



CITY OF SIERRA MADRE

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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Approved by Sierra Madre City Council: June 25, 2024

The City of Sierra Madre Wildlife Management Plan intends to guide volunteers, residents, visitors, business owners, and City staff when encountering wildlife in Sierra Madre. Stakeholders can utilize this plan to provide public education to the community for topics related to human-wildlife interactions.

This plan should be reviewed regularly, and updates will be made periodically for new concerns and as new understandings of the human/wildlife symbiosis emerge. This is the first update to the plan.

GOAL OF THE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The ultimate goal of this plan is to provide tools to reach the end goal of providing opportunities and incentives for local wildlife to return to natural food sources and habitats in the foothills north of the city limits.

STRATEGY OF THE WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Our strategy for managing wildlife is based on balancing respect and protecting wildlife and habitat without compromising public safety. Our strategy for managing wildlife in the City of Sierra Madre will be enacted by the City in a three-pronged approach:

- Public Education and Wildlife Deterrents. Education aims to decrease wildlife attractants, increase safety, and reshape wildlife behavior. Responsible hazing methods, property management, and a robust volunteer Wildlife Watch Program can alter wildlife behavior.
- Communication with the Community. Receiving and giving feedback to the community is essential for implementing the Wildlife Management Plan.
- Enforcement. Feeding wildlife, whether actively or passively, is proven to increase adverse wildlife activity. The City will enforce State and Local regulations pertaining to this activity.

Background

The City of Sierra Madre does not have jurisdiction over wild animals found within its boundaries, nor is it responsible for the actions or damage caused by them. These animals are common and an integral part of our ecosystem. Fortunately, the City has several partners to assist with managing wildlife.

California Department of Fish & Wildlife: wildlife.ca.gov

Pasadena Humane: pasadenahumane.org

Regional Partnerships: **San Gabriel Valley Council of Governments**

Local Volunteer Organizations: **Bear Lovers Sierra Madre, Canyon Bear Society**

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

Education is the key to having residents and visitors make appropriate decisions regarding their safety or managing their property and pets. This involves decreasing attractants, increasing pet safety, and help foster reasonable expectations of normal wildlife behavior.

It is recommended that the City of Sierra Madre use as many of its communication tools as possible when disseminating education, publicity, and public safety alerts. Currently, the City may use the following methods:

- Print Flyers and Brochures
- City Website
- City Social Media Outlets
- City Village Vine E-Mail Notification
- Emergency outlets (NIXLE, Know-Your-Zone, Smart 911)
- In-person gatherings (City Council, Commissions, Neighborhood and Wildlife Watch meetings, etc.)

Community Participation

This plan includes a recommendation that a “Wildlife Watch” program be created. The Department of Fish and Wildlife, in partnership with the City, develops and administers this program.

Wildlife Watch is modeled after the National Neighborhood Watch program, a program model that joins together local law enforcement agencies, private organizations, and residents to reduce crime and improve local communities.

Wildlife Watch empowers local agencies and residents to address and resolve human-wildlife conflicts in their communities. Volunteers are provided with support and training to develop integrated wildlife management plans for their constituents' needs. Wildlife Watch is maintained by a network of committed agencies, community groups, and individuals who have completed the required training.

Wildlife Watch’s original focus was to address and reduce human-Coyote conflicts in urban areas. It has expanded to serve diverse local communities throughout the state to address human-wildlife interactions for many species, such as Black Bears, Mountain Lions, Deer, Elk, and Kit Foxes.

It is recommended that the recent emergence of volunteers willing to assist in the stewardship of local wildlife be identified as recipients of the Wildlife Watch Program’s training and resources.

FOCUS WILDLIFE

Sierra Madre and its surrounding communities experience a wide variety of wildlife. This Plan focuses on three species that need the most education and outreach efforts: the Black Bear, Coyote, and Mountain Lion.

Black Bear

Black Bears are recognized as an essential component of California's ecosystems. Data indicates that California's Bear population has increased in recent years. Black Bears are being observed in areas not seen 50 years ago along Southern California's Central Coast and transverse mountain ranges. Between 17,000 and 23,000 Black Bears are now estimated to occupy 52,000 square miles in California. Black Bears occupy various habitats; however, Bear populations are densest in forested areas with various seral stages. While it is a common mantra among residents of the San Gabriel Valley inhabitants to declare, "The Bears were here first!" the local Black Bear population has a very interesting history, which includes their introduction to the area in 1933.

Habitats with both vegetative and structural diversity provide alternate food resources when other foods are in short supply. Black Bears have been found to den in slash piles, under large rocks, and even on open ground. Bears have become comfortable creating a den under homes or decking. Over half of California's suitable Black Bear habitat is in public ownership, of which an estimated 10 percent is managed as either a wilderness or park. Current ownership patterns allow large habitat blocks to remain undeveloped, and core areas within these blocks are where Bears encounter few humans.

The mixed-Chaparral/Coastal Sage Scrub/Desert scrub habitats that dominate the San Gabriel Mountains are less preferred habitats for Bears, but they are very adaptive animals. This is one of the reasons that we have seen a spike in the Bear population in the San Gabriel foothills. Urban habitats are superior to those in the Angeles National Forest. It is much easier for Bears to live in communities with unlimited food, water, and shelter. Because of the mild winters and year-round food sources, Black Bears in Southern California do not hibernate as Bears do in Northern California. They become less active, but they can remain fully awake and forage throughout winter.

Why do Bears lose their fear of humans?

Bears have acute eyesight and hearing. Their sense of smell is seven times greater than that of a Bloodhound. They can detect pet food, garbage, barbecue grills, and bird feeders—and once they locate a food source, they remember where it is.

Bears are generally wary of people, but if a Bear finds food without being frightened, the Bear may return for more. Each time this happens, he or she can become less fearful—and this habituation can lead to conflict. Conflicts can heighten during their late summer/early fall feeding frenzy, which Bears bulk up for temporary hibernation, also referred to as "torpor," gaining 3-4 pounds and consuming 20,000 calories daily.

Preventing Conflicts with Bears

To avoid habituating the Bears in the area, view <https://wildlife.ca.gov/hwc> and follow these tips:

- **Never intentionally feed a Black Bear.** This is dangerous and incentivizes the Bear's presence on the property. The City of Sierra Madre has adopted a specific ordinance prohibiting wildlife feeding, including Bears.

- **Haze Bears responsibly when they are encountered.** The effectiveness of managing the wildlife in the Sierra Madre will depend on the community's efforts to haze Bears effectively and responsibly. Responsible hazing includes factors regarding the surroundings of the Bear. Avoid hazing a Bear when it could enter a neighbor's property or onto a busy street.
- **Eliminate trash cans as a source of food.** Bear-resistant cans were distributed to all residential solid waste customers in 2024, and their effectiveness will be monitored going forward.
- **Enclose your compost pile.** Open compost piles, especially kitchen scraps, are an irresistible treat in Bear country. Burying compost will not work because Bears easily find and dig it up.
- **Secure crawlspace.** It is much easier and less expensive to secure a crawlspace before a Bear enters rather than repair damage and properly secure the space.
- **Keep your barbecue grill clean and as free of drippings as possible.** Move the grill away from the house when unused, and clean it regularly with ammonia or bleach (do not combine these products).
- **Rethink bird feeders.** In the summer, birds can make do with naturally available foods. Those who set up feeders should install them away from the house, as Bears will climb fences and damage property to reach outdoor bird feeders. Sierra Madre's Prohibition on Wildlife Feeders does not prohibit bird feeders, but if the feeder is observed as a persistent attractant to Bears, residents may be required to remove them.

Encountering a Black Bear

A Black Bear sighting in one's yard is not inherently a safety concern. A young Bear may simply be passing through in search of a home of his own, or an adult may be checking out an enticing smell or interesting sound. Usually, when a Bear finds out there are people around, it will remove itself from the area.

While Black Bears typically avoid direct interaction or confrontation with people, every bear will react differently to certain situations or stimuli, and respect and space should always be given. If one does encounter a Bear, guidance includes remaining calm and remembering that the Bear is likely more scared of the person than the person is of the Bear. Attacks by Black Bears on people are very rare, and most Black Bears can be easily scared away with the following approach:

- Stand and face the Bear directly. Never run away from or approach him.
- Make oneself look as big as possible by spreading one's arms or, better yet, a coat.
- Make as much noise as possible by yelling, banging pots and pans, or using other noisemaking devices. Remember to haze responsibly.
- After the Bear leaves, remove whatever attracted him to the location (barbecue grill, bird feeder, pet food, or garbage) to prevent its return.
- If the Bear approaches, and the person has bear spray; spray the Bear as he approaches (follow the manufacturer's instructions).

Coyote

Unlike the introduction of Black Bears in Southern California in 1933, museum specimens confirm that Coyotes have been present in the arid west and California throughout the Holocene, well before European colonization. Their range in the late 1800s was undistinguishable from earlier periods and matched the distribution of non-forest habitat in the region.

Coyotes are members of the Canidae family and share many of the same traits as their relatives: Wolves, Dogs, Foxes, and Jackals. They have narrow, elongated snouts, lean bodies, yellow eyes, bushy tails, and thick fur.

They are very adaptable animals that have evolved with the changing urban landscapes in the area. Human carelessness with food and trash has caused them to become more comfortable in areas such as Sierra Madre.

Coyotes are integral to our diversified ecosystem and provide a necessary and healthy prey/predator balance. Like other top predators, Coyotes play a critical role in keeping natural areas healthy. In fact, Coyotes are a keystone species, meaning that their presence or absence has a significant impact on the surrounding biological community. Keystone species like the Coyote can have a regulatory effect on smaller predator (mesopredator) populations, which allows prey of the smaller predator species to survive.

However, if Coyotes are given access to human food and garbage, their behavior can change. Coyotes may become conditioned to the urban sources of food and water, and lose their inherent caution and fear. In Sierra Madre they can be observed traveling alone or in packs reaching fifteen or more animals. They are also common in less dense portions of the City such as the Sierra Madre Spreading Grounds or vacant lots within the lower sections of the City.

Size

Coyotes are about as big as medium-size dogs, though smaller than wolves. They are 32 to 37 inches (81 to 94 centimeters) from head to rump, according to National Geographic. Their tail adds another 16 inches (41 cm) to their length. Coyotes typically weigh about 20 to 50 lbs. (9 to 23 kilograms).

Coyotes' fur may be gray, white, tan or brown, depending on where they live. Coyotes that live in the mountains have darker coats and ones that live in the desert have lighter coats.

Preventing Conflicts with Coyotes

Recommendations for avoiding conflicts with Coyotes are very similar to that of Bears. To avoid habituating the Coyotes in the area, follow these tips:

- **Never intentionally feed a Coyote.** This is dangerous. Never feed or attempt to tame Coyotes. Per Fish and Wildlife recommendations, the result may be deadly conflicts with pets or serious injuries to small children.
- **Haze Coyotes when they are encountered.** The effectiveness of managing the wildlife in Sierra Madre will depend on the community's efforts to effectively haze Coyotes. Responsible hazing includes factors regarding the surroundings of the Coyote. Avoid hazing a Coyote when it could

enter a neighbor's property or onto a busy street.

- **Eliminate trash cans as a source of food.** While most commonly thought of and referred to "Bear-resistant cans", eliminating the access to trash will improve the management of all Sierra Madre wildlife, including Coyotes.
- **Do not leave small children or pets outside unattended.** Coyotes have proven themselves as very nimble animals, and can transverse fences much more easily than what you may intuitively think.
- **Coyotes are somewhat seasonal.** They tend to be much more active in the spring, but can be present at all times of the year.
- **Keep your barbecue grill clean and as free of drippings as possible.** Move the grill away from the house when not in use, and clean it regularly with ammonia or bleach (do not combine these products).

Encountering a Coyote

Many residents will see a lone Coyote, or a pack of Coyotes in town. Generally, it is recommended that harassing the animals with noise or movement is the best option to deal with Coyotes. On occasion, the Coyote will display a condition called Mange. **Scarcoptic mange** is a debilitating disease associated with Coyotes and their relatives, especially Foxes, and is identified by dermatological examination. It is transmitted by a mite that infects an individual by burrowing into their skin.

- Make loud noises, wave arms and be persistent in harassing coyotes.
- Consider throwing items such as rocks in the Coyote's direction.
- If you encounter a Coyote suffering from mange, take note of the location and time and contact the Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Mountain Lion

The Mountain Lion (also called a Cougar or Puma) is a symbol of wild California and is regarded as a focal species in the State's efforts to conserve wildlife and their habitats through ecosystem management. Mountain Lions in California are a "specially protected" species (Fish and Game Code Section 4800) and may not be taken, injured, possessed, transported, or imported except under specific circumstances related to depredation, public health and safety, to protect sensitive bighorn sheep populations, and other purposes as described in Division 4, Part 3, Chapter 10 of the Fish and Game Code. Mountain Lions may also be taken to prevent or relieve suffering of the animal (Fish and Game Code Section 1001). As California has continued to grow in human population and our communities expand into wildland areas and use those areas more frequently, there has been a commensurate increase in direct and indirect interaction between Mountain Lions and people. Additionally, it is widely believed that the Mountain Lion population has increased in numbers statewide since the 1970s.

Identification

The Mountain Lion is identified by its large size, with similar body conformation to a house cat appearance, uniformly gray to reddish-tan body color, and long tail - nearly three feet (1 m) long and a third of its total length. The muzzle and chest are white and there are black markings on the face, ears and tip of the tail. Mountain Lion kittens are mottled with black spots and have ringed tails until they are about 6 months old. An adult Mountain Lion can range in length from 42 to 54 inches, with a 3-foot-long tail. Adult males weigh up to 200 pounds, and adult females up to 120 pounds.

Diet

Mountain Lions are carnivores and their usual prey is deer and other wildlife. In certain circumstances – such as mountain biking, trail running, or even crouching down around dawn/dusk, Mountain Lions may mistake humans as prey. They also eat smaller creatures like Squirrels, Porcupine, Raccoon, Striped Skunk, Coyote, Bobcats, other Cougars, Rabbits, Opossums, birds, and even snails and fish. They may also prey on domestic livestock, including poultry, calves, sheep, goats, and pigs.

Behavior

Mountain Lions are normally reclusive animals that try to avoid humans. They are most active from dusk to dawn, but it is not unusual for Mountain Lions to hunt anytime during the day. They use sites in dense vegetation, caves and rocky crevices for protection from the weather and to raise their young. They are highly territorial— a male Mountain Lion may dominate a home range of 50 to 200 square miles (for comparison, the City of Sierra Madre is 3 square miles). Mountain Lions are solitary animals, with the exception of 1 to 6 days of associations during mating and periods of juvenile dependence. Young Mountain Lions typically remain with the mom for around 18 months, but this period can be longer and up to around 2 years. Population densities vary from as low as one individual per 85 square kilometers to as high as one per 13 to 54 square kilometers, depending on the density of prey and other resources in the area. Females with dependent cubs live within the wide space used by the resident male. Mountain Lions mark their territories by depositing urine or fecal materials by trees marked with scrapes. Mountain Lions are primarily nocturnal. Males are found together immediately after leaving their mother, but rarely as established adults.

Communication

Mountain Lions rely mainly on vision, smell, and hearing. They use low-pitched hisses, growls, purrs, yowls, and screams in different circumstances. Loud, chirping whistles by young serves to call the mother. Touch is important in social bonding between mother and young. Scent marking is important in advertising territory boundaries and reproductive state.

Preventing Conflicts with Mountain Lions

Statistically speaking, a person is one thousand times more likely to be struck by lightning than attacked by a Mountain Lion. That said, Mountain Lions are wild animals and, like any wildlife, can be dangerous. People who live in Mountain Lion habitat should take precautions to reduce their risk of encountering a Mountain Lion.

The following are recommendations for homeowners in preventing interactions with Mountain Lions on your property:

- Never feed Deer or other wildlife. It is illegal to feed Deer and other big game in California, and it will attract Mountain Lions. Don't feed other wildlife or feral cats (domestic cats gone wild). This includes Deer, Raccoons, and other small mammals.
- Deer-proof your landscaping by avoiding plants that Deer like to eat.
- Trim brush to reduce hiding places for Mountain Lions. Shrubs and trees around kids' play areas should be pruned up several feet to prevent Mountain Lions from hiding behind them.
- Don't leave small children or pets outside unattended.
- Install motion-sensitive lighting, sound, and sprinklers around the house.
- Close off open spaces under structures. Areas beneath porches and decks can provide shelter for prey animals.

Mountain Lions usually carry or drag their kills to a secluded area under cover to feed, and drag marks are frequently found at fresh kill sites. After killing a large animal and eating its fill, a Mountain Lion often covers the remains with grass, leaves, sticks, or soil. Even where little debris is available, bits of soil, rock, grass, or sticks may cover the carcass. The Mountain Lion may remain near its kill, guarding it against scavengers and other predators and eating it over a period of six to eight days. (Meat becomes rotten quickly in the summer, and male Mountain Lions have to patrol their territory. Often, these males will make a kill, feed until full, leave to patrol the area, and return to feed on the carcass days later.)

Do not approach or linger around a recently killed or partially covered Deer or other buried animals.

Recreation in Mountain Lion Areas

Sierra Madre has very popular hiking trails, including the Mt. Wilson Trail and trails north of Bailey Canyon Wilderness Park. Mountain Lions are quiet, solitary, elusive, and typically naturally avoid people. However, as the human population expands into Mountain Lion habitat, more frequent sightings may occur, and human/Mountain Lion encounters may increase. If hiking on the local trails, please consider the following to keep yourself and those in your party safe.

- Do not hike, bike, or jog alone. Always hike in groups, make noise to prevent surprising a Mountain Lion and stay alert on the trails.

- Avoid hiking or jogging when Mountain Lions are most active – at dawn, dusk, and night.
- Keep small children close to the group, preferably in plain sight ahead of you.
- Off-leash dogs on trails are at increased risk of becoming prey for a Mountain Lion.
- Never approach a Mountain Lion. Give them an escape route.
- If you encounter a Mountain Lion, **DO NOT RUN**. Stay calm. Running may trigger a chase, catch, and kill response. Do not turn your back. Face the animal, make noise, and try to look bigger by waving your arms or opening your jacket if you are wearing one. Throw rocks or other objects. Pick up small children.
- Do not crouch down or bend over. Squatting puts you in a vulnerable position of appearing much like a 4-legged prey animal.
- Do not approach dead animals, especially recently killed or partially covered deer or other prey animals.
- Be aware of your surroundings, particularly when hiking in dense cover or sitting, crouching, or lying down. Look for tracks, scratch posts, and partially covered droppings.

Encountering a Mountain Lion

Mountain Lion attacks on humans are extremely rare. However, attacks have occurred in California. Understanding Mountain Lion behavior and how to act responsibly in mountain lion country may greatly reduce potential conflict with these majestic animals.

- Be vocal; however, speak calmly and do not use high-pitched tones or high-pitched screams.
- Teach others how to behave during an encounter. Anyone who runs may initiate an attack.
- If a Mountain Lion attacks, fight back. Research on Mountain Lion attacks suggests that many potential victims have fought back successfully with rocks, sticks, garden tools, ink pens, or bare hands. Try to stay on your feet. If knocked down, try to protect your head and neck.
- Report unusual Mountain Lion behavior to your local police department, which will coordinate with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- Never approach the Mountain Lion, especially if it is near a kill or with kittens, and never offer it food.
- Never approach Mountain Lion kittens (even if they are alone), chances are the mother is quite close and is just out looking for food.
- DO NOT approach or pick up Mountain Lion cubs or disturb a Mountain Lion den, usually during the springtime.
- If the Mountain Lion does not flee, be more assertive. If it shows signs of aggression (crouches with ears back, teeth bared, hissing, tail twitching, and hind feet pumping in preparation to jump), shout, wave your arms and throw anything you have available (water bottle, book, backpack). The idea is to convince the Mountain Lion that you are not prey, but a potential danger.

REPORTING AND RESPONSE PLAN - For Focus Wildlife (Black Bear, Coyote, Mountain Lion)

Action	Classification	Response	Communication
Report Wildlife Feeding (anonymously)		626-355-1414, wildlife@cityofsierramadre.com	Education, Pet Safety Information, Enforcement
Hear Wildlife	Green	wildlife@cityofsierramadre.com	Education
Seen moving or resting in an area with no people present.		wildlife@cityofsierramadre.com	Education
Seen resting in an area with people present.	Yellow	Responsible Hazing, 626-355-1414, wildlife@cityofsierramadre.com	Wildlife Watch, Pet Safety Information
Entering a yard (with or without pets).		Responsible Hazing, 626-355-1414, wildlife@cityofsierramadre.com	Wildlife Watch, Pet Safety Information
Entering the yard and injuring or killing a pet.	Orange	Responsible Hazing, 626-355-1414, wildlife@cityofsierramadre.com Police Contact F&W	Pet Safety Information, Yard Audit, Eliminate attractants, Wildlife Watch
Biting or injuring a pet (unleashed or leash 6' or longer)		Responsible Hazing 626-355-1414, wildlife@cityofsierramadre.com Police Contact F&W	Pet Safety Information, Yard Audit, Eliminate attractants, Wildlife Watch
Following or approaching a person (stalking).	Red	Call 911 immediately if threatened, Responsible Hazing, Police Contact F&W	Follow up with outreach based on specific incident.
Entering yard with people and pets.		Call 911 immediately if threatened, Responsible Hazing, Police Contact F&W	Follow up with outreach based on specific incident.
Biting or injuring attended pet (on leash 6' or less)		Call 911 immediately, Responsible Hazing, Police Contact F&W	Follow up with outreach based on specific incident.
Aggressive, (showing teeth, fur raised, lunging, nipping, etc)		Call 911 immediately, Responsible Hazing, Police Contact F&W	Follow up with outreach based on specific incident.
Biting or injuring person.		Call 911 immediately, Responsible Hazing, Police Contact F&W	Follow up with outreach based on specific incident.

ENFORCEMENT

The act of feeding wildlife is known to increase wildlife activity. Either intentionally or unintentionally, feeding attracts wildlife and their prey to the area, leading to habituated wildlife and an increase in wildlife and human interactions. California law prohibits feeding wildlife; however, due to recommendations in this plan (original), an ordinance prohibiting the active and passive feeding of wildlife was adopted in April 2022. Sierra Madre's Code Enforcement officer, the Sierra Madre Police Department (SMPD), and the Pasadena Humane Organization will enforce the laws of this activity.

SMPD Wildlife Policy

While this plan notes that each incident will be handled on a **case-by-case** strategy, it is important to document the Sierra Madre Police Department's existing policies. These policies have been formulated in the past few years as reports of wildlife encounters have risen, and they are expected to continue to evolve.

The Sierra Madre Police Department responds to calls for service when a Bear (or other wildlife):

- Displays aggressive behavior toward humans or domestic animals.
- Attempts to enter a residence or structure.
- It is on the premises of a residence and poses a public safety threat.
- Is moving towards a school or a heavily populated area.
- Is a continuous nuisance (rummaging through trash bins, living at or returning to the same location, or there is property damage).

Sierra Madre Police Department Policy 437.2: "It is the policy of this department when dealing with incidents involving both domestic and wild animals to do so in the safest manner possible, placing the safety of human beings as its highest priority, while ensuring that all services and tools at its disposal are utilized to provide for the safety of the domestic or wild animal."

Sierra Madre Police Department Policy 437.7: "Officers are authorized to use firearms to stop an animal in circumstances where the animal reasonably appears to pose an imminent threat to human safety, and alternative methods are not reasonably available or would likely be ineffective. In circumstances in which officers have sufficient advance notices that a potentially dangerous animal may be encountered, officers should develop reasonable contingency plans for dealing the animal (e.g. fire extinguisher, TASER, Oleoresin capsicum (OC spray or pepper ball, animal control officer). Nothing in the policy shall prohibit any officer from shooting a dangerous animal if circumstances reasonably dictate that a contingency plan has failed or becomes impractical."

Regulatory considerations associated with wildlife management include the following:

CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS

14 CCR, SECTION 251.1 HARASSMENT OF ANIMALS

Except as otherwise authorized in these regulations or in the Fish and Wildlife Code, no person shall harass, herd or drive any game or 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. This section does not apply to a landowner or tenant who drives or herds birds or mammals for the purpose of preventing damage to private or public property, including aquaculture and agriculture crops.

14 CCR, SECTION 251.3 PROHIBITION AGAINST FEEDING BIG GAME MAMMALS

No person shall knowingly feed big game mammals, as defined in Section 350 of these regulations.

14 CCR, SECTION 350 BIG GAME DEFINED

“Big game” means the following: deer (genus Odocoileus), elk (genus Cervus), pronghorn antelope (genus Antilocarpa), wild pig (feral pigs, European wild pigs and their hybrids (genus Sus), black bear (genus Ursus) and Nelson bighorn sheep (subspecies Ovis canadensis nelsoni) in the areas described in subsection 4902(b) of the Fish and Wildlife Code.

14 CCR, SECTION 465.5(g)(1) USE OF TRAPS/IMMEDIATE DISPATCH OR RELEASE

All furbearing and nongame mammals that are legal to trap must be immediately killed or released. Unless released, trapped animals shall be killed by shooting where local ordinances, landowners, and safety permit. This regulation does not prohibit employees of federal, state, or local government from using chemical euthanasia to dispatch trapped animals.

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY CODE

LACC, SECTION 10.84.010 PROVIDING FOOD FOR CERTAIN RODENTS OR PREDATOR ANIMALS PROHIBITED

- A. *It is unlawful to feed a nondomesticated rodent or nondomesticated mammalian predator as defined in this section, unless:*
 - 1. *The person is the owner of the animal and the animal is kept in accordance with the requirements of the State Department of Fish and Wildlife; or*
 - 2. *After notifying the responsible agency to pick up the animal, the person provides food to a trapped or injured animal.*
- B. *For purposes of this chapter:*
 - 1. *“Rodent” includes ground squirrels;*
 - 2. *“Mammalian predators” include coyotes, raccoons, foxes and opossums.*
- C. *A violation of this section is a misdemeanor.*

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE MUNICIPAL CODE

Chapter 9.56 - HUNTING OF ANIMALS

9.56.010. - Title.

This chapter shall be known as the "Hunting of Animals Ordinance" and may be so cited.

(Ord. No. 1355, § 1, 10-14-14)

9.56.020. - Purpose and scope.

It is the purpose and intent of the Sierra Madre City Council, through the adoption of this chapter, to restrict the hunting of animals within the city limits of city of Sierra Madre.

(Ord. No. 1355, § 1, 10-14-14)

9.56.03

For the purpose of this chapter, the following terms shall be defined as set forth in this section:

"City limits" shall mean the all areas, both private and public within the city of Sierra Madre.

"Hunting" shall mean the killing or wounding of any animal by the means of discharging any fireworks, firearm, weapon, air gun, archery device, slingshot, paintball gun or explosive of any type with the specific intent to injure, mutilate, or kill any animal, domesticated or wild.

(Ord. No. 1355, § 1, 10-14-14)

9.56.040. - Hunting prohibited.

No person shall hunt, pursue, trap, kill, wound, maltreat or attempt to hunt, pursue, trap, kill, wound, or maltreat any wild or domesticated bird or animal, and no person shall permit any pet to pursue, trap, kill, or wound any wild or domesticated bird or animal within the city limits of the city of Sierra Madre. This prohibition shall not apply to removal of rats, mice or other vermin from private property.

CITY OF SIERRA MADRE RESOLUTION 72-62

On September 12, 1972, the City Council passed Resolution 72-62, designating the City as a Wildlife Sanctuary.

CHAPTER 6.10, FEEDING OF WILDLIFE PROHIBITED

6.10.010 – Purpose.

Feeding of wildlife is both detrimental to wildlife health and causes a public health nuisance and

safety hazard that negatively impacts public health and welfare.

6.10.020 – Definitions.

- A. “Feed” means to give, distribute, place, expose, deposit, or scatter any edible material that results in feeding, attracting, or enticing wildlife. Providing contained water is also included. Feeding does not include baiting in the permitted and legal functions of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife in accordance with federal, state and local law.
- B. “Person” means any individual, corporation, company, partnership, firm, association, or political subdivision of this State subject to municipal jurisdiction.
- C. “Wildlife” means only bears, coyotes, deer, mountain lions, bobcats, foxes, skunks, raccoons, opossums, squirrels, birds of prey, and feral cats.

6.10.030 – Feeding of Wildlife Prohibited

(a) No person shall feed wildlife in the City of Sierra Madre, on lands either publicly or privately owned.

(b) No person shall leave or store any refuse, garbage, pet food, seed or bird seed, fruit, meat, dairy, vegetable, grain or other food or water in a negligent manner likely to feed wildlife.

(c) No person shall fail to take remedial action to cease contact or conflict with wildlife. Remedial action may include, but is not limited to, securing or removing outdoor refuse, securing or removing outdoor refrigerators or freezers, removing bird feeders, removing fruit tree litter, eliminating standing water, eliminating composting activities, or any other similar food source or attractant, after being advised by a City of Sierra Madre code compliance officer, or maintaining such remedial action as directed.

6.10.040 – Exceptions

The prohibitions in Section 6.10.040 do not apply to:

- (a) Landscaping, gardening, and/or maintaining vegetable gardens, fruit and nut trees or other plants so long as such activities are not conducted for the purpose of feeding wildlife as defined in this article. Such activity may be subject to 6.10.030 (c) if it is determined to be an attractant to wildlife.
- (b) Any State or local employee or agent authorized to implement a wildlife management and/or scientific research program involving baiting or any other person or business lawfully authorized to bait and trap wildlife pursuant to State law.
- (c) Any person who is the legal owner or guardian of a wildlife species maintained and confined under a valid license or permit issued by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and in compliance with all applicable laws.
- (d) Any person who feeds trapped, injured, or orphaned wildlife between the times that a wildlife rehabilitator or agency charged with animal control is notified and the animal is

picked up. Such feeding activity must be at the direction or approval of the wildlife rehabilitator or agency.

6.10.050 – Enforcement

In addition to all other available remedies at law, this article may be enforceable through the use of the administrative citation procedures set forth in Sierra Madre Municipal Code Chapter 1.18.