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 to100 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.

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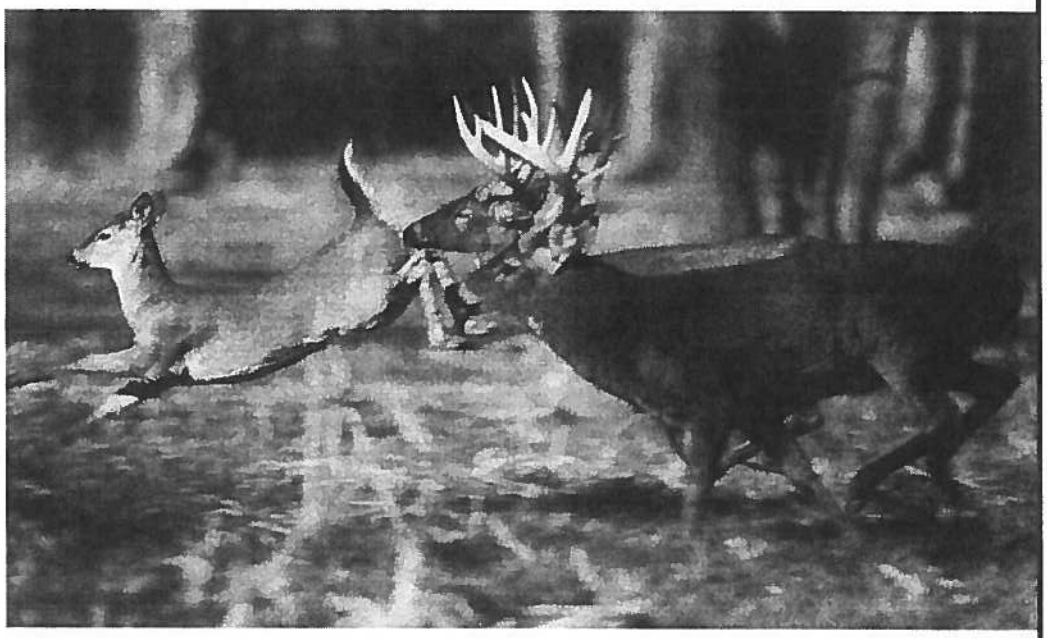
CITY OF DUBUQUE

DEER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM



A program designed to control excess deer within the city limits of Dubuque and the surrounding outlying area.

SEPTEMBER 13, 2014–JANUARY 10, 2015

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SPECIAL ZONE RULES

Each hunter must possess a State of Iowa deer hunting license and a City of Dubuque deer hunting permit which consists of the following:

1. Each hunter must show proof of certification from the International Bow Hunter Education Course or the Iowa DNR Bow Hunter Education Course.
2. Each hunter must pass an annual shooting proficiency test which consists of three out of five shots to a 9-inch target, twenty yards away.
3. Hunter agrees to comply with all Iowa DNR rules covering bow hunting of deer.
4. Maintain a minimum distance from residential area and property lines, at the property owner's and neighbor's discretion, OR 75 feet from any property line, occupied building or street/trail, whichever is agreed upon by abutting property owners. A minimum distance requirement of 75 feet from any property line, street or trail is required for public property.
5. Hunter agrees to report to the City the following: date, time, type and place of deer harvested, number of arrows shot, and any complaints received from citizens. Hunters must also report deer harvested in the DNR ELSI system.
6. Check-in deer at Fire Headquarters, 11 W. 9th St., daily from 7 a.m.-9 p.m.
7. Only portable stands (provided by the hunter) may be used on City property, and must be removed by the end of the season.
8. Hunter agrees to obtain permission from property owners before hunting on private land.
9. A minimum of 3 acres is required for private property hunting. Hunting on less than 3 acres of property is permissible if the following criteria are met:
    - No homes/businesses within 150 ft. of property
    - Adjacent to a 3-acre or greater parcel of habitat
    - Timber, field/prairie
    - CRP
    - Crop field
    - Tree planting
    - Property otherwise suitable for hunting as determined by the Health and Leisure Services Departments
    - Hunter must submit information regarding the property on a form provided by the City (see page 6). Application forms are available online at www.cityofdubuque.org/healthservices.
10. Hunters on private property must abide by the rules of the property owner, in addition to the Iowa DNR rules.
11. Field dressing on City property is not allowed.
12. Deer must be covered or enclosed when transporting.
13. No baiting, driving, or stalking of deer is allowed.

For questions or information not covered in this brochure, please contact:

Mary Rose Corrigan, RN, Public Health Specialist
(563) 589-4181 or mcorriga@cityofdubuque.org

MANAGEMENT GOAL

The Environmental Stewardship Advisory Commission and the Dubuque City Council recommend the following management goals:

1. Limit deer populations within defined areas in the city of Dubuque below 20 deer per square mile;
2. Provide public education regarding deer, their habitats, impact on natural habitats, deterrents and population management, cost of property damage if nothing is done, and potential health risks resulting from a large deer population to citizens of Dubuque and to deer.
3. Encourage eligible property owners to allow qualified deer hunters on their property.
4. Discourage citizens from feeding deer.

APPLICATION PROCEDURE

To hunt within the city of Dubuque, the hunter must obtain:

- The Iowa or International Bow Hunter Safety Course Certificate
- Iowa small game hunting license
- Habitat stamp
- City of Dubuque special hunt permit
- Completed indemnity agreement for private and/or City property. **Each hunter must have their own individual indemnity agreement signed by the landowner.**

Indemnity landowner permission forms are available at the Health Services Department, City Hall Annex, 1300 Main Street, and also at locations where licenses are sold. Permission must be obtained from private property owners, through a signed indemnity agreement. Reporting of deer harvested must be provided to the City of Dubuque.

HUNTING ON CITY PROPERTY

City property available for hunting includes:

- Eagle Point Park *
- Veteran's Memorial Park *
- Roosevelt Park *
- Marshall Park/Arboretum *
- Bunker Hill Golf Course
- Behind Medical Associates West Campus
- Behind Dubuque Technology Park, Hwy. 151/61
- Land south of the Fremont Bridge, following the creek and railroad

See a map of locations in this brochure.

(denotes City park)*

HUNTING TIMES IN CITY PARKS:
OCTOBER 27, 2014–JANUARY 10, 2015
1/2 hour before sunrise to 1/2 hour after sunset.

LICENSES

Iowa Department of Natural Resources issues special antlerless deer management zone licenses for $28 for the first tag and $13.00 for each additional antlerless deer tag. Tags will be available August 15, 2014 at the following locations:

- Bait Shack, corner of Fengler and Kerper; Phone: 582-9395
- Elite Outdoors, 3125 Cedar Crest Ridge #1; Phone: 556-0254
- Tri-State Archery, 2100 White St.; Phone: 582-8514 x3

PROFICIENCY TESTING

All hunters participating in the Deer Management Program must complete and pass an annual proficiency test which consists of three out of five shots to a 9-inch target, twenty yards away. Proficiency testing is offered:

- Sunday, August 24, 2014 — 11 a.m.-4 p.m. at the Dubuque Sports Complex
- Monday, August 25, 2014 — 6:00 p.m.-7:00 p.m. at Veterans Memorial Park by Field #1 (rain date is Wednesday, August 27, 2014)

OR at the following locations during business hours:

- Bait Shack, corner of Fengler & Kerper, 582-9395
- Elite Outdoors, 3125 Cedar Crest Ridge #1, 556-0254
- Tri-State Archery, 2100 White St., 582-8514 ext. 3

INCENTIVES

The hunters who harvest a minimum of three (3) does by the end of the season will be eligible to purchase a dedicated either-sex license for 2015-2016 hunting season. Button buck, spike buck or other unantlered male deer classified as antlerless do not qualify for the incentive licenses, **only female deer.**

Hunters must also report killed deer to the IDNR, either by phone at 1-800-771-4692 or online at https://jc.activeoutdoorsolutions.com/iowadnr/harvest/mainharvest.do.

Tag Reimbursement Incentives: Hunters who harvest an adult doe will be eligible for a $13.00 reimbursement for the cost of their second deer tag. Reimbursement will be automatic and taken from the check-in sheet at Fire Headquarters.

Coyote Incentive: For each coyote harvested, the hunter will receive reimbursement for a deer license tag (Tag # must be provided on sign in sheet at Fire Headquarters), including the first $28 tag. Hunters must harvest coyote with a bow and it must be checked in at Fire Headquarters, similarly to deer. Coyotes must be recorded on check-in sheet, including zone harvested in, at Fire Headquarters in order to receive automatic reimbursement.

REPORTING

All City hunters must check-in killed deer or coyotes at Fire Headquarters in Dubuque between 7:00 a.m.—9:00 p.m. daily for reporting purposes and to be eligible for the incentive program. If firefighters are out on a call, please report to back at a later time.

Fire Headquarters: 11 W. 9th St.; 563-589-4160

Information required at the time of check-in:

- Date
- Tag number
- Location/Zone
- Type of deer

Hunters must also report killed deer to the IDNR, either by phone at 1-800-771-4692 or online at https://jc.activeoutdoorsolutions.com/iowadnr/harvest/mainharvest.do to be eligible for the incentive program.

SAFETY COURSE

All hunters hunting within the city of Dubuque must show proof of passing the Iowa or International Bow Hunter Safety Course. This is a requirement of the City bow and arrow hunting permit.

Bowhunter safety course information is available on the DNR website: http://www.bowhunter-ed.com/iowa/.

If you do not have internet access, contact Laura at the Health Services Department, 563-589-4181, for assistance.

DEER FOR THE NEEDY

Hunters wishing to donate deer to the needy may participate in the IDNR's Help Us Stop Hunger (HUSH) program.

HUSH is a cooperative effort among deer hunters, the Food Bank of Iowa, meat lockers and the Iowa DNR. The two main goals of HUSH include:

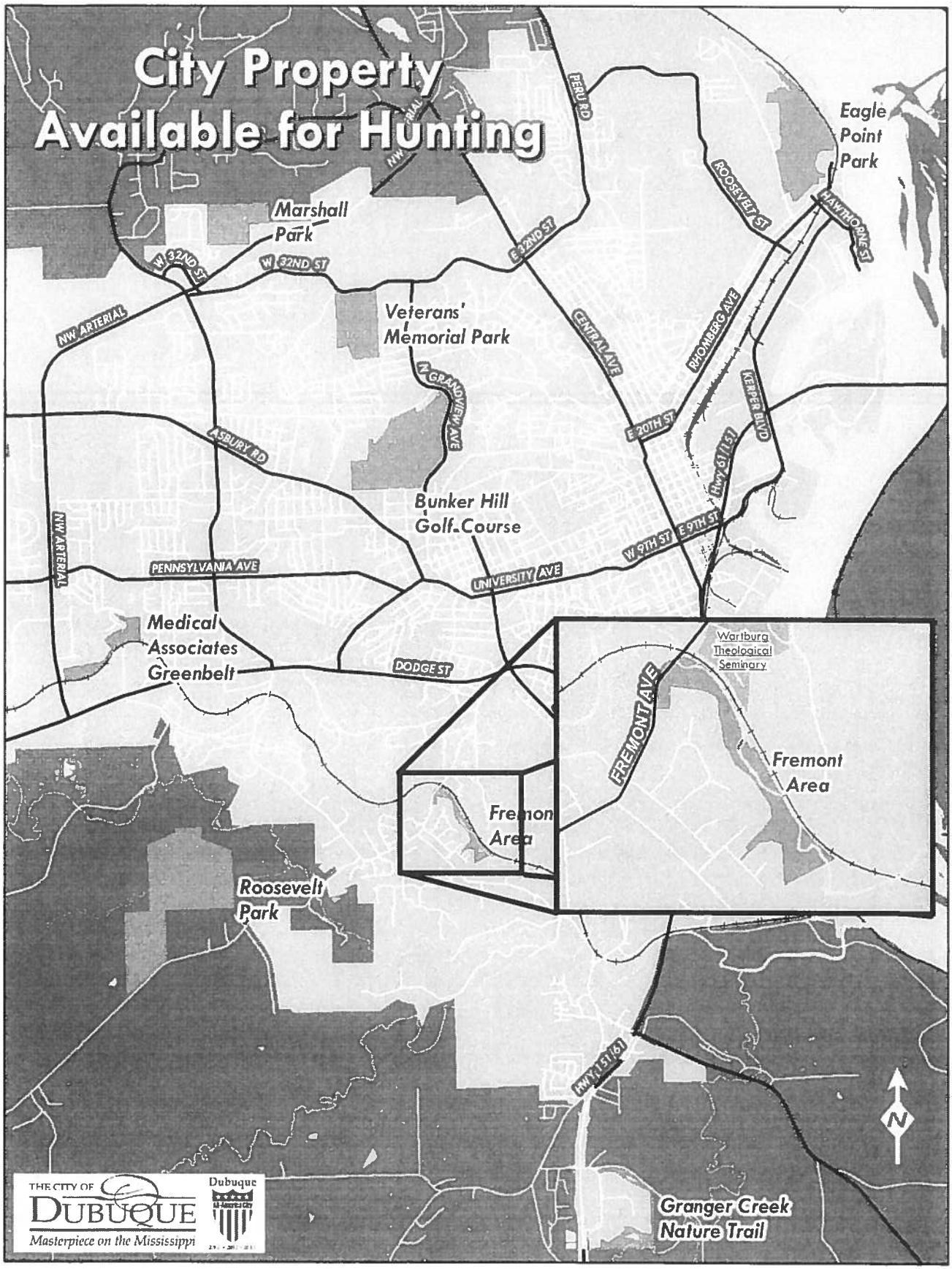
(1) Reducing the deer population; and
(2) providing high-quality red meat to the needy in Iowa.

Whether you're a deer hunter, a locker owner, or volunteer in your community, there is a vital role you can play.

Participating lockers in the area are:

- Edgewood Locker, Edgewood: 563-928-6814
- Sherrill Deer Shack, Sherrill: 563-552-1404
- Dan's Locker, Earlville: 563-923-2515
- Coyle Butchering, Epworth: 563-876-3139

For more information:
http://www.iowadnr.gov/Hunting/DeerHunting/HelpUsStopHunger(HUSH).aspx.



City Property Available for Hunting

CITY OF DUBUQUE
URBAN DEER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
PERMISSION TO HUNT ON LESS THAN 3 ACRES OF LAND

NAME OF HUNTER:_____

ADDRESS:_____

PHONE:_____

PROPOSED PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:

ADDRESS:_____

PROPERTY OWNER NAME:_____

ADJOINING PROPERTY(IES) DESCRIPTION AND ADDRESS:

_____

_____

_____

_____

TYPE OF PROPERTY:

TIMBER: _____

FIELD/PRAIRIE: _____

CRP: _____

CROP FIELD: _____

TREE PLANTING: _____

STAFF USE:

REVIEWED BY: _____

DEPARTMENT: _____

DATE: _____

APPROVED _____ *NOT APPROVED* _____

CITY OF
PEORIA **OFFICE OF THE CITY MANAGER**

TO: **Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council**

FROM: **Patrick Urich, City Manager**

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 $^{2}/_{3}$ to 4 ½ 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.

Deer Report

City of Rock Island

2013

Concern about deer population

- Complaints about deer eating the plants.
- Concerns about vehicle / deer accidents.
- Over population of deer in valleys and creek ways.

Signs of over population

- Browse Line – All twigs, branches, and ground cover eaten.

Signs of over population

- Deer Trails

Signs of over population

- Bark Stripped.

Signs of over population

- Destruction of Gardens

Signs of over population

- Lack of fear of people

Health Concerns

- Lyme Disease – Spread by Deer Ticks over larger areas, but primarily by smaller warm blooded animals such as mice in the immature form, then fox and raccoon in the adult form.

Illinois DNR guidelines for Deer

- Urban areas recommendation is 10 to 12 deer per square mile.
- Wooded and farmland areas recommendation is 20 to 30 deer per square mile.

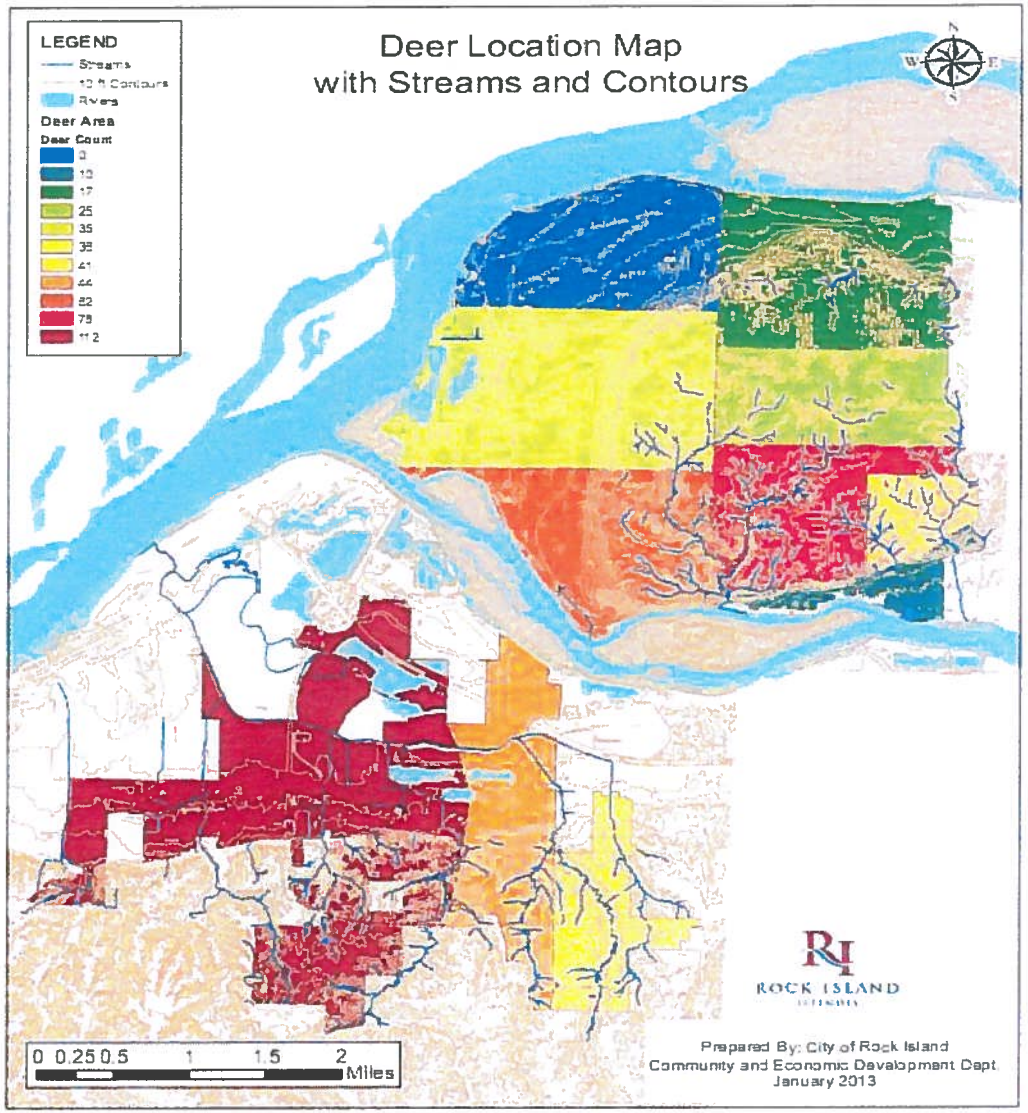
Previous actions

- Park and Recreation Department provided flyer on plants deer are less likely to eat.
- While managing based upon food desirability, when deer are hungry, they will eat all most all plants.
- Plant selection does not resolve over population issues.

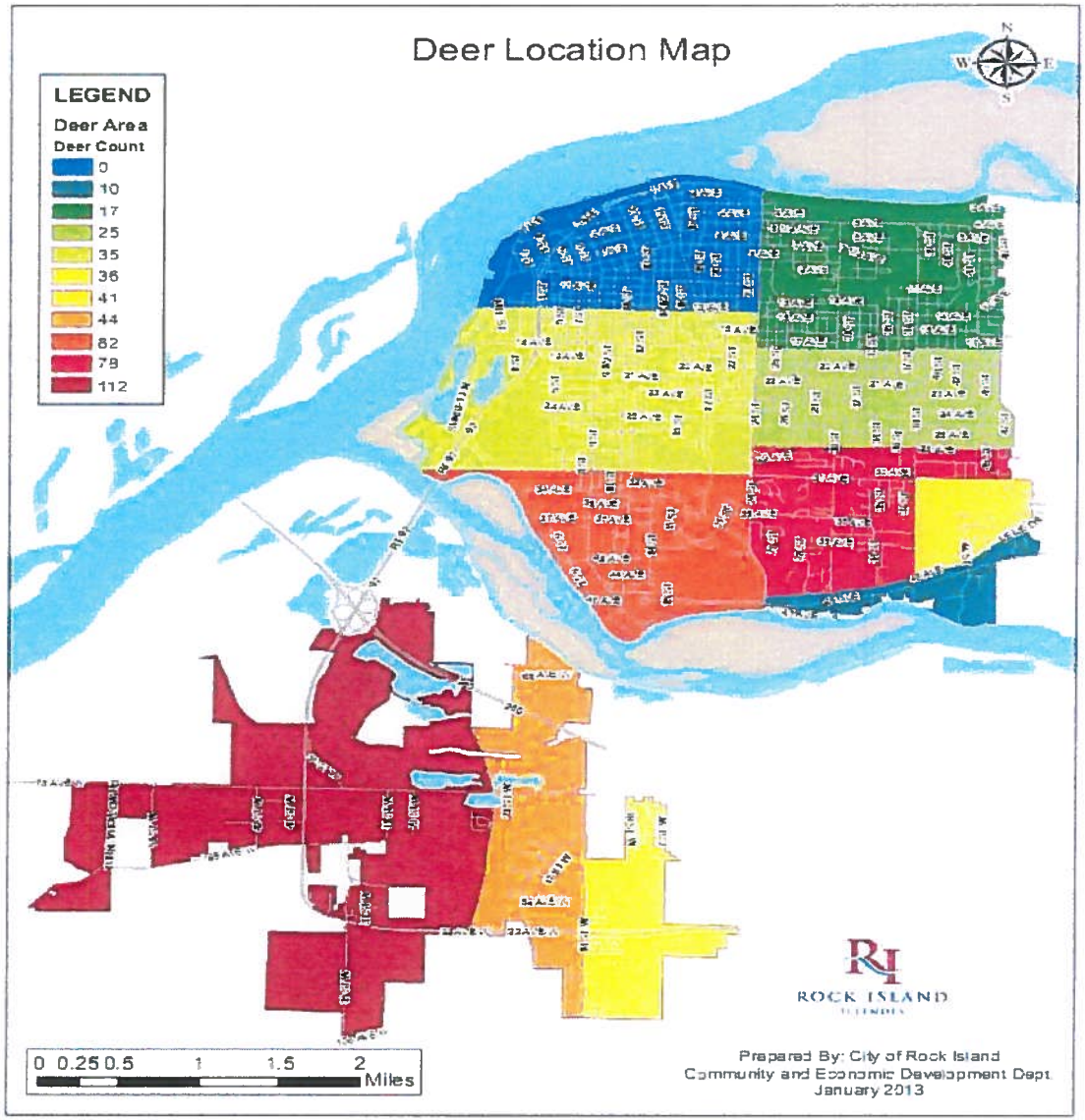
Deer Count

- Count done by helicopter
- Snow to be 3 to 5 inches of "dry" snow.
- Flight to be done in a grid pattern.
- Carried out on December 21, 2012.
- Two counters and a pilot.
- "For every deer counted, there are two."

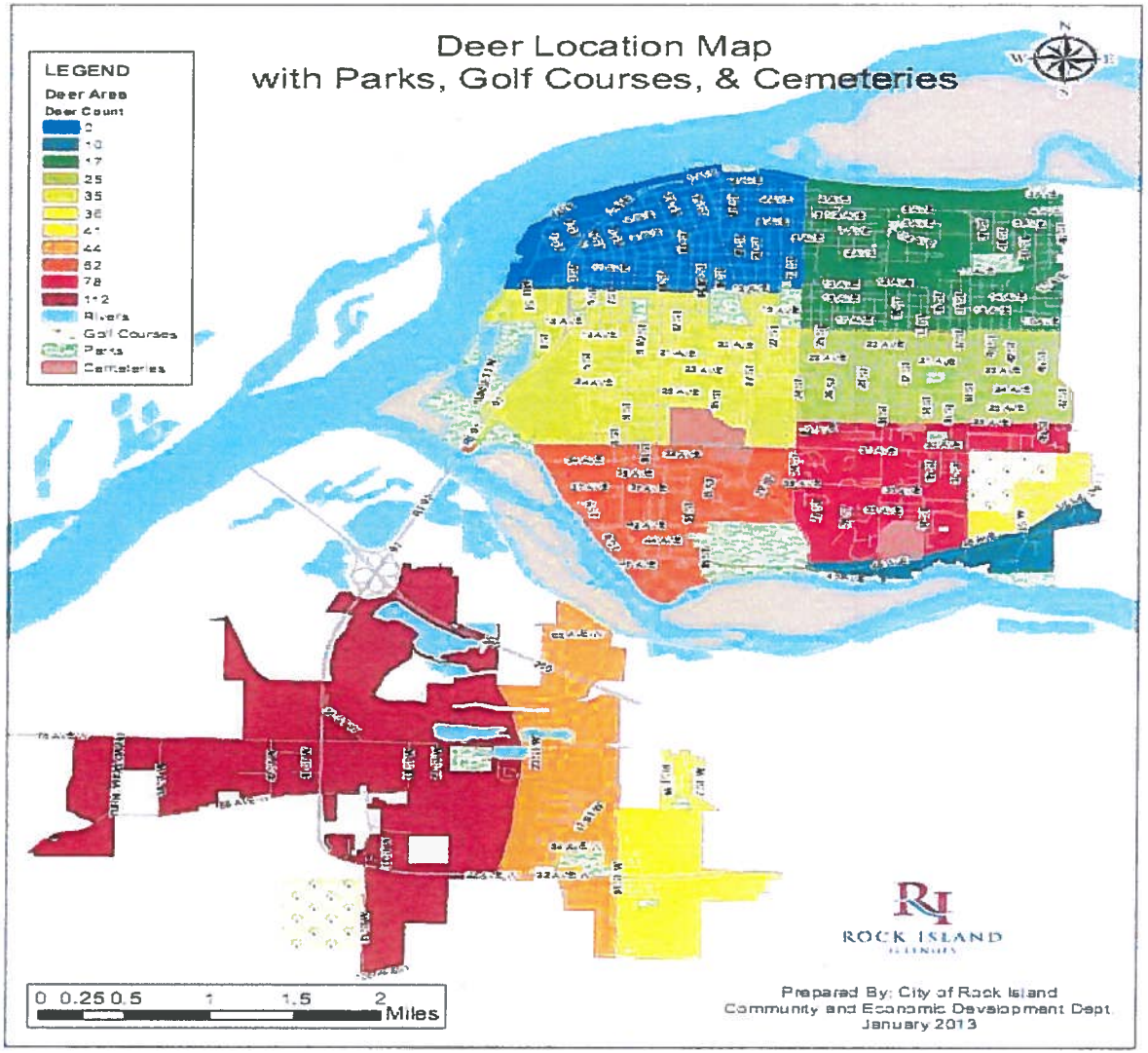
Deer around creeks and valleys



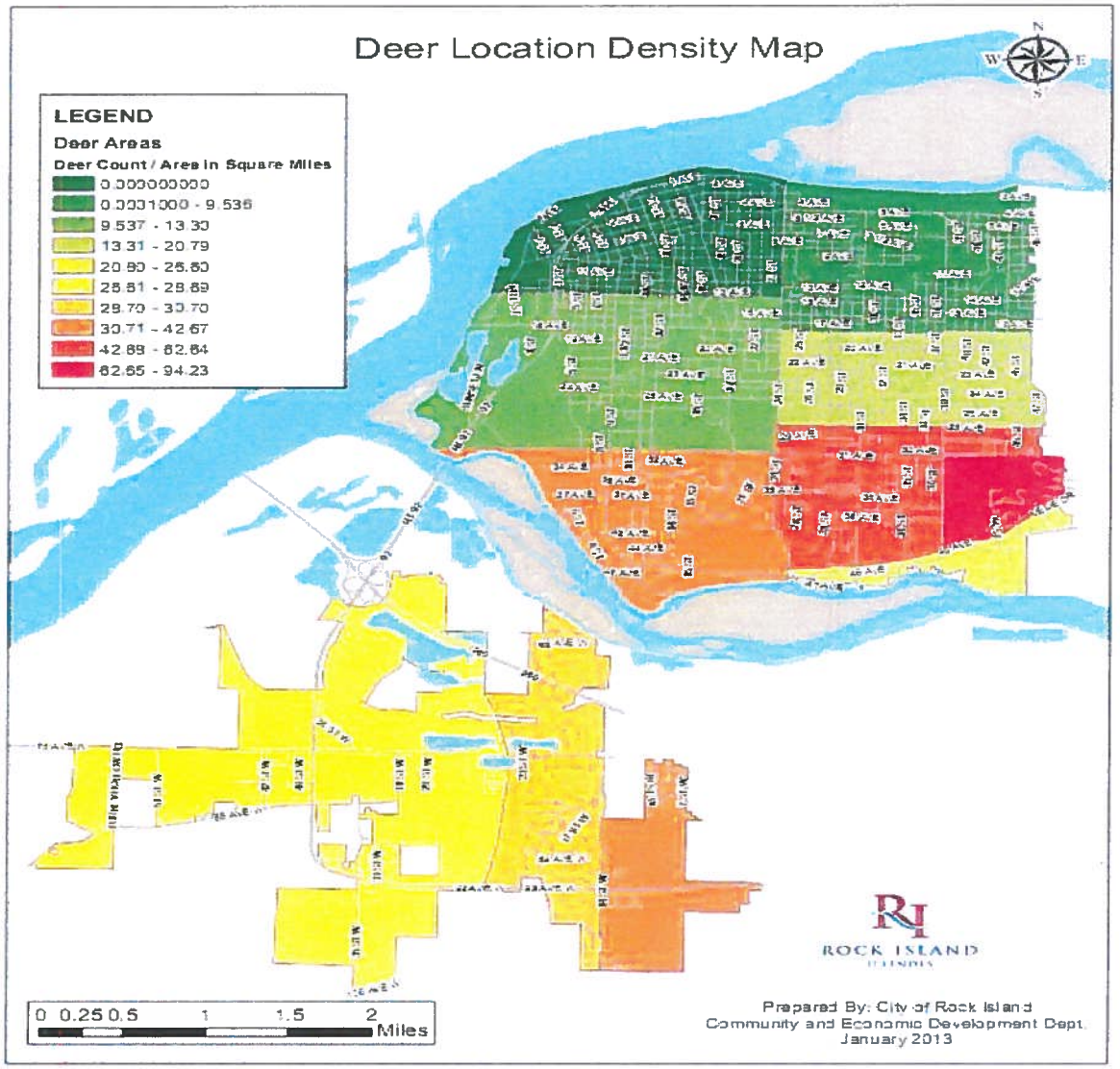
Deer with street map location



Deer around parks and cemeteries



Deer per square mile



Questions?

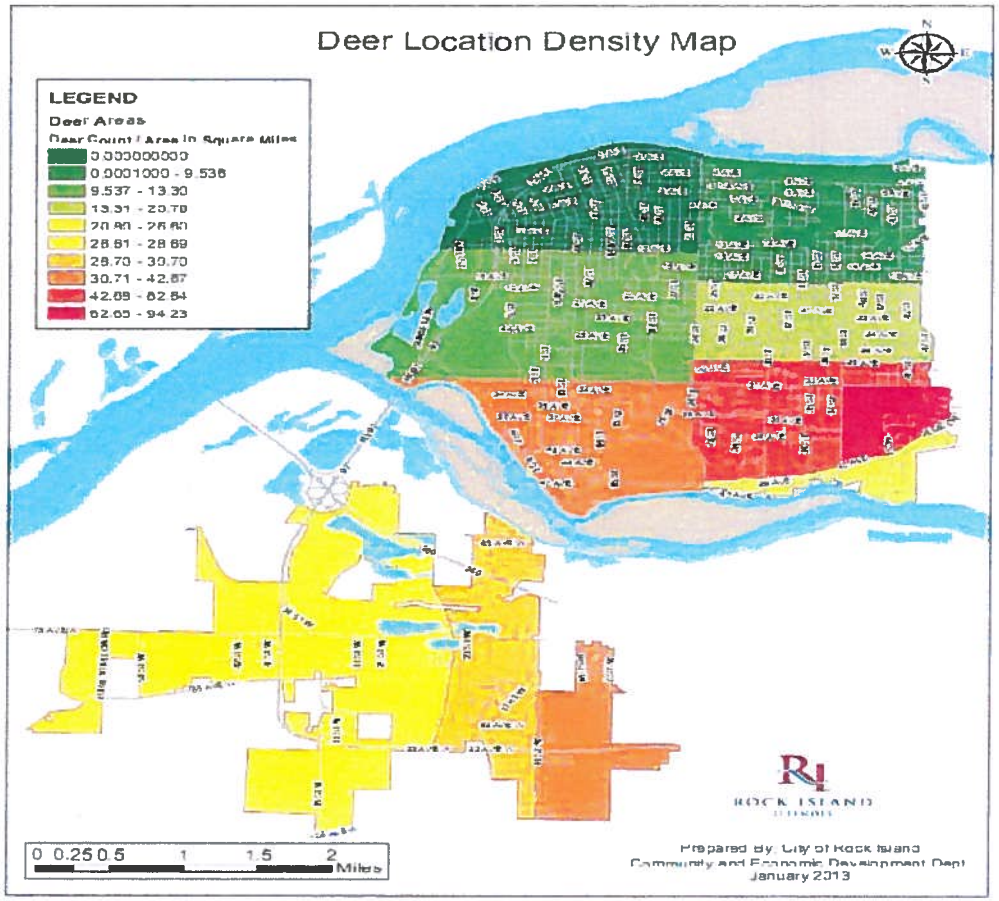
Deer Management Options

City of Rock Island

June 2013

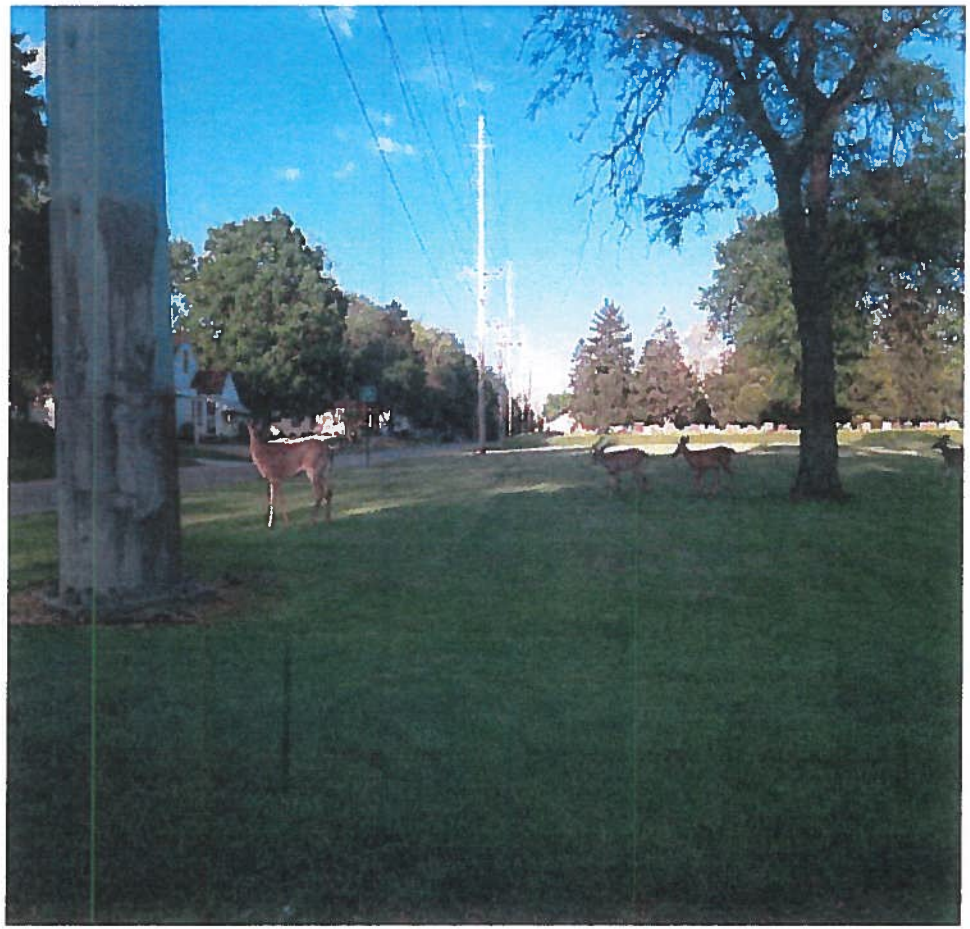
Follow up on last meeting

- We learned that there are some high concentrations of deer in localized areas.



Options used in other locations

- Relocation
- Fencing and Repellents
- Surgical Sterilization
- Contraceptive Injections
- Sharpshooting
- Hunting



Relocation

- Not allowed by the IDNR.
  - If the animal is relocated then someone else inherits your problem.
  - Handling and transporting a wild animal can be dangerous.
  - Any diseases or pests that the relocated animal carries have the potential to spread to the new local population.
  - Many relocated animals do not survive. The new location will already have a population of animals using the food, water, and shelter of the area. Relocated animals travel long distances to find a new territory. During this time they are at increased risk of being struck and killed by vehicles.

Fencing and Repellents

- Fence heights of 7 feet provide a deterrent but not exclusion.
- Options include woven wire, polypropylene mesh, etc.
- Repellents require frequent application.
- Restricted effectiveness in winter months.
- Repellents cost from $25 to $45 per gallon, which is enough to treat 200 small trees or shrubs

Surgical Sterilization

- Highland Park, IL
  - Part of a research project, approved by the IDNR.
- Deer were captured and anesthetized
- Deer marked with ear tags and radio collars
- Surgically sterilized in mobile lab
- Process took between 2.5 and 3 hours per deer
- Worked in teams of three, at least one veterinarian and members of the Highland Park Police Dept.
- 6000 hours of personnel time over 3 years.
- Increased mortality of sterilized deer
- Cost estimates: $1,200+ per doe

Contraceptive Injections

- Hastings on Hudson, NY
  - Part of a research project, with Tufts University.
- GonaCon, $50 per dose
- PZP, $25 or $230 per dose depending on type
- Administered by hand injection
- Program cost driven by the number of deer and the time spent capturing deer
- New adult females may enter the area
- Mortality rate is higher for deer in these programs
- Must reach 90%+ of female deer
- 10% of population will be immune

Surgery or Contraceptive Injection requires trapping.

- Must be a "recognized" research project.
- Trapping requires manpower.
- Continued treatment because of new deer to area.

Deer Trapping Challenges

- Animals break legs.
- Trauma to deer as a result of trapping.
- Higher rate of mortality of trapped deer.
- Requires ongoing program of trapping.
- Deer avoid capture after learning process.
- Requires additional manpower and expense.

Sharp Shooters

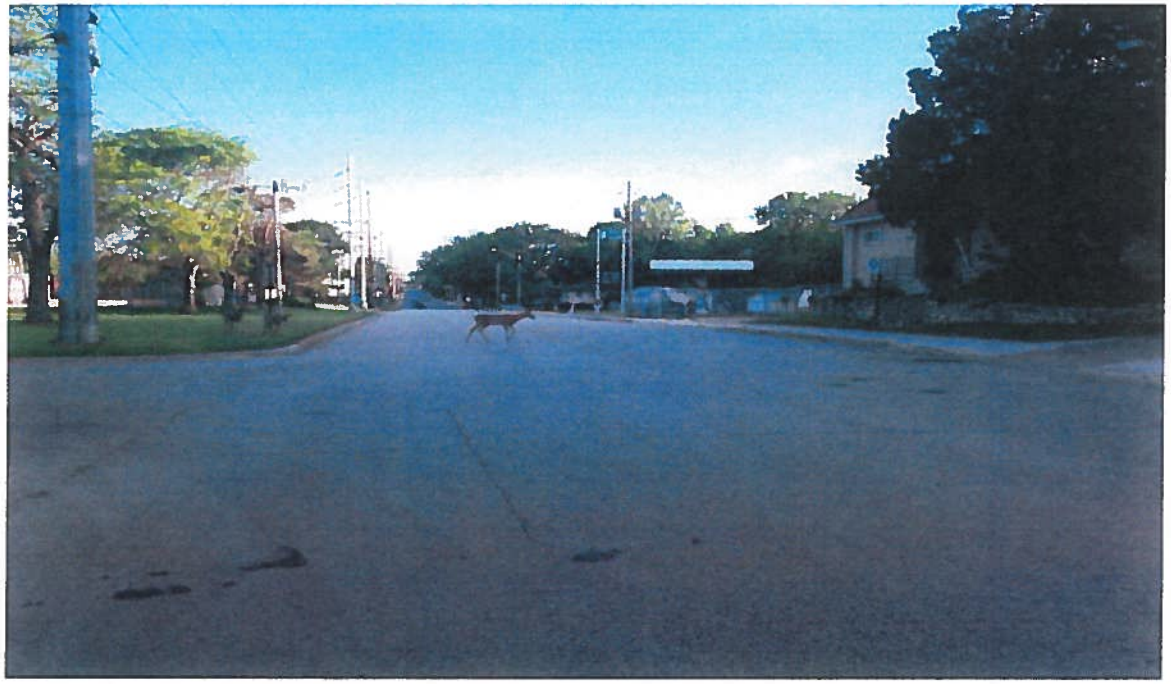
- Examples:
  - Lincolnshire, Illinois
  - Northbrook, Illinois
  - Glenview Park District, Illinois
- Police, USDA , or private services (White Buffalo)
- Typically charged per deer at a flat rate that does not include processing.
- Rate driven by type of service, processing, and number of deer to be taken.

Sharp Shooting Programs

- Typically takes place at dusk.
- Shooting is done from elevated stands or locations.
- Close areas to public in order to conduct cull.
- Restricted to specific areas.
- All shooters required to be approved by DNR and complete proficiency testing.
- All participants must be able to field dress a deer and prepare for transport.
- Meat processed and donated to food pantry.

Sharp Shooting Restrictions

- Requires approval by the State DNR
- Additional requirements identified by city
- Generally 1 to 3 acres identified as blind



Sharpshooting by Police

- Several Communities use police to do sharpshooting
- Police still have to pass state DNR proficiency.
- Police have authority to have firearms
- Police are used to identify safe hunting area
- Liability is "controlled" through the City
- Accountability of all "Hunters"

Illinois Permitted Deer Hunting

- Illinois only permits shotgun, mussel loader, single shot hand gun and archery.
- Deer Tags are required of hunters.
- Hunting is done from stands or higher elevations.

Regulated Bow Hunting

- Examples:
  - Lake Carol, Illinois
  - Mt. Vernon, Illinois
  - Bettendorf and Davenport, Iowa
- Variety of options:
  - Require certification process
  - Permission of adjacent property owners
  - Restriction on hunting area
  - Program fee
  - "Earn a Buck", must harvest two does before taking a buck
  - Restrictions on type of acceptable bows
  - Generally administered by Police Departments

Typical Bow Hunting Restrictions

- Proficiency test each year
- 1 to 3 acre blind on private and public land
- All shots from height of 6 or more feet off ground
- All blinds must be approved by city (police)
- All shots to be 25 yards or less
- At least 150 ft. from any structure
- No baiting, driving or stalking of deer

Negative possibilities of Hunting

- Bad shot requires hunter to track animal.
- Deer can run onto others property.
- Deer can flee onto roads.

Other Concerns

- Deer Tick(Black Legged Tick)
- Coyote

Blackhawk Historic Site

- Should be a combined program to be effective
- Tendency for deer to move to protected area during hunting season
- Cooperation between Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources and City
- Concern for safety in all cases

Review of Options

- Licensed Study approved by the State for contraceptive injection solution
- Licensed Study approved by the State for surgical solution
- Approval by State for Sharpshooter permit
- Change of Ordinance to allow for hunting
- Continue as we have, but permit land owners to fence up to 7 ft in height
- Do not take any action with expectation of over population

Deer Management Recommendations

City of Rock Island

July 2013

Review of Options

- Licensed Study approved by the State for contraceptive injection solution
- Licensed Study approved by the State for surgical solution
- Approval by State for Sharpshooter permit
- Change of Ordinance to allow for hunting
- Continue as we have, but permit land owners to fence up to 7 ft in height
- Do not take any action with expectation of over population of Deer

Option Considerations:

- Cost of Management
- Effectiveness of Program
- Targeted Population Locations
- Restrictions
- Safety of Options

Recommendations:

- Police Sharpshooting
- Private Sharp Shooter (USDA or Private Company)
- Managed Archery Hunt

Police Sharpshooting

- Examples:
  - Lincolnshire, Illinois
  - Northbrook, Illinois
- Liability with City
- Effective Program
- Food provided to Charity
- Safe Shooting Areas
- Responsibility with the City
- Cost dependent on staff time

Hired Sharp Shooter

- Examples:
  - Iowa City, IA
  - Town and Country, MO
- Food is provided to charity
- Covered by Insurance
- City identified area to safely operate
- USDA or Private Contractors
- Variable cost, estimate $200+ per animal
- Contractor request deer tags
- Contractor requests authorization from IDNR
- Must pass proficiency tests

Archery Hunting

- Examples:
  - Lake Carol, Illinois
  - Mt. Vernon, Illinois
  - Bettendorf and Davenport, Iowa
- Variety of options:
  - Require certification process
  - Utilizes public or private land
  - Program fee
  - "Earn a Buck", must harvest two does before taking a buck

Archery Hunting Benefits

- Cost passed on to hunters and homeowners
- Certification process for hunters approved by city
- Deer tags purchased by hunters
- Local Control (City Ordinance)
- Easier Requirements for DNR Acceptance

Typical Archery Restrictions

- Annual Proficiency test
- 1 to 3 acre blind on private and public land
- All shots from height of 6 or more feet off ground
- All blinds must be approved by city (police)
- All shots to be 25 yards or less
- At least 150 ft. from any structure
- No baiting, driving or stalking of deer
- Limited number of hunters
- IDNR Established Restrictions

Negative possibilities of Hunting

- Bad shot requires hunter to track injured animal.
- Deer can run onto others property.
- Deer can flee onto roads.

Locations

- South of 18 Avenue
- Must be in location of over population
- Along valleys and creek ways
- On private property of 3 acres or more (Combined)
- Public Land – Permitted by Jurisdictional Government (Department or Historic Site Manager)

Guidelines for Hunting or Sharpshooting:

- Must be from an approved blind (Downward Shot)
- Must pass hunting proficiency test (all)
- Must take place during hunting season (hunters)
- Must have proof of insurance (hunter and homeowner)
- Must purchase appropriate Deer Tags (hunter)

Monitoring:

- DNR would review counts and guidelines
- Blinds approved by City staff or designee
- Check in at Fire Station or designated state approved deer tag station for kills
- Proficiency test for hunters prior to season
- Property owner responsible for monitoring cleanup

Ordinance Changes

- Change in City Ordinance to permit hunting
- Archery only
- Permits on City Property
- Requirements of Insurance
- Agreement from neighbors to obtain 3 contiguous acres
- All deer must be processed at hunter / owner expense

Number of Deer to be taken

- Review with DNR guidelines
- Expect average of 10 to 20 deer per square mile as appropriate end point
- Annual check to determine deer population

Potential Costs

- Flyover ($1,800)
- Administrative Staff Time:
  - Proficiency Test (conducted once annually)
  - Background Check between $10 to $200 basic check
  - Approving Blinds (1 hour per blind/$50)
  - Processing of meat (estimate $45 per deer)
  - Cost dependent on number of hunters
  - GIS Site Verification (dependent on number of sites)
  - Inspecting clean up (dependent on number of sites)
- Costs may be offset by permit fee

Decisions:

- Is there a desire to control the deer population with archery hunting?
- Is there a desire to consider sharpshooting?

PLANTS NOT FAVORED BY DEER

The Morton Arboretum

There are few things more frustrating to a gardener than having deer dine on much-cherished plants. Even if you are prepared to tolerate deer damage because you think these animals are picturesque, take heed. Deer are creatures of habit. Once they perceive your garden as a safe and delectable haven, they will visit regularly.

An increase in white-tailed deer populations and a decrease of their natural habitat have set up a situation in home landscapes, near woodlands where palatable ornamental plants become alternative food sources for deer. When winter approaches and food sources become less available, feeding on leaves, stems, and buds of woody plants becomes more apparent. Male deer also cause damage by rutting or rubbing their antlers along the stems or trunks of trees and stripping off bark.

Deer should be discouraged immediately when they first appear. Young trees and shrubs can suffer permanent damage from deer browsing. Deer damage is usually identified by the torn or jagged appearance of branches or twigs compared to the clean-cut feeding damage caused by rabbits and squirrels.

How, exactly, do you discourage deer? There are four basic options:

- **Fencing**. You can physically restrict deer by enclosing your entire yard or garden in fencing at least six feet tall. If you only have a few trees or shrubs to protect, you can put barrier fencing around these individual plants. Cost and aesthetics are the major drawbacks to this option.
- **Repellents**. Homemade and commercial repellents are common control methods to discourage deer, but their effectiveness and success are based on several factors. Most have a bitter taste or foul odor, which discourage deer from feeding. Snow and rainfall can dissipate some materials so reapplication is frequently needed. Some repellents simply do not weather well even without rain. If food sources are scarce, deer may simply ignore the repellents, despite the taste or odor.
- **Predators**. A large, noisy dog is a good deer deterrent. If you don't have a dog, you can hang shiny tape or strips from branches, or place inflated balls, whirlygigs, or other moving objects in the yard to startle deer with sudden movement. You'll have to rotate these frequently, however, or deer will soon realize that they are not in danger from these objects.
- **Deer-resistant plants**. If they are hungry enough and food is scarce enough, deer will eat almost anything. However, there are a number of plants that deer don't find particularly palatable. Using these plants in your landscape is often the most cost-effective, least time-consuming, and most aesthetically pleasing solution.

In this pamphlet, we offer a list of trees and shrubs not favored by deer. However, deer-browsing resistance of any plant species may change due to fluctuations in deer populations, alternative food availability, and environmental factors.

Additional reading:

Gardening in Deer Country, Bernard, Karen J., Croton-on-Hudson, New York, N.Y., 1991.
Deer Proofing Your Yard & Garden, Hart, Rhonda Massingham, Pownal, VT, 1997.

TREES

Common Name	Scientific Name
Ash	*Fraxinus* spp.
Beech	*Fagus* spp.
Birch	*Betula* spp.
Catalpa	*Catalpa* spp.
Chestnut	*Castanea* spp.
Cypress	*Taxodium distichum*
Dawn Redwood	*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*
Ginkgo	*Ginkgo biloba*
Ironwood	*Ostrya virginiana*
Larch	*Larix* spp.
Locust, Black	*Robinia pseudoacacia*
Locust, Honey	*Gleditsia triacanthos*
Redbud	*Cercis canadensis*
Sassafras	*Sassafras albidum*
Smoke Tree	*Cotinus* spp.
Sourwood	*Oxydendrum arboreum*
Sweet Gum	*Liquidambar styraciflua*
Spruce	*Picea* spp.
Sycamore	*Platanus occidentalis*
Western Arborvitae	*Thuja plicata*
Tree Lilac	*Syringa reticulata*
Tulip Tree	*Liriodendron tulipifera*

SHRUBS

Common Name	Scientific Name
Barberry	*Berberis* spp.
Boxwood	*Buxus* spp.
Leatherwood	*Dirca palustris*
Coralberry	*Symphoricarpos*
Forsythia	*Forsythia* spp.
Kerria	*Kerria japonica*
Lilac	*Syringa vulgaris*
Oregon-grape	*Mahonia* spp.
Smoke Bush	*Cotinus* spp.
Snowberry	*Symphoricarpos* spp.
Spicebush	*Lindera* spp.
Spirea	*Spiraea* spp.
Sweet Shrub	*Calycanthus floridus*
Witch Hazel	*Hamamelis* spp.

HARDY BULBS

Common Name	Scientific Name
Autumn Crocus	*Chionodoxa lucilia*
Crown Imperial	*Fritillaria imperialis*
Daffodil	*Narcissus* spp.
Grape Hyacinth	*Muscari* spp.
Glory-of-the-Snow	*Colchicum autumnalis*
Imperial Fritillary	*Fritillaria imperialis*
Ornamental Onion	*Allium* spp.
Siberian Scilla	*Scilla* spp.
Snowdrop	*Galanthus nivalis*
Winter Aconite	*Eranthis hyemalis*

ANNUALS/BIENNIALS

Common Name	*Scientific Name*
Ageratum	*Ageratum*
Alyssum	*Lobularia*
Candytuft	*Iberis*
Forget-Me-Not	*Myosotis*
Four o'clock	*Mirabilis*
Foxglove	*Digitalis*
Heliotrope	*Heliotropium*
Larkspur	*Delphinium*
Lobelia	*Lobelia*
Marigold	*Tagetes*
Mimulus	*Mimulus*
Morning Glory	*Ipomoea*
Moonflower	*Ipomoea*
Nasturtium	*Tropaeolum*
Petunia	*Petunia*
Poppy	*Papaver*
Salvia	*Salvia*
Snapdragon	*Antirrhinum*
Stocks	*Matthiola*
Sunflower	*Helianthus*
Sweet William	*Dianthus*
Tithonia	*Tithonia*

PERENNIALS, BULBS, AND ANNUALS

Agave (*Agave* spp.)
Artemisia (*Artemisia* spp.)
Aster (*Aster* spp.)
Beardtongue (*Penstemon* spp.)
Bee balm (*Monarda* spp.)
Begonia (*Begonia* spp.)
Bellflower (*Campanula* spp.)
Blackfoot daisy (*Melampodium leucanthum*)
Blanketflower (*Gaillardia grandiflora*)
Bleeding heart (*Dicentra* spp.)
Blue fescue (*Festuca ovina 'Glauca'*)
California fuchsia (*Zauschneria californica*)
California poppy (*Eschscholzia californica*)
Candytuft (*Iberis* spp.)
Catnip (*Nepeta* spp.)
Centaurea (*Centaurea* spp.)
Columbine (*Aquilegia* spp.)
Coreopsis (*Coreopsis* spp.)
Cranesbill (*Geranium* spp.)
Crocus (*Crocus* spp.)
Crown-pink (*Lychnis coronaria*)
Daffodil (*Narcissus* hybrids)
Dahlia (*Dahlia* hybrids)
Dead nettle (*Lamium maculatum*)
Euphorbia (*Euphorbia* spp.)
False spirea (*Astilbe* spp.)
Feather grass (*Stipa* spp.)
Ferns (many species)
Fleabane (*Erigeron* spp.)
Forget-me-not (*Myosotis scorpioides*)
Gloriosa daisy (*Rudbeckia hirta*)
Impatiens (*Impatiens* spp.)
Iris (*Iris* spp.)
Lamb's ears (*Stachys byzantina*)
Lavender cotton (*Santolina* spp.)
Lupine (*Lupinus* spp.)
Moss pink (*Phlox subulata*)
Naked lady (*Amaryllis belladonna*)
Oregano (*Origanum* spp.)
Oriental poppy (*Papaver* spp.)
Pincushion flower (*Scabiosa* spp.)
Red-hot poker (*Kniphofia uvaria*)
Saxifrage (*Saxifraga* spp.)
Sea thrift (*Armeria* spp.)
Snow-in-summer (*Cerastium tomentosum*)
Speedwell (*Veronica* spp.)
Squill (*Scilla* spp.)
Strawflower (*Helichrysum bracteatum*)
Swan river daisy (*Brachycome iberidifolia*)
Sweet violet (*Viola odorata*)
Thyme (*Thymus* spp.)
Verbena (*Verbena* spp.)
Yarrow (*Achillea* spp.)

The list above was issued July 2001 from the University of Arizona, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Cooperative Extension, P.O. Box 210036, Tucson, AZ 85721-0036. Reprinted with permission.

Roses That Rise to the Occasion

There is hope for the die-hard rose enthusiast in deer country. When roses become deer food, it's *always* new growth that suffers the most deer damage. New growth is the most tender and supposedly tastes the best. Hence, that whole "browsing" thing . . . just take a little off the top. You can limit the damage by covering the plant with the same netting that is used to protect fruit, such as blueberries, from birds. Although every rose is subject to deer predation at some level, those listed below have repeatedly sustained the least damage.

SPECIES ROSES

Rosa villosa. Mauve-pink, semidouble, extremely fragrant blossoms. Tall, thorny shrub. Commonly referred to as the "apple rose," because of its large, applelike fruit. A layer of hairs around the seeds can cause irritation to the mouth and digestive tract if ingested. Likes well-drained soils, but tolerates clay. Grows well with alliums, parsley, and lupine, but poorly near boxwood. Zones 5–9

Rosa sericea pteracantha. Tiny pink blossoms. Canes bear enormous, deep red thorns. Grows best in the Pacific Northwest, mid-Atlantic region, and temperate parts of the Midwest, the Rockies, and the Northeast. Good as a barrier hedge. Zones 5–8

Rosa rugosa. Mauve-pink blossoms with heavy scent. Thick, dense foliage. Covered with thorns. A tough, disease-resistant species. Tolerates shade and salt. Many cultivars are available, including 'Alba' (white) and 'Rubra' (red). Zones 2–9

Rosa soulieana. White blossoms. Very thorny; exceptionally tall. A unique and beautiful rose with a strong growth ethic. Canes can be trained as climbers or as a pillar, or allowed to arch naturally into a large (10-by-10-foot) shrub. Foliage is disease resistant. Canes bear yellow thorns; bloom is generous through midsummer and is followed by orange-red hips. Zone 7

Rosa pimpinellifolia. White to yellow blossoms. Very thorny; fernlike leaves. Grows best in cooler regions such as the Northeast, the Rockies,

and the Pacific Northwest. Good for hedges and is an excellent garden companion. Plant with deer-resistant herbs like artemisia, nepeta, sage, lavender, and rosemary. Zones 3-8

RUGOSA HYBRIDS

Rugosa hybrids as a group are tough plants that survive a variety of conditions, from seaside or city environments to nibbling by curious deer. The flowers often have a strong clovelike scent, that, although pleasant to us, apparently doesn't appeal to deer. Canes are usually very thorny, leaves are leathery and tough, making for unappetizing deer fodder.

'Agnes'. Light yellow; fragrant blossoms that continue through mid-spring. Resistant to black spot and mildew, but susceptible to rust. Zones 6-9

'Belle Poitevine'. Pink blossoms with intense fragrance. Blooms continuously in late spring through early summer. Zones 4-8

'Blanc Double de Coubert'. Fragrant white blossoms. Disease resistant, shade-tolerant. Flowers on thorny stems; large hips for fall color and winter interest. Zones 3-9

'Delicata'. Mauve-pink blossoms. Dates to 1898, blooms in late spring/early summer. Disease resistant and well-armed with thorny branches. Blooms on new wood, so early pruning promotes new flowering growth. Zones 3-9

'Hansa'. Red-violet blossoms. Good as a hedge. Flowers are very fragrant with a spicey, clovelike aroma. Disease resistant and prefers no pruning. Zones 3-8

'Scabrosa'. Red, fragrant blooms from late spring through early summer on very thorny stems. Disease resistant. Zones 3-8

'Therese Bugnet'. Red-violet blooms are double, though only slightly fragrant, and continue from late spring through early summer. Shade tolerant and resistant to black spot. Excellent for northern gardens. Zones 3-9

SHRUB ROSES

'Baronne Prevost'. Very fragrant pink blossoms start in early summer and keep coming until fall. Susceptible to black spot. Grows quickly. Zones 4-9

'Conrad Ferdinand Meyer'. Pink, intensely fragrant blooms. Very vigorous. Dates from 1899. Grows up to 10 feet tall. Tea-rose-type blossoms repeat from late spring through early summer. Zones 5-10

'Fisherman's Friend'. Crimson blooms. An English rose that grows to about 4 or 5 feet tall and just as wide with huge blossoms that continue in waves throughout the summer. Zones 5-10

'Harison's Yellow'. Deep yellow blooms. Introduced in 1830, 'Harison's Yellow' came west with the pioneers. Forms a dense shrub or can be trained to climb. Blooms in late spring through early summer. Shade tolerant. Zones 3-9

'Penelope'. Coral-pink blooms with outstanding fragrance. Upright; tall. Bushy; excellent hedge. A hybrid musk rose that grows to 8 feet tall. Can be trained to climb a support. Blooms from late spring to early summer. Color is best during the coolest part of the bloom season. Dislikes chemical sprays and pruning. Zones 5-10

'Robusta'. Red blooms. Thorny; vigorous growth; very tall. Another old-fashioned favorite, dating back to 1877. This Bourbon rose produces very fragrant flowers in late spring to early summer. Zones 5-10

OLD GARDEN ROSES

'Alfred de Dalmas'. Light blush-pink blooms. Very bristly, thorny; rough leaves. A form of moss rose, so called because of the fuzzy, sticky sepals surrounding the flower buds, which ruin the whole appeal of roses for deer. Introduced in 1855. Grows 3 to 4 feet tall. Zones 4-9

Common Moss Rose. Pink, fragrant blooms in midsummer. Very thorny. Fuzzy calyxes. Blooms on old wood, so prune after flowering. Many varieties dating from the early to mid-1800s. Zones 5-9

'Crested Moss'. Very fragrant, pink blooms open from "mossy" buds in midsummer. Very thorny. Rough leaves. Prone to weak stems. Zones 4-9

'Henri Martin'. Dark red, fragrant blooms. Thorny, bushy, and vigorous. Another moss variety, from 1852. Grows to 8 feet tall and 6 feet wide. Blooms from late spring to early summer. Disease resistant. Zone 4–9

'General Kleber'. Very fragrant medium pink blooms from late spring to early summer. Thorny; bushy. Rough leaves. A compact moss rose dating from 1856. Grows to about 4 feet by 4 feet. Blooms are so full they are "quartered," separating into sections. Zones 4–9

'Konigin von Danemark'. Very fragrant pink blossoms from late spring to early summer. Very thorny; rough leaves. Introduced in 1826 and still a favorite. An Alba class rose that is excessively bristly. Disease resistant. Zones 4–8

'Louis Gimard'. Mauve-pink blooms in late spring to early summer. Very thorny; pine-scented, mossy buds. A moss rose introduced in 1877. Bushy habit, growing to 6 feet tall. Disease resistant. Zones 4–9

'Madame de la Roche-Lambert'. Pink, globe-shaped blooms from late spring through early summer. Very thorny, arching canes with rough leaves. Dates from 1851. Resistant to black spot and rust, but susceptible to mildew. Zones 4–9

'Maiden's Blush'. Light blush-pink blossoms. Very fragrant; bristly; thorny; tall. A hybrid Alba rose, with an upright habit. Good for hedging. Shade tolerant. Introduced in England in 1797. An oldie *and* a goodie! Zones 4–9

'Striped Moss'. Red-and-white-striped flowers. Very thorny; rough leaves. Interesting striped blooms make this moss stand out in the garden, and nasty thorns, ragged foliage and mossy buds keep deer away. Zone 4–9

'William Lobb'. Deep mauve, semidouble to double, very fragrant blooms in midsummer. Bristly, thorny; mossy; heavily scented. Another moss rose variety, growing to 8 feet or more. Can be trained up a support. Zones 4–9

'York & Lancaster'. Pink-and-white-striped petals on fragrant flowers in late spring and early summer. Very bristly, thorny; rough leaves. Tolerates partial shade. Zones 3–9

Testing for Palatability

It figures. You scoured the lists, and the plants you're concernec about aren't mentioned. Don't fret; over time a lot of your knowledge about deer will come, not from lists, but from your owr observations and experimentation. For example, to determine if a new plant will be considered bait or bane by neighborhood deer place a sample in a pot and leave it where deer are known to feed (Actually, it makes sense to start by leaving out just the empty container for a few days, to get the deer accustomed to something new in their territory.) For small plants, this could be an entire potted specimen; for larger plants, try a cutting or branch. If the deer leave it alone, it should be safe to plant. If they devour it, try something else.

When considering new plants for the garden, compare them with related plants. Often this will provide a clue as to whether they're likely to wind up as deer fodder. Pay particular attention to wild plants in your area that deer leave alone. For instance, deer don't eat mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), and will also shun such relatives as golden marguerite (*Anthemis tinctoria*). Buttercups (*Ranunculus* spp.) are toxic to deer and therefore avoided, as are closely related plants like rocket larkspur (*Consolida ambigua*), every part of which is poisonous, and peonies. Other examples are the noxious weed toadflax (*Linaria* spp.), which deer ignore, and its gloriously blooming garden relative, the snapdragon. Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*) is a toxic plant avoided by deer even in its cultivated forms. Deadly datura and its cherished southern garden relative angel's trumpet (*Datura* spp. and *Brugmansia* spp.), as well as the perennial bindweed (*Calystegia sepium*), are avoided for their unpalatable taste. On the other hand, most members of the rose family (Rosaceae) are like deer candy; related plants, such as apples, cherries, and raspberries, all suffer the same fate when deer venture by.

Deer Repellant recipe:

2 Eggs

1 cup water

4 large garlic cloves

Put in blender on high until garlic is incorporated with liquid.

Pour mixture into a gallon of water and let it sit outside, preferably in the sun for 24-48 hours (it will stink). Spray liberally on plants every week or after each rain. It will not hurt your plants and the smell will go away after a few minutes. Avoid spraying while standing downwind. Will wash out of clothes.

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Richly saturated 12" yellow spikes on chocolate stems in...

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Sun: Full Shade, Part Sun

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Fragrant cherry blossom flowers

Yuki Cherry Blossom PPAF Deutzia more info

Product Details
LifeCycle: Perennial
Zone: 5 6 7 8
Uses: Beds, Borders
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Drought and salt tolerant plants are native and deer...

Hot Rod PPAF Panicum virgatum more info

Product Details
LifeCycle: Perennial
Zone: 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Uses: Beds, Borders
Sun: Full Sun, Part Sun

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22252 - 1 Plant $16.95 1
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Durable and fast-growing carpet, with soft masses of extra...

Irish Moss Sagina more info

Product Details
LifeCycle: Perennial
Zone: 4 5 6 7 8
Spread: 12-15 inches
Height: 1 inches

Lobelia cardinalis 'Black Truffle' PPAF Perennial Plants more info

Product Details
LifeCycle: Perennial
Zone: 5 6 7 8
Uses: Beds, Borders, Cut Flowers
Sun: Full Sun

Forms gorgeous clouds clustered with small, fragrant, tiny...

Ice Ballet Asclepias incarnata more info

Product Details
LifeCycle: Perennial
Zone: 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Uses: Beds, Borders
Sun: Full Sun, Part Sun

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22309 - 1 plant $9.95 1
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Reliable deer resistant groundcover for shade borders.

Citronelle PP Heuchera more info

Product Details

LifeCycle: Perennial

Zone: 4 5 6 7 8

Uses: Beds, Borders, Cut Flowers

Sun: Full Shade, Part Sun

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Reliable deer resistant groundcover for shade borders.

Dale's Strain Heuchera more info

Product Details

LifeCycle: Perennial

Zone: 4 5 6 7 8

Uses: Beds, Borders, Cut Flowers

Sun: Full Shade, Part Sun

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22296 - 1 Plant $11.95 1
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Late winter blooms of raspberry mauve flowers.

Kingston Cardinal Hellebore more info

Product Details

LifeCycle: Perennial

Zone: 5 6 7 8

Uses: Beds, Borders, Complete Container, Container, Cut Flowers, Decorative, Filler

Sun: Full Shade, Part Sun

Buy This Product QTY
19808 - 1 Plant $17.95 1
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Long lasting blooms. Great cut flower.

Swan Burgundy And White Columbine more info

Product Details

LifeCycle: Perennial

Zone: 3 4 5 6 7 8

Uses: Borders, Cut Flowers

Sun: Full Sun, Part Sun

Buy This Product QTY
200514 - 1 Order (4 Plants) $26.95 1
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Late winter blooms! Green-tinted ivory petals that age to...

Ivory Prince Hellebore more info

Product Details

LifeCycle: Perennial

Zone: 4 5 6 7 8

Uses: Beds, Borders, Complete Container, Container, Cut Flowers, Filler

Sun: Full Shade, Part Sun

Buy This Product QTY
19807 - 1 Plant $17.95 1
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Wine-dark leaves and weath of hot pink flowers.

Spilled Wine PPAF Weigela florida more info

Product Details

LifeCycle: Perennial

Zone: 4 5 6 7 8

Uses: Beds, Borders

Sun: Full Sun

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22290 - 1 Plant $14.95 1
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Raydon's Favorite Aster more info

Product Details

LifeCycle: Perennial

Zone: 3 4 5 6 7 8

Uses: Borders

Sun: Full Sun

Buy This Product QTY

20256 - 1 plant **$10.95** 1

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groundcover for shade borders.

Blackout PP Heuchera more info

Product Details

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Uses: Beds, Borders, Cut Flowers

Sun: Full Shade, Part Sun

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delphinium you've ever seen.

Diamonds Blue Delphinium more info

Product Details

LifeCycle: Perennial

Zone: 4 5 6 7 8

Uses: Container, Cut Flowers

Sun: Full Sun, Part Sun

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199124 - 1 Order (4 Plants) **$26.95** 1

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Deep red blooms on dwarf plants.

Fanal Astilbe more info

Product Details

LifeCycle: Perennial

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Uses: Beds, Borders, Container, Decorative

Sun: Full Shade, Part Sun

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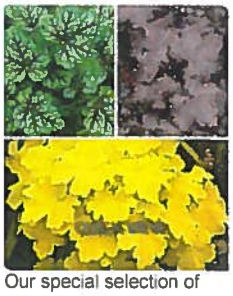

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Tricolor Collection Heuchera more info

Product Details

LifeCycle: Perennial

Zone: 4 5 6 7 8

Spread: 18-24 inches

Height: 12-18 inches

Buy This Product QTY

22294C - 3 Plants **$29.95** 1

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Large-flowered pastel colored blooms.

Meadow Pastels Poppy more info

Product Details

LifeCycle: Perennial

Zone: 5 6 7 8 9

Uses: Beds, Borders, Container

Sun: Full Sun

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198234 - 1 Order (4 Plants) **$26.95** 1

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A very small percentage of the population of Galena want to protect their gardens at the price of destroying these beautiful creatures. They should consider other alternatives to protect their vegetation instead of having the city and tax payers responsible for the cost.

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[illegible]	514 Park 303 Main St.	815-988-9297	[illegible]	
M. Dugan	113 S Prospect	815-777-1387	M. Dugan	
[illegible]	231 S Main	815 776 0381	[illegible]	
Janet Checker	115 S. High	815 777 2277	Janet Checker	
[illegible]	5 [illegible]	815 334 [illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	624 [illegible]	563 [illegible]	[illegible]	
William Karberg	408 S. MAIN ST GALENA	815-777-2738	[illegible]	
MANDOS HYNES	3141 Rock Hill ROAD	815-299-1177	[illegible]	
Irene Stancato	1 Heatherdowns Galena	815-777-6737	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]			
Carol Bertolam	9728 US Hwy 20 W	815 776 0791	Carol Bertolam	
Helen MAYBERRY	9728 US Hwy 20W	815 777-2635	Helen Mayberry	
JACQUELINE DYRKE	311 HILL ST	815-777-3103	Jacqueline Dyrke	
Michele McCoy	216 S High St	815 275 [illegible]	Michele McCoy	
[illegible]	206 S Highs	56[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	2[illegible] S High St	815 777 32[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	201 S High	81 777 [illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	815 777 3[illegible]	[illegible]	
MICHAEL DOYLE	201 S HIGH	81 777 3[illegible]	[illegible]	
ROBERT PALMER	211 S High	815 777-1594	Robert E. Palmer	
JACK KIRKBY	211 S. HIGH	815 238 7888	[illegible]	
[illegible] Losey	207 S. Prospect St	847-347-6184	Mary [illegible]	

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Name	Address	Phone #	Signature	Voter Reg. #
Mary Gill Smith	411 Gear St	815 777 255	Mary Gill Smith	
Robyn Davis	535 S. High St	608-469-1195	Robyn Davis	
Tim Wedeward	535 S. High St.	563-580-7057	Tim Wedeward	
Marie Schumacher	401 Gear St	815-757-0823	M Schumacher	
Andrew Hurry	341 GEAR ST.	309-236-1511	[illegible]	
[illegible]	341 Gear St.	815-291-3771	[illegible]	
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PATRICK MURPHY	603 S. Dodge ST.	773-370-6244	[illegible]	
DAN OKEEFE	509 GEAR	815-238-2016	[illegible]	
Devin Dole	206 Franklin St.	815-291-4259	Devin Dole	
HARRY LUNDE	512 GEAR	815-355-3702	Harry Lunde	
Kristen LuGrain	517 Gear St.	815-281-0253	[illegible]	
Gary Felderman	43 S Dodge	777 2453	[illegible]	
Bev Felderman	534 S Dodge St	777 2453	[illegible]	
Chris Keiser	536 S Dodge	815 238-9110	[illegible]	
LARRY SCHLEICHER	207 OAK ST.	815-777-0122	[illegible]	
Patty Lydon	308 Adams St.	815 541-3927	Patty Lydon	
J. ANDREW HILLARD	9535 JUPITER DR.	815 777-2335	[illegible]	
Wayne Dyke	311 Hill St.	815-777-3103	Wayne Dyke	
Lisa Prindle	415 Gear St	815-994-3480	Lisa Prindle	
Terry Prindle	415 Gear St.	815-281-0460	Terry C Prindle	
MARY HARTMAN	510 GEAR ST	815-341-0132	Mary Hartman	

RETHINK DEER CULLING IN GALENA

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A very small percentage of the population of Galena want to protect their gardens at the price of destroying these beautiful creatures. They should consider other alternatives to protect their vegetation instead of having the city and tax payers responsible for the cost.

Please help us make a difference.....Thank You

Name	Address	Phone #	Signature	[redacted]
[illegible] Wetmann	301 Tyler St	815 281-2616	[illegible]	
[illegible]	814 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	703 Young St	815 281-1722	[illegible]	
Jeanell Gaylor	703 Young St	206-778-2403	Jeanell Gaylor	
[illegible]	202 N Division	363 550-2485	[illegible]	
Kevin Glasgow	202 N Division	—	[illegible]	
M Kalis	510 Washington	5413040	M Kalis	
Christian Geist	202 Division	7154124395	[illegible]	
Clarence Jeharpe	613 Elk St. Apt 3		[illegible]	
Melissa Garcia	612 Elk St #1		Melissa Garcia	
Mitch Allen	610 Elk #4	815-291-4934	[illegible]	
Joel Thomasson	628 Franklin St	815-275-2132	Joel Thomasson	
Troy Potter	628½ Franklin	563 495 6140	[illegible]	
[illegible]	101 S High	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Rita DeLoach	301 S	High	Rita [illegible]	
Charlie DeLoach	301 S	High	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible] Ridge St	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	290 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	910 Ridge St.	777-0216	[illegible]	
[illegible]	176 S. Bench	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	"	"	[illegible]	
[illegible]	315 S Bench St	7778911	[illegible]	

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Name	Address	Phone #	Signature	Voter Reg. #
Stefanie Hattig	1003 4th St.	815-281-1078	Stefanie Hattig	
Evelia Sanchez	119 MEEKER St	815 281 2175	Evelia Sanchez	
Tiffany Mutchler	969 Ferry landing	815-541-8931	Tiffany Mutchler	
Ashley Wickler	1988 N. Ferry landing	563-663-8544	Ashley Wickler	
Steve Gates	1994 Ferry landing Rd	563-663-0787	Stephen Gates	
Sasha Lites	608 Clinton	~~815-541~~ 815-291-5768	Sasha Lites	
Shirla Wasmund	600 Clear	815-777-1694	Shirla Wasmund	
Jackie Smith	341 Franklin St	563-581-3888	[illegible]	
Cindy Wickler	339 Main St	Galena IL	Cindy [illegible]	
Tracy Wickler	2178 N Ferry landing	Galena - IL	Tracy Wickler	

RETHINK DEER CULLING IN GALENA

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Name	Address	Phone #	Signature	Voter Reg. #
Krista Ginger	418 Harrison St Galena	776-9203	[illegible]	30804
Kathie Farlow	411 Meeker ST Galena	779-214-0089	Kathie Farlow	84987
Jess Farlow	411 Meeker ST Galena	779-214-0089	Jess Farlow	
~~Bill~~ Bill Grosshans	418 Harrison Street, Galena	815-776-9263	[illegible]	
John Mattiden	437 N. High Galena	815 402 4088	[illegible]	
Lucy Wyatt	~~[illegible]~~ 437 N. High	563 258 0162	[illegible]	
David Wilmarth	432 N West St	8[illegible]7	[illegible]	
Heidi Wilmarth	432 N West St	815-777-2276	[illegible]	
Joe Cook	216 N Bench	815-777-0608	[illegible]	
Jon Scales	115 N Bench	(319) 350-0901	[illegible]	
M. Medler	122 S. Bench	805/238-3038	[illegible]	
Ben Allen Stewart	203 S Bench	815 777-1067	Ben Allen Stewart	
Gerry Cernick	302 Washington	630 828 4522	[illegible]	
Sonia Cernick	302 Washington	63 4 461	Sonia Cernick	
Richard Pariser	113 S. High	777-4066	Richard Pariser	
James Wirth	121 S. High	777-8439	James Wirth	
[illegible]	3[illegible] Mill	777-1383	[illegible]	
Helen Werner	107 N High	777 9280	Helen M Werner	
[illegible]	507 Mars Ave	777-9563	[illegible]	
[illegible]	515 Mars Ave	815-616-3660	[illegible]	
Nancy Buessing	513 Mars Av	815-777-1520	Nancy Buessing	
Barbara Arnold	515 Mars	815-618-8360	Barbara Arnold	
Jacqui Yuns	123 S. West St	815-721-5674	Jacqui Yuns	

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Name	Address	Phone #	Signature	Voter Reg. #
[illegible]	PO Box 121 Harrison ST	815 598 6729	[illegible] 9278	
Denise Spielman	Galena, IL 1007 Franklin	563 451 7533	D Spielman	
[illegible]	2410 [illegible] Rocky [illegible]	312.8[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	11703 W RED GATES GALENA	815 776 0557	[illegible]	
[illegible]	11703 W Red Gates Galena	815 776 0557	[illegible]	
[illegible]	12747 W Cross Rd Galena	563 663 5485	[illegible]	

IN SUPPORT OF DEER CULLING

Name — address —

1. [illegible] 228 [illegible] Galena
2. Celestino [illegible] 224 Council Fire Ct Galena
3. Melissa [illegible] 422 Pawnee Ct Galena
4. Kevin Rijoma 231 S. Hickory Galena
5. [illegible] 400 N. West St. Galena
6. Laura [illegible] 420 SE High St. Galena
7. Cody Knuckey 317 Apache Ct., Galena
8. [illegible] 851 Young St Galena
9. Ben Shea 961 James St Galena
10. Bernadette Spear 208 N. Bench Galena
11. Gayle Burns 728 Meeker St Galena
12. Lisa Burman 969 James St #7 Galena
13.
14.
15.

IN SUPPORT OF DEER CULLING

Name — address — Resident

LISA INGWALSON 511 FOURTH ST. GALENA, IL

Mary A[illegible]an 701 Young St. Galena, IL

[illegible]

[illegible]

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

IN SUPPORT OF DEER CULLING

Name — address — Resident ✓

1. Olli Schoenhards 1010 Fulton St Galena
2. Patti Hoefer 1002 Division St Galena IL
3. Jack J Hoefer 1002 N. Division ST Galena IL
4. Wayne Hutchings 804 Clay St Galena IL
5. Diana Mark 801 Clinton St. Galena, IL
6. Nancy Miller 411 Division St Galena, IL
7. Paul T. Mark 801 Clinton St
8. Cookie + Jerry White
9. Susie Schultz 100W Division St Galena IL
10. Gary Schultz 1001 N Division Galena IL
11. Janet Etzel 513 N. Dodge, Galena, IL
12. Bruce Etzel 513 N Dodge, Galena, IL
13. Brennan Schonhoff 423 N West St IL
14. Genevieve Wiener 610 Clinton Galena IL
15. Glenn Wiener 610 Clinton Galena IL

IN SUPPORT OF DEER CULLING

Name	address	Registered Voter City Limits	Phone:
1. Rebecca Russell	237 Council Fire	✓	330-327-6889
2. Patrick Russell	237 Council Fire	✓	563-343-7019
3. Daniel Benson	410 Menominee Dr	✓	815 281 1869
4. Amy Benson	410 Menominee Dr	✓	817 777 2205
5. Diane Dahlberg	409 Menominee Dr.	✓	563-564-7388
6. Charles Dahlberg	409 Menominee Dr.		563-552-6498
7. Adam Dahlberg	409 Menominee Dr.		
8. Mavis Fanny	207 3rd St		815-281-0058
9. Denver Fanny	207 3rd St	✓	
10. Michael Scuitto	209 Council Fire		8157770181
11. Susan Scuitto	209 Council Fire		8157770181
12. Willis J Lefler	229 Winnebago Dr		815-777-1271
13. Nancy Lefler	229 Winnebago Dr		815-777-1271
14. Kendall Hastings	231 Winnebago Dr		815-777-0519
15. Jack W. Zeman	235 Winnebago Dr		815-777-3707

IN SUPPORT OF DEER CULLING

Name — address — Resident phone —

1. Jeanine Zone, 235 Winnebago, Galena, 815 777-3707
2. Richard [illegible] 302 Menomee [illegible] Galena, 815-281-0304
3. Pat Walsh 251 Council Fire Cir Galena IL 815-541-2731
4. Harry Doyle 248 Council Fire Circle, Galena Il 61036
5. [illegible] Cording 241 Council Fire Circle, Galena, Il. 61036 + Bowt Arrow only
6. Bill Marc 242 Council Fire Circle, Galena, IL 61036
7. Sherry Marc 242 Council Fire Circle Galena IL 61036
8. Joan Noel 231 Council Fire circle Galena, Il 61036
9. Nancy Lewis 420 Pawnee Ct Galena Il 61036 815-777-2855
10. Lynn Richardson 414 Pawnee Ct Galena, IL 61036
11. Terry [illegible] 300 Winnebago Dr Galena, IL 6104
12. Kathy Burrows 303 Winnebago Drive Galena, Il 61036
13. [illegible] 303 Winnebago Drive Galena Il 61036
14. Janet Sullivan 321 Apache Ct Galena, IL 61036
15. Dianne Allndorf 322 Apache Ct. Galena, Il 61036

IN SUPPORT OF DEER CULLING

Name —— address ——

1. Jean Bautsch 1005 Fulton
2. Jim Bautsch 1005 Fulton
3. Brandon Golden 904 Campbell
4. Tony Golden 904 Campbell
5. Pat Golden 904 Campbell St
6. Robert Alh 900 Campbell St P.O.A
7. Jerry Hoey 909 Campbell
8. Linda M. Kern 905 Campbell
9. Carol Kindler 1010 4th St
10. John L Reitz 908 Campbell St.
11. [illegible] 913 Campbell St
12. Gary Greene 505 OAK ST.
13. Kris Murdock 1005 Campbell St.
14. Jerry Murdock 1005 Campbell ST.
15. Mary Jotzer 1006 Campbell

IN SUPPORT OF DEER CULLING

Name — address —

1. Mike + Renee Kroencke 206 Sioux CRT
2. Renee Kroencke 206 Siox ct
*3. Lisa Franz 104 Blackhawk Dr.
4. Kelsey Beadle 1004 Bridge St.
5. Randy S. Beadle 1207 Hill Str.
6. Greg Hart 1004 Bridge Street
7. Cynthia Beadle 1207 Hill St
8. Norman L. Muehley 1202 Hill St
9. Connie Muehley 1202 Hill St.
10. Connie Franzen 1237 Franklin ST.
11. [illegible] 1237 Franklin St
12. Judy Bussan 1225 Franklin ST
13. Marilyne Aldous 1205 Bussan - No guns
14. Mike Aldous 1205 Bussan - No guns.
15. [illegible] 1301 Franklin —

IN SUPPORT OF DEER CULLING

1. Judy A Ward 114 N Main Galena, IL 3rd floor 61036
2. Ashley Peters 831 Young St. Apt. 4
3. Jeanne Peters 1244 field St.
4. Virginia Komiskey 1708 Field St. Galena IL 61036
5. Robert Marcure 1710 Field St Galena, IL 61036
6. Angelie Marcure 1710 FIELD ST. GALENA, IL. 61036
7. John P Myers 1712 FIELD ST GALENA.
8. Theresa Greene 450 Harrison St Galena
9. Penny Bigham 1706 Field St. Galena. IL.
10. Lynn Bautsch 517 5th St Galena IL
11. Nancy Calvert 504 Franklin St. Galena
12. Gene Calvert 504 Franklin St. Galena
13. Joe Dezer 519 Franklin
14. Del Houry 747 Dewey Ave.
15. Nora Andrews 327 South Street

IN SUPPORT OF DEER CULLING

1. Les Penoyer — 815 Ridge St
2. Bill Hacker — 325 Franklin
3. Loren Grube — 341 Franklin
4. Paul Shuey — 333 Franklin
5. Jerry Vondran — 350 Franklin St
6. Bob [illegible] — 706 N High St
7. Marlene Nice — 509 Meeker St.
8. Rose Ness — 302 N. West St.
9. Leo Hefel — 638 Meeker St.
10. Dick Weermouth — 408 N. West St
11. Don Weermouth — 212 3rd St.
12. Josie Greiter — 403 N West ST
13. Mike Greiter — 403 N. West ST
14. Alvin Stegner — 817 Hill St.
15. Don W[illegible] — 605 Hill St.

IN SUPPORT OF DEER CULLING

1. Bernice Edwards 824 Young St
2. Jean Pollett 836 Young
3. Rick Pooley 840 Young Street
4. Jane Albaugh 850 Young
5. Robby Weis 203 Barry Street
6. Rachel Weis 203 Barry St.
7. Michael J. Werner 841 Elk St
8. [illegible] 1108 Hill St.
9. Jon Cook 1110 Hill St.
10. Norma J. Weis 1013 Hill St
11. John D. Connor 107 Kelly Ln
12. Janet K. Connor 107 Kelly Ln.
13. Bonnie Geisert 109 Kelly Ln
14. Shirley Webster 111 Kelly Ln
15. Cindy Davis 114 Kelly Lane

IN SUPPORT OF DEER CULLING

1. [illegible] 118 Kelly Lane.
2. [illegible] 116 Kelly Ln.
3. Janet Kieffer 116 Kelly Ln.
4. Diane Bowling 100 Kelly Lane
5. Rudi J. [illegible] 1012 Ridge St
6. Janet Shaw 1008 Ridge St
7. [illegible] 4 IRVINE CT
8. Julie Staver 911 Ridge St
9. Jennifer [illegible] 912 Ridge St
10. [illegible] 912 Ridge St.
11. Pamela A. [illegible] Phillips 1100 Hill St.
12. Brian D. Phillips 1100 Hill St.
13. [illegible] 905 Hill St
14. [illegible] 428 N. High St
15. [illegible] 240 Shickory

IN SUPPORT OF DEER CULLING

1. J Rowett — Judith Rowett 210 S West Galena, IL
2. John W. Butts JOHN W. BUTTS " "
3. David MacKenzie David MacKenzie 209 S West St
4. Rivett MacKenzie Rivett MacKenzie 209 S West St
5. Susan Miller SUSAN MILLER 101 N. HICKORY ST
6. Jeff Jeffrey Miller 101 N HICKORY ST
7. Terry A. Ditzelt Terry A. Ditzelt 813 Hill St
8. Debra Greene 900 Ridge Galena, Il
9. Donna Greene 900 Ridge Galena
10. Carrie A. Witt 915 Hill St. Galena IL
11. [illegible] 902 ELK ST "
12. Darlene Rosenthal 906 Elk St Galena
13. Brandon Belike 910 Elk St. Galena
14. Tracy Belike 910 Elk St. Galena
15. Pam Schumacher 620 Hill St. Galena

IN SUPPORT OF DEER CULLING

1. Don Distler 200 BLACKHAWK DR.
2. Gayle Monahan 709 Franklin
3. Bob Bussan 203 N. Division St
4. Brenda J Lass 624 Franklin St
5. [illegible] 610 Franklin St
6. Mark McC[illegible] 216 S. High St.
7. Sean Carter 605 Franklin St.
8. [illegible] Kelcher 630 Ridge St
9. Kelsey Heiland 626 Ridge St
10. [illegible] 207 OAK ST
11. James L Montgomery 226 Poplar Ave
12. Betty L Montgomery 226 Poplar Ave
13. Catherine [illegible] 139 S. WEST
14. Mark Rockwell 125 So West St.
15. [illegible] 800 Vine St

IN SUPPORT OF DEER CULLING

1. Margaret M Dworak 129 So Dodge St. Galena, IL 61036 815-777-032
(new triplets and twins in my yard.)
2. Mary Chapman 205 Blackhawk Dr Galena, IL 61036 815-777-245
3. Jean Moyer 215 S Dodge St Galena
4. [illegible] 215 S Dodge St
5. Tammy Jack Elam 506 Green ST. 815-777-675
6. Mary Connors 222 S. West Street 61036
7. [illegible] 404 So Dodge ST Galena IL
8. Kathy A Bookless 411 Wight St, Galena, Ill 61036
9. [illegible] 411 WIGHT ST, GALENA, IL 61036
10. Donna Buck 217 S. High St.
11. Chris Carlson 406 Wight St.
12. [illegible] 214 S. Dodge
13. Jerry Rury 208 S. DODGE
14. Joy Rury 208 S. DODGE
15. Laurie Callahan 214 S. OAK St.

IN SUPPORT OF DEER CULLING

Name — address — Resident

1. Kenneth Bilderback 310 Washington St Resident ✓
2. Glen Bilderback " ✓
3. Marjie Dugan 113 S. Prospect ✓
4. Charisse J McAuliff 206 S. WEST ST GALENA — Resident whose husband & son got Lyme disease
5. Carrie E. LaBonne 902 Elk Apt A Galena —
6. [illegible] McAuliff 206 S West St — got Lyme disease so did son
7. Charisse McAuliff 206 S West St.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
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15.