally use dens except when raising young. They may seek shelter underground during severe weather.

Coyotes usually breed in February and March, producing litters about 9 weeks (60 to 63 days) later in April and May. Average litter size is 5 to 7 pups, although up to 13 have been reported. More than one litter may be found in a single den site. At times, there might be two females mated to the same male.

Coyote dens are found in steep banks, rock crevices, sinkholes, and under brush, as well as in open areas. Usually, their dens are selected for protective concealment. Den sites are typically located less than a mile from water but may occasionally be farther away. Coyotes will often dig out and enlarge holes dug by smaller, burrowing animals. Dens vary from a few feet to 50 feet deep and may have several openings.

Both adult male and female coyotes hunt and bring food to their young for several weeks. Other adults associated with the denning pair may also help in feeding and caring for the young.

Pups will emerge from the den by three weeks of age. By two months, they follow the adults to forage. Pups are weaned by 6 weeks and are moved from the den to larger quarters. The pups will stay with the parents until late summer or fall when they become independent.

METHODS OF CONTROL

The Village of Corrales suggests trying the non-lethal methods of control. Unless your pet or livestock are in immediate danger, lethal means of catching the coyote **MUST** be left to Corrales Animal Control or its acting agents through USDA Wildlife Services (NMSA State Statute 30-18-1.b(2)).

HAZING TECHNIQUES: Hazing technique include making loud noises, throwing rocks, screaming and yelling at the coyote.

FENCING: Building adequate fences will deter most coyotes but not all. Fencing information may be obtained through Wildlife Services (see back panel). Confine livestock, poultry and pet at night and when animals are having babies.

GUARD ANIMALS: In some instances, guarding animals might keep coyotes at bay, such as llamas in a sheep or cow pen. Other suggested animals might be large dogs and donkeys.

It is important when using these methods that you are considerate of your neighbors and that you do not violate any Village Ordinances.

If you have tried the above methods and you are still having problems, contact Corrales Animal Control or USDA Wildlife Services. These agencies are available for individual consultations on integrated coyote management.