



City of Galena, Illinois

AGENDA

REGULAR CITY COUNCIL MEETING

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 2013

6:30 P.M. – CITY HALL 312 ½ NORTH MAIN STREET

ITEM	DESCRIPTION
13C-0363.	Call to Order by Presiding Officer
13C-0364.	Roll Call
13C-0365.	Establishment of Quorum
13C-0366.	Pledge of Allegiance
13C-0367.	Reports of Standing Committees
13C-0368.	Citizens Comments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not to exceed 15 minutes as an agenda item • Not more than 3 minutes per speaker • No testimony on zoning items where a public hearing has been conducted

CONSENT AGENDA CA13-18

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PAGE
13C-0369.	Approval of the Minutes of the Regular City Council Meeting of September 9, 2013	4-10
13C-0370.	Approval of the Galena Art and Recreation Center Parking Vehicles and Collecting Parking Fee During Country Fair Weekend at the Winery Parking Lot	11
13C-0371.	Appointment of Kim Cook to the Zoning Board of Appeals for the Term Ending July 31, 2014	12
13C-0372.	Approval of Change Order 2 for the Downtown Storm Water Pump Station Project	13-15
13C-0373.	Acceptance of July 2013 Financial Report	--

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PAGE
13C-0356.	Discussion and Possible Action on Requiring Recycling at All City Permitted Events	16-17

NEW BUSINESS

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	PAGE
13C-0374.	Discussion and Possible Action on Recommendations from the Deer Population Control Committee	18-75
13C-0375.	Discussion and Possible Action on Backflow Inspection Contract	76
13C-0376.	Warrants	77-84
13C-0377.	Alderspersons' Comments	
13C-0378.	City Administrator's Report	
13C-0379.	Mayor's Report	
13C-0380.	Motion for Executive Session Including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 2 (c) (1) – Employee hiring, firing, compensation, discipline and performance. • Section 2 (c) (21)—Review of Executive Session Minutes. 	
13C-0381.	Adjournment	

CALENDAR INFORMATION

BOARD/COMMITTEE	DATE	TIME	PLACE
Zoning Board of Appeals	Wed. September 11	6:30 P.M.	City Hall
Historic Preservation Comm.	Thurs. September 19	6:30 P.M.	City Hall
City Council	Mon. September 23	6:30 P.M.	City Hall

Posted: Thursday, September 6, 2013 at 4:30 p.m. Posted By:

MINUTES OF THE REGULAR CITY COUNCIL MEETING OF 09 SEPTEMBER 2013**13C-0346 – CALL TO ORDER**

Mayor Terry Renner called the regular meeting to order at 6:30 p.m. in the Board Chambers at 312½ North Main Street on 09 September 2013.

13C-0347 – ROLL CALL

Upon roll call the following members were present: Bernstein, Fach, Greene, Kieffer, Lincoln, Painter, Renner

13C-0348 – ESTABLISHMENT OF QUORUM

Mayor Renner announced a quorum of Board members present to conduct City business.

13C-0349 – PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Pledge was recited.

13C-0350 - REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Turner Hall Committee – Fach reported the committee met on the first Thursday of the month. They had a very good meeting. They will be advocating for the installation of ceiling fans. They will confer with the engineer to get the ball rolling. Other matters were discussed as well. The next meeting is scheduled for the first Thursday of October.

13C-0351 – PUBLIC COMMENTS

Carl Johnson, 202 S. Main Street – Johnson advised he has served on the Historic Preservation Commission since it began. He feels this grant opportunity will help us get to where we ultimately are trying to get which is National Landmark Status. He urged the council to support the grant application to the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency Funding for recording and publishing the Historic District survey data.

Amelia Roth, 307 S. Main Street – Roth advised she is requesting the Council consider allowing her to start her tours at 4:00 p.m. She distributed a map showing all three tour schedules. She advised we get a lot of day trippers looking for something to do. She feels she has definitely outgrown her license. She is trying to promote tourism by accommodating the tourists with tours.

Marlene Niec, 125 S. Bench Street, United Methodist Church – On behalf of members of the United Methodist Church, Niec advised they are seeking approval to use and improve the Washington Street city property under the staircase for a memory retreat patio. She presented a proposed sketch of the area. They plan to move 40 or so hosta plants. They have taken care of the \$1 million dollar liability policy. The church members will be responsible for the cleanliness and maintenance of the area. No city maintenance will be required. She requested the Council consider providing funding in the amount of \$1,750. She advised they would be eternally grateful for that amount or any amount the city could provide. The church members are trying to do what they can to preserve the beauty of the area.

Tom Brusch, 411 S. Prospect Street – Brusch urged all to remain positive about the ongoing IDOT project on Gear Street and Highway 20. He hopes all is done to everyone's satisfaction. The project was initiated to get rid of the water from the surface of the valley. He hasn't heard that expressed lately. We need a sidewalk to get the bikers and walkers off of the highway. We need turning lanes. He urged the council to keep an eye on those three safety concerns and to take into consideration those wishing to take care of their historic properties. He suggested rather than a 5' apron do a 3' apron and instead of a 10' sidewalk how about a 5' sidewalk.

Brusch feels all three safety issues can be accomplished if everyone is of one mind. He hopes all is going well with the project.

James Wirth, 121 S. High Street – Wirth advised, on behalf of himself and the neighbors on High Street, he has filed a petition with the City Clerk relative to Section 154.920 of the Zoning Code. He advised he was present should there be any questions.

Donna Berlage, 390 S. Pilot Knob Road – Berlage urged the council to reconsider the stop sign at 4th and Rives Street. She feels putting a stop sign on the curve of the street doesn't seem logical. She advised if there are issues with speeding, it should be addressed elsewhere. She only knows of one car hitting the building across the street and that was due to slick road conditions. She urged council to remove the stop sign.

CONSENT AGENDA CA13-17

13C-0352 – APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF THE REGULAR CITY COUNCIL MEETING OF AUGUST 26, 2013

Motion: Kieffer moved, seconded by Lincoln, to approve Consent Agenda 13CA-17.

Discussion: None.

Roll Call: AYES: Fach, Greene, Kieffer, Lincoln, Painter, Bernstein, Renner
NAYS: None

The motion carried.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

13C-0314 – DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION ON A PROPOSAL BY THE GALENA UNITED METHODIST CHURCH TO IMPROVE THE PUBLIC PROPERTY ADJACENT TO THE CHURCH AND UNDER THE CITY STEPS WITH A CONCRETE PATIO

Motion: Painter moved, seconded by Lincoln, to approve the proposal by the Galena United Methodist Church to improve the public property adjacent to the church and under the city steps with a concrete patio with the following concessions:

- The city will not provide any funding for the project.
- Access to the rear of the church would have to be guaranteed for the church.
- Maintenance responsibilities for the improvements, concrete, fencing, and landscaping would be the responsibility of the church.
- The city would need the right to remove the improvements or order the removal, if warranted, as part of the maintenance or improvements to the steps, the fire station, or the right-of-way.
- The city has the right to approve the number and design of any improvements, including fencing, urns and benches.
- Memory stones would be made available to anyone.
- The church must maintain the proper amount of liability insurance.

Discussion: Lincoln felt it would be a good addition. Fach recommended raising the price of the bricks as a way of getting the funds necessary. He agreed it was a good area to clean up but voiced concern the City may have to tie into the staircase in a few years as they are starting to show wear and tear.

Kieffer felt it should not include a church logo. He felt it should be very plain and the memorial bricks should be open to anyone who wants to contribute to the cause. Greene felt the dove symbol is a sign of peace as well and he saw no problem with using it. Bernstein agreed.

Roll Call: AYES: Kieffer, Lincoln, Painter, Bernstein, Fach, Greene, Renner
NAYS: None

The motion carried.

13C-00315 – SECOND READING AND POSSIBLE APPROVAL OF AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 114 OF THE CODE OF ORDINANCES TO EXTEND THE HOURS OF OPERATION FOR RESTRICTED TOUR OPERATORS AS PROPOSED BY AMELIA’S GHOST TOURS

Motion: Fach moved, seconded by Painter, to approve the second reading of an ordinance amending Chapter 114 of the Code of Ordinances to extend the hours of operation for restricted tour operators as proposed by Amelia’s Ghost Tours.

Discussion: Fach stated he has a problem with the regulations of the trolleys. He questioned what the guidelines are and how many are too many.

Painter noted the third license was allowed because it did not conflict with the other trolley times. She questioned if that meant 6:00 p.m. She would be interested to hear what other people feel. The goal is to encourage responsible tourism.

Lincoln advised the city doesn’t require any other business to only be open for four hours. He felt it was unfair to limit her time. This is a successful business and he has no problem going to a 4:00 time.

Fach noted they also run successful wine tours starting at 10:00 a.m. so they are not constricted to a four hour trolley service. Lincoln felt for the ghost tours they are being restricted.

Roll Call: AYES: Painter, Bernstein, Greene, Kieffer, Lincoln
NAYS: Fach

The motion carried.

13C-0335 – DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION ON A RESOLUTION FOR ZONING CALENDAR NO. 13A-02, A REQUEST BY DANIEL BALOCCA, 125 S. PROSPECT, FOR A TEXT AMENDMENT TO PERMIT SMALL INNS IN THE LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT BY SPECIAL USE PERMIT

Following discussion the original motion to approve was withdrawn.

Discussion: Greene stated he would be in favor if they were actually doing something with the building. He voiced concern with parking issues.

Bernstein noted the item before the council is the text amendment. Mr. Balocca would have to apply for a special use permit.

Fach felt due to the controversy about the notification, it would be wise to step back, run the ad and clear the air on that issue. City Attorney Nack advised he has reviewed the sections in question along with Zoning Administrator Matt Oldenburg. They are of the belief that the city substantially complied with the notice and publication that went out. It was published and notices were sent to the neighbors which was not required. Nack advised the Council would need to approve or deny and send it back to the Zoning Board. The Zoning Board could then run the ad and reopen the Public Hearing.

Motion: Fach moved, seconded by Kieffer, to postpone action on a Resolution for Zoning Calendar No. 13A-02, a Request by Daniel Balocca, 125 S. Prospect, for a Text Amendment to Permit Small Inns in the Low Density Residential District by Special Use Permit and send it back to the Zoning Board instructing the Zoning Administrator to place a ¼ page ad instructing the community of the action being considered.

Discussion: None

Roll Call: AYES: Greene, Kieffer, Painter, Bernstein, Fach
NAYS: Lincoln

The motion carried.

13C-0338 – DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION ON OPEN BURNING POLICY

Motion: Painter moved, seconded by Bernstein, to modify the open burn policy to allow open burn from November 2-10, 2013 as recommended by the Fire Chief and to provide a free leaf pickup by Montgomery Trucking of grass clippings in paper bags the following Wednesday for one day only.

Discussion: Painter felt with the cost not to exceed \$640 it was a reasonable option. She advised a pack of bags runs \$2.50. She was in favor of doing it this year for a trial run. Renner agreed and recommended taking the money out of the Mayor’s Discretionary Fund this year since it wasn’t a budgeted item.

Bernstein feels the city is offering a number of options to the public and she is in favor of seeing how it works out.

Roll Call: AYES: Painter, Bernstein, Fach, Kieffer
NAYS: Greene, Lincoln

The motion carried.

NEW BUSINESS

13C-0353 – FIRST READING OF AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 154.403.1 AND CHAPTER 154.015 OF THE ZONING ORDINANCE REGARDING SMALL INNS IN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS

This item was withdrawn.

13C-0354 – DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION ON GRANT APPLICATION FOR ILLINOIS HISTORIC PRESERVATION AGENCY FUNDING FOR RECORDING AND PUBLISHING HISTORIC DISTRICT SURVEY DATA

Motion: Painter moved, seconded by Greene, to approve the preparation and submission of a grant application and acceptance of the agreement from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency for recording and publishing historic district survey data, item 13C-0354.

Discussion: Craig Brown, Chairman of the Historic District, advised this will allow both historic surveys to be put on line. It will be searchable by address as well as other fields. The initial proposal will include both historic surveys along with modern photographs. The Galena Foundation will work toward adding historic photographs and owner information. The site will allow a person to pull the address up on their smart phone or computer and get all of the information on that particular address.

The total cost for the project is \$21,000. The state will put up \$16,000 and the Galena Foundation will put up the rest. All the City has to say is they are going to fund this for approximately three weeks. The money has to be spent by September 30, 2013 in order to qualify for the grant.

The \$4,000 annual maintenance fee is for maintenance/hosting of the site. New information will be added constantly. Ruskin Art will be upgrading their software and maintaining the site. The Galena Foundation has agreed to cover that cost each year.

Painter questioned if they have had conversations with other communities. Brown advised he hasn't but he has gone on to Oak Park, Illinois and searched their addresses. The entire site is accessible to the public.

Moran clarified he has received the Grant Agreement from the Illinois Historic Preservation Agency. The Illinois Historic Preservation Agency has already accepted the application and the project. He has in hand a partially executed grant agreement in the amount of \$15,040.

Roll Call: AYES: Bernstein, Fach, Greene, Kieffer, Lincoln, Painter, Renner
NAYS: None

The motion carried.

13C-0355 – POSSIBLE RECONSIDERATION OF 13C-0277, DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION ON REQUEST BY CHARLOTTE KENNEDY FOR A FULL STOP INTERSECTION AT FOURTH AND RIVES STREET

Motion: Painter moved, seconded by Bernstein, to reconsider item 13C-0277, Discussion and Possible Action on a request by Charlotte Kennedy for a full stop intersection at Fourth and Rives Street.

Discussion: Greene felt the stop sign should be removed as you can't legally use a stop sign to control speed. He recommended adding a sign further back to slow the traffic down. Renner recommended using a "curve ahead" sign with a lower speed limit.

Roll Call: AYES: Fach, Greene, Kieffer, Lincoln, Painter, Bernstein, Renner
NAYS: None

The motion carried.

13C-0356 – DISCUSSION AND POSSIBLE ACTION ON REQUIRING RECYCLING AT ALL CITY PERMITTED EVENTS

Motion: Painter moved, seconded by Bernstein, to require the recycling of cardboard, glass and plastic at all city permitted events and ask city staff to come back with details on how the requirements would be handled.

Discussion: None.

Roll Call: AYES: Greene, Kieffer, Lincoln, Painter, Bernstein, Fach, Renner
NAYS: None

The motion carried.

13C-0257 – WARRANTS

Motion: Fach moved, seconded by Painter, to approve the Warrants as presented.

Discussion: None.

Roll Call: AYES: Lincoln, Painter, Bernstein, Fach, Greene, Renner
 NAYS: None
 ABSTAIN: Kieffer

The motion carried.

13C-0358 – ALDERPERSONS' COMMENTS

Prairie Research Institute – Painter stated she attended the meeting of the Prairie Research Institute organized by Beth Baranski. This group covers many of the state survey groups. The group was formed in 2008 at the University of Illinois. It was good to see what other groups are doing. Mark Moran gave a nice presentation and Beth Baranski did a tremendous job getting it organized.

Thank you – Painter thanked Alderman Fach for his leadership on the Turner Hall Committee. She is glad to see things moving along.

Thank you – Painter thanked Craig Brown for his leadership on the grant application.

City Hall – Lincoln stated at the last meeting he raised some concerns with the process being used on the floors at the new City Hall. He has since talked to the contractor and the method he had mentioned was already tried. With the condition of the floor it would have done more harm than good. The only other alternative would have been for a different machine which would have been a lot more expensive.

IDOT Project – Fach read an email from 2006 with regard to the IDOT Project. He advised everybody along the highway will be encroached with the shoulder. They are all very upset. It will put a crimp on a lot of properties and businesses.

Grant Park Flowers – Fach stated he has received complaints about how run down the entry to Grant Park at Johnson Street looks as well as the entrance off of the pedestrian bridge. This points out the fact that we don't have anyone that is tending to the park on a weekly basis making sure things are weeded, watered and growing. He advised the Galena Foundation has a fund to reimburse any expenses for tending to and planting of flowers in the park. He feels the City should designate someone as the park over seer for these landscaping items. It should be someone that knows flowers and plants and how to nurture them. With Country Fair coming up, Fach recommended planting some mums or something. Renner advised he would check the status of the groups that normally takes care of the flowers.

Recycling Bins – Fach recommended adding more recycling bins downtown.

13C-0359 – CITY ADMINISTRATOR'S REPORT

Seal Coating – The seal coating project has been completed. They finished up on the south end of town last week. The total cost for the work done was approximately \$15,000. The Public Works Department did a lot of the labor along with other jurisdictions hauling some of the rock.

Recycling – Moran advised he has been working with the lodging establishments on increasing the amount of recycling. He has had the opportunity to talk with both small and large establishments and they have indicated a willingness to talk about it after the busy season.

Deer Committee – Moran reported the Deer Committee met on the 3rd. A conference call was held with the Department of Natural Resources. Their next meeting will be September 17th. A summary report will be presented to council at the next regular meeting. The Committee is

headed toward conducting a survey to gage the extent of the problem. Jerry Murdock will be present on behalf of the committee.

Pump Station – Moran reported the pump station is coming along well and is just about completed. He thanked Andy Lewis for his time spent on the project.

13C-0360 – MAYOR’S REPORT

No report.

13C-0361 – MOTION FOR EXECUTIVE SESSION

Motion: Lincoln moved, seconded by Kieffer, to recess to Executive Session to discuss the following:

- Employee hiring, firing, compensation, discipline and performance, Section 2 (c) (1)
- Purchase or lease of real estate, Section 2 (c) (5)
- Review of Executive Session Minutes, Section 2 (c) (21)

Discussion: None.

Roll Call: AYES: Lincoln, Painter, Bernstein, Fach, Greene, Kieffer, Renner
NAYS: None

The motion carried.

The meeting recessed at 7:36 p.m.

The meeting reconvened at 9:59 p.m.

13C-0262 - ADJOURNMENT

Motion: Kieffer moved, seconded by Bernstein, to adjourn.

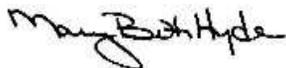
Discussion: None.

Roll Call: AYES: Fach, Greene, Kieffer, Lincoln, Painter, Bernstein, Renner
NAYS: None

The motion carried.

The meeting adjourned at 10:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,



Mary Beth Hyde
City Clerk

CITY OF GALENA, ILLINOIS

312 ½ North Main Street, Galena, Illinois 61036



MEMORANDUM

TO: Honorable Mayor Renner and City Council

FROM: Mark Moran, City Administrator

DATE: September 18, 2013

RE: Winery Parking Lot

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mark Moran", is written over the "FROM:" line.

For the past two years the After-Prom Committee parked cars at the public parking lot next to Galena Cellars on Country Fair Weekend. The committee has notified us that they do not intend to park cars at the lot this year. The Galena Art and Recreation Center (ARC) managed the lot the year prior to the After-Prom Committee. The ARC has confirmed that they would be interested in parking cars in the lot this Country Fair Weekend.

The ARC would provide the volunteers necessary to collect the parking fees and direct the motorists. The parking fee is \$5 for all day, all of which would be retained by the ARC. The city provides signs explaining that the lot is public, all-day parking, and that the proceeds go to the ARC. The parking fee is a uniform \$5 in all of the city-owned public lots during the Country Fair Weekend.

The Galena Cub Scouts manage the Commerce Street parking lot and the Galena Band Supporters manage the Depot parking lot.



City of Galena, Illinois

City Board/Commission Application

Individuals serving on Boards and Commissions play an important role in advising the City Council on matters of interest to our community and its future. The Mayor's Office, 312 1/2 North Main Street, accepts applications for any Board and/or Commission at any time. Each application remains active for one year from the date of receipt in the Mayor's Office.

When a board/commission position becomes vacant, the mayor considers all applicants and recommends a qualified applicant to the city council for appointment. At the appropriate regularly scheduled city council meeting, the council will consider the applicant and vote whether to confirm the appointment. Applicants will be advised when the application is being presented.

Applicant Information:

Name of Applicant Kim Cook Phone Number: 563. 815. 815. (w) (h) (c)

Address: 616 Clinton St, Galena E-mail Address: hotmail.com

Preferred Board or Commission:

Zoning Board of Appeals Historic Preservation Commission Other

Experience and/or education which qualifies you for this board or commission:

No prior experience - lifetime Galena resident.

What contributions do you believe you would make to the board or commission or state your reasons for applying:

Unbiased, open mind

Please list two references:

Name: Terry Renner Phone Number: _____

Name: Matt Oldenburg Phone Number: _____

Applicant Signature: Kim Cook Date: 09.18.13

RETURN OR MAIL TO OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
City Hall, 312 1/2 North Main Street, Galena, Illinois 61036

CITY OF GALENA, ILLINOIS

312 1/2 North Main Street, Galena, Illinois 61036



MEMORANDUM

TO: Honorable Mayor Renner and City Council

FROM: Andy Lewis, City Engineer *AL*

DATE: 3 September 2013

RE: Storm Water Pump Station Upgrade – Water Street
Approval of Change Order #2

Upgrade of the storm water pump station on Water Street is about 80% complete with only the generator and control system to be installed. Equipment and pump testing will then proceed as part of the finalization of the project. It will also be necessary to install a manhole chamber to one of the gate valves on the 30 inch by-pass pipe, as this was not included in the original design. The cost for this change order will be \$3,860.

Originally the project cost was \$749,550 but this was reduced by \$64,401 in change order #1 to a revised cost of \$685,509. The revised project cost including change order #2 will be \$689,369.

This project involves the upgrade of the 60 year old storm water pump station on Water Street and includes the installation of a single 70 hp propeller pump in the wet well of the pump station. This will discharge directly into a re-lined 60 inch storm sewer main via a new 30 inch pipe system and valve vaults that can be isolated from the gravity sewer. A standby generator, automated sluice gate closure and control system are also included. Only minor upgrade of the existing pumps is proposed. All of this work is the first major upgrade to the pump station since it was commissioned in 1952.

I recommend the city council approve change order #2 for a cost of \$3,860 with Civil Constructors to install a valve fault manhole at the storm water pump station.

CHANGE ORDER

Number: #2 Date of Issuance: 17 July 2013

Project: Water Street Storm Water Pumping Station Modifications

OWNER: City of Galena

ADDRESS: 312-1/2 N. Main Street, Galena, IL 61036

CONTRACTOR: Civil Constructors Inc.

ENGINEER: Stand Associates

ENGINEER'S Project No.: 1-2012

You are directed to make the following changes in the Contract Documents:

DESCRIPTION OF CHANGE ORDER:

#	Work Item	Justification	Cost \$
1	Install 6 feet diameter manhole chamber, cover and grate/frame for 30 inch gate valve	Style of gate valve warranted manhole chamber to allow gate valve to be operated correctly	3,860.00
	TOTALS		3,860.00

ATTACHMENTS: Refer to work change directives

CHANGE IN CONTRACT PRICE:

Original Contract price		\$749,550.00
Previous change order adjustments	SUBTRACT	\$64,041.00
Revised Contract price with previous change orders		\$685,509.00
Net Change of this Change Order	ADD	\$3,860.00
Contract price with all approved Change Orders		\$689,369.00

CHANGE IN CONTRACT TIME:

Original Contract Substantial Completion Date	4 October 2013
Contract Completion Date Adjustment previous Change Orders	0 days
Contract Completion Date Adjustment this Change Order	0 days
Adjusted Contract Substantial Completion Date including Change Orders	4 October 2013

Recommended by:

ENGINEER

Date

Approved by:

OWNER

Date

Approved by:

CONTRACTOR

Date

CITY OF GALENA, ILLINOIS

312 ½ North Main Street, Galena, Illinois 61036



MEMORANDUM

TO: Honorable Mayor Renner and City Council

FROM: Mark Moran, City Administrator 

DATE: September 19, 2013

RE: Special Events Recycling

At the September 9 meeting you voted to adopt mandatory recycling at all city-permitted special events and directed staff to return with the details of how the policy would be implemented. I am writing with suggestions for implementation.

Our staff prepared the attached "Special Events Cleanup and Recycling Policy" to be distributed as part of the application for a special event. The policy requires prompt site cleanup and trash removal as well as recycling during event.

To facilitate efficient recycling, we propose to purchase portable recycling containers that would be made available for use during each event. These would be the same type of containers used by Galena Country Fair for the past several years. We recommend purchasing 10 containers at a total cost of \$570. Plastic bags that fit in the containers would be purchased by the event sponsor from City Hall. The bags cost \$39 per 100. We also suggest you consider a \$250 deposit for each event to insure cleanup and return of the recycling containers.

The Special Event Cleanup and Recycling Policy could apply to the permitted events shown in Table 1 below. You might consider increasing the permit fees as shown to help recoup the cost of the recycling containers and to purchase additional containers in the future.

Table 1. Special Events Policy and Fees

Permit	Current Fee	New Fee
Fair, Festival or Flea Market	\$50	\$75
Parade or Open Air Assembly	\$25	\$50
Street Dance or other Event Requiring Street Closure	\$50	\$75
Circus or Carnival	\$250	\$250
Fundraising Event	\$0	\$0

We could implement the new policy as soon as the recycling containers could be purchased. I look forward to receiving your thoughts on this issue.

	<h2>SPECIAL EVENTS CLEANUP and RECYCLING POLICY</h2>
---	--

CLEANUP/DAMAGE DEPOSIT

The event sponsor is responsible for cleanup of the site. If the event is held on city property and food and/or beverage is served, the sponsor must provide a cleanup and damage deposit of \$250. This deposit or portions thereof may be retained to cover additional cleanup costs or damage to public property or loss or damage to city equipment. The City Administrator may waive or modify this requirement based on the circumstances of the individual event. Damages exceeding the amount of the deposit will be billed directly to the sponsor.

RECYCLING AND WASTE MANAGEMENT

The event sponsor must provide trash receptacles to be located in the immediate area where food and beverages are to be sold. All litter is to be picked up and removed by the sponsor. If the event is held on city property, the sponsor is responsible for the removal of all trash from the event area, including the trash in existing city-owned receptacles in the area. Trash receptacles must be emptied when full during the event. The grounds must be completely picked up and all trash receptacles must be emptied not later than the day following the event. All beverages must be served in paper or plastic containers that bear the recycling #1-7, which are the plastics that are recyclable in Galena. Styrofoam cups and glass bottles are prohibited.



Recycling of plastic, glass, paper and cardboard is mandatory at all events. Special Event Portable Recycling Units are required and available for use during the event. The units may be obtained from the City of Galena (City Hall) and are included as part of the permit fee. These units help reduce recyclable waste at community events. Bags for the units may be purchased from City Hall. The recycling bins are easy to transport and assemble.

Tips for packaging recyclable materials for collection:

Corrugated cardboard – break down and flatten all empty corrugated boxes. Place them on a pallet behind your booth or at designated collection point.

Co-mingled materials – includes all beverage bottles, containers, and clean paper and cardboard. Set out clearly labeled “recycling” bins throughout event area for patrons to recycle bottles and cans. Service bins regularly; collect filled liners; and place them into a larger trailer or dumpster away from main event area.

Deer Population Control Committee September 2013 Progress Report

At the July 8, 2013 council meeting, the city council created the Deer Population Control Committee (Committee). The action followed testimony from residents about damage to landscaping by deer and frequent daytime sightings of deer along and on city roadways. The council appointed the committee to study the possibility of taking measures to control the deer population in the city. Committee members are Jerry Murdock (chairperson), Bill Allen, Dave Hoeffler, Ralph Muchow, and Bill Salzman. This report is submitted by the committee as an update of the progress of the committee.

A substantial amount of information about overpopulation of deer has been collected and reviewed by the Committee. The documents reviewed by the Committee are presented in the appendix in the following order:

1. Minutes of the July 24, September 3, and September 17 Galena Deer Population Control Committee
2. Photos and communications from the Galena public
3. Injured Deer and Deer/Vehicle Accident Maps (Exhibits A1-4)
4. City of Peoria Issue Update, Patrick Urich, City Manager, 2013
5. The Deer Management Program in the Galena Territory, Galena Territory Association, 2007
6. Natural Area Protection - A Case for Deer Management, Doug Dufford, Illinois Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
7. Deer Population Control Permits, Winter 2012-13, Illinois DNR
8. Contents of a Deer Population Control Permit (CPCP) Application, Illinois DNR
9. Sharpshooter Qualification/Testing Procedures, Illinois DNR

This report is presented in outline form to summarize the conclusions reached by the committee and should be reviewed in combination with the information in the appendices.

1. Complaints from Galena Residents
 - a. Deer eating/damaging landscaping plants and garden vegetables
 - b. Possibility of deer/vehicle accidents and related injuries to residents
 - c. Lack of fear of people, pets, vehicles
 - d. Overpopulation in general
2. Concerns of Overpopulation
 - a. Increasing occurrence of Lyme Disease in human and pet populations
 - b. Deer suffering from Chronic Wasting Disease
 - c. Injuries from deer/vehicle accidents
 - d. Reduction of native tree and plant species and replacement with less desirable and often invasive species
3. Injured Deer and Deer/Vehicle Accident Data
 - a. Exhibit A-1: 26 Deer/Vehicle Accidents within 1 ½ miles outside of Galena city limits, 2011-2013
 - b. Exhibit A-2: 15 Reports of Injured Deer with No Specific Address Given, 2009-13
 - c. Exhibit A-3: 54 Reported deer/vehicle accidents with no accident report, 2009-13
 - d. Exhibit A-4: 16 Deer/vehicle accidents with accident report, 2009-13

4. Healthy Population according to Illinois IDNR
 - a. Urban areas: 10-12 deer per square mile
 - b. Wooded and farmland: 20-30 deer per square mile
 - c. Based on photos and reports, Galena population would appear to exceed 12 deer per square mile

5. Education
 - a. Public education about the issues associated with overpopulation is important
 - b. Feeding deer is illegal in Illinois
 - c. Communication of committee findings and council action is crucial

6. Assessing Extent of the Problem
 - a. Helicopter flyover survey used by Galena Territory to count deer
 - b. DNR does not recommend flyover for Galena because it is too urban
 - c. DNR suggests using survey to attempt to assess the severity of the problem and locations experiencing the most damage

7. Population Control Options
 - a. Relocation: DNR does not allow. Typically only moves the problem.
 - b. Fencing and repellants: Tall fences needed. Deters but does not resolve the larger issue.
 - c. Surgical sterilization: Very expensive and results in increased mortality of sterilized deer.
 - d. Contraceptive Injections: Still viewed as experimental. Impractical. Must reach 90% of the female deer. Expensive.
 - e. Hunting: Hunting not currently allowed in city limits. Shotgun, mussels loader, single shot handgun and archery are possibilities. Deer tags required of hunters. Regulated bow hunting programs are being undertaken in other communities. Bow hunting not as lethal as gun. Deer may travel after being wounded causing hunter to have to track the animal. Neighboring property owner permission required. Distance from structure requirements for hunting.
 - f. Sharpshooting: High powered scoped rifles used. Very lethal. DNR issued permit based on confirmation of the problem. Safety is paramount. Police may be used as the sharpshooters. Meat donated to charity. Total harvesting cost per deer of about \$140 based on Galena Territory experience.
 - g. Once started, population control should be continued each year or the population will grow.

8. Recommendation
 - a. Council should decide if there is a desire to consider controlling the deer population with sharpshooting by the Police Department.
 - b. If the council would consider sharpshooting as an option, the city should conduct a community-wide survey this fall to collect information and opinions from residents regarding the following:
 - i. Address of the resident
 - ii. Number of times the resident has seen deer on his or her property during the past month

- iii. Number of deer the resident has seen on his or her property during the past month
 - iv. Number of times the resident has seen signs of deer on his or her property (tracks, damaged plants, scat, etc.)
 - v. Type of deer issues experienced during the past years on the his or her property (yard damage, vegetable damage, damage to annual plants, damage to perennial plants, damage to evergreen or trees, aggressive deer behavior toward humans or pets)
 - vi. Estimated financial loss over the past year as a result of deer.
 - vii. Measures taken to deer proof property (fencing, deer resistant plants, repellants/sprays, visual repellants, other, none)
 - viii. Whether the resident is aware of other residents feeding deer.
 - ix. Whether the deer population should be increased, decreased or stay the same
 - x. Whether lethal methods should be used to reduce the deer population.
- c. The survey would be posted on the City of Galena website and could be completed online or on paper.
- d. Results of the survey would be evaluated this winter.
- e. Results would be used to identify areas within the city where deer appear to be overpopulated.
- f. If the survey results indicate an overpopulation problem, consider applying for a DNR Deer Population Control Permit for sharpshooting in the problem areas in the winter of 2014-15.

Report approved by motion and 4-0 vote of the Deer Population Control Committee on September 17, 2013.

Respectfully submitted,

Jerry Murdock
Deer Population Control Committee Chairperson

Appendix

1. Minutes of the July 24, September 3, and September 17 Galena Deer Population Control Committee
2. Photos and communications from the Galena public
3. Injured Deer and Deer/Vehicle Accident Maps (Exhibits A1-4)
4. City of Peoria Issue Update, Patrick Urich, City Manager, 2013
5. The Deer Management Program in the Galena Territory, Galena Territory Association, 2007
6. Natural Area Protection - A Case for Deer Management, Doug Dufford, Illinois Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
7. Deer Population Control Permits, Winter 2012-13, Illinois DNR
8. Contents of a Deer Population Control Permit (CPCP) Application, Illinois DNR
9. Sharpshooter Qualification/Testing Procedures, Illinois DNR

**MINUTES OF THE DEER POPULATION CONTROL COMMITTEE
MEETING OF SEPTEMBER 17, 2013**

CALL TO ORDER

Chairperson, Jerry Murdock called the meeting to order at 8:30 a.m. in the City Council Chambers at 312½ North Main Street on September 17, 2013.

ROLL CALL

Upon roll call the following members were present: Jerry Murdock, Bill Allen, Bill Salzman, Dave Hoeffler.

Absent: Ralph Muchow

Others in attendance at Table: Mark Moran, City Administrator

DECLARATION OF A QUORUM

Chairperson Murdock announced a quorum of Committee members present to conduct business.

APPROVAL OF MINUTES

The minutes were approved by voice vote.

DISCUSSION OF RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CITY COUNCIL

Murdock asked the committee members to take some time to review the committee progress report and recommendation prepared by staff. Murdock asked for any proposed changes to the report. There were no changes.

Salzmann presented four maps showing locations of reported injured deer and deer/vehicle accidents. The committee discussed the maps and commented that the accidents appear to be more common on streets with higher speed limits. Moran suggested the maps be added to the progress report.

Murdock asked for comments from the public in attendance. Jim Clark, 701 1/2 Dewey Avenue, stated that his main interest is to try to curb the damage to landscaping and foliage. Multiple deer have been on his patio each of the last three days. He has also heard second hand that approximately 20 deer can be seen at Rec Park on occasion. He believes that slow speeds in residential areas allow residents to avoid accidents with deer. He supports some action to disrupt deer from frequent residential areas in the city.

Brad Montgomery, 801 Fulton Street, said that the deer are not afraid of people or vehicles. He also said that he has seen "black" deer that are supposedly found in urban areas. He said his research indicates that they are adapting to the urban landscape with darker coats.

Motion: Salzman moved, seconded by Allen, to present the committee progress report and recommendations to the city council on September 23.

Discussion: Murdock suggested that the committee members attend the council meeting if possible.

Roll Call: AYES: Murdock, Allen, Salzman, Hoeffler.
NAYES: None

The motion carried.

SCHEDULING OF NEXT MEETING

The committee did not schedule another meeting.

ADJOURNMENT

Motion: Salzman moved, seconded by Allen to adjourn.

Discussion: None.

Roll Call: AYES: Hoeffler, Allen, Salzman, Murdock
NAYS: None
Absent: Muchow

The motion carried.

The meeting adjourned at 8:52 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Mark Moran

Secretary

MINUTES OF THE DEER POPULATION CONTROL COMMITTEE MEETING OF JULY 24, 2013

CALL TO ORDER

Chairperson, Jerry Murdock called the meeting to order at 2:00 p.m. in the City Council Chambers at 312½ North Main Street on July 24, 2013.

ROLL CALL

Upon roll call the following members were present: Jerry Murdock, Bill Allen, Bill Salzman, Dave Hoffer, Ralph Muchow.

Absent: None

Others in attendance: Mark Moran, City Administrator, Emily Lubcke, Dave Oldenburg

DECLARATION OF A QUORUM

Chairperson Murdock announced a quorum of Committee members present to conduct business.

REVIEW OF COMMITTEE PURPOSE

Murdock explained that he made a request to the city council to consider taking action to reduce the deer population in Galena. The council created the committee of interested citizens to study what appears to be a problem with overpopulation of whitetail deer in the city limits and develop recommendations for addressing the problem.

DISCUSSION OF PROBLEM AND OPTIONS

Murdock welcomed Emily Lubcke and Dave Oldenburg to the meeting. Lubcke and Oldenburg are instrumental in the management of the deer culling program in the Galena Territory. They explained that their program was the first of its kind in the state. Beginning in the early 1990s, Galena Territory Association worked extensively to document the problem of overpopulation, educate the public about the problem, and develop a safe culling program. Lubcke and Oldenburg detailed all aspects of the program and explained that the program has successfully reduced the deer population to the healthy target level.

Committee members discussed problems with deer in the city limits eating shrubs and other plants up to the browse line in many yards. They also noted many deer trails throughout the community and how common deer have become in the open during daylight hours. It is common to see single deer or various sized groups of deer in many Galena locations. Committee members believe that most of the deer are not afraid of humans, pets, or automobiles. Based on the research provided to the committee, it is believed these issues indicate overpopulation and the potential for starvation, disease and the spread of ticks that cause Lyme disease in humans. The committee agreed that action is needed to reduce the population size.

The committee discussed the process for moving forward. It was agreed that city staff would contact the Illinois Department of Natural Resources to attempt to schedule the agency's Urban Deer Project Manager, Marty Jones, to meet with the committee. The committee would like to keep the process moving in order to present a recommendation to the city council in time to schedule a helicopter based count of the deer in December or January. It was suggested that the helicopter survey could be completed at the same time as the Galena Territory survey.

Committee members thanked Lubcke and Oldenburg for their attendance and the wealth of information they provided.

SCHEDULING OF NEXT MEETING

Committee members agreed to review all of the staff research presented at meeting and return to the next meeting with ideas for an action plan and recommendations to the city council. The next meeting would be set by Murdock once the availability of Marty Jones is known.

ADJOURNMENT

Motion: Hoeffler moved, seconded by Allen to adjourn.

Discussion: None.

Roll Call: AYES: Hoeffler, Allen, Muchow, Salzman, Murdock
NAYS: None
Absent: None

The motion carried.

The meeting adjourned at 2:55 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Mark Moran

Secretary

**MINUTES OF THE DEER POPULATION CONTROL COMMITTEE
MEETING OF SEPTEMBER 3, 2013**

CALL TO ORDER

Chairperson, Jerry Murdock called the meeting to order at 8:30 a.m. in the City Council Chambers at 312½ North Main Street on September 3, 2013.

ROLL CALL

Upon roll call the following members were present: Jerry Murdock, Bill Salzman, Dave Hoffer, Ralph Muchow.

Absent: Bill Allen

Others in attendance at Table: Mark Moran, City Administrator

DECLARATION OF A QUORUM

Chairperson Murdock announced a quorum of Committee members present to conduct business.

**DISCUSSION OF DEER POPULATION CONTROL OPTIONS WITH THE ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES REPRESENTATIVE**

Murdock welcomed Marty Jones to the meeting via conference call. Jones is the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Urban Deer Project Manager. Jones emphasized the need to define the deer problem to determine what response is warranted. He explained that if the problem is very limited, public education may be adequate. If the problem is more widespread or severe, a culling program may be a good option.

Jones informed the committee that relocation of deer is not an option. Birth control is still viewed as experimental and is really not an option. Lethal options include rifle sharpshooting and archery. These options could be used during the hunting season if the city were to permit hunting in the city limits with restrictions. The use of rifle sharpshooting to control the population could also be approved by the DNR as part of a Deer Population Control Permit. The permit would specify locations for shooting, qualification criteria for shooters, and the maximum number of deer to be killed. All healthy deer taken by sharpshooting must be processed by a licensed meat processing facility and donated to one or more charitable organizations. Permits are only issued for fall and winter months.

In response to a question about Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD), Jones commented that the greater concentration of deer, the greater the pressure for the disease to affect the deer. CWD does not appear to pose a threat to humans at this time. Emily Lubcke confirmed that Jo Daviess County has a high occurrence of Lyme Disease. Jones explained that Lyme Disease is transmitted by infected ticks that often feed on deer. The number of ticks carrying Lyme Disease could increase with the number of deer.

Jones explained that if there is an overpopulation problem and a culling program is established, it would need to be a long term program. He suggested that a survey of the community would be a good approach to assessing the extent of the problem. He also said that deer/vehicle automobile accident data is a good measure of the problem. Committee member Bill Salzman stated that there have been eight or nine deer/vehicle accidents this year in the city limits. It was suggested that the accident data be obtained for past years and beyond the city limits since the deer roam. The committee members also discussed the possibility of surveying residents about the number of deer in their neighborhoods and their opinions about controlling the deer population.

Dave Oldenburg explained that the Galena Territory Association uses mailings and open meetings to educate and provide information about their deer population control program to the property owners. He stated that pictures of damage to landscaping and damaged to vehicles are very useful for communicating some of the problems with overpopulation. A survey of Galena residents would be good for identifying hotspots of deer damage.

Chairperson Murdock asked for questions or comments from the public in attendance. Anna Hemm, 226 S. High Street, expressed concern about killing deer to control the population. She explained that she once lived in California where they introduced coyote to control the deer population. They now have too many coyotes and too few deer. She believes that property owners must project what they grow from the deer.

Steve Stangl, 1818 Donegan Street, stated that he does not think the deer are overpopulated and a culling program will not solve any problem. He thinks that a deer population control program should not be undertaken.

Jim Clark, 701½ Dewey Avenue, explained that herds of deer regularly move through the valley below Dewey Avenue along Hughlett Creek. He said that the deer are eating his foliage right up to his patio. He said he likes the idea of a survey to find hotspots where the deer are causing damage to landscaping.

DISCUSSION OF PROCESS FOR DEVELOPING RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CITY COUNCIL

Moran suggested that the city staff prepare a report for the committee summarizing what has been learned through research, public input and from the DNR. The report could be reviewed at the next committee meeting and then presented to the city council at the September 23 council meeting. The committee agreed to have the staff prepare a report.

SCHEDULING OF NEXT MEETING

The next meeting was scheduled for Tuesday, September 17 at 8:30 a.m.

ADJOURNMENT

Motion: Hoeffler moved, seconded by Allen to adjourn.

Discussion: None.

Roll Call: AYES: Hoeffler, Muchow, Salzman, Murdock
NAYS: None
Absent: Allen

The motion carried.

The meeting adjourned at 9:11 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Mark Moran

Secretary

Jerry Renner's Memo 6-27-13
Galena City Council

I read in the Galena Gazette
the City Council is discussing
damage done in town by
deer.

Enclosed is a picture of
the damage done to our
Arborvitae trees which
are on our property line.
We have a total of 12 trees
damaged by the deer.

Hope you can find a
solution.

Jim + Joan
Benson

Benson
911 Campbell St
Galena IL 61036-1407



8-7-2013

Mark,

I talked to Jerry Murock
about our dear nightmare 'o's

He said to drop you a line

Sure hope something can
be done.

Thanks, Darlene Grebo
902 Campbell St
Galena, IL 61036
815-777-2377

Mark Moran

From: Melosa Belger <events@galena.org>
Sent: Tuesday, September 10, 2013 2:12 PM
To: Mark Moran
Subject: Deer Population Committee Meeting

Hi Mark,

I would like to attend this meeting on Sept 17th but I will be in a class in Elizabeth. Please relay my feelings at the meeting.

I live at 421 Franklin. The house I live in had been empty for some time and the house next door is vacant. The deer have taken over this area. They eat all the flowers, they kick out bricks and lights in the landscaping, and I see them run across Franklin St. into traffic all the time.

I have had five deer in my yard at one time. They are cute, but they sure can destroy a yard quickly. Five deer already seem like a lot of wild animals and if something is not done to control the population, they will continue to multiply. Can't we trap them and move them to the wilderness?

Just my two cents worth.

Respectfully,

Melosa Belger
Event Coordinator
Galena/Jo Daviess County Convention & Visitors Bureau
720 Park Ave.
Galena, IL 61036
Tel: 815-777-3557 or 877-464-2536 Fax: 815-777-3566
events@galena.org www.galena.org



CONFIDENTIALITY NOTICE: This message, including any attachments, is for the sole use of the intended recipient(s) and may contain confidential and privileged information. Any unauthorized review, use, disclosure or distribution is prohibited. If you are not the intended recipient, please contact the sender by reply e-mail and destroy all copies of the original message. The views expressed in this communication are that of the individual and shall not be construed as those of Jo Daviess County.



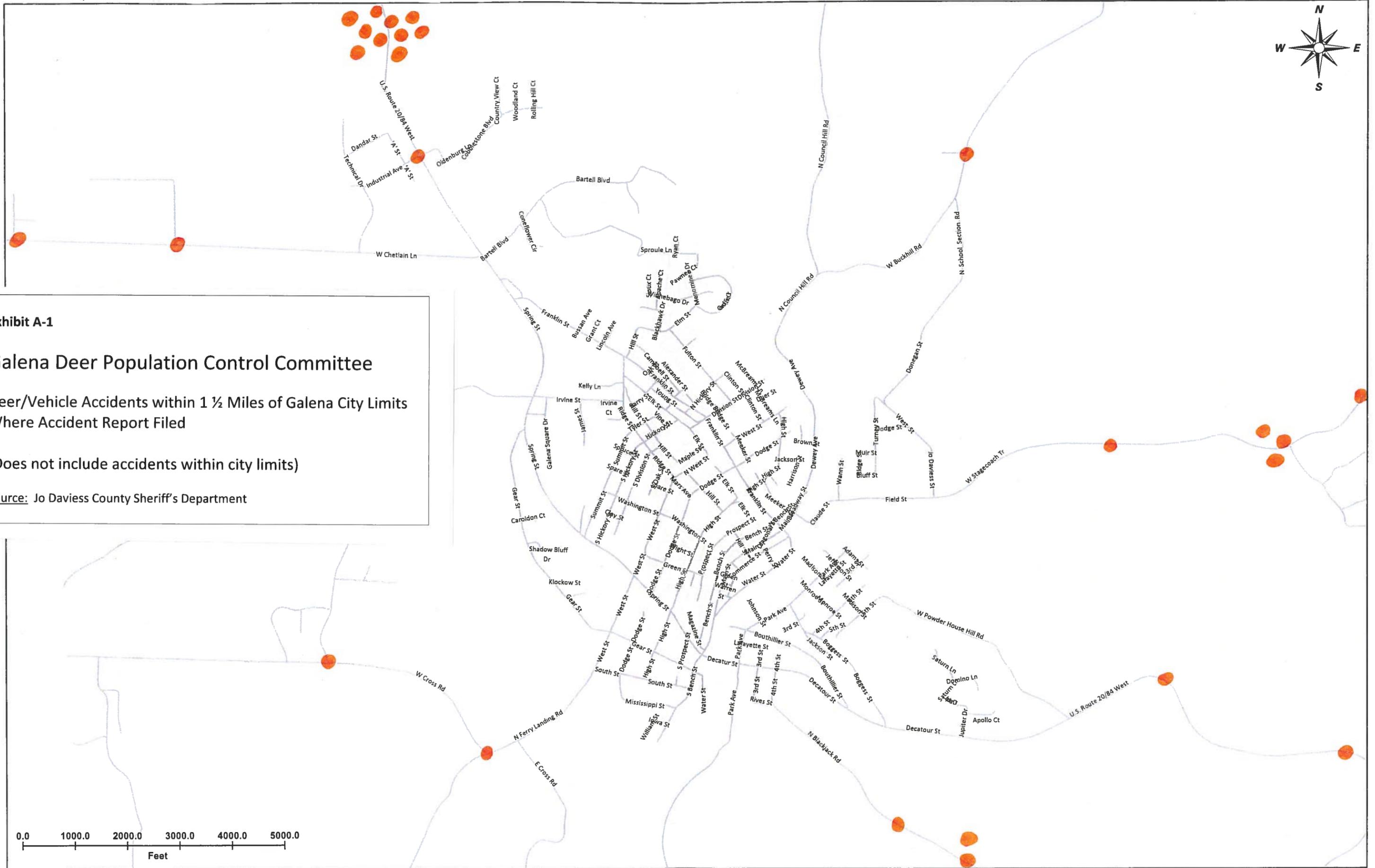
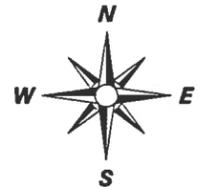


Exhibit A-1
Galena Deer Population Control Committee
Deer/Vehicle Accidents within 1 ½ Miles of Galena City Limits
Where Accident Report Filed

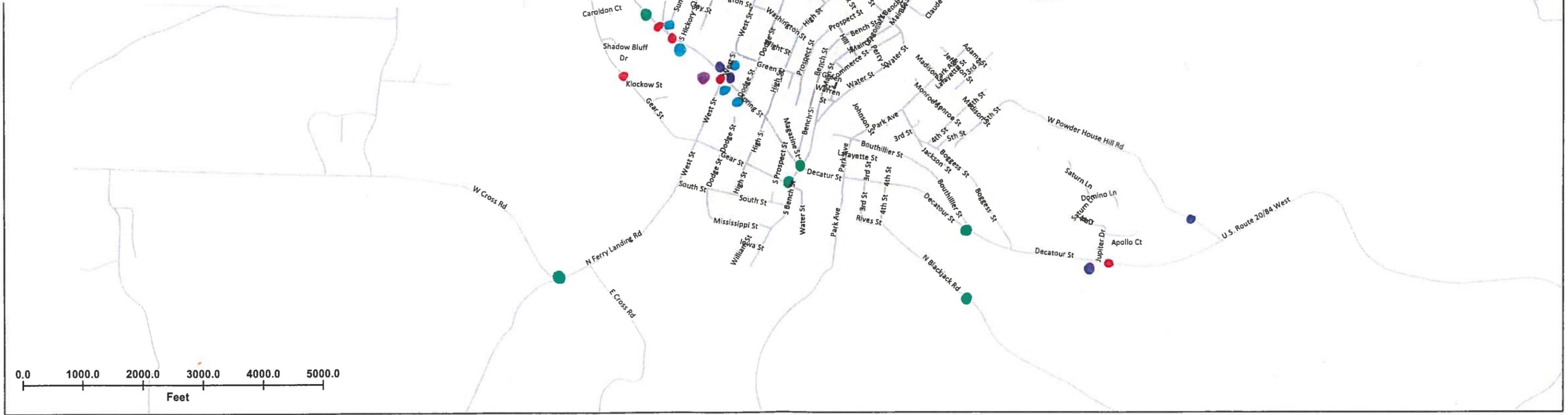
(Does not include accidents within city limits)

Source: Jo Daviess County Sheriff's Department



- - 2009
- - 2010
- - 2011
- - 2012
- - 2013

Exhibit A-3
Galena Deer Population Control Committee
 Reported Vehicle/Deer Incident with No Accident Report
 (Within city limits)
 Source: Galena Police Department





OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER

TO: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council
FROM: Patrick Urich, City Manager *Patrick Urich*
DATE: March 1, 2013
SUBJECT: Issues Update

The following are issues related to the City for the weekly Issues Update. If there are additional items you believe should be included, please let me know.

URBAN HUNTING: In response to a citizen complaint to Council members regarding lawful urban hunting for deer by use of the bow and arrow (and crossbow), Chief Settingsgaard examined the issue and offered the below response. Please note that the comments are restricted to deer hunting by bow only because City ordinance already prohibits the discharge of a firearm.

Complaint

On January 22, 2013, members of the City Council received an email from a citizen who expressed safety concerns regarding deer hunting within their subdivision. The complainant resides on Derby Road, in the Galena Park Subdivision (Derby and Galena). The Galena Park Subdivision (photos attached) has relatively few homes with large wooded lots. The lots located on Derby Road and Orchard Road range in size from approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The complainants in this case expressed concerns about the legality of hunting with a bow and arrow (and crossbow) in a residential neighborhood, and the dangers that are posed particularly to children and pets. As a solution, the complainants recommended that the Council adopt an urban hunting ordinance similar to what currently exists in Charleston, W.V. Charleston requires the registration of both hunters and properties, and restricts hunting to only properties that are 5 acres or larger.

Current Legal Status

State Law: The Illinois D.N.R. regulates deer hunting within the State of Illinois and governs such things as licensing, permits, safe transport of firearms/bows, trespassing, etc., but these provisions apply uniformly, state-wide, irrespective of density of population. The D.N.R. does not specifically regulate hunting within urban or suburban areas other than to require safe shooting distances from dwellings. The 2013 Illinois Digest of Hunting and Trapping Regulations requires that a bow hunter be at least 100 yards from a dwelling unless the hunter has permission from the owner or tenant of that dwelling. If permission is granted, there is no minimum distance required. The actual verbiage is as follows:

*Hunting Near Inhabited Dwellings: It is unlawful to hunt or allow a dog to hunt within 300 yards of an inhabited dwelling without first obtaining permission of the owner or tenant of the dwelling. **Except: A 100-yard restriction shall apply while trapping, hunting with bow and arrow, or hunting with shotgun***

using shotshells only, or on licensed game breeding and hunting preserve areas, on federally owned and managed lands, on DNR-owned, -managed, -leased or -controlled lands and areas operated under a Waterfowl Hunting Area permit.

Peoria City Ordinance: City ordinance does not prohibit hunting by bow and arrow if it takes place solely on private property. It does prohibit the discharging of a bow on a public way, or in such a way as to cause an arrow to cross a public way. The applicable ordinance is as follows:

Sec. 20-161. - Discharging, etc., prohibited; exception.

(a) No person shall fire or discharge any gun, pistol or other firearm within the city, except on premises used by a duly licensed shooting gallery, gun club or rifle club.

*(b) No person shall be permitted to fire or discharge upon any public way within the city any air gun, spring gun or other similar device which is calculated or intended to propel or project a bullet, **arrow** or similar projectile; provided, however, that nothing in this article shall prevent the use of such weapons in shooting galleries or in any private grounds or residence, where the projectile fired or discharged from any such gun or device will not traverse any space used as a public way.*

Complaints/Investigations

The Peoria Police Department has responded to the Derby Road deer hunting complaint twice. The first was in the fall of 2011 and the second was this past fall (2012). Both complaints centered on the same property on Derby where the hunting was taking place.

2011: In the fall of 2011, a complaint came in regarding deer that had been taken by a bow hunter on private property. The Police Department determined that no ordinance had been violated but the Illinois D.N.R. was called in to investigate whether any hunting laws had been broken. The D.N.R. officer investigated and determined that deer had been taken illegally and the offending person was prosecuted. However, the illegality was not in the act of hunting itself, but rather the hunter did not possess the proper permits for the deer. Had the hunter possessed the proper permits, the hunting and the taking of the deer in that location would have been lawful.

2012: A similar complaint was received this past fall, again complaining that someone was bow hunting on private property within the subdivision. Chief Settingsgaard assigned a Sergeant to investigate, and the Sergeant spoke with both the complainants and the owners (hunters) from the neighboring property. In this instance the complainant not only expressed safety concerns related to the bow hunting, but also mentioned trespassing, the sound of a gunshot at night, and the possibility that hunters are paying for hunting rights. Neither the trespassing, nor the gunshot allegations could be verified. The owners of the property where the hunting took place spoke with the Sergeant; they were knowledgeable on the law and aware that they could legally hunt on their property. They denied that anyone had paid to hunt, and indicated that the only people hunting were themselves and/or two of their relatives. They registered a counter complaint with the Police Department to report that a neighbor is stopping in their driveway and writing down license plates, all in relation to the hunting issue. The Department's investigation was concluded and no violations of the laws or ordinances were proven.

The only other deer hunting related complaint the Chief found was from 2009, and in that case, the complainants reported that men were going into the woods with guns in the 2900 block of W. Nevada (Trewyn Park, near I-474 and Adams). The DNR was called in to assist with that investigation and no criminal case could be substantiated. The activity alleged in the complaint was already prohibited by ordinance because it entailed the use of firearms.

Safety Concerns

The crux of the complaint seems to hinge on the danger that bow hunting presents to the neighborhood, particularly children and pets. The Chief cannot support that argument with evidence. While bow hunting is and has been legal in the City, the Department can find no instances of anyone ever being injured by an arrow. The Chief has polled the comparable cities in Illinois and received nine responses. Of the 6 cities that also allow bow hunting, none reported anyone being injured. Archers hunting whitetail deer typically need to be within 30 yards or less of their target to be effective, which makes it relatively easy for them to be able to identify and differentiate a child or a dog from a deer. The possibility that a bow hunter would mistake a child or even a dog for a deer is not very likely. A stray arrow is a possibility, but arrows lose their energy and velocity rather quickly, and unless they are traveling at an upward angle, they will not fly very far before gravity pulls them to the ground. The hunters in this case, like most bow hunters, were reportedly using an elevated position, which means the arrows fly in a downward angle toward the ground, making it even less likely that they would travel far enough to cause a true safety risk. The State of Illinois sets the legal distance from a residence for a firearm at 300 yards, while the legal distance for a bow is only 100 yards. The great reduction in what the State of Illinois considers a safe distance is indicative of the lesser danger posed by an arrow, and the shorter distances for which an arrow poses a legitimate risk. Injury certainly is not impossible, but it is improbable to the degree that considering bow hunting to be dangerous to others is difficult to justify.

The issue here may be more about the perception of safety. To some, particularly those not comfortable or familiar with deer hunting and/or archery, the perception and belief may be that the practice is dangerous, especially within the corporate limits of the City. Others might object to the practice for other reasons that are not related to safety. Some may be opposed to hunting altogether, while others might support it in a rural setting, but just not inside the City or “not in my backyard.”

On the topic of safety, the Department would be remiss to not point out that there is a legitimate and verifiable risk that is posed by deer in our community as a result of motor vehicle crashes caused by deer in the roadway. State Farm Insurance estimated over 1.2 million deer/car collisions for the 1 year period between July of 2011 and June of 2012, with over 51,000 in Illinois alone. According to the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, in 2007 alone, 223 people died as a result from vehicle/deer crashes. Logic might dictate that fewer deer would result in fewer crashes and a reduced risk to the motoring public.

Prohibition/Restrictions by Ordinance

The Council has multiple options available in response to this issue as outlined below:

- A. Status Quo: Make no change in the ordinance which will allow the continuance of legal bow hunting for deer in the City, in places not prohibited by State law.
- B. Prohibit all hunting in the City, including by bow and arrow (crossbow).
- C. Adopt an ordinance that allows limited hunting but is more restrictive than State law.

Option A would require the least amount of staff time and expense, and based upon historical data, poses no true safety risk to the public. However, it may have an impact on the perception of safety.

Option B would require the drafting of an ordinance as well as some enforcement efforts when violations are reported, but would be considerably less work and less expense than Option C.

Option C has multiple alternatives available for consideration that are present in ordinances in other jurisdictions, many of which could be combined into a single policy or ordinance. The administration and enforcement of a new ordinance based on any combination of these options could be costly to administer and enforce.

- **Hunter Registration:** Require that all hunters pre-register with the City, for a fee.
 - Advantages:
 - Potential hunters could be screened for suitability (background check).
 - A shooting proficiency test could be included.
 - A safety course certificate could be required.
 - A database of known hunters could make identification easier in the event of an incident.
 - City could recoup all or a portion of the costs for administering the program.
 - Disadvantages:
 - Staff time would be committed to administer the program.
 - Staff time would be committed to enforcement.
 - Processes would have to be developed.
 - Consequences for failing to comply would be difficult to apply, and violations difficult to detect.
 - Appeal process for license denial would be required.
 - Hunter registration would not guarantee a safer or more ethical hunter.

- **Property Registration:** Require that any properties to be hunted must pre-register with the City, for a fee.
 - Advantages:
 - Potential properties could be screened for suitability.
 - A database of registered properties would help in identifying when hunting is taking place illegally.
 - City could recoup costs for administering the program.
 - Disadvantages:
 - Staff time committed to administer the program.
 - Staff time committed to enforcement.
 - Approval processes would need to be developed.
 - Appeal process for denials would be required.
 - Property registration would not guarantee a safer or more ethical hunter.
 - Some property owners in the City may view this as an infringement on their property rights.

- **Lot Size Restriction:** Require that a property must be of certain acreage. Five acres is required in Charleston, WV, and other communities have different restrictions, such as a 3 acre minimum.

- Advantages:
 - Lot size restrictions would reduce the number of properties that would be lawful to hunt on.
 - Increase the odds that a hunter will be further from a dwelling than what is currently required by State law.
 - Decrease the potential for conflict between hunters and opposing neighbors.
- Disadvantages:
 - Staff time would be committed to administration and enforcement.
 - Lot size does not guarantee an increase in the distance between a hunter and a neighboring property line or a neighboring house. For example, Council could enact a 5 acre restriction, but without additional restrictions, a hunter could legally sit alongside a neighbor's property line within just a few feet of the neighbor's yard, children's play area, etc.
 - Lot size restrictions could result in hunting rights only for the wealthier citizens with very large lots.
 - Fewer properties to hunt could result in fewer deer killed by hunters, perhaps increasing property damage from over foraging, and an increase in traffic crashes.
- **Increase Shooting Distances from Dwellings:** Council could choose to increase the legal shooting distance from a residence for a bow and arrow, which is currently set at 100 yards by the State. Distances could be increased to 150 yards, 200 yards, etc.
 - Advantages:
 - The likelihood of an arrow accidentally striking a residence or a person at or near a residence could be reduced.
 - Fewer properties would be eligible for hunting without permission of neighbors. The further a hunter has to be from a dwelling, the less likely a given property will have area to hunt that complies with the State's distance requirements.
 - Disadvantages:
 - Staff time would be committed to administration and enforcement.
 - Violations for specific distances would be difficult to prove and enforce.
 - This increase in distance from a dwelling does not reduce the distance from neighboring properties, only from neighboring dwellings. Hunters may still be allowed to shoot very close to a neighboring property line.
 - Distance increases could result in hunting rights only for the wealthier citizens since smaller properties would not be able to qualify.
 - Fewer properties to hunt could result in fewer deer killed by hunters, perhaps increasing property damage from over foraging, and an increase in traffic crashes.
- **Establish Shooting Distances From Property Lines:**
 - Advantages:
 - Restrictions of distance from property lines goes beyond the State's required distance from a dwelling and actually requires a set distance from any portion of a neighboring property, which would include yards and play areas.

- The likelihood of an arrow accidentally striking a person could be reduced, assuming that person is not walking upon the property where the hunting occurs.
- Fewer properties might be disqualified when compared to a total acreage restriction.
- Of the options presented in “C”, this restriction may present the greatest opportunity for a reduction in conflict between neighbors and exposure to risk. For example, a restriction of a minimum distance of 150 feet from a property line places a hunter at a far greater minimum distance from a neighbor’s property than does an acreage restriction alone, no matter how large the property.
- Disadvantages
 - Staff time would be committed to administration and enforcement.
 - Violations for specific distances would be difficult to prove and enforce.

Staff Recommendation

Option A: The Police Department recommends option A as outlined above, with no change in the ordinances relative to bow hunting in the City. Evidence does not support the assertion that the practice poses a realistic danger. The Chief surveyed comparable Illinois cities, survey attached, and received responses from the following nine cities: Aurora, Belleville, Decatur, Elgin, Joliet, Normal, Rockford, Urbana and Waukegan. Including Peoria, six of the ten cities do not prohibit bow hunting for deer, and of those cities where bow hunting is lawful, none of them regulate the practice through hunter registration, property registration, minimum lot sizes, etc. None of the cities that responded, including Peoria, has experienced anyone being injured from being struck by an arrow (or a bullet) fired by a hunter. Based upon the survey responses and the Chief’s conversations with the other cities’ respective Chiefs, deer hunting is not common in any of the cities where it is lawful since deer are present in only a portion of the city, and even then, few properties are of such size or configuration as to qualify under the state’s 100 yard requirement. The limited amount of hunting that has taken place has not posed a problem in any of the other municipalities where it is legal to hunt.

Option B: If the Council would choose to move from the status quo and craft a regulating ordinance, the Police Department would then recommend option B which would prohibit all hunting within the City limits. This option would eliminate lawful hunting and only illegal hunting would need to be addressed. A total prohibition would require the least amount of City resources to administrate and enforce, and illegal behavior would be easily identified by the community.

Option C: As noted above, Option C provides a variety of means by which the City could choose to allow bow hunting for deer to continue in the City while regulating the activity well beyond the State of Illinois’ current limitations. The multiple variations in Option C may require a considerable amount of staff time to administer and enforce, yet would likely accomplish very little in the way of public safety. If the goal in regulating hunting is based on safety concerns, none of the measures in Option C would absolutely prevent an accidental injury to a child, adult, or a pet. Even if hunting was restricted on a particular piece of property in the hopes of protecting neighboring properties, it would not prevent children, pets, or even adults from walking in areas where hunting is taking place legally, and thus coming into contact with hunters.

If the City was to regulate hunting because it was deemed to be an activity that is inappropriate or otherwise unwanted in the City, then again, the Chief would recommend that it be prohibited altogether.

In the event that some form of Option C is desired, the Chief would recommend the Department draft an ordinance that prohibits the firing of an arrow (or bolt) within 150 feet of a neighbor's property line unless permission is granted, in writing, from the affected property owner. This ordinance, in addition to the State's 100 yard requirement, would keep legal hunters at a sufficient distance from both dwellings and properties without creating an unnecessary burden upon staff. Creating a system of registering hunters, registering properties, limiting property eligibility, etc., would be a costly solution to a problem that is relatively non-existent.

ILLINOIS ATTORNEY GENERAL NATIONAL FORECLOSURE SETTLEMENT AWARDS – HOUSING COUNSELING AND COMMUNITY REVITALIZATION PROPOSAL: On December 21, 2012, the Office of Attorney General Lisa Madigan released a Request for Qualifications and Proposals (RFP/RFQ) for the National Foreclosure Settlement Awards. In April 2012, a \$25 billion national settlement was secured with the nation's five largest bank mortgage servicers – Bank of America, JP Morgan Chase, Wells Fargo, Citibank and Ally Bank, formerly GMAC. The settlement addressed allegations of widespread “robo-signing” of foreclosure documents and other fraudulent practices while servicing loans of struggling homeowners.

As a result of the settlement, homeowners in Illinois will receive approximately \$1 billion in principal reductions on their mortgages and other loan related relief. Illinois also received over \$100 million in funds to provide grants to ameliorate the damage done by the foreclosure crisis. Of these funds, already \$23 million has been made available or distributed for legal assistance services for borrowers and renters and start-up foreclosure court mediation efforts in Illinois.

The RFP/RFQ is in connection with the \$70 million in funding that will be available over the next three years to bolster, expand and connect proven housing counseling and revitalization strategies in geographic areas throughout Illinois that have a high number of vacant and abandoned properties in order to attract new buyers and renters. Proposals that include high impact initiatives and redevelopment projects in a defined geographic boundary which can be accomplished or can achieve significant milestones within the three year period will be the most competitive.

Proposal priority will be given to **teams** pursuing coordinated strategies, leveraging in-kind resources and advancing local plans to address foreclosures and revitalization efforts in a defined geographic boundary.

A team of local stakeholders was quickly established to submit a proposal for the February 15, 2013 deadline. The design of Peoria's program consists of a collaboration the region has never seen before with two Community Development Financial Institutions (LISC and Illinois Facilities Fund-IFF), two housing counseling agencies (METEC and Novadebt), a non-profit housing development organization (Peoria Opportunities Foundation), a community organization (East Bluff Neighborhood Housing Services), the City of Peoria, a local bank (Busey Bank) and Realtor (Jim Maloof Realty). These team members have developed a proposal that will directly assist struggling families and deploy a targeted revitalization and housing stabilization strategy for one of Peoria's neighborhoods, the East Bluff.

In the development of the proposal, the team looked at areas in the City that met the following: 1) a defined geographic area, 2) area with a high number of vacant, abandoned and foreclosed properties, 3) the existing organization of community members, groups or associations, 4) recent and available data for the area, and 5) the availability of leveraging resources. The team identified the East Bluff neighborhood, specifically the East Village Growth Cell (EVGC), as the area for the proposed neighborhood revitalization and development.

The East Bluff is an area hardest hit with foreclosures, abandoned and vacant properties. Within the past three years, 16% of the owner occupied properties in the EVGC have been foreclosed. Twenty-five percent of these recorded foreclosures were filed by one of the banks listed in the settlement - Bank of America, JPMorgan Chase, Wells Fargo, Citibank and Ally Bank, formerly GMAC.

Additionally, using the TIF field study data provided in October 2010 and updated in 2013 for the proposal submission, approximately 254 vacant properties exist in the EVGC; approximately 10% of the total properties.

Greater Peoria LISC is the Lead and Fiscal Agent for the proposal. The proposal includes the following activities:

- 1) Develop 45 units of owner occupied housing for households earning up to 150% of Area Median Income (AMI)
150% of AMI for the City is approximately \$100,000 annually for a household size of 4
- 2) Develop 25 units of rental housing for special populations
- 3) Demolition of 50 units of housing
- 4) Offer pre-purchase, post-purchase, credit and rental housing counseling programs
- 5) Deploy down payment assistance and emergency mortgage relief programs
- 6) Development of a LISC sponsored Financial Opportunity Center in the East Bluff

In total, the Peoria proposal has requested **\$10.8 million** in National Foreclosure Settlement award funds. Beginning in April 2013, the Attorney General will enter into one, two or three year agreements, on a rolling basis, with renewals contingent upon annual performance reviews and demonstrated continual need for funds and services.

City administration has identified EVGC as a priority for revitalization and has undertaken various planning initiatives (School Impact Zone, Special Service District and TIF) designed to enhance the physical and economic climate, and has made significant investments in infrastructure improvements and neighborhood programs. The award of this proposal will continue these efforts and leverage additional resources.

For additional information, please contact Nicole Frederick, Grants Coordinator, at 494-8606 or nfrederick@peoriagov.org.

AMERICORPS VISTA PROGRAM: The City's Department of Community Development, Neighborhood Division, has been selected as a host site for the AmeriCorp VISTA program.

AmeriCorps VISTA is the national service program designed specifically to fight poverty. Authorized in 1964 and founded as Volunteers in Service to America in 1965, VISTA was incorporated into the AmeriCorps network of programs in 1993. VISTA has been on the front lines in the fight against poverty in America for more than 45 years.

In January, the City applied to Housing Action Illinois for an AmeriCorps VISTA Volunteer to work with staff and the Heart of Illinois Homeless Continuum of Care (CoC) for the implementation of the Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act.

New regulations focus on implementation of the CoC planning process, consolidation of HUD's competitive grant programs and an increase in emphasis on performance of funded activities. It is anticipated that HUD will release significant guidance, regulation interpretation, best practice theories and webinar trainings. In conjunction with City staff, VISTA Volunteer will assist member agencies of the CoC in resource collection, information sharing and overall formation of the new governance structure of the Continuum. The CoC must comply with HEARTH Act regulations on or before August 2014. Non-compliance of regulation implementation would jeopardize future grant funding.

Greater Peoria LISC has also partnered with the City's effort to host the VISTA Program. Since 1994, LISC has nationally sponsored the AmeriCorps program as an additional strategy to help build community development capacity. Greater Peoria LISC identified the opportunity of recruiting an AmeriCorps VISTA Volunteer to assist the Continuum develop and implement HEARTH Act regulations to further assist homeless individuals and those at risk of becoming homeless in our community.

LISC will pay the host fee of \$3,600 to Housing Action Illinois on behalf of the City. The total program costs for a VISTA Volunteer is \$56,760 and covers the volunteer's living stipend, healthcare costs and other program benefits. Housing Action Illinois requires a host site to provide approximately 6% of the total program costs. With the partnership with Housing Action Illinois and LISC, the City will receive the benefit of this position without any of the cost.

The City's Community Development VISTA Volunteer will be located in the Neighborhood Development Division. Recruitment and selection of the volunteer will begin in late March/early April with placement no later than August 2013.

For additional information or questions, please contact Nicole Frederick, Grants Coordinator, at 494-8606 or nfrederick@peoriagov.org.

The Deer Management Program In The Galena Territory

Prepared by
The GTA Greenspace Committee
February 2007

1. Introduction

Whitetail deer are one of the more familiar features of the natural environment in the Galena Territory. Everyone enjoys seeing the deer, and many people would like to see them more often. It is important to recognize, however, that the deer are part of a larger environment. The deer are linked to other animals, plants and the people who share the Territory with them. Achieving a balance among these connected elements is fundamental to the health and sustainability of the environment into the future as well as to the enjoyment of nature we find here. The need for balance is dramatically illustrated by the serious consequences that occur when these relationships go awry.

Across the United States, many communities have established an appropriate population range for the deer. At The Galena Territory, the deer management program was initiated as a result of massive overpopulation of the deer. This imbalance resulted in deer starvation, destruction of a great deal of the environment and landscaping through over browsing, and an increase in deer/auto accidents. The GTA Board of Directors and Management began studying the problem in 1986 and implemented the deer management program in 1991. The program objectives are:

- Maintain the number of deer/vehicle accidents at less than 20 per year
- Maintain deer browsing of native plants at less than 20%
- Maintain deer damage to ornamental plantings such that 75% of residents are satisfied
- Promote an understanding of the need for management in the community
- Continue to monitor and reduce the herd as needed to achieve approximately 20 deer per square mile.

This article briefly reviews the behavior of whitetail deer in this area, the history of the management program, the information used to make decisions on desired population levels, and the present approach used for the management program.

2. The Galena Territory Environment

The Galena Territory is part of the unique "Driftless Area" of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. This area of 15,000 square miles escaped the continental glaciers of the Pleistocene Epoch. The end result is the highest elevation of bedrock in Illinois, rising to heights of 1000 to 1200 feet. Due to the high hills, sharp ridges, sweeping slopes, and narrow valleys, we are living in some of the most picturesque topography in Illinois. Nowhere else in Illinois is the bedrock elevation so high, nor is the bedrock so close to the surface. Ravines and valleys crisscross the land, and their slopes form the dominant feature of the landscape.

The Driftless Area has a myriad of streams and rivers located in the v-shaped valleys. Because of the generally steep slopes and thin soils, the water moves off the land fairly quickly. This results in a landscape with no natural lakes and a low amount of wetlands (about 3% of the land cover). The water that does not eventually evaporate or find its way to a river or stream will percolate through faults in the bedrock to the underlying aquifers. We draw upon these aquifers for our water supply. The Galena Territory has a typical continental climate with cold winters (Jo Daviess County is the coldest county in Illinois) and hot summers. The steep ridges and valleys contribute to local differences in climate. The north and south slopes of the ridges generally have different average temperatures and retained

moisture because of the difference in exposure to the sun and prevailing winds. In a few isolated areas in the Driftless area, there are north facing limestone slopes where ice persists for most of the summer. As might be expected, the differences in local climate can lead to substantially different biota on the north and south facing slopes.

We all know the Galena Territory in Jo Daviess County is one of the most beautiful and varied landscapes in northern Illinois. The varied landscape results in an exceedingly rich diversity of plants and animals. The following data about the Driftless Area of Illinois illustrate the tremendous diversity of species in this part of the state, comprising only 1.7% of the state's total land area. The topographic complexity and diversity of habitat, as well as our location near the Mississippi flyway, results in 271 bird species; this represents almost 90% of the birds that regularly visit Illinois. Mammals and other animal species are abundant; 78% of the state's mammal species occur here. The area contains 42% of Illinois native plant species.

The area that is now The Galena Territory was largely agricultural land. The native plants of the prairies and savannas are not adapted to the disturbance associated with agriculture. Few prairie species survived the plow, except in isolated corners or rocky hillsides that could not be turned under. Most of the native savanna flowers and grasses could not survive grazing by cattle, horses, sheep and pigs brought by the settlers. In contrast, the alien grasses and weeds which were intentionally or inadvertently introduced by the settlers were well adapted to the disturbance associated with human settlement, and have since replaced most of the herbaceous native plants.

Fortunately, there are a number of areas in the Galena Territory that have retained much of their original character. In 1997-98, a survey was performed of 28 ecologically significant areas of the Greenspace. (These are areas that escaped destruction by human activity.) The survey identified 365 plant species, ranging from common to endangered. (A total of 915 plant species have been identified in the Driftless area.) On steep south-facing slopes, dry prairie species were able to persist due to a combination of difficulty of access to grazing animals and the ability of dry-soil species to compete effectively against alien weeds. Also the bur, white, and black oak savanna trees remain in place in many areas of The Territory, a testimony to the savannas of the past. Though it is difficult to estimate the age of these trees, many of them are undoubtedly over 200 years old. The majority of the "natural" sites in the Territory are the forests, although a few, rare prairie remnants have also been found.

The acres of land in the Territory designated as Greenspace will remain constant. But, the number of people -residents and visitors, vehicles, and structures - has increased since the early development of the Territory. Since 1992 The General Golf Course has been built and about 1,000 homes have been added. This growth has reduced the area available as habitat for deer. We monitor the success of our management strategy yearly and in the future we may need to reduce our goal number of deer per square mile to accommodate this change in the available habitat for deer.

3. Deer as Part of The Environment

Whitetail Deer are the only species of deer in the Territory, or Illinois. A large white flag waving back and forth and disappearing into the woods indicates a Whitetail Deer is on the move and a loud whistling "snort" from the woods means a deer has scented you. Their behavior is determined by three key items: food, temperature and sex. Deer inhabit wooded areas. The Territory is attractive habitat for deer with miles of woods and "edge" supplying nearby food and shelter. Their home range is seldom more than a mile across.

Deer are large, hoofed mammals with the mature bucks weighing from 150 – 200 pounds and the does weighing from 100 – 150 pounds. Antlers on bucks consist of a main beam with prongs issuing from it; the antlers are shed and replaced annually. They tend to increase in size and number of points with increasing age. Deer can run as fast as 35-40 miles per hour and jump 30 feet horizontally and 81/2 feet vertically! They may live up to 16 1/2 years in the wild. In summer deer are a reddish color, and in winter they appear more gray/brown.

Deer are known as browsers, as opposed to grazers, which means they eat a varied diet of grasses, forbs (non-grass herbaceous plants), and woody plants. Although deer do feed on grasses, they much prefer broadleaf forbs even after the forbs have died and dried. In the fall, acorns, when available, are the favorite whitetails' food. There are times when acorns comprise 80% of the diet with a decided preference for white oak acorns. The deer will also eat young saplings, particularly maple and oak saplings, as well as fallen leaves. Also, they are cud-chewers and usually require a secluded spot to re-chew the material they have browsed on earlier. They rely on their fat to help sustain them over the winter months, but they will eat almost anything if they are hungry. Most of the time, deer remain hidden in the woods, but come out to feed at regular times during the day. In general, deer are crepuscular animals, that is, their periods of greatest activity are at dawn and dusk when they feed. However, deer have become much more nocturnal than in centuries past because of pressure from humans.

In Illinois deer tend to remain together in family groups, consisting of an adult female, a yearling female offspring of the adult, and the adult's fawns, usually two in number. The deer congregate in groups of up to 25 in winter and only two or three in summer and fall. Males are polygamous and are thus not associated with females except at breeding time. Adult females become secretive and seek seclusion at the beginning of the fawning season and this behavior may last from May to August. Family groups will form again at that time. Fawns are born in April. Most does will hide deep in the woods during birth and stay at the edge of the woods while the fawns are small. From birth to early June the does forage heavily to produce enough milk for their young. By the end of June the fawns are weaned. Given good habitat and a lack of predators, a deer herd will almost double its numbers every year. More typically, a deer herd will increase in numbers by 35 - 40% per year. Bucks begin to grow their antlers in August and by early October they "rub" the velvet off. The bucks use trees to shed the velvet which often results in damage to the bark of the tree. Deer mate or "rut" in mid October to December.

Deer are identified as a "key stone" species; that is their presence and numbers have a significant impact on the rest of the environment. Their influence is due to their large size as well as the great amount and diverse nature of the vegetation they consume. If their numbers are allowed to get out of balance with the rest of the environment, they will end up reducing or eliminating existing plants and animals. When too many deer are browsing, they can cause damage to landscaping plants as well as to our native woodland wildflowers and understory plants and trees. They can negatively affect birds and animals by reducing food sources and nesting sites for these species. For example, before the management program was implemented, the deer population was out of control and there were not any rabbits or fox in the Territory.

The deer have the capability of changing the entire composition of the forest areas they inhabit. In Wisconsin it was estimated that the whitetail deer were crippling or eliminating over 600 million tree seedlings every year. Coupled with their consumption of acorns in the fall, the regeneration of the forest trees, particularly the oaks, has been prevented. In addition, the understory plants are also

greatly reduced or eliminated. This represents a loss of habitat for many birds and animals, and hence they are also eliminated from the environment. The top prey animals, such as hawks lose their food supply, so their numbers are eventually reduced. Specific deer population densities where these effects are observed are given in Section 5.

4. A Brief History of Deer in The Galena Territory

Most of the area of the Territory, prior to incorporation, was tilled or grazed farmland. Wooded areas, which were not farmed, provided habitat for the deer at that time. The population of the deer was undoubtedly controlled through annual hunting. After the formation of the Territory hunting was prohibited. Without any predators, the local deer population skyrocketed. In the 1980's the Territory Board and Management recognized that the deer population needed to be controlled. After about four years of research and discussion, agreement was reached on a specific deer management program, which was initiated in 1991.

In February of 1991, the Illinois Department of Conservation conservatively estimated that more than 900 deer were living in the Galena Territory (a population of 82 deer per square mile). At that population, trees and bushes were eaten up to the "browse line", which is the height the deer can reach to eat foliage, generally six to eight feet high. Photos showing the browse line from 1991 are shown in Figure 1. It should be noted that when deer browse on red cedars they are in a starvation mode. There is little nutritional content in the cedar boughs but they fill the stomach and relieve hunger. If cedar browsing does not occur until late winter, the deer can survive off their body fat until Spring.



Figure 1. – 1991 Photos showing deer browse line

In 1991 there were 30 automobile collisions with deer in the Territory. Other concerns with overpopulation of the deer are damage to planned landscaping and spread of Lyme disease. Lyme disease is spread through tick bites, and the deer are carriers of the disease. Humans get infected with Lyme disease through a tick bite from a tick that has bitten a carrier deer. An example of the large number of deer that were observed in 1991 is shown in Figure 2. Each dark spot on the photo, taken near the Property Owners' Club, is a deer. The photo reveals that there are too many deer because of the unusually high number of deer, 25-30, in one location. The fact that the deer are out in the open in the middle of the day (when they are typically in the woods during the day) and that they are eating grass (when they prefer broad leaf plants) indicates that they are malnourished.



Figure 2. – Photo showing the large number of deer in 1991

Following discussions with the Illinois Department of Conservation, the desired population level was established at 12 - 20 deer per square mile (132 - 220 for the entire Territory). See Section 5 below for further discussion on establishing the correct number of deer. The method selected for controlling the deer was a sharpshooter, and David Shuey, Chief of Security for The Galena Territory at that time, was brought on as the first sharpshooter on this project. Section 6 provides additional information on the pros and cons of alternative deer control methods.

When the program was first initiated, each deer that was shot was tested for disease and was evaluated on the Kistner Scale. The Kistner Scale ranges from zero to 100, with zero being “completely emaciated” and 100 being “excellent health”. For the 1991-92 program, the average rating for the entire number of deer harvested was 25, “poor health”, confirming that the deer population had an inadequate supply of food. By the next year, the average level had risen to 65, “good health”, reflecting the greater abundance of food available given a reduced number of deer. All deer that were shot were sent to a meat processing plant, and all the meat was donated to local charity food distribution centers such as the Salvation Army and the Galena Food Pantry.

5. Assessing the Right Number of Deer for The Galena Territory

Limits on deer population can be assessed by considering “carrying capacities” of the environment. There are three types of carrying capacities.

1. The Biological Carrying Capacity (BCC). This is the point where births and deaths balance without any outside intervention, including predators and hunters.
2. The Cultural Carrying Capacity (CCC). This is the point that the human population living in the area decides that it can accept as the deer population level. It is very difficult to identify the CCC since there are often many opinions on acceptable deer population size. These considerations do become important well before the BCC is reached, however.
3. The Ecological Carrying Capacity (ECCLim). At the ECCLim, herbivores, although having some browsing impact, do not determine the structure and species composition of the plant community. In many areas of the United States, this is not a factor, because there is no longer any real bio-diversity to protect. It is a factor here because the Territory is blessed with a large number of plant and animal species. The ECCLim relates to the goals and objectives for the

environment of the Territory, developed by the Greenspace Committee and approved by the GTA board.

The BCC is set by the weather conditions throughout the year and the amount of available food source. This is the point where all available food sources are being exploited and where the deer births are offset by deaths that are largely due to disease and starvation rather than old age. The Territory was at this level prior to initiating the deer management program, with an estimated population density of 80 to 100 deer per square mile. At this point the deer population is also prone to population crashes, if for example, there is a severe winter.

The CCC depends on the preferences of people in the local community and it is difficult to find a population density estimate in the literature that establishes an acceptable CCC population density. Factors that go into establishing a CCC include damage to landscaping, frequency of deer/auto accidents, and transmission of diseases carried by deer, such as Lyme disease. In the case of Virginia, areas identified as exceeding the carrying capacity contained more than 25 deer per square mile. It is evident, however, that deer populations in farm-forest landscapes will far exceed levels associated with conflicts (reduced biodiversity, increased agricultural damage, and frequent vehicle collisions with deer) before reduced births (productivity) become apparent.

There is some evidence of population densities where the ECCLim is reached. Here are some examples of research results.

In the oak forests in central Massachusetts, deer populations of 25 to 44 deer per square mile interrupted the process of understory reinitiation and prevented regeneration. In areas of the forest where deer numbers have been limited to 8 to 15 deer per square mile, understory vegetation is abundant and diverse. A ten year study in Northwestern Pennsylvania (2003) demonstrated that species richness, abundance, and height of saplings declined significantly once deer densities exceeded 21 deer per square mile. The bird community which uses this intermediate foliage canopy exhibited significant reduction in species richness and abundance when the deer population exceeded 21 per square mile, and five songbird species were no longer observed on study sites. Species richness and abundance of shrubs and herbaceous plants were negatively affected when deer density exceeded 10 per square mile. Finally, a deer browse survey was conducted in 2002 in The Galena Territory by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. The differences in plant species and numbers in browsed and non-browsed areas were compared. The report concluded, "... that the past reductions in deer population levels have improved the condition of the woody vegetation at Galena Territory. It is apparent, however, that deer continue to impact the vegetation at GTA, and that the deer removal program will need to continue at least at the existing intensity to maintain the level of recovery observed to date."

All these results for the ECCLim are consistent with the original goal of 12 to 20 deer per square mile. However, there appears to be some evidence that even at 20 deer per square mile there is damage to biodiversity. The information is scanty, and therefore, a revision downwards in the goal population is not justified at this time. New results should be monitored as they become available.

6. Choosing The Control Method

The original and still-used method chosen for controlling the size of the deer herd in The Galena Territory is to employ a sharpshooter. This section reviews possible approaches to deer control to

determine whether any other method is suitable at this time. Several recent reports from state and local organizations were reviewed.

The possible approaches to deer control are:

- No active control - let nature take its course
- Capture and relocation
- Fertility control
- Predator introduction
- Parasite and disease introduction
- Hunting
- Sharpshooter

The conclusions of all the reports are essentially identical. Letting nature take its course has been shown to lead to eruption and collapse cycles due to death by starvation or disease. This approach puts the problem out of mind for humans, but the animal suffering is real. In the process, the rest of the environment can also be significantly damaged. Capture and relocation programs can lead to a high percentage of deaths due to the stress of handling and relocation (25-85%). In addition, there are no areas that will accept white tail deer.

There are several approaches to fertility control including surgical sterilization, hormone therapy, immunocontraception, and oral contraception. Surgical sterilization is effective but cost prohibitive and impractical. So far limited success has been achieved with hormone therapy which is a spin off of the (birth control) "pill". Multiple injections are needed, but in controlled herds, some success has resulted from the attempts. Immunoconception (vaccination) for the female requires two doses and possibly boosters on an annual basis. This method may improve in time, and such products for dogs are much nearer to licensing. There is also work on an anti-sperm vaccine for the male. Oral contraception work is in the early stages of development. Fertility control has been tested by the Humane Society of the United States, but has been found to be expensive and difficult, especially with regard to the distribution of contraceptives in the field, control of dosages, and impacts on other species. Due to the difficulty in marking deer, the Humane Society is not yet conducting studies of free-ranging deer such as those in the Territory. Therefore, this is not a practical short-term solution, but there may be some hope for the long term.

Predators, with few exceptions, rarely control the numbers of animals on which they prey. In fact the opposite is true: it is the prey base that determines the size and health of the predator population. In addition, local farmers are concerned about predation of their livestock. The risks and uncertainties associated with parasite or disease introduction make it impractical. This is not a humane approach, and regulatory agencies would not likely permit such an activity.

The remaining two options, hunting and a sharpshooter are the ones universally employed for deer population control. The Michigan Humane society has evaluated these approaches and selected sharp shooting as being more humane compared with standard hunting practices. Another possibility is bow hunting, which would allow hunting closer to Territory homes since the range of the bow and arrow is significantly less than a rifle. Bow and arrow hunting is more difficult than rifle hunting, and as a result success is modest. This year (2006-07) Davenport, Iowa initiated a program that uses local archers to control deer along Rock Creek Parkway, an area that includes public hiking trails. Local hunters underwent training by the Iowa DNR and had to pass a proficiency test in order to be certified for this program. While no injuries have been reported, it would be difficult to implement this program at GTA

because we do not have skilled archers on staff and homeowners would not likely endorse bringing in non-staff archers to conduct the harvest. Most telling of all however is that the result has been disappointing: Some 100 certified archers have only harvested 29 deer in the first ten weeks of hunting so far.

In conclusion, employing a sharpshooter is still the most effective option available. We will continue to monitor other means of deer control and, if and when it is determined that an alternate method is both more effective and humane, the program may be modified.

7. The Present Program

Every year a count of the GTA deer is performed with Illinois Department of Natural Resources participation. An accurate count requires that there be sufficient snow cover on the ground to provide contrast to the drab winter color of the deer. This usually occurs in late December or sometime in January or February. This count is adjusted to reflect reductions due to subsequent deer harvesting and additions due to the spring birthing. The result is an estimated deer population. The Greenspace Committee then takes the estimated population and compares it to the population goal, then recommends to the GTA Board the number of deer to be harvested the following year. After Board approval, a permit is requested from the IDNR to harvest the approved number of deer during the next winter season. The permit is usually good for a 90-day period.

We have two IDNR-qualified sharpshooters on staff that are assigned to the actual harvesting. In previous years they have conducted the harvest in January, February and March, on limited weekdays (Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday) to avoid periods when large numbers of people are in the Territory. Some property owners have requested that harvesting not be carried out within 100 yards of their home, so these areas are removed from actively harvested sites. Samples from the first 25 deer are sent to a lab to be tested for Chronic Wasting Disease. We have never had a positive test, but all carcasses are held until the results of these tests are received. With negative test results, the carcasses are sent to a processing plant and the resulting meat is distributed to local food pantries.

8. The Role of Property Owners

All property owners are impacted in some way by the presence of deer. There are a number of things that everyone can do to insure our deer herd remains healthy into the future and that minimize potential harmful effects.

- Monitor individual lots for signs of damage to plants and trees by the deer. From time to time, the GTA sends out survey forms to identify whether or not such damage has occurred. Deer damage can be minimized by selecting plants that the deer tend to avoid. Please check with the GTA office if you would like a list of these plants.
- Cases of Lyme disease have occurred in the Territory. Check yourselves and pets for ticks after you are out hiking in the warm weather. Pets can be further protected by using flea and tick collars or a flea and tick skin application.
- To avoid deer/car collisions, always be on the lookout for deer near the sides of the road. Their most active times are near dawn and dusk. Be particularly careful during rutting season in October and November.
- Do not put out food or salt licks for the deer. Such deer congregation points can increase the spread of disease. There is a state ban on the feeding of wild deer and other wildlife in areas where wild deer are present, which includes The Galena Territory. The ban was enacted in 2002 as part of the state's continuing effort to limit the spread of chronic wasting disease (CWD) in the Illinois wild deer herd.

- To facilitate the deer harvesting, property owners are urged to allow harvesting within 100 yards of their sites. The dates when harvesting takes place are limited to mid-week and mid-winter when the fewest number of people are present. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact the GTA office.

The deer are a natural resource that everyone enjoys. With your help, we will continue to enjoy them into the foreseeable future.

References

- 1 Neil Diboll and Joel Trick, Report On The Galena Territory Greenspace Inventory Program Of 1997 And 1998, 1998
- 2 P. Bishop, J. Glidden, M. Lowery, and D. Riehlman, "A Citizen's Guide to the Management of White-tailed Deer in Urban and Suburban New York," New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Revised 1999: Bureau of Wildlife – Deer Team
- 3 "Population Management Plan for White-tailed Deer in Pennsylvania (20032007)," Bureau of Wildlife Management, Pennsylvania Game Commission, June 2003
- 4 "Howard County Department of Recreation and Parks Comprehensive Deer Management Plan," Howard County, Maryland 2002
- 5 Environmental Quality Advisory Council, Fairfax County, Virginia, "Annual report on the Environment 2000," Chapter IV Deer Management in Fairfax County
- 6 Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Chronic Wasting Disease Information, <http://dnr.state.il.us/cwd/>
- 7 A.R.E. Sinclair, "Carry Capacity and Overabundance of Deer – A Framework for Management," The Science of Overabundance – Deer Ecology and Population Management, Edited by W. McShea, H. Underwood, and J. Rappole, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington (1997), p. 380
- 8 "Goals and Objectives of the Greenspace," approved 2000
- 9 W. Palmer, G. Storm, R. Quinn, W. Tzilkowski, and M. Lovallo, "Profiles of Deer under Different Management and Habitat Conditions in Pennsylvania," The Science of Overabundance – Deer Ecology and Population Management, Edited by W. McShea, H. Underwood, and J. Rappole, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington (1997), p. 151
- 10 W. Knox, "Historical Changes in Abundance and Distribution of Deer in Virginia," The Science of Overabundance – Deer Ecology and Population Management, Edited by W. McShea, H. Underwood, and J. Rappole, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington (1997), p. 27
- 11 W. Healy, "Influence of Deer on the Structure and Composition of Oak Forests in Central Massachusetts." The Science of Overabundance – Deer Ecology and Population Management, Edited by W. McShea, H. Underwood, and J. Rappole, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington (1997), p. 249
- 12 D. Decalesta, "Deer and Ecosystem Management," The Science of Overabundance – Deer Ecology and Population Management, Edited by W. McShea, H. Underwood, and J. Rappole, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington (1997), p. 267
- 13 Stephan B. Horseley, et al., "White-tailed Deer Impact on the Vegetation Dynamics of a Northern Hardwood Forest," Ecological Applications. Vol. 13, No. 1, 2003, pp98-118
- 14 Leonard Lee Rue III, The Deer of North America, Lyons & Burford, Publishers, New York, 1997
- 15 Letter and report from Doug Dufford (IDNR) to D. Jansen, May 25, 2001

The Deer Management Program In The Galena Territory

Prepared by
The GTA Greenspace Committee
February 2007

1. Introduction

Whitetail deer are one of the more familiar features of the natural environment in the Galena Territory. Everyone enjoys seeing the deer, and many people would like to see them more often. It is important to recognize, however, that the deer are part of a larger environment. The deer are linked to other animals, plants and the people who share the Territory with them. Achieving a balance among these connected elements is fundamental to the health and sustainability of the environment into the future as well as to the enjoyment of nature we find here. The need for balance is dramatically illustrated by the serious consequences that occur when these relationships go awry.

Across the United States, many communities have established an appropriate population range for the deer. At The Galena Territory, the deer management program was initiated as a result of massive overpopulation of the deer. This imbalance resulted in deer starvation, destruction of a great deal of the environment and landscaping through over browsing, and an increase in deer/auto accidents. The GTA Board of Directors and Management began studying the problem in 1986 and implemented the deer management program in 1991. The program objectives are:

- Maintain the number of deer/vehicle accidents at less than 20 per year
- Maintain deer browsing of native plants at less than 20%
- Maintain deer damage to ornamental plantings such that 75% of residents are satisfied
- Promote an understanding of the need for management in the community
- Continue to monitor and reduce the herd as needed to achieve approximately 20 deer per square mile.

This article briefly reviews the behavior of whitetail deer in this area, the history of the management program, the information used to make decisions on desired population levels, and the present approach used for the management program.

2. The Galena Territory Environment

The Galena Territory is part of the unique "Driftless Area" of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. This area of 15,000 square miles escaped the continental glaciers of the Pleistocene Epoch. The end result is the highest elevation of bedrock in Illinois, rising to heights of 1000 to 1200 feet. Due to the high hills, sharp ridges, sweeping slopes, and narrow valleys, we are living in some of the most picturesque topography in Illinois. Nowhere else in Illinois is the bedrock elevation so high, nor is the bedrock so close to the surface. Ravines and valleys crisscross the land, and their slopes form the dominant feature of the landscape.

The Driftless Area has a myriad of streams and rivers located in the v-shaped valleys. Because of the generally steep slopes and thin soils, the water moves off the land fairly quickly. This results in a landscape with no natural lakes and a low amount of wetlands (about 3% of the land cover). The water that does not eventually evaporate or find its way to a river or stream will percolate through faults in the bedrock to the underlying aquifers. We draw upon these aquifers for our water supply. The Galena Territory has a typical continental climate with cold winters (Jo Daviess County is the coldest county in Illinois) and hot summers. The steep ridges and valleys contribute to local differences in climate. The north and south slopes of the ridges generally have different average temperatures and retained

moisture because of the difference in exposure to the sun and prevailing winds. In a few isolated areas in the Driftless area, there are north facing limestone slopes where ice persists for most of the summer. As might be expected, the differences in local climate can lead to substantially different biota on the north and south facing slopes.

We all know the Galena Territory in Jo Daviess County is one of the most beautiful and varied landscapes in northern Illinois. The varied landscape results in an exceedingly rich diversity of plants and animals. The following data about the Driftless Area of Illinois illustrate the tremendous diversity of species in this part of the state, comprising only 1.7% of the state's total land area. The topographic complexity and diversity of habitat, as well as our location near the Mississippi flyway, results in 271 bird species; this represents almost 90% of the birds that regularly visit Illinois. Mammals and other animal species are abundant; 78% of the state's mammal species occur here. The area contains 42% of Illinois native plant species.

The area that is now The Galena Territory was largely agricultural land. The native plants of the prairies and savannas are not adapted to the disturbance associated with agriculture. Few prairie species survived the plow, except in isolated corners or rocky hillsides that could not be turned under. Most of the native savanna flowers and grasses could not survive grazing by cattle, horses, sheep and pigs brought by the settlers. In contrast, the alien grasses and weeds which were intentionally or inadvertently introduced by the settlers were well adapted to the disturbance associated with human settlement, and have since replaced most of the herbaceous native plants.

Fortunately, there are a number of areas in the Galena Territory that have retained much of their original character. In 1997-98, a survey was performed of 28 ecologically significant areas of the Greenspace. (These are areas that escaped destruction by human activity.) The survey identified 365 plant species, ranging from common to endangered. (A total of 915 plant species have been identified in the Driftless area.) On steep south-facing slopes, dry prairie species were able to persist due to a combination of difficulty of access to grazing animals and the ability of dry-soil species to compete effectively against alien weeds. Also the bur, white, and black oak savanna trees remain in place in many areas of The Territory, a testimony to the savannas of the past. Though it is difficult to estimate the age of these trees, many of them are undoubtedly over 200 years old. The majority of the "natural" sites in the Territory are the forests, although a few, rare prairie remnants have also been found.

The acres of land in the Territory designated as Greenspace will remain constant. But, the number of people -residents and visitors, vehicles, and structures - has increased since the early development of the Territory. Since 1992 The General Golf Course has been built and about 1,000 homes have been added. This growth has reduced the area available as habitat for deer. We monitor the success of our management strategy yearly and in the future we may need to reduce our goal number of deer per square mile to accommodate this change in the available habitat for deer.

3. Deer as Part of The Environment

Whitetail Deer are the only species of deer in the Territory, or Illinois. A large white flag waving back and forth and disappearing into the woods indicates a Whitetail Deer is on the move and a loud whistling "snort" from the woods means a deer has scented you. Their behavior is determined by three key items: food, temperature and sex. Deer inhabit wooded areas. The Territory is attractive habitat for deer with miles of woods and "edge" supplying nearby food and shelter. Their home range is seldom more than a mile across.

Deer are large, hoofed mammals with the mature bucks weighing from 150 – 200 pounds and the does weighing from 100 – 150 pounds. Antlers on bucks consist of a main beam with prongs issuing from it; the antlers are shed and replaced annually. They tend to increase in size and number of points with increasing age. Deer can run as fast as 35-40 miles per hour and jump 30 feet horizontally and 81/2 feet vertically! They may live up to 16 1/2 years in the wild. In summer deer are a reddish color, and in winter they appear more gray/brown.

Deer are known as browsers, as opposed to grazers, which means they eat a varied diet of grasses, forbs (non-grass herbaceous plants), and woody plants. Although deer do feed on grasses, they much prefer broadleaf forbs even after the forbs have died and dried. In the fall, acorns, when available, are the favorite whitetails' food. There are times when acorns comprise 80% of the diet with a decided preference for white oak acorns. The deer will also eat young saplings, particularly maple and oak saplings, as well as fallen leaves. Also, they are cud-chewers and usually require a secluded spot to re-chew the material they have browsed on earlier. They rely on their fat to help sustain them over the winter months, but they will eat almost anything if they are hungry. Most of the time, deer remain hidden in the woods, but come out to feed at regular times during the day. In general, deer are crepuscular animals, that is, their periods of greatest activity are at dawn and dusk when they feed. However, deer have become much more nocturnal than in centuries past because of pressure from humans.

In Illinois deer tend to remain together in family groups, consisting of an adult female, a yearling female offspring of the adult, and the adult's fawns, usually two in number. The deer congregate in groups of up to 25 in winter and only two or three in summer and fall. Males are polygamous and are thus not associated with females except at breeding time. Adult females become secretive and seek seclusion at the beginning of the fawning season and this behavior may last from May to August. Family groups will form again at that time. Fawns are born in April. Most does will hide deep in the woods during birth and stay at the edge of the woods while the fawns are small. From birth to early June the does forage heavily to produce enough milk for their young. By the end of June the fawns are weaned. Given good habitat and a lack of predators, a deer herd will almost double its numbers every year. More typically, a deer herd will increase in numbers by 35 - 40% per year. Bucks begin to grow their antlers in August and by early October they "rub" the velvet off. The bucks use trees to shed the velvet which often results in damage to the bark of the tree. Deer mate or "rut" in mid October to December.

Deer are identified as a "key stone" species; that is their presence and numbers have a significant impact on the rest of the environment. Their influence is due to their large size as well as the great amount and diverse nature of the vegetation they consume. If their numbers are allowed to get out of balance with the rest of the environment, they will end up reducing or eliminating existing plants and animals. When too many deer are browsing, they can cause damage to landscaping plants as well as to our native woodland wildflowers and understory plants and trees. They can negatively affect birds and animals by reducing food sources and nesting sites for these species. For example, before the management program was implemented, the deer population was out of control and there were not any rabbits or fox in the Territory.

The deer have the capability of changing the entire composition of the forest areas they inhabit. In Wisconsin it was estimated that the whitetail deer were crippling or eliminating over 600 million tree seedlings every year. Coupled with their consumption of acorns in the fall, the regeneration of the forest trees, particularly the oaks, has been prevented. In addition, the understory plants are also

greatly reduced or eliminated. This represents a loss of habitat for many birds and animals, and hence they are also eliminated from the environment. The top prey animals, such as hawks lose their food supply, so their numbers are eventually reduced. Specific deer population densities where these effects are observed are given in Section 5.

4. A Brief History of Deer in The Galena Territory

Most of the area of the Territory, prior to incorporation, was tilled or grazed farmland. Wooded areas, which were not farmed, provided habitat for the deer at that time. The population of the deer was undoubtedly controlled through annual hunting. After the formation of the Territory hunting was prohibited. Without any predators, the local deer population skyrocketed. In the 1980's the Territory Board and Management recognized that the deer population needed to be controlled. After about four years of research and discussion, agreement was reached on a specific deer management program, which was initiated in 1991.

In February of 1991, the Illinois Department of Conservation conservatively estimated that more than 900 deer were living in the Galena Territory (a population of 82 deer per square mile). At that population, trees and bushes were eaten up to the "browse line", which is the height the deer can reach to eat foliage, generally six to eight feet high. Photos showing the browse line from 1991 are shown in Figure 1. It should be noted that when deer browse on red cedars they are in a starvation mode. There is little nutritional content in the cedar boughs but they fill the stomach and relieve hunger. If cedar browsing does not occur until late winter, the deer can survive off their body fat until Spring.



Figure 1. – 1991 Photos showing deer browse line

In 1991 there were 30 automobile collisions with deer in the Territory. Other concerns with overpopulation of the deer are damage to planned landscaping and spread of Lyme disease. Lyme disease is spread through tick bites, and the deer are carriers of the disease. Humans get infected with Lyme disease through a tick bite from a tick that has bitten a carrier deer. An example of the large number of deer that were observed in 1991 is shown in Figure 2. Each dark spot on the photo, taken near the Property Owners' Club, is a deer. The photo reveals that there are too many deer because of the unusually high number of deer, 25-30, in one location. The fact that the deer are out in the open in the middle of the day (when they are typically in the woods during the day) and that they are eating grass (when they prefer broad leaf plants) indicates that they are malnourished.



Figure 2. – Photo showing the large number of deer in 1991

Following discussions with the Illinois Department of Conservation, the desired population level was established at 12 - 20 deer per square mile (132 - 220 for the entire Territory). See Section 5 below for further discussion on establishing the correct number of deer. The method selected for controlling the deer was a sharpshooter, and David Shuey, Chief of Security for The Galena Territory at that time, was brought on as the first sharpshooter on this project. Section 6 provides additional information on the pros and cons of alternative deer control methods.

When the program was first initiated, each deer that was shot was tested for disease and was evaluated on the Kistner Scale. The Kistner Scale ranges from zero to 100, with zero being “completely emaciated” and 100 being “excellent health”. For the 1991-92 program, the average rating for the entire number of deer harvested was 25, “poor health”, confirming that the deer population had an inadequate supply of food. By the next year, the average level had risen to 65, “good health”, reflecting the greater abundance of food available given a reduced number of deer. All deer that were shot were sent to a meat processing plant, and all the meat was donated to local charity food distribution centers such as the Salvation Army and the Galena Food Pantry.

5. Assessing the Right Number of Deer for The Galena Territory

Limits on deer population can be assessed by considering “carrying capacities” of the environment. There are three types of carrying capacities.

1. The Biological Carrying Capacity (BCC). This is the point where births and deaths balance without any outside intervention, including predators and hunters.
2. The Cultural Carrying Capacity (CCC). This is the point that the human population living in the area decides that it can accept as the deer population level. It is very difficult to identify the CCC since there are often many opinions on acceptable deer population size. These considerations do become important well before the BCC is reached, however.
3. The Ecological Carrying Capacity (ECCLim). At the ECCLim, herbivores, although having some browsing impact, do not determine the structure and species composition of the plant community. In many areas of the United States, this is not a factor, because there is no longer any real bio-diversity to protect. It is a factor here because the Territory is blessed with a large number of plant and animal species. The ECCLim relates to the goals and objectives for the

environment of the Territory, developed by the Greenspace Committee and approved by the GTA board.

The BCC is set by the weather conditions throughout the year and the amount of available food source. This is the point where all available food sources are being exploited and where the deer births are offset by deaths that are largely due to disease and starvation rather than old age. The Territory was at this level prior to initiating the deer management program, with an estimated population density of 80 to 100 deer per square mile. At this point the deer population is also prone to population crashes, if for example, there is a severe winter.

The CCC depends on the preferences of people in the local community and it is difficult to find a population density estimate in the literature that establishes an acceptable CCC population density. Factors that go into establishing a CCC include damage to landscaping, frequency of deer/auto accidents, and transmission of diseases carried by deer, such as Lyme disease. In the case of Virginia, areas identified as exceeding the carrying capacity contained more than 25 deer per square mile. It is evident, however, that deer populations in farm-forest landscapes will far exceed levels associated with conflicts (reduced biodiversity, increased agricultural damage, and frequent vehicle collisions with deer) before reduced births (productivity) become apparent.

There is some evidence of population densities where the ECCLim is reached. Here are some examples of research results.

In the oak forests in central Massachusetts, deer populations of 25 to 44 deer per square mile interrupted the process of understory reinitiation and prevented regeneration. In areas of the forest where deer numbers have been limited to 8 to 15 deer per square mile, understory vegetation is abundant and diverse. A ten year study in Northwestern Pennsylvania (2003) demonstrated that species richness, abundance, and height of saplings declined significantly once deer densities exceeded 21 deer per square mile. The bird community which uses this intermediate foliage canopy exhibited significant reduction in species richness and abundance when the deer population exceeded 21 per square mile, and five songbird species were no longer observed on study sites. Species richness and abundance of shrubs and herbaceous plants were negatively affected when deer density exceeded 10 per square mile. Finally, a deer browse survey was conducted in 2002 in The Galena Territory by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. The differences in plant species and numbers in browsed and non-browsed areas were compared. The report concluded, "... that the past reductions in deer population levels have improved the condition of the woody vegetation at Galena Territory. It is apparent, however, that deer continue to impact the vegetation at GTA, and that the deer removal program will need to continue at least at the existing intensity to maintain the level of recovery observed to date."

All these results for the ECCLim are consistent with the original goal of 12 to 20 deer per square mile. However, there appears to be some evidence that even at 20 deer per square mile there is damage to biodiversity. The information is scanty, and therefore, a revision downwards in the goal population is not justified at this time. New results should be monitored as they become available.

6. Choosing The Control Method

The original and still-used method chosen for controlling the size of the deer herd in The Galena Territory is to employ a sharpshooter. This section reviews possible approaches to deer control to

determine whether any other method is suitable at this time. Several recent reports from state and local organizations were reviewed.

The possible approaches to deer control are:

- No active control - let nature take its course
- Capture and relocation
- Fertility control
- Predator introduction
- Parasite and disease introduction
- Hunting
- Sharpshooter

The conclusions of all the reports are essentially identical. Letting nature take its course has been shown to lead to eruption and collapse cycles due to death by starvation or disease. This approach puts the problem out of mind for humans, but the animal suffering is real. In the process, the rest of the environment can also be significantly damaged. Capture and relocation programs can lead to a high percentage of deaths due to the stress of handling and relocation (25-85%). In addition, there are no areas that will accept white tail deer.

There are several approaches to fertility control including surgical sterilization, hormone therapy, immunocontraception, and oral contraception. Surgical sterilization is effective but cost prohibitive and impractical. So far limited success has been achieved with hormone therapy which is a spin off of the (birth control) "pill". Multiple injections are needed, but in controlled herds, some success has resulted from the attempts. Immunoconception (vaccination) for the female requires two doses and possibly boosters on an annual basis. This method may improve in time, and such products for dogs are much nearer to licensing. There is also work on an anti-sperm vaccine for the male. Oral contraception work is in the early stages of development. Fertility control has been tested by the Humane Society of the United States, but has been found to be expensive and difficult, especially with regard to the distribution of contraceptives in the field, control of dosages, and impacts on other species. Due to the difficulty in marking deer, the Humane Society is not yet conducting studies of free-ranging deer such as those in the Territory. Therefore, this is not a practical short-term solution, but there may be some hope for the long term.

Predators, with few exceptions, rarely control the numbers of animals on which they prey. In fact the opposite is true: it is the prey base that determines the size and health of the predator population. In addition, local farmers are concerned about predation of their livestock. The risks and uncertainties associated with parasite or disease introduction make it impractical. This is not a humane approach, and regulatory agencies would not likely permit such an activity.

The remaining two options, hunting and a sharpshooter are the ones universally employed for deer population control. The Michigan Humane society has evaluated these approaches and selected sharp shooting as being more humane compared with standard hunting practices. Another possibility is bow hunting, which would allow hunting closer to Territory homes since the range of the bow and arrow is significantly less than a rifle. Bow and arrow hunting is more difficult than rifle hunting, and as a result success is modest. This year (2006-07) Davenport, Iowa initiated a program that uses local archers to control deer along Rock Creek Parkway, an area that includes public hiking trails. Local hunters underwent training by the Iowa DNR and had to pass a proficiency test in order to be certified for this program. While no injuries have been reported, it would be difficult to implement this program at GTA

because we do not have skilled archers on staff and homeowners would not likely endorse bringing in non-staff archers to conduct the harvest. Most telling of all however is that the result has been disappointing: Some 100 certified archers have only harvested 29 deer in the first ten weeks of hunting so far.

In conclusion, employing a sharpshooter is still the most effective option available. We will continue to monitor other means of deer control and, if and when it is determined that an alternate method is both more effective and humane, the program may be modified.

7. The Present Program

Every year a count of the GTA deer is performed with Illinois Department of Natural Resources participation. An accurate count requires that there be sufficient snow cover on the ground to provide contrast to the drab winter color of the deer. This usually occurs in late December or sometime in January or February. This count is adjusted to reflect reductions due to subsequent deer harvesting and additions due to the spring birthing. The result is an estimated deer population. The Greenspace Committee then takes the estimated population and compares it to the population goal, then recommends to the GTA Board the number of deer to be harvested the following year. After Board approval, a permit is requested from the IDNR to harvest the approved number of deer during the next winter season. The permit is usually good for a 90-day period.

We have two IDNR-qualified sharpshooters on staff that are assigned to the actual harvesting. In previous years they have conducted the harvest in January, February and March, on limited weekdays (Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday) to avoid periods when large numbers of people are in the Territory. Some property owners have requested that harvesting not be carried out within 100 yards of their home, so these areas are removed from actively harvested sites. Samples from the first 25 deer are sent to a lab to be tested for Chronic Wasting Disease. We have never had a positive test, but all carcasses are held until the results of these tests are received. With negative test results, the carcasses are sent to a processing plant and the resulting meat is distributed to local food pantries.

8. The Role of Property Owners

All property owners are impacted in some way by the presence of deer. There are a number of things that everyone can do to insure our deer herd remains healthy into the future and that minimize potential harmful effects.

- Monitor individual lots for signs of damage to plants and trees by the deer. From time to time, the GTA sends out survey forms to identify whether or not such damage has occurred. Deer damage can be minimized by selecting plants that the deer tend to avoid. Please check with the GTA office if you would like a list of these plants.
- Cases of Lyme disease have occurred in the Territory. Check yourselves and pets for ticks after you are out hiking in the warm weather. Pets can be further protected by using flea and tick collars or a flea and tick skin application.
- To avoid deer/car collisions, always be on the lookout for deer near the sides of the road. Their most active times are near dawn and dusk. Be particularly careful during rutting season in October and November.
- Do not put out food or salt licks for the deer. Such deer congregation points can increase the spread of disease. There is a state ban on the feeding of wild deer and other wildlife in areas where wild deer are present, which includes The Galena Territory. The ban was enacted in 2002 as part of the state's continuing effort to limit the spread of chronic wasting disease (CWD) in the Illinois wild deer herd.

- To facilitate the deer harvesting, property owners are urged to allow harvesting within 100 yards of their sites. The dates when harvesting takes place are limited to mid-week and mid-winter when the fewest number of people are present. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact the GTA office.

The deer are a natural resource that everyone enjoys. With your help, we will continue to enjoy them into the foreseeable future.

References

- 1 Neil Diboll and Joel Trick, Report On The Galena Territory Greenspace Inventory Program Of 1997 And 1998, 1998
- 2 P. Bishop, J. Glidden, M. Lowery, and D. Riehlman, "A Citizen's Guide to the Management of White-tailed Deer in Urban and Suburban New York," New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Revised 1999: Bureau of Wildlife – Deer Team
- 3 "Population Management Plan for White-tailed Deer in Pennsylvania (20032007)," Bureau of Wildlife Management, Pennsylvania Game Commission, June 2003
- 4 "Howard County Department of Recreation and Parks Comprehensive Deer Management Plan," Howard County, Maryland 2002
- 5 Environmental Quality Advisory Council, Fairfax County, Virginia, "Annual report on the Environment 2000," Chapter IV Deer Management in Fairfax County
- 6 Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Chronic Wasting Disease Information, <http://dnr.state.il.us/cwd/>
- 7 A.R.E. Sinclair, "Carry Capacity and Overabundance of Deer – A Framework for Management," The Science of Overabundance – Deer Ecology and Population Management, Edited by W. McShea, H. Underwood, and J. Rappole, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington (1997), p. 380
- 8 "Goals and Objectives of the Greenspace," approved 2000
- 9 W. Palmer, G. Storm, R. Quinn, W. Tzilkowski, and M. Lovallo, "Profiles of Deer under Different Management and Habitat Conditions in Pennsylvania," The Science of Overabundance – Deer Ecology and Population Management, Edited by W. McShea, H. Underwood, and J. Rappole, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington (1997), p. 151
- 10 W. Knox, "Historical Changes in Abundance and Distribution of Deer in Virginia," The Science of Overabundance – Deer Ecology and Population Management, Edited by W. McShea, H. Underwood, and J. Rappole, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington (1997), p. 27
- 11 W. Healy, "Influence of Deer on the Structure and Composition of Oak Forests in Central Massachusetts." The Science of Overabundance – Deer Ecology and Population Management, Edited by W. McShea, H. Underwood, and J. Rappole, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington (1997), p. 249
- 12 D. Decalesta, "Deer and Ecosystem Management," The Science of Overabundance – Deer Ecology and Population Management, Edited by W. McShea, H. Underwood, and J. Rappole, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington (1997), p. 267
- 13 Stephan B. Horseley, et al., "White-tailed Deer Impact on the Vegetation Dynamics of a Northern Hardwood Forest," Ecological Applications. Vol. 13, No. 1, 2003, pp98-118
- 14 Leonard Lee Rue III, The Deer of North America, Lyons & Burford, Publishers, New York, 1997
- 15 Letter and report from Doug Dufford (IDNR) to D. Jansen, May 25, 2001

Natural Area Protection - A Case for Deer Management

By Doug Dufford

Doug Dufford is a District Wildlife Biologist for the Illinois Department of Natural Resources. He is a partner of The GTA's deer management program, working closely with Greenspace & Lake Coordinator Emily Lubcke. A few specific notes that apply directly to The Territory have been added to his article.

When a typical citizen of Illinois thinks of wild places and communing with nature, a white-tailed deer is very likely to be present in his mental picture. In many ways, the white-tailed deer is the quintessential spokesman for the natural resources of Illinois. Casual nature lovers are touched by the grace and beauty of this large ungulate. Sportsmen cite the numerous adaptations for survival that make white-tailed deer one of the most challenging game species in North America. However, like candy and ice cream, too much of a good thing can result in bad outcomes.

Nowhere does the cliché “The Balance of Nature” seem more fitting than in a discussion about white-tailed deer. Like every other fiber in the web of nature, white-tailed deer abundance has impacts on the well-being of its own species as well as plant and animal species that co-exist with it.

An examination of the biology of deer helps illustrate these impacts more clearly. The white-tailed deer are large herbivores that historically served as food sources for large predators. It evolved as a classic herbivore: to convert energy stored in plants to protein in the form of meat, to be eaten by carnivores. An essential strategy of any species killed and eaten by predators is to produce enough offspring to offset population losses from predation. In short, white-tailed deer are very prolific.

Predator and prey species are linked together in a mutually beneficial dance that ensures the survival of each. Historically, predators that served as the partner for the deer were the cougar, the wolf, and the indigenous Americans who hunted for food. Today, these predators have been displaced by our modern culture, which is not dependent on the white-tail for survival.

When predators, which serve as a check on population growth, are greatly reduced or eliminated prey species increase. White-tailed deer can increase dramatically. I know several instances where local deer populations have increased to 100, 200, or even 300 deer per square mile, whereas I generally recommend deer densities be between 40 and 20 deer per square mile, or less, depending on the quality and extent of the habitat and the desires of the landowners. [Note: The Territory was advised by IDNR to maintain a lower density of 12-20 deer per square mile due to increased habitat fragmentation from development, including homes, Eagle Ridge Inn, and roads. We have chosen to be on the upper end of that range, at approximately 18-20 deer per square mile.]

Why is an increase a bad thing? The answer depends, in large part, on who is asking the question.

If you are a plant eaten by overabundant deer your abundance, if not your survival, is at risk. White-tailed deer prefer to eat many native plant species present in the woods of northwest Illinois, including wildflowers of the forest floor, woody shrubs of the forest understory, and young tree seedlings. Over-browsing by white-tailed deer dramatically alters the very nature of the forest. As native plants are reduced they are replaced by a limited number of species less desirable to deer. Species typically reduced or lost include trees like oak, hickory and ash; shrubs like elderberry, hazelnut, and dogwood; wildflowers like trillium, wood lily, and lady's slipper orchids. Plants that replace them are typically thorny native species like gooseberry and prickly ash or exotic invader species like bush honeysuckle, buckthorn, multiflora rose, and garlic mustard.

If you are a songbird, small mammal, insect, or herptile (reptile or amphibian), your abundance or existence is also at risk. As deer reduce the diversity of plants present in the forest the nature of the habitat created by these plants is degraded. Ultimately, what follows is decreased diversity of songbirds, small mammals, insects, and herptiles.

But it must be a good thing if you are a deer? Perhaps, if one doesn't mind being sickly, having a greater susceptibility to disease, and a greater risk of dying due to starvation during the winter. Deer that live in higher densities exist in a

lowered state of fitness, carry less fat reserves into winter, and are more susceptible to contracting and spreading disease. They have fewer offspring and the fawns are less healthy. Disease and starvation are not effective population controls until deer densities reach dangerously high levels. At such densities, damage to the forest and plants and animals that live there is already done. Recovery is slow. This means it will be a long time before conditions improve for deer, let alone the myriad species also impacted. The problem is further magnified because agriculture (via corn, soybeans, and alfalfa hay) supplements natural food sources for deer, allowing populations to reach much higher levels before disease and starvation become controlling factors.

Population checks provided by disease and overpopulation are poor replacements for predation in Midwestern deer populations. Therefore, recreational hunters or sharpshooters, in situations like The Territory, are the only significant source of predation that remains.

To maintain the population of a herd of deer approximately half of the population needs to be harvested annually. Therefore, if the herd has 40 deer, approximately 20 deer need to be killed in order to stay at 40. [Note: The population goal for The Territory is 200 deer. Therefore, to maintain that number we cull approximately 100 deer annually.] It becomes much more difficult to control a population as it increases in number.

Here is the challenge that lies before us: if you own land and are not managing the deer population, you are contributing to the demise of the native plants and animals that utilize the woodlands found upon your land. To me it is just that simple. And I suspect that one of the primary reasons that many of you own property here is to protect and enhance the native plants and animals located on these lands. Responsible deer management helps preserve habitat and maintain the health of our native plants, birds and wild animals, including the beautiful white-tailed deer.

This essay originally appeared in its entirety in the winter 2010 edition of The Guardian Messenger, Conservation Guardians of Northwest Illinois, a division of the Jo Daviess Conservation Foundation. For information call 815-858-9100.



Deer Population Control Permits, Winter 2012-2013

Forest Wildlife Program, Illinois Department of Natural Resources



General Information

Hunting during the statewide seasons continues to be the primary method of effectively, safely, and inexpensively controlling numbers of white-tailed deer in Illinois. However, some agencies and municipalities in or near urban centers have applied for special Deer Population Control Permits (DPCPs) from the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) in order to use nontraditional methods of controlling local deer populations. Some of the reasons these entities have opted to use nontraditional methods include their perception that deer hunting programs may pose a public safety hazard, as well as their desire to avoid potential opposition and controversy that may occur if deer hunting programs were proposed.

DPCPs are not issued for the use of experimental techniques (e.g., immunocontraception or sterilization) as they have not been field-proven effective in reducing and maintaining numbers in free-roaming deer populations. Permits have been mostly issued for lethal population control techniques such as sharpshooting and/or live-capture followed by humane euthanasia.

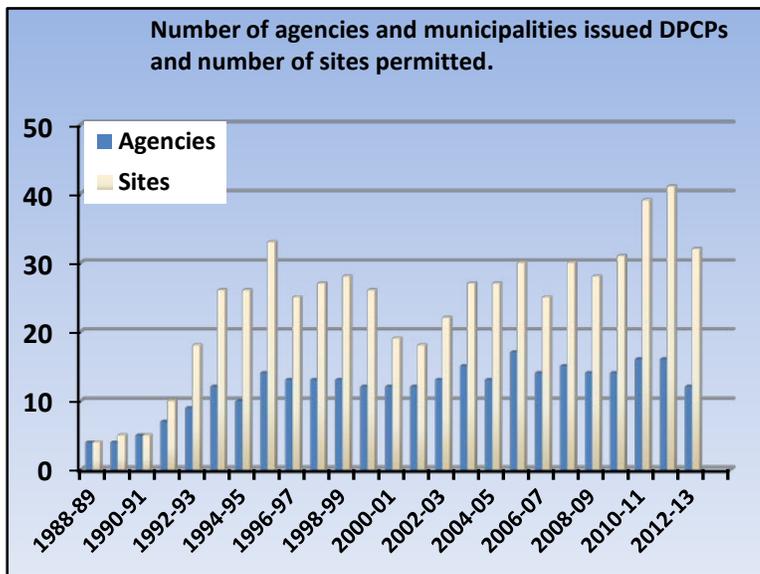
DPCPs are not issued to individual landowners, but are instead issued to land management agencies (e.g., county forest preserve, county conservation, and municipal park districts, botanic gardens, arboretums, etc.), municipalities, homeowner associations, federal facilities, and airports. These permits can authorize deer removals for up to 90 days and are generally not written for fewer than 10 deer. All costs associated with a deer control program are the responsibility of the permittee.

An application is required to obtain a DPCP. There is no fee and no standard application form. The application consists of a deer management proposal that spells out the need to reduce deer numbers and documents (qualitatively and quantitatively) this need in detail. It specifically describes deer program goals and objectives, number of deer proposed for collection, techniques to be used, and means of evaluating the effectiveness of the deer control program (i.e., in order to accomplish quantitative program objectives). IDNR requests a minimum of 30 days to process the permit request/application. Permittees are required to provide a permit summary within 30 days after permit expiration.

Use of sharpshooting to control deer numbers requires testing of all proposed sharpshooter candidates by IDNR no sooner than 45 days before the proposed start date. All proposed shooting/bait locations must be viewed and approved by IDNR. Relative to sharpshooting, IDNR's primary concern is to insure public safety.

Deer collected during sharpshooting programs must be processed in a licensed and inspected meat processing facility and donated to bona fide, not-for-profit, charitable organizations. Deer donated as whole, field-dressed carcasses must be inspected by a licensed veterinarian, professional biologist, or other person familiar with the diseases, parasites and conditions of white-tailed deer. Due in part to the need to keep deer carcasses cool prior to processing, deer removal programs under authority of DPCPs are only conducted during the fall and winter months (i.e., all programs end by March 31st).

Permit equivalents of DPCPs were first issued to four agencies during the winter of 1988-89 to control deer on four sites in three northeastern Illinois counties. The number of agencies, municipalities, associations, federal facilities, etc. applying for DPCPs has increased considerably since then. Since the winter of 1989-90, more than one million pounds of processed venison has been donated to numerous charities in northern Illinois.



In recent years, some municipalities have suspended deer control programs due to financial constraints. Others have discontinued deer programs because decreasing deer numbers resulted in fewer reports of deer-related damage, which led to the perception that deer control was no longer needed. Changing local sociopolitical climates have resulted in discontinuation of some programs before deer population reduction goals were reached. Unfortunately, termination of deer control programs in this fashion ensures that any gains in reducing and controlling local deer numbers, and deer-related problems, will quickly be lost due to the prolific nature of white-tailed deer. After implementation of deer control programs in several municipalities in northeast Illinois, the number of reported deer-vehicle accidents was reduced by half within their boundaries, while the number of deer damage complaints from residents also diminished considerably. However, once implemented, deer control programs must be viewed as continual long-term commitments.

Winter 2012-2013 Summary

DPCPs issued: 32

New sites/programs: 0

DPCPs applications withdrawn by applicants before issuance of any permit: 2

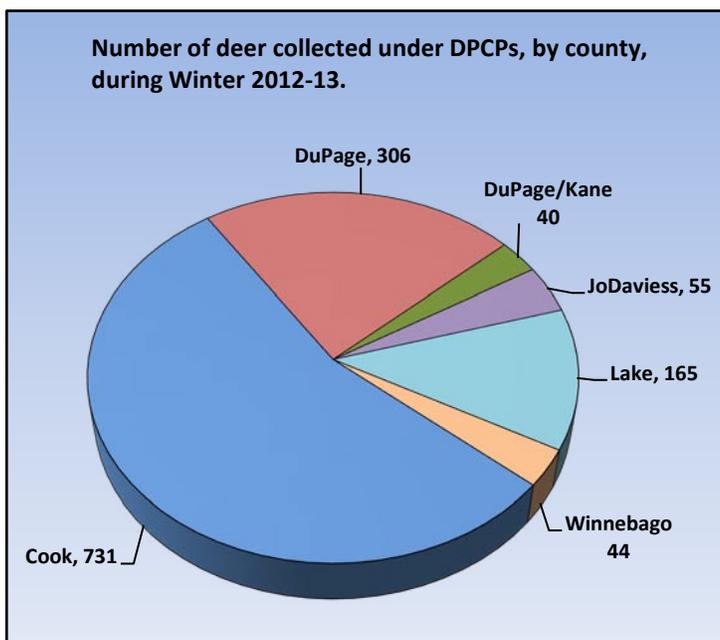
Municipalities & agencies receiving permits: 12

Number of counties: 6

Deer authorized: 1,772

Deer collected: 1,341 (75.6%)

Sex ratio: 788 does:553 bucks; 35% of males were fawns. Older bucks may have lost antlers prior to being collected.

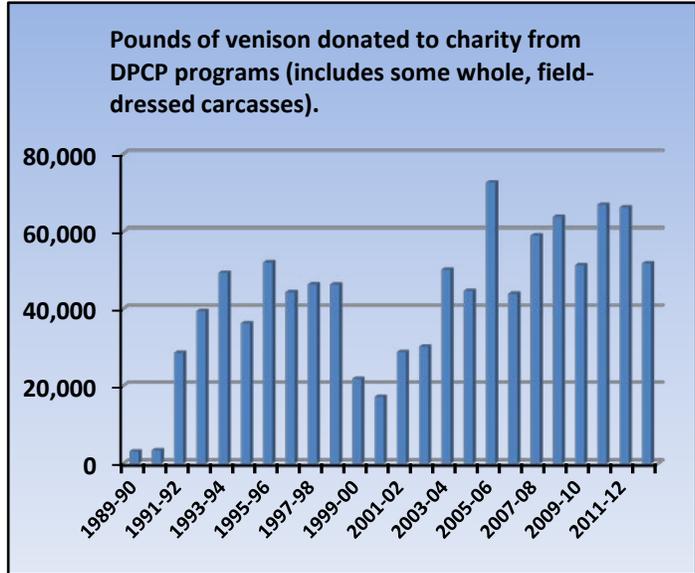


Techniques used: sharpshooting over bait (11), live-capture and euthanasia (1).

Sharpshooters tested & seasonally qualified by IDNR: 45

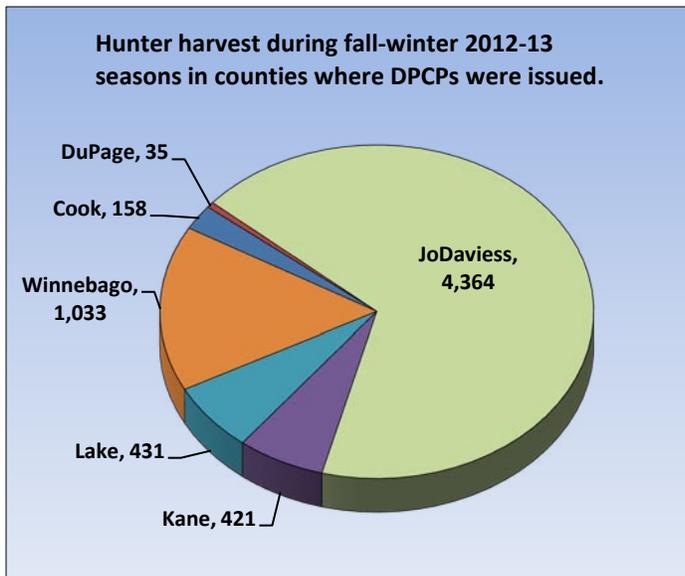
Venison donated to charity: 51,800 lbs. (25.9 tons) from 1,336 deer; 5 deer were deemed unsuitable for human consumption. *Average = 38.8 lbs. of ground venison per deer.*

Recipient charities: a minimum of 17, but most of the processed venison was donated to larger charities which in turn disseminate to smaller food pantries, soup kitchens, shelters, etc.



CWD samples collected: 449 (including one which was not usable). Only two samples came back as positive for CWD; one sample from a CWD-endemic “hot spot” in Winnebago County, and unfortunately, a CWD-positive deer was also identified in DuPage County for the first time this winter.

Total deer hunter harvest (2012-13 seasons) in counties with DPCP programs: 6,442



For more information on white-tailed deer, deer damage identification and abatement, and deer population control, visit the “Living with Wildlife in Illinois” (<http://web.extension.illinois.edu/wildlife/>) and/or “Living with Deer in Illinois” (<http://web.extension.illinois.edu/deer/>) websites.



Illinois Department of Natural Resources

One Natural Resources Way Springfield, Illinois 62702-1271
<http://dnr.state.il.us>

Pat Quinn, Governor
Marc Miller, Director

Contents of a Deer Population Control Permit (DPCP) Application

Dear DPCP Applicant;

The information needed for a deer management proposal to serve as an application for a Deer Population Control Permit (DPCP) is summarized below. DPCPs are issued for nontraditional (i.e., nonhunting) methods of deer population reduction and control, such as sharpshooting deer at bait sites with rifles or shotguns with slugs. DPCPs can not be issued to authorize the use of experimental techniques (e.g., sterilization/contraception) or more “primitive” hunting equipment (e.g., archery equipment or muzzleloaders); live-capture and relocation of deer is not an option in Illinois due to the potential for transmission of disease. All costs associated with a DPCP program are the responsibility of the permittee.

At a minimum, an initial DPCP proposal/application should contain:

- **Title Page:** with the name, address and phone number of the organization submitting the proposal and the date submitted. The name of the primary contact person with the organization, along with his/her address and phone number if different from above, should also be provided.
- **Introduction & Problem Statement:** includes a brief statement of why the proposal is being submitted (i.e., the perceived deer-related problems) and a brief description of the property of concern. More detail about the site will be provided later in the Site Description section.
- **Program Goals:** address long-term purpose for deer population reduction and/or control on the site (preserve) in general terms.
- **Program Objectives:** more specifically describe what is hoped to be accomplished via deer control activities and what specific management tasks are to be accomplished. Quantifiable (measurable) objectives are preferred and will be critical for assessing the success of the management program. Examples would include reducing deer-vehicle accidents on adjacent roads, reducing the percentage of browsed stems of native indicator species of plants, and/or reducing damage complaints from neighboring landowners to some specific lower value. Stating an objective of reducing deer numbers (as counted during aerial surveys or by other means) to a specific lower density value alone would be inadequate; some objectives must pertain to the specific deer-related damage on the site.

- **Site Description:** includes a detailed description of the area including size, location (maps can be included as appendices or figures), vegetation cover types, land uses, proximity to other forest preserves, riparian corridors or other areas of deer habitat, when acquired by the forest preserve district, etc. Any other attempts at deer management on site as well as plant restoration activities (e.g., timing and acreages subjected to controlled burns, attempts to control non-native invasive plant species, planting of native species, etc.) would be described in this section also.
- **Documentation of Problem:** provides detailed quantitative and qualitative information that essentially “proves your case” for controlling deer by nontraditional means. The deer management proposal, and especially this section, should probably be written as if an opponent of deer control (or of sharpshooting) was going to review it. Although photographic documentation is helpful, results of plant monitoring, deer-vehicle accident summaries for adjacent roads over time, and numbers of deer damage complaints from residents can be important components of this section. Any evidence of increasing deer numbers on the area over time would be included here also.
- **Proposed Methods and Procedures:** describe techniques to be used (including those to insure public safety) and the number of deer to be removed. If sharpshooting is being proposed, the choice of rifles (as long as they are not smaller than .22 magnum caliber) and/or shotguns (larger than 410 ga.) are at the discretion of the permittee. However, procedures for testing/qualifying sharpshooter candidates, for approving safe shooting sites, for the disposition of deer carcasses, and for CWD testing will be delineated by IDNR.
- **Evaluation of Management Program:** describes methods and criteria that will be used to determine the effectiveness of the deer reduction/control program in achieving stated program objectives. Continued quantitative monitoring of natives plants on site, deer-vehicle accidents on adjacent roads, damage complaints from residents/neighbors, and deer numbers on site are often included in evaluating deer control programs on county forest preserve properties.
- **Chronology of Management Activities:** includes proposed timing of program start and completion, timing of plant monitoring (if any), proposed plant/habitat restoration activities, etc. Please be aware that DPCP applications/proposals must be submitted no later than 30 days prior to the proposed program starting date. Additionally, a summary that lists out each animal collected by leg tag number, sex, age, reproductive condition, and carcass disposition is required within 30 days after the permit expires. DPCPs can be issued for a maximum of 90 days and will run no later than 31 March.
- **Literature Cited:** lists out any other documents or articles referred to in the proposal, if any.
- **Tables, Graphs and Appendices:** any supporting information/documentation.

DPCP applications should be submitted to the local IDNR District Wildlife Biologist and the IDNR Urban Deer Project Manager (Marty Jones, 28W040 State Route 58, Elgin, IL 60120).

SHARPSHOOTER QUALIFICATION/TESTING PROCEDURES

In order to insure human safety and humane euthanasia, agencies implementing deer herd reduction/control programs using professional sharpshooters must make arrangements to have the individuals, proposed as sharpshooters, tested annually by appropriate Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR)-Division of Wildlife Resources (DWR) personnel. ALL other aspects of these programs (e.g., shooting/bait sites, meat processing facilities, carcass inspectors, charities to receive processed venison, etc.) must be approved by the IDNR-DWR authorizing biologist and the Forest Wildlife Program. The sharpshooter qualification process entails essentially 3 steps, listed in detail below:

- 1) Application: proposed sharpshooters must complete pertinent sections (highlighted) of a standard "Sharpshooter Application" form (attached). Applicants are permitted to use the back of the form or an additional sheet of paper if they require additional space for listing experience. The latter section should be filled out as completely as possible by the applicant since experience is of great importance when evaluating the qualifications of the applicant. Experience that should be listed includes: firearm or hunter safety courses taken or taught by applicant, shooting clinics or competitions, training in use of firearms during military or police service, other marksmanship tests taken, type (and number of years) of hunting experience, etc. Applicant should indicate date, or age at the time, of completing hunter safety course, shooting competition, etc.
- 2) Shooting Proficiency Test: The proficiency test is designed to insure that the proposed sharpshooter can consistently, accurately, and precisely hit a target similar in size to the one he/she will see in the field. This test is administered at a 50 yard outdoor range. Applicants are allowed to use a bench rest since this often simulates field conditions; unfortunately use of a public range for the test precludes shooting from an elevated position or at night with a spotlight which are also field conditions. The applicant must use the firearm and ammunition that he/she will be using in the field during the removal program. All firearms must have telescopic sights (i.e., scopes). The type of weapon to be used dictates the target size to be used for the test, number of shots to be taken, and acceptable score:
 - a) For all rifles, the test target is the "National Rifle Association (NRA) official 50-yard small bore rifle target" with 5 bullseyes. On the official test target which the applicant has signed and dated prior to attaching to the target backstops/holders, the applicant will discharge one round at each bullseye for a total of 5 shots. For centerfire rifles (\geq .218B cal.), the cutoff for qualification is 46 out of a possible total of 50 points; the applicant must consistently place all shots within the "9-ring" which has a diameter of approximately 1.9 inches.

- b) For rimfire rifles, only the .22 magnum caliber will be permitted and all criteria in "a" above apply except the point cutoff for qualification will be 47 out of 50 points possible.
- c) For centerfire rifles which fire handgun rounds with unshouldered shell casings (i.e., .357 specials, .357 magnum, .40 cal./10mm, .44 specials and .44 magnum), testing distance, number of rounds discharged and cutoff score for qualification remain the same as listed in a) above. However, the "NRA official 25 yard slow-fire pistol target" with one bullseye will be used for qualification; the "9-ring" on this target is approximately 2.5 inches in diameter.
- d) For 12-20 gauge shotguns with slugs, the target used for proficiency testing is the "NRA official 50-yard slow fire pistol target" with one bullseye. The applicant will discharge 3 rounds at the single bullseye. Cutoff for qualification is 27 out of a possible 30 points; the applicant must be able to group three shots within a circle of 5.5 inches in diameter.

There is no time limit on the shooting proficiency test but the applicant is allowed only one attempt to qualify per winter/removal season. For example, the agency or organization implementing the deer management program must inform the IDNR of potential sharpshooters to be tested. Next the shooting proficiency test will be administered by the IDNR no greater than 45 days prior to the proposed date for initiation/ implementation of the management program. The potential sharpshooters are allowed one attempt to qualify, and if unable to do so, they cannot be retested until the following year.

Potential sharpshooters are expected to familiarize themselves with, and to follow, all rules of the firearm range used for the proficiency test. The applicant's knowledge of his/her firearm and ability to safely handle a firearm will be evaluated during the proficiency test.

- 3) Oral Interview: potential/proposed sharpshooters will participate in an oral interview before, at the time of, or after, the shooting proficiency test; the interview will be conducted in person or via telephone. The number and types of questions are dictated by previous knowledge of, and familiarity with, the sharpshooter and his/her abilities, prior shooting and/or hunting (especially deer) experience, firearm training, previous participation in deer management programs as a sharpshooter, etc. The oral interview allows IDNR personnel to clarify any unclear or vague information listed on Sharpshooter Application form (e.g., experience); assess the applicant's knowledge of deer anatomy, biology, and behavior; assess the individual's motivation for wanting to be a sharpshooter; evaluate the applicant's

knowledge of the proposed deer management program and program priorities; develop an initial impression of the individual's attitude toward the program, cooperativeness, and commitment to insuring human safety and program success.

Additional Requirements:

- 1) Must be \geq 18 years of age.
- 2) If a resident of Illinois, must possess a valid FOID card and hunting privileges must not have been revoked.
- 3) If not a resident of Illinois cannot have been convicted of any felony or Wildlife Code violations.
- 4) Cannot be using prescription or over-the-counter medication or any other substance known to impair physical and/or mental (decision-making) abilities.

NOTE: Although a sharpshooter candidate may initially be tested and approved by the IDNR after fulfilling the above requirements, tests, and interviews, his/her qualification as a sharpshooter is probationary and is continually evaluated (by the IDNR and the agency implementing the deer management program) during the course of the program. Any disregard for human safety, incidence of a high deer wounding rate, uncooperativeness or poor attitude, and/or other problems will result in the immediate revocation of the individual's qualification as a sharpshooter.

CITY OF GALENA, ILLINOIS

312 1/2 North Main Street, Galena, Illinois 61036



MEMORANDUM

TO: Honorable Mayor Renner and City Council

FROM: Duff Stewart, Building Official

DATE: September 19, 2013

RE: Backflow Prevention Device (BFPD) Bid Results

On August 30, 2013 letters were sent to plumbing contractors who have registered with Galena in the past. We requested sealed bids for the upcoming BFPD inspections. On September 17 at 10:00 a.m., a public bid opening was conducted at City Hall with three companies submitting qualified bids as follows:

	<u>Cost/Device</u>
GeoStar Mech./Backflow Specialties	\$40
Mechanical, Inc.	\$70
Nelson Carlson Mechanical Contr.	\$39

Based on the bids received, I recommend that Nelson Carlson be contracted to conduct our BFPD inspections for this coming inspection year. Nelson Carlson conducted the inspections last year and has provided excellent service and document preparation as required by the Illinois Department of Public Health.

We had intended to have our Plumbing Inspector, Mike Aldous, conduct our backflow inspections but recently learned that the Illinois Department of Public Health recommends against municipalities performing the inspections. We are working with Mike to potentially restructure his job description and possibly his compensation. I expect to update the council on this issue in the near future.

Invoice	Seq	Type	Description	Invoice Date	Total Cost	PO Number	GL Account
AMERICAN LEGAL PUBLISHING (556)							
94631	1	Invoice	INTERNET CODE	09/10/2013	350.00		01.14.549.01
Total AMERICAN LEGAL PUBLISHING (556):					350.00		
AMERICAN WATER ENTERPRISES (1005)							
MA007-2001	1	Invoice	WATER CONTRACT	09/01/2013	27,088.08		51.42.515.00
MA007-2001	2	Invoice	SEWER CONTRACT	09/01/2013	27,088.08		52.43.515.01
Total AMERICAN WATER ENTERPRISES (1005):					54,176.16		
AMES, VIRGINIA (119918)							
090413	1	Invoice	OVERPAYMENT ON ACC	09/04/2013	2.02		98.115.0
Total AMES, VIRGINIA (119918):					2.02		
AT & T (LOCAL) (103)							
091513	1	Invoice	POOL/PHONE	09/15/2013	62.79		59.55.552.00
091513	2	Invoice	PUBLIC WORKS/PHONE	09/15/2013	69.20		01.41.552.00
091513	3	Invoice	FIRE DEPARTMENT/PHO	09/15/2013	109.07		22.22.552.00
091513	4	Invoice	EMS/PHONE	09/15/2013	55.50		12.10.552.00
091513	5	Invoice	POLICE/PHONE	09/15/2013	409.38		01.21.552.00
091513	6	Invoice	ADMINISTRATION/PHON	09/15/2013	634.21		01.13.552.00
091513	7	Invoice	FLOOD CONTROL/PHON	09/15/2013	55.50		20.25.515.00
Total AT & T (LOCAL) (103):					1,395.65		
AT & T LONG DISTANCE (119065)							
090413	1	Invoice	POOL/LONG DISTANCE	09/04/2013	5.85		59.55.552.00
090413	2	Invoice	PUBLIC WORKS/LONG DI	09/04/2013	1.68		01.41.552.00
090413	3	Invoice	FIRE DEPARTMENT/LON	09/04/2013	2.97		22.22.552.00
090413	4	Invoice	EMS/LONG DISTANCE	09/04/2013	1.10		12.10.552.00
090413	5	Invoice	POLICE/LONG DISTANCE	09/04/2013	100.77		01.21.552.00
090413	6	Invoice	ADMINISTRATION/LONG	09/04/2013	402.05		01.13.552.00
Total AT & T LONG DISTANCE (119065):					514.42		
ATLAST FLUID POWER CO. (800)							
00135982	1	Invoice	BACKHOE	09/10/2013	111.59		01.41.613.07
Total ATLAST FLUID POWER CO. (800):					111.59		
BARANSKI, HAMMER, (375)							
7	1	Invoice	CONSTRUCTION ADMINI	08/01/2013	3,605.00		01.13.820.00
Total BARANSKI, HAMMER, (375):					3,605.00		
BARD MATERIALS CENTRAL REGION (119788)							
90501	1	Invoice	DITCHLINE HICKORY ST	09/07/2013	284.00		01.41.514.06
90502	1	Invoice	DITCHLINE ALLEY BEHIN	09/07/2013	354.00		01.41.514.06
Total BARD MATERIALS CENTRAL REGION (119788):					638.00		

Invoice	Seq	Type	Description	Invoice Date	Total Cost	PO Number	GL Account
BUSS BOYZ CUSTOMS, INC. (119356)							
4527	1	Invoice	CHANGE OUT DEFECTIV	09/05/2013	77.50		01.21.513.06
Total BUSS BOYZ CUSTOMS, INC. (119356):					77.50		
CARD SERVICE CENTER (119840)							
091513	1	Invoice	TRAINING	09/15/2013	20.00		01.11.563.00
091513	2	Invoice	TRAINING	09/15/2013	400.00		01.14.563.00
Total CARD SERVICE CENTER (119840):					420.00		
CIVIC SYSTEMS, LLC (865)							
CVC11067	1	Invoice	SOFTWARE UPGRADE	09/04/2013	14,725.00		51.42.684.00
Total CIVIC SYSTEMS, LLC (865):					14,725.00		
CONMAT, INC. (1187)							
88175	1	Invoice	SEALCOAT	09/12/2013	2,067.53		01.41.860.00
Total CONMAT, INC. (1187):					2,067.53		
CRESCENT ELECTRIC SUPPLY (224)							
004-540413-	1	Invoice	ST. LIGHT MAINTENANC	08/23/2013	22.75		01.41.514.11
004-543193-	1	Invoice	GRANT PARK GAZEBO	09/03/2013	58.60		17.52.652.00
Total CRESCENT ELECTRIC SUPPLY (224):					81.35		
DEARBORN NATIONAL LIFE INS. CO (119500)							
091013	1	Invoice	EMPLOYEE LIFE INSURA	09/10/2013	260.00		01.13.452.00
Total DEARBORN NATIONAL LIFE INS. CO (119500):					260.00		
DIXON, R. K. CO. (1)							
933583	1	Invoice	COPIES MADE	09/11/2013	143.07		01.13.579.00
Total DIXON, R. K. CO. (1):					143.07		
DOIG, KATHLEEN (119339)							
588746	1	Invoice	MARKET HOUSE RESTR	09/17/2013	335.00		01.13.511.06
Total DOIG, KATHLEEN (119339):					335.00		
DUBUQUE FIRE EQUIPMENT, INC. (631)							
87969	1	Invoice	FIRE EXTINGUISHER CH	08/22/2013	339.30		01.41.652.05
87970	1	Invoice	ANNUAL SERVICES	08/22/2013	111.95		59.55.511.01
87975	1	Invoice	FIRE EXTINGUISHER CH	08/22/2013	98.85		01.21.549.00
88162	1	Invoice	FIRE EXTINGUISHER CH	08/29/2013	56.85		58.54.511.00
88169	1	Invoice	FIRE EXTINGUISHER CH	08/29/2013	39.00		01.13.511.01
Total DUBUQUE FIRE EQUIPMENT, INC. (631):					645.95		
FOLEY'S TIRE & AUTO SERVICE, INC. (119917)							
1257	1	Invoice	1-TON	08/13/2013	15.00		01.41.613.01
1358	1	Invoice	GOLF CART REPAIRS	09/10/2013	19.61		17.52.514.00

Invoice	Seq	Type	Description	Invoice Date	Total Cost	PO Number	GL Account
Total FOLEY'S TIRE & AUTO SERVICE, INC. (119917):					34.61		
G & K SERVICES (532)							
083113	1	Invoice	UNIFORM SERVICES	08/31/2013	556.20		01.41.579.02
Total G & K SERVICES (532):					556.20		
GALENA CLIMATE CONTROL STORAGE (119906)							
10	1	Invoice	MONTHLY RENT FOR ST	09/23/2013	250.00		01.13.820.00
Total GALENA CLIMATE CONTROL STORAGE (119906):					250.00		
GALENA STATE BANK (820)							
081613	3	Adjustmen	PHASE 7 LOAN	08/16/2013	3,944.69-		60.01.710.09
081613	4	Adjustmen	WINERY LOT LOAN PAY	08/16/2013	3,129.14-		60.01.710.08
Total GALENA STATE BANK (820):					7,073.83-		
GALENA STATE BANK & TRUST (15)							
1	1	Invoice	WINERY LOT LOAN	09/23/2013	3,129.14		60.01.710.08
2	1	Invoice	PHASE 7 LOAN	09/23/2013	3,944.69		60.01.710.09
Total GALENA STATE BANK & TRUST (15):					7,073.83		
GASSER @ GALENA (24)							
091513	1	Invoice	MISC. SUPPLIES	09/15/2013	2.60		01.13.511.01
091513	2	Invoice	MISC. SUPPLIES	09/15/2013	12.59		01.13.651.02
091513	3	Invoice	MISC. SUPPLIES	09/15/2013	28.88		01.41.511.00
091513	4	Invoice	MISC. SUPPLIES	09/15/2013	37.35		01.41.514.11
091513	5	Invoice	MISC. SUPPLIES/TRASH	09/15/2013	409.41		01.41.652.00
091513	6	Invoice	MISC. SUPPLIES	09/15/2013	89.99		17.52.514.00
091513	7	Invoice	MISC. SUPPLIES	09/15/2013	169.01		17.52.652.00
091513	8	Invoice	MISC. SUPPLIES	09/15/2013	13.48		22.22.611.00
091513	9	Invoice	MISC. SUPPLIES	09/15/2013	2.09		22.22.613.00
091513	10	Invoice	MISC. SUPPLIES	09/15/2013	9.58		22.22.652.00
091513	11	Invoice	MISC. SUPPLIES	09/15/2013	18.04		58.54.511.00
091513	12	Invoice	MISC. SUPPLIES	09/15/2013	28.39		58.54.654.01
091513	13	Invoice	MISC. SUPPLIES	09/15/2013	11.68		59.55.512.01
Total GASSER @ GALENA (24):					833.09		
GUY'S TRUCK & TRACTOR SERVICE (119033)							
GW1001524	1	Invoice	INTERNATIONAL DUMP	08/07/2013	370.23		01.41.613.06
GW1001580	1	Invoice	1-TON	08/23/2013	84.62		01.41.613.15
GW1001663	1	Invoice	SWEEPER	09/10/2013	115.18		01.41.613.11
Total GUY'S TRUCK & TRACTOR SERVICE (119033):					570.03		
HEALTHCARE SERVICE CORPORATION (118931)							
090113	1	Invoice	HSA/FAMILY/EMPLOYEE	09/01/2013	2,319.00		01.218.0
090113	2	Invoice	PPO/BLUE CROSS BLUE	09/01/2013	388.00		01.218.0
090113	3	Invoice	HEALTH INSURANCE	09/01/2013	44,282.58		01.13.451.00
090113	4	Invoice	WESTEMEIER/INSURAN	09/01/2013	727.24		78.32.464.02

Invoice	Seq	Type	Description	Invoice Date	Total Cost	PO Number	GL Account
Total HEALTHCARE SERVICE CORPORATION (118931):					47,716.82		
IL SECRETARY STATE (693)							
090513	2	Adjustmen	LICENSE FOR 2014 CHE	09/05/2013	105.00-		01.41.840.01
Total IL SECRETARY STATE (693):					105.00-		
JDWI (235)							
38768	1	Invoice	SENIOR TRANSPORTATI	08/31/2013	830.00		01.13.542.00
Total JDWI (235):					830.00		
JO CARROLL ENERGY, INC. (397)							
091513	1	Invoice	PARKS/ELECTRIC	09/15/2013	349.16		17.52.571.01
091513	2	Invoice	POOL/ELECTRIC	09/15/2013	2,297.00		59.55.571.01
091513	3	Invoice	MFT/ELECTRIC	09/15/2013	516.67		15.41.572.00
091513	4	Invoice		09/15/2013	.00		
091513	5	Invoice		09/15/2013	.00		
091513	6	Adjustmen	PARKS/ELECTRIC	09/15/2013	349.16-		17.52.571.01
091513	7	Adjustmen	POOL/ELECTRIC	09/15/2013	2,297.00-		59.55.571.01
091513	8	Adjustmen	MFT/ELECTRIC	09/15/2013	516.67-		15.41.572.00
091613	1	Invoice	MFT/ELECTRIC	09/16/2013	516.67		15.41.572.00
091613	2	Invoice	PUBLIC WORKS/ELECTRI	09/16/2013	269.61		01.41.571.01
091613	3	Invoice	PARKS/ELECTRIC	09/16/2013	349.16		17.52.571.01
091613	4	Invoice	POOL/ELECTRIC	09/16/2013	2,297.00		59.55.571.01
Total JO CARROLL ENERGY, INC. (397):					3,432.44		
JOHNSON ARCHITECTURE, ADAM (119363)							
090313	1	Invoice	GAZEBO ARCHITECTUR	09/03/2013	1,000.00		17.52.890.00
Total JOHNSON ARCHITECTURE, ADAM (119363):					1,000.00		
JOHNSON, NATHAN (119881)							
091013	1	Invoice	BUSINESS CARDS	09/10/2013	21.56		01.21.471.15
Total JOHNSON, NATHAN (119881):					21.56		
JULIE, INC. (788)							
091513	1	Invoice	JLOCATES FOR 2014	09/15/2013	633.88		01.41.549.00
Total JULIE, INC. (788):					633.88		
LAW ENFORCEMENT SUPPLY (119909)							
300661	1	Invoice	UNIFORMS/ERIC	08/30/2013	22.99		01.21.471.15
Total LAW ENFORCEMENT SUPPLY (119909):					22.99		
LAWSON PRODUCTS, INC. (627)							
9301894327	1	Invoice	MISC MATERIALS	09/04/2013	328.05		20.25.652.02
Total LAWSON PRODUCTS, INC. (627):					328.05		

CITY OF GALENA

Invoice Register
Input Dates: 9/10/2013 - 9/30/2013Page: 5
Sep 19, 2013 11:26AM

Invoice	Seq	Type	Description	Invoice Date	Total Cost	PO Number	GL Account
LEXISNEXIS RISK DATA MGMT. INC (376)							
1343164-201	1	Invoice	INVESTIGATIONS PROG	08/31/2013	30.00		01.21.652.03
Total LEXISNEXIS RISK DATA MGMT. INC (376):					30.00		
LOPEZ, SENEN (119919)							
091513	1	Invoice	DEPOSIT REFUND	09/15/2013	200.00		58.54.929.00
Total LOPEZ, SENEN (119919):					200.00		
LOUIE'S AGGREGATE COMPANY (1218)							
2792	1	Invoice	ROAD GRAVEL	09/05/2013	150.43		01.41.614.04
2792	2	Invoice	RIP RAP	09/05/2013	244.10		20.25.515.00
2792	3	Invoice	CHIPS	09/05/2013	92.50		01.41.614.04
Total LOUIE'S AGGREGATE COMPANY (1218):					487.03		
LOWE'S (119676)							
091613	1	Invoice	TOOLS	09/16/2013	151.05		01.41.653.00
Total LOWE'S (119676):					151.05		
MAILFINANCE (119741)							
H4186188	1	Invoice	POSTAGE METER RENT	09/04/2013	396.81		01.13.579.02
Total MAILFINANCE (119741):					396.81		
MCGREEVY WILLIAMS LAW OFFICE (119647)							
082313	1	Invoice	SCENIC MEADOWS LITIG	08/23/2013	842.35		01.11.549.00
Total MCGREEVY WILLIAMS LAW OFFICE (119647):					842.35		
MEDICAL ASSOCIATES CLINIC (1120)							
082813	1	Invoice	CDL PHYSICAL/BINGHAM	08/28/2013	99.00		01.41.563.00
Total MEDICAL ASSOCIATES CLINIC (1120):					99.00		
MENARDS (280)							
32039	1	Invoice	FUEL TANK/ELECTRIC G	09/10/2013	434.98		01.41.511.00
Total MENARDS (280):					434.98		
MEYER, TOM (804)							
091713	1	Invoice	CLOTHING	09/17/2013	26.93		01.21.471.15
Total MEYER, TOM (804):					26.93		
MIDWEST BUSINESS PRODUCTS (38)							
252056	1	Invoice	COPIER REPAIRS	09/12/2013	448.11		01.45.532.00
Total MIDWEST BUSINESS PRODUCTS (38):					448.11		
MILLER ELECTRIC SUPPLY (141)							
S1131766.00	1	Invoice	ST. LIGHT MAINTENANC	09/10/2013	215.55		01.41.514.11

Invoice	Seq	Type	Description	Invoice Date	Total Cost	PO Number	GL Account
S1131773.00	1	Invoice	ST. LIGHT MAINTENANC	09/10/2013	194.60-		01.41.514.11
S1131775.00	1	Invoice	ST. LIGHT MAINTENANC	09/10/2013	157.29		01.41.514.11
Total MILLER ELECTRIC SUPPLY (141):					178.24		
MONTGOMERY TRUCKING (133)							
99227	1	Invoice	REFUSE HANDLING CON	09/01/2013	13,472.80		13.44.544.03
99227	2	Invoice	RECYCLING CONTRACT	09/01/2013	4,660.20		13.44.540.00
99227	3	Invoice	DUMPSTERS	09/01/2013	219.50		01.41.573.00
99227	4	Invoice	EXTRA PICKUOP	09/01/2013	91.00		13.44.540.04
Total MONTGOMERY TRUCKING (133):					18,443.50		
MOTOROLA SOLUTIONS - STARCOM (119812)							
090113	1	Invoice	MONTHLY RATE FOR ST	09/01/2013	10.00		01.21.549.00
Total MOTOROLA SOLUTIONS - STARCOM (119812):					10.00		
NAPA AUTO PARTS (79)							
083013	1	Invoice	MISC. PARTS	08/30/2013	41.56		01.41.613.12
083013	2	Invoice	MISC. PARTS	08/30/2013	33.65		17.52.514.00
083013	3	Invoice	MISC. PARTS	08/30/2013	42.96		17.52.652.00
Total NAPA AUTO PARTS (79):					118.17		
PETTY CASH/POLICE DEPT. (163)							
091713	1	Invoice	MEAL/TRAINING	09/17/2013	20.48		01.21.562.00
091713	2	Invoice	NOTARY COMMISSION	09/17/2013	5.00		01.21.651.00
091713	3	Invoice	FUEL	09/17/2013	17.00		01.21.655.00
Total PETTY CASH/POLICE DEPT. (163):					42.48		
QUILL CORP. (686)							
5535051	1	Invoice	NOTARY STAMP	09/11/2013	30.99		01.21.651.00
Total QUILL CORP. (686):					30.99		
RYAN, DAN (119753)							
090813	1	Invoice	DEPOSIT REFUND	09/08/2013	200.00		58.54.929.00
Total RYAN, DAN (119753):					200.00		
STATE OF ILLINOIS/FIRE MARSHAL (445)							
9501581	1	Invoice	BOILER INSEPCTION	09/09/2013	100.00		01.13.511.01
Total STATE OF ILLINOIS/FIRE MARSHAL (445):					100.00		
STEPHENSON SERVICE CO. (119230)							
091513	1	Invoice	FUEL	09/15/2013	647.21		01.41.655.00
Total STEPHENSON SERVICE CO. (119230):					647.21		
TANDEM TIRE & AUTO SERVIC (725)							
AB5605	1	Invoice	TIRES/BACKHOE	08/13/2013	1,946.00		01.41.652.01

Invoice	Seq	Type	Description	Invoice Date	Total Cost	PO Number	GL Account
Total TANDEM TIRE & AUTO SERVIC (725):					1,946.00		
THOMPSON, EARL (118756)							
092013	1	Invoice	MAGAZINE ST. WALL RE	09/20/2013	1,897.13		01.41.860.01
Total THOMPSON, EARL (118756):					1,897.13		
ULTRAMAX (119293)							
138769	1	Invoice	AMMUNITION	09/03/2013	976.00		01.21.652.02
Total ULTRAMAX (119293):					976.00		
UPS STORE GALENA, THE (1260)							
090513	1	Invoice	POSTAGE	09/05/2013	71.67		59.55.651.00
Total UPS STORE GALENA, THE (1260):					71.67		
US CELLULAR (92)							
091513	1	Invoice	PUBLIC WORKS/CELL PH	09/15/2013	36.64		01.41.552.00
091513	2	Invoice	ADMIN/CELL PHONE	09/15/2013	67.60		01.11.552.00
091513	3	Invoice	FIRE DEPT./CELL PHONE	09/15/2013	36.64		22.22.552.00
091513	4	Invoice	POLICE/CELL PHONES	09/15/2013	73.29		01.21.552.01
Total US CELLULAR (92):					214.17		
VERIZON WIRELESS (316)							
090113	1	Invoice	VERIZON JET PACK FOR	09/01/2013	38.01		01.21.652.03
Total VERIZON WIRELESS (316):					38.01		
WAL-MART COMMUNITY (CC) (1258)							
091513	1	Invoice	MISC. SUPPLIES	09/15/2013	9.84		01.13.651.02
091513	2	Invoice	MISC. SUPPLIES	09/15/2013	75.77		01.21.651.00
091513	3	Invoice	MISC. SUPPLIES	09/15/2013	71.35		01.41.652.00
091513	4	Invoice	MISC. SUPPLIES	09/15/2013	9.94		59.55.512.01
091513	5	Invoice	MISC. SUPPLIES	09/15/2013	11.52		59.55.651.00
091513	6	Invoice	MISC. SUPPLIES	09/15/2013	7.48		59.55.652.04
091513	7	Invoice	MISC. SUPPLIES	09/15/2013	10.24		59.55.652.05
Total WAL-MART COMMUNITY (CC) (1258):					181.18		
WEBER PAPER COMPANY (40)							
541003	1	Invoice	MARKET HOUSE RESTR	09/05/2013	57.21		01.13.511.06
Total WEBER PAPER COMPANY (40):					57.21		
WEX BANK (MURPHY) (119102)							
091513	1	Invoice	PUBLIC WORKS/GAS	09/15/2013	1,061.92		01.41.655.00
091513	2	Invoice	FIRE DEPARTMENT/GAS	09/15/2013	107.16		22.22.655.00
Total WEX BANK (MURPHY) (119102):					1,169.08		

Invoice	Seq	Type	Description	Invoice Date	Total Cost	PO Number	GL Account
WHITE, JUDY (1204)							
10	1	Invoice	TURNER HALL JANITOR	09/23/2013	350.00		58.54.536.00
Total WHITE, JUDY (1204):					350.00		
WIZARD COMPUTERS INC (666)							
12781	1	Invoice	COMPUTER MAINTENAN	09/08/2013	262.50		01.13.512.04
12795	1	Invoice	COMPUTER MAINTENAN	09/17/2013	930.00		01.13.512.04
Total WIZARD COMPUTERS INC (666):					1,192.50		
WSG INC., DBA R & L GAS MART (119503)							
083113	1	Invoice	FUEL	08/31/2013	890.07		01.41.655.00
Total WSG INC., DBA R & L GAS MART (119503):					890.07		
Grand Totals:					167,542.78		

Report GL Period Summary

Vendor number hash: 3490979
 Vendor number hash - split: 4699883
 Total number of invoices: 78
 Total number of transactions: 136

Terms Description	Invoice Amount	Net Invoice Amount
Open Terms	167,542.78	167,542.78
Grand Totals:	167,542.78	167,542.78