Attachment 6: Scan of urban wildlife management practices in other municipalities

Jurisdiction	Program	Description
Hamilton	Wildlife Feeding By-	The by-law prohibits persons from feeding or permitting the feeding of wildlife on private property.
	law, 2012	The feeding of birds or a feral cat for the purposes of a City approved trap, neuter and release program is permitted.
		https://www.hamilton.ca/NR/rdonlyres/0FA9F771-85A8-44BF-BFD1- 905D5E830FE0/0/12130.pdf
Kamloops, B.C.	Solid Waste and	The by-law prohibits garbage to be placed outside prior to 4:00 AM on collection day.
	Recyclables By-Law, 2011	https://kamloops.civicweb.net/document/14634/40- 59.pdf?handle=2048014B5DDB4F2CAEB0D3422BF68543
Markham	Home audits	City of Markham contracts the OSPCA to conduct home audits for residents in order to identify ways to make their properties wildlife resistant. According to staff, the audit program is effective in reducing human-wildlife conflict but not widely requested by the public.
Mississauga	Feeding of Wildlife By-	The by-law bans the advertent and inadvertent feeding of wildlife on private and public property.
	law	The feeding of songbirds on a property is allowed, provided the owner/occupier meets a set of requirements.
		The by-law also exempts the leaving of food to capture nuisance wildlife, or for a colony of stray or feral cats for the purposes of a trap, neuter or spay and release program approved by the City.
		Maximum penalty for contravention of the by-law is \$5,000.00
		http://www.mississauga.ca/file/COM/Feeding Wildlife In Mississauga.pdf
Niagara Falls	Coyote Control By-	The by-law discourages the intentional and unintentional feeding of coyotes.
	law, 2011	Residents found in violation of the by-law can face a fine up to \$5,000.
		https://www.niagarafalls.ca/pdf/by-laws/coyote-by-law.pdf
Oakville	Educational Programs	The Speaker Series included subject experts who provided presentations and advice to residents on topics such as how to wildlife proof your home and property. The presentations were video-taped and are currently available on the town's website.
		http://www.oakville.ca/environment/wildlife-proofing-property.html
Ottawa	Educational programs	Staff have worked with the Let's Talk Science organization to develop a backyard wildlife educational kit for use in elementary schools. The kit includes information about urban biodiversity, wildlife safety as well as take-home material for children to share and discuss with their parents.
		http://ottawa.ca/en/residents/water-and-environment/wildlife-strategy
Vancouver,	Partnership	City of Vancouver has partnered with Stanley Park Ecology Society since 2001 to

B.C.	with Stanley Park Ecology Society, 2001	deliver the Co-Existing with Coyotes Educational Program. The program includes disseminating information about urban coyote populations, mapping coyote sightings and delivering safety programs. <u>http://stanleyparkecology.ca/</u>
West Vancouver, B.C.	Solid Waste Utility By- law, 2012	Residents are not allowed to place their garbage outside before 5 AM on collection day. The by-law was introduced to minimize human-bear conflict. By-law enforcement was supported by the educational efforts of the Northshore Black Bear Society. Volunteers would leave a "bear card" to the by-law violators, which educated members of the public on wildlife attractants and the importance of not leaving garbage out overnight. http://westvancouver.ca/sites/default/files/dwv/assets/gov/docs/agendas-and-minutes/2012/December/12dec03-14.PDF
Windsor	Skunk Control Program, 2013	The City implemented the program in 2013 to address an increase in skunk population as well as rising complaints from the public. Residents could request City staff to deploy live-traps on their properties if there was evidence of skunks. The captured skunks were then delivered to a contractor for humane destruction. The program also included an educational component to inform residents about cohabitation and deterrent strategies. The program cost \$250,000 in order to buy specially designed live-traps, train city personnel in skunk removal, and contract a local veterinarian to conduct euthanasia. The program was not a traditional cull, because the trapping was conducted on a request basis. The trapping activities also had to follow the rules and regulations of the <i>Fish and Wildlife Act</i> , 1997. As a result, it was not possible to trap skunks simply because they were seen or smelled. Trapping could only occur in circumstances where property damage could be reasonably surmised. The live-traps also had to be monitored once a day because it is illegal to leave wildlife in a trap for more than 24 hours. City Council discontinued the pilot program in May 2014 because it "had little effect on the existing skunk population." In total, 48 skunks were trapped and euthanized during the 12-month program, while 102 other types of wildlife were trapped and released immediately on-site. Staff observed that the skunk population declined due to natural regulation such as disease (i.e. canine distemper) and greater competition for food, water, and shelter. Although the skunk control program was cancelled, the City of Windsor continues to offer the educational component of the program, which includes a home inspection to identify wildlife attractants and recommend solutions. http://www.citywindsor.ca/cityhall/City-Council- Meetings/CouncilReports/Documents/Skunk%20Control%20Program%20Updates.pdf