

Office of the Clerk/Treasurer

W240N3065 Pewaukee Road
Pewaukee, WI 53072
(262) 691-0770 Fax 691-1798

**COMMON COUNCIL
MEETING NOTICE AND AGENDA
Monday, May 17, 2021
6:30 PM**

Common Council Chambers ~ Pewaukee City Hall
W240 N3065 Pewaukee Road ~ Pewaukee, Wisconsin

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1. Call to Order and Pledge of Allegiance
 2. Public Comment - Please limit your comments to two (2) minutes, if further time for discussion is needed please contact your District Alderperson prior to the meeting.
 3. Consent Agenda
 - 3.1. Approve Common Council Meeting Minutes Dated April 5th, 2021
 - 3.2. Approve Accounts Payable Listing Dated May 17th, 2021
 4. **PUBLIC HEARING** Regarding the Meadowbrook Farms Phase I Road Rehabilitation Project [Wagner]
 - 4.1 Discussion and Possible Action Regarding the Preliminary Engineers Report and Proposed Special Assessment.
 - 4.2 Discussion and Possible Action Regarding Awarding the Meadowbrook Farms Phase 1 Road Rehabilitation Contract to the Lowest Qualified Bidder, Payne & Dolan, Inc. in the Amount of \$413,417.76.
 5. Discussion Regarding the Springdale Estates Survey Results [Wagner]
 6. Discussion and Possible Action Regarding the 2020 / 2021 Deer Management Program [C. Brown]
 7. Discussion Related to Reporting Illegal Wildlife Feeding Either Through the City of Pewaukee's Property Maintenance Complaint Form or the Department of Natural Resources' Hotline [C. Brown]
 8. Discussion and Possible Action Regarding the Award of the Bid for the Well No. 5 HMO Treatment Facility & Building Modification to the Lowest Qualified Bidder, J. H. Hassinger, Inc., in the Amount of \$2,613,667.00 [Mueller / Wagner]
 9. Public Comment - Please limit your comments to two (2) minutes, if further time for discussion is needed please contact your district Alderperson prior to the meeting.
 10. Closed Session – You are hereby notified that the Common Council and staff of the City of Pewaukee will convene into closed session after all regular scheduled business has been concluded and upon motion duly made and seconded and acted upon by roll-call vote as required under §19.85(1)(a), Stats. The purpose of the closed session is for the following:
 - §19.85(1)(e): Deliberating or negotiating the purchasing of public properties, the investing of

public funds, or conducting other specified public business, whenever competitive or bargaining reasons require a closed session, specifically for the consideration to acquire additional land for the Department of Public Works facilities at Green Road / Duplainville Road.

You are further notified that at the conclusion of the Closed Session, the Common Council may convene into open session pursuant to 19.85(2), Stats., for possible additional discussion and action concerning any matters discussed in closed session and for adjournment.

11. Adjournment

Kelly Tarczewski
Clerk/Treasurer

May 14, 2021

NOTICE

It is possible that members of other governmental bodies of the municipality may be in attendance to gather information that may form a quorum. At the above stated meeting, no action will be taken by any governmental body other than the governmental body specifically referred to above in this notice.

Any person who has a qualifying disability under the Americans with Disabilities Act that requires the meeting or materials at the meeting to be in an accessible format must contact the Clerk/Treasurer, Kelly Tarczewski, at (262) 691-0770 three business days prior to the meeting so that arrangements may be made to accommodate your request.

**CITY OF PEWAUKEE
COMMON COUNCIL AGENDA ITEM 3.1.**

DATE: May 17, 2021

DEPARTMENT: Clerk/Treasurer

PROVIDED BY:

SUBJECT:

Approve Common Council Meeting Minutes Dated April 5th, 2021

BACKGROUND:

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

RECOMMENDED MOTION:

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

CC Minutes 4-5-2021

In Attendance:

Mayor Steve Bierce, Aldermen C. Brown, B. Dziwulski, R. Grosch, J. Kara and J. Wamser. Alderman B. Bergman was absent.

Also in Attendance:

Attorney S. Riffle, Administrator S. Klein, DPW Director M. Wagner, Utility Manager J. Mueller, City Planner & Community Development Director N. Fuchs, City Assessor R. Tuff and Clerk/Treasurer K. Tarczewski.

1. Call to Order and Pledge of Allegiance

Mayor Bierce called the meeting to order at 6:33 p.m. and asked everyone to stand for the Pledge of Allegiance.

2. Public Comment - None.

3. Consent Agenda

- 3.1. Approve Common Council Meeting Minutes Dated February 15th, 2021
- 3.2. Approve Common Council Meeting Minutes Dated March 15th, 2021
- 3.3. Approve Accounts Payable Listing Dated April 5th, 2021

It was noted that the original agenda had a typo in the year of the consent items and it has been corrected. **A motion was made and seconded (B. Dziwulski, R. Grosch) to approve the consent agenda.** Motion Passed: 5-For, 0-Against.

4. **PUBLIC HEARING**, Discussion and Possible Action Regarding the Class A - Beer License Request for Smokey's LLC Located at N27 W27250 Woodland Drive and Naming John Heimsch as Agent

Ms. Tarczewski stated Mrs. Laimon was retiring and Mr. Heimsch was taking over the business. He was requesting the same beer license that is good until the end of June and will renew in June.

Mayor Bierce opened the public hearing and immediately closed it.

A motion was made and seconded (B. Dziwulski, J. Kara) to approve the Class A-beer license for Smokeys naming Tom Heimsch as Agent. Motion Passed: 5-For, 0-Against.

5. **PUBLIC HEARING**, Discussion and Possible Action Regarding the Conditional Use Permit for Zeilhofer Properties, LLC for Property Located at N4 W22540 Bluemound Road (PWC 0963-997) for the Purpose of Constructing a New Freestanding Two-Story Storage Building

6. **PUBLIC HEARING**, Discussion and Possible Action Regarding the Conditional Use Permit for Octane Coffee for Property Located at W229 N1400 Westwood Drive (PWC 0959-988-004) for the Purpose of Installing and Operating a Drive-Thru Coffee Business

Mr. Fuchs stated items 5 and 6 were tabled at the last Plan Commission meeting and will be going back to the April 15th, 2021 Plan Commission meeting. He is recommending the item and hearing be postponed until the April 19th Common Council meeting. Attorney Riffle asked if there had been

any feedback from the applicants from a procedural standpoint. Mr. Fuchs noted they are cooperating and working through how to best to address concerns.

Motion was made and seconded (B. Dziwulski, J. Wamser) to adjourn both public hearings until April 19th at 6:00 p.m. Motion Passed For-5, 0-Against.

7. Discussion and Possible Action Regarding **Resolution 21-04-10** Revising the Fee Schedule for Commercial Plan Reviews for Building, HVAC, Fire Alarm, Fire Suppression and Plumbing

Mr. Fuchs stated the City has been delegated through the State of Wisconsin to conduct plan reviews and needs to adopt the State Plan Review fee schedule. He said the City is delegated for building and HVAC. They are still waiting on the final decision for fire alarm and fire suppression delegation. Mr. Fuchs recommended amending the fee schedule so the City can charge the review fees.

A motion was made and seconded (C. Brown, J. Kara) to approve the fee schedule. Motion Passed: 5-For, 0-Against.

8. Discussion and Possible Action Regarding Well #1 Motor and Pump Rehabilitation Project
 - 8.1 **Resolution 21-04-11** Declaring Official Intent to Reimburse Expenditures for Well #1 Motor and Pump Rehabilitation.
 - 8.2 Award the Project to the Lowest Qualified Bidder, Municipal Well & Pump, in the Amount up to \$90,591.00.

Ms. Mueller stated there are several projects going on. She said well #1 at City Hall has failed and is looking to put together a bid proposal to award the lowest qualified bidder Municipal Well and Pump in the amount of \$90,591.00. Ms. Mueller stated the well has been out of service since the end of February.

Mr. Kara stated this is outside of the scope of the 2021 budget and asked if it would be part of the next borrowing. He said the City will have to use sewer utility funds to fund the project. He asked how this factors into the water and sewer utility financial assessment project with consultants. Ms. Wagner stated the City signed off on the agreement a week ago and a kickoff meeting is scheduled for next week with the financial consultant. Ms. Wagner noted this is a comfort resolution for the project. She said the City will be borrowing for this.

Further discussion took place regarding the funding and how to create a payment schedule to sewer utility based off what was allowed in the rate case. Ms. Wagner stated there have been some initial discussions regarding the assessment policy. She will take the feedback and formalize the policy and bring it back to Common Council for final review.

A motion was made and seconded (J. Kara, R. Grosch) to approve comfort Resolution 21- 04-11. Motion Passed: 5-For, 0-Against.

A motion was made and seconded (B. Dziwulski, R. Grosch) to award the contract to the lowest qualified bidder, Municipal Well & Pump, in the amount not to exceed \$90,591.00. Motion Passed: 5-For, 0-Against.

9. Discussion and Possible Action Regarding **Resolution 21-04-12** Declaring Official Intent to Reimburse Expenditures for North Avenue Well #3 Motor Control Center Project

Ms. Wagner addressed the issue with electrical surges and spikes damaging the pumps in well #3. She noted an electrical motor control upgrade needs to be done to protect the system better. Ms. Wagner stated there is money in the budget for the project, but she is not sure if the bids will come in higher or when the City will get the final bids. She said the City is moving forward with passing the comfort resolution in the event the City would need to borrow for it. She noted this is a back-up plan.

Mr. Grosch asked if this is the well that has had previous problems with motor burnouts and if the City has an estimate. Ms. Mueller stated this is the same well. She said the estimate is \$220,000.00 and there is \$220,000.00 in the budget.

Discussion took place regarding preventative maintenance and emergency repair costs. Ms. Wagner stated she does not have the exact numbers as to repairs over the last few years for well #3. She noted that the asset management program the City is stepping into will be able to give that information and the City is taking steps to be able to answer those questions on an immediate basis.

A motion was made and seconded (B. Dziwulski, R. Grosch) to adopt a Comfort Resolution for well #3 Motor Control Center Project. Motion Passed: 5-For, 0-Against.

10. Discussion and Possible Action to Approve **Resolution 21-04-13** Declaring Official Intent to Reimburse Expenditures for the Joseph Road Reconstruction, Water Main Extension, Sanitary Sewer Extension and Storm Sewer Project

Ms. Wagner stated this is another comfort resolution recognizing that the City's budget did not specifically borrow for roads. This comfort resolution declares we can reimburse any expenditures prior to borrowing for a project. Mr. Wamser asked if there has been any feedback from property owners. Ms. Wagner stated the City will know more in a couple of weeks when the assessment notices go out to the parcels. She is currently preparing assessment rolls and notices along with the notice for the public hearing. Ms. Wagner noted there are six businesses impacted by the assessment roll. Ms. Wagner noted the public hearing for the projects will be at the April 19th Common Council meeting at 6:00 p.m.

A motion was made and seconded (B. Dziwulski, R. Grosch) to approve Resolution 21-04-13 declaring official intent to reimburse expenditures for the Joseph Road reconstruction, water main extension, sanitary sewer extension and storm sewer project. Motion Passed: 5-For, 0-Against.

11. Discussion and Possible Action to Approve **Resolution 21-04-14** Declaring Official Intent to Reimburse Expenditures for the Meadowbrook Farms Subdivision Phase 1 Road Rehabilitation Project

Ms. Wagner stated the City did not specifically budget for road projects. This comfort resolution allows the City to reimburse expenditures.

A motion was made and seconded (J. Kara, R. Grosch) to adopt a Comfort Resolution for well #3 Motor Control Center Project. Motion Passed: 5-For, 0-Against.

12. Discussion and Possible Action for the Roundy's Industrial Park Including Roundy Drive, Roundy Circle, and Paul Road Rehabilitation Project
 - 12.1 Approve Preliminary **Resolution 21-04-15**
 - 12.2 Approve **Resolution 21-04-16** Declaring Official Intent to Reimburse Expenditures for the

Roundy's Industrial Park Including Roundy Drive, Roundy Circle, and Paul Road Rehabilitation and Water Main Relay Project

Ms. Wagner noted Resolution 12-04-16 is a comfort resolution borrowing to repay funds when they come in. Ms. Wagner stated when going through assessments for the property there was no preliminary resolution for the project. Resolution 21-04-15 authorizes the City to move forward with the project.

A motion was made and seconded (J. Wamser, B. Dziwulski) to approve Resolution 21-04-15 and Resolution 21-04-16. Motion Passed: 5-For, 0-Against.

13. Discussion and Possible Action to Re-Allocate Funding for the Design of the Lindsay Road Trail

Ms. Wagner stated this item comes out of the discussion regarding the agreement with Waukesha County for the intersection improvement, and whether the City would move forward with the Lindsay Road trail to entice discussion with the County to put a pedestrian crossing in the intersection improvement. Ms. Wagner noted this would authorize the transfer of funds from the Fieldhack Trail project to the Lindsay Road project for \$50,000 to start preliminary design and engineering on the trail.

Ms. Wagner stated the Bike and Pedestrian Committee met and supported an off-road trail from Duplainville Road to the park. West of the park would be an on-road trail system.

Discussion took place regarding reallocating the funds and the impact on the Fieldhack project.

Mr. Grosch asked if the consultant would make other recommendations for crossing or a speed limit reduction. Mr. Dziwulski stated the County would not support a reduction in the speed limit.

Ms. Brown stated she thought this was a dangerous intersection and it will be a waste of money. She felt it was a safety issue and felt it makes the City liable. Further discussion took place regarding the safety concerns of pedestrians and bikes crossing.

A motion was made and seconded (B. Dziwulski, R. Grosch) to reallocate \$50,000.00 of the 2021 budget from the Fieldhack Trail project to the Lindsay Road Trail project for design in 2021. Motion Passed: 4-For, 1-Against. (C. Brown)

14. Discussion and Possible Action to Waive the Second Reading and Approve **Ordinance 21-02** to Repeal and Recreate Section 5.05(3)(a) Pertaining to Regulating Heavy Traffic

Ms. Wagner stated the spring weight limits have a condition stating you have to take the shortest route possible to get to a destination. It is not in the current ordinance and Ms. Wagner would like to amend the current ordinance to include it. Ms. Wagner felt adding this language would make it clearer and more enforceable.

Dan Teske (W244 N4512 Swan Road) stated he is confused and frustrated. A year ago when construction started in the Swan Farms subdivision, he was told trucks would go south out of the subdivision. He says a great deal of construction vehicles are turning the wrong way out of the construction site. He has contacted the Sheriff's Department several times. If this is not going to be reinforced, he will stop calling and wasting the Deputy's time. He would like to know what he needs to do or what the City is going to do.

Attorney Riffle stated the City will post the road and the Sheriff's Department needs to issue citations. He said we are doing this to fix a technical glitch in the City's ordinance. Attorney Riffle recommended talking to the Sheriff's Department regarding issuing citations in this area.

Mr. Wamser stated he has the same issue in Still River Subdivision and understands Mr. Teske's frustration.

A motion was made and seconded (J. Kara, B. Dziwulski) to approve Ordinance 21-02 and waive to repeal and recreate Section 5.05(3)(a) pertaining to regulating heavy traffic. Motion Passed: 5-For, 0-Against.

15. Discussion and Possible Action Regarding The Waters Development

15.1 Approval of the Grading Agreement.

15.2 Approval of the Value of the Guarantee as \$126,000.00 for the Grading Agreement.

Ms. Wagner stated The Waters development is struggling to get final approval of their plans. She said to secure funding and avoid losing their investors, the developers are asking the City to review and approve a grading and erosion control only plan while they work on finalizing their full development plan. Ms. Wagner noted that she has worked on the grading agreement and feels it is finalized. She said the grading plans are in the office and are being reviewed. Ms. Wagner recommended approval of the grading agreement contingent on approval of the City Engineer and Attorney. She also recommends approval of the value of the guarantee at \$126,000.00 for the development.

Mayor Bierce asked what would happen if they came in to appease the investors, striped the land bare and the investors say it is not enough and pull out. He questioned if \$126,000.00 would be enough to make it look the way it did before. Ms. Wagner stated the City would come in to stabilize it and put it back to grass. Ms. Wagner stated that is what the \$126,000.00 guarantees.

Ms. Wagner stated the developers storm water management plans do not meet ordinances or state standards.

Ms. Brown asked how many years the City let developers sit and struggle to get their plans approved. Further discussion took place regarding developer's agreements and end dates.

Mayor Bierce asked if the City should take cash only if they are having money issues. Attorney Riffle stated the City's letter of credit is as good as cash.

A motion was made and seconded (B. Dziwulski, J. Wamser) to approve the grading agreement and value of the guarantee at \$126,000.00 contingent on the City Engineer and City Attorney approval. Motion Passed: 5-For, 0-Against.

16. Discussion and Possible Action to Approve **Resolution 21-04-17** Supporting Strong State & Local Partnership Related to Shared Revenue Funds

Mr. Klein stated the League of Wisconsin Municipalities has asked for support of their lobbying efforts related to State funding from the various municipalities.

Mr. Grosch stated he proposed eminent domain to the Council and the Council denied it.

A motion was made and seconded (J. Kara, B. Dziwulski) to approve Resolution 21-04-17 supporting strong state and local partnership related to shared revenue funds. Motion Passed: 5-For, 0-Against.

17. Discussion and Possible Action to Appoint Members to Various Committees, Commission and Boards

Ms. Wagner asked the Council to reaffirmed Dave Swan and Jeff Tormey to the Public Works Committee.

A motion was made and seconded (B. Dziwulski, J. Wamser) to reappoint Dave Swan and Jeff Tormey to the Public Works Committee. Motion Passed. 5-For, 0-Against.

Mayor Bierce recommended the appointment of Walter Christianson to the Board of Review, and stated that Laura Smiley, Jim Jaeschke, Gwenn Robinson and Joshua Figurski need to be reappointed to the Board of Review.

A motion was made and seconded (B. Dziwulski, J. Wamser) to appoint Walter Christianson, Laura Smiley, Jim Jaeschke, Gwenn Robinson and Joshua Figurski to the Board of Review. Motion Passed: 5-For, 0-Against.

18. Public Comment - None.
19. Closed Session – You are hereby notified that the Common Council and staff of the City of Pewaukee will convene into closed session after all regular scheduled business has been concluded and upon motion duly made and seconded and acted upon by roll-call vote as required under §19.85(1)(a), Stats. The purpose of the closed session is for the following:

- §19.85(1)(g): Conferring with legal counsel for the governmental body who is rendering oral or written advice concerning strategy to be adopted by the body with respect to litigation in which it is or is likely to become involved specifically related to the High Pointe Center Church located at N45 W25338 Lindsay Road (PWC 0877-996-004), Parkside of Arbor View located at W232 N3471 Hunters Ridge Road (PWC 0908-996) and Parkside Legacy located at N26 W26511 College Avenue (PWC 0931-999-014).

You are further notified that at the conclusion of the Closed Session, the Common Council may convene into open session pursuant to 19.85(2), Stats., for possible additional discussion and action concerning any matters discussed in closed session and for adjournment.

A motion was made and seconded (J. Wamser, J. Kara) to go into closed session at 7:33 p.m. Motion Passed: 5-For, 0-Against via roll call vote.

A motion was made and seconded (B. Dziwulski, R. Grosch) to go back into open session. Motion Passed: 5-For, 0-Against.

A motion was made and seconded (B. Dziwulski, R. Grosch) to approve the proposed settlement agreement for the High Pointe Center Church. Motion Passed: 4-For, 1-Against (J. Wamser).

20. Adjournment

A motion was made and seconded (C. Brown, J. Kara) to adjourn the meeting at 7:56 p.m.

Motion Passed: 5-For, 0-Against.

Respectfully Submitted,

Kelly Tarczewski
Clerk/Treasurer

**CITY OF PEWAUKEE
COMMON COUNCIL AGENDA ITEM 3.2.**

DATE: May 17, 2021

DEPARTMENT: Clerk/Treasurer

PROVIDED BY:

SUBJECT:

Approve Accounts Payable Listing Dated May 17th, 2021

BACKGROUND:

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

RECOMMENDED MOTION:

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

A/P 5/17/2021

Check Date	Check	Vendor Name	Description	Amount
Bank 100 GENERAL FUND CHECKING				
04/30/2021	318(E)	WISCONSIN RETIREMENT SYSTEM	WRS GENERAL EMPLOYEES	34,955.22
			WRS FIRE EMPLOYEES	38,023.45
			WRS Voluntary Contributions	172.74
				73,151.41
04/30/2021	334(E)	DIVERSIFIED BENEFIT SERVICES, INC.	Flex Spend	1,276.42
04/29/2021	338(E)	LEASING SERVICES		324.00
04/30/2021	342(E)	ADP, LLC		353.25
05/03/2021	343(E)	AT&T	Scada/Telemetry	0.00 V
			Scada/Telemetry	0.00 V
				0.00
05/04/2021	346(E)	WI DEPT OF REVENUE/SALES TAX	Sales Tax Due State	716.51
			Sales Tax Discount	(10.00)
				706.51
05/05/2021	348(E)	DELTA DENTAL	Dental Clearing	1,928.30
05/07/2021	349(E)	DIVERSIFIED BENEFIT SERVICES, INC.	Flex Spend	708.63
05/07/2021	350(E)	DIVERSIFIED BENEFIT SERVICES, INC.	Flex Spend	3,431.44
04/29/2021	131909	LAKE PEWAUKEE SANITARY DISTRICT	LAKE MANAGEMENT OPERATIONS 2021	198,000.00
05/06/2021	131910	AIR ONE EQUIPMENT	FD CARBIDE TIP SAW BLADE	91.50
05/06/2021	131911	ALEX MLACHNIK	DEER MANAGEMENT	500.00
05/06/2021	131912	ALPHA OMEGA CLEANING, INC.	P&R JANITORIAL SERVICES	142.00
05/06/2021	131913	AMERICAN LITHO	P&R SUMMER 2021 ACTIVITY GUIDE	4,980.00
05/06/2021	131914	AUCA CHICAGO MC LOCKBOX	HWY UNIFORMS	87.82
			HWY UNIFORMS	84.34
				172.16
05/06/2021	131915	BREDAN MECHANICAL SYSTEMS	IT ROOM LIEBERT AC	12,250.79
			IT BOILER WORK	178.50
			IT LOWER MENS ROOM EXHAUST FAN	743.02
				13,172.31
05/06/2021	131916	BURT EICHSTAEDT	DEER MANAGEMENT	300.00
05/06/2021	131917	EAGLE ENGRAVING	FD ENGRAVED GOLD COMMENDATION BARS	289.15
05/06/2021	131918	EPR SYSTEMS USA INC	IT ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION FIREWORKS	18,388.00
05/06/2021	131919	GALLS	FD UNIFORMS	94.98
			FD UNIFORMS	109.98
				204.96
05/06/2021	131920	GOOD TREE CARE COMPANY	P&R RENTAL OF SWINGER LOADER	422.50
05/06/2021	131921	GRENZ SERVICE CO. LLC	FD AIR FILTERS, POLE CONTACTOR	312.35
05/06/2021	131922	HURD, AMI	CT MILEAGE REIMBURSEMENT	31.92
05/06/2021	131923	KEITH KAUFMANN	DEER MANAGEMENT SERVICES	200.00
05/06/2021	131924	KM SPORTS	P&R SOFTBALLS, SCOREBOARD	590.00
05/06/2021	131925	MARY ANN ZOMPA	P&R PROGRAM REFUND	102.00
05/06/2021	131926	MATRIX TRUST COMPANY	LOAN REPAYMENT PD 5-7-21	50.00
05/06/2021	131927	MAYER REPAIR	FD REPAIRS	59.33
			FD REPAIRS	118.65

Check Date	Check	Vendor Name	Description	Amount
			FD REPAIRS	59.33
				237.31
05/06/2021	131928	MUNICIPAL LAW & LITIGATION GROUP S.	LEGAL FEES	16,397.20
05/06/2021	131929	OFFICE COPYING EQUIPMENT, LTD	FD SHARP MX3070N CONTRACT	51.69
05/06/2021	131930	OFFICE DEPOT	CT MANILA FOLDERS	8.08
			CT DEODORIZER	55.58
			CT KLEENEX	12.98
			CT TONER	358.09
			CT STRAPS FOR CURRENCY	8.09
			CT ENVELOPES WITH CLASP	22.49
			CT TISSUE AND TOWELS	229.71
			CT KITCHEN TOWELS	84.78
			CT LINERS	37.02
			FD OFFICE SUPPLIES	94.44
			FD OFFICE SUPPLIES	12.29
			FD OFFICE SUPPLIES	23.11
			FD OFFICE SUPPLIES	55.70
			FD LABELS CREDIT	(15.80)
				986.56
05/06/2021	131931	PORT-A-JOHN	P&R SEASONAL RESTROOM	96.00
			P&R SEASONAL RESTROOM	96.00
			P&R SEASONAL RESTROOM	96.00
			P&R SEASONAL RESTROOM	96.00
				384.00
05/06/2021	131932	PREMIUM WATERS, INC	P&R WATER	37.99
05/06/2021	131933	ROTROFF JEANSON & CO.	CT PREPARE 1099	158.00
05/06/2021	131934	RYAN WESTON	DEER MANAGEMENT	50.00
05/06/2021	131935	SUNSET GRILL	ALCOHOL LICENSE OVER PAYMENT REFUND - RE	5.00
05/06/2021	131936	THOMAS PERDZOCK	DEER MANAGEMENT	250.00
05/06/2021	131937	VILLAGE OF PEWAUKEE	P&R APRIL 2021	12,150.38
05/06/2021	131938	WAUKESHA CO TECHNICAL COLLEGE	FD TRAINING	16.00
05/06/2021	131939	WAUKESHA CO TREASURER	CT TAX BILLING	6,604.08
05/06/2021	131940	WI DEPT SAFETY & PROFESSIONAL SERVI	BLD INSPECTION AGENCY REGISTRATION	55.00
05/06/2021	131941	WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT SERVICES	DEER MANAGEMENT	12,755.00
05/06/2021	131942	BATTERIES PLUS LLC	Accounts Payable	29.74
05/06/2021	131943	MENARDS	Accounts Payable	453.93
05/06/2021	131944	RUEKERT & MIELKE, INC.	Accounts Payable	3,276.40
05/06/2021	131945	ELLIOTT ACE HARDWARE	Accounts Payable	11.13
05/06/2021	131946	GRAINGER	Accounts Payable	14.97
05/06/2021	131947	MENARDS	FD DISHWASHER CLNR	6.99
			FD LAVA ROCK, TOP SOIL, SUN & SHADE	95.34
			FD FUEL PREMIX	39.94
				142.27
05/06/2021	131948	NATIONWIDE RETIREMENT SOLUTIONS	Deferred Compensation	1,829.09
05/11/2021	131949	RODNEY HOMERDING	FD FLEET MAINTENANCE CONSULTING	1,975.00
05/13/2021	131950	1ST AYD	FD WAX, SOLVENT, LAUNDRY DETERGENT, BEE	1,089.89
05/13/2021	131951	AGT BATTERY	FD LED BLUE BATTERY PACK	254.45
05/13/2021	131952	AIRGAS USA	FD OXYGEN	103.60
05/13/2021	131953	ALADTEC, INC	IT FIREMANAGER RENEWAL	3,207.00
05/13/2021	131954	ALEX MLACHNIK	DEER CONTROL MANAGEMENT	200.00
05/13/2021	131955	ALL CITY COMMUNICATIONS INC.	SW ANSWERING SERVICE	68.75
05/13/2021	131956	ALL-WAYS CONTRACTORS, INC	HWY TOPSOIL	150.00

Check Date	Check	Vendor Name	Description	Amount
05/13/2021	131957	ASSESSMENT TECHNOLOGIES LLC	IT APR SUPPORT	105.00
05/13/2021	131958	AT&T CAROL STREAM IL	CH TELEPHONE	764.34
05/13/2021	131959	AUCA CHICAGO MC LOCKBOX	HWY UNIFORMS	82.60
			HWY UNIFORMS	82.02
			HWY UNIFORMS	84.34
			HWY UNIFORMS	85.31
				<u>334.27</u>
05/13/2021	131960	BADGER METER	SW BEACON HOSTING	242.04
05/13/2021	131961	BAKER TILLY VIRCHOW KRAUSE LLP	PROGRESS BILLING #4 FOR FINANCIAL STATEM	5,950.00
05/13/2021	131962	BATTERY PRODUCTS	FD SEALED LEAD ACID	29.95
05/13/2021	131963	BBC LIGHTING	HWY SPECIAL LITE	230.00
05/13/2021	131964	BOND TRUST SERVICES CORP	DEBT PYMT	13,248.75
05/13/2021	131965	BUELOW VETTER BUIKEMA OLSON & VLIET	HR LEGAL	150.00
05/13/2021	131966	BURKE TRUCK & EQUIPMENT	HWY REPAIRS	1,213.86
05/13/2021	131967	CAPITAL EQUIPMENT AND HANDLING	HWY FILTER AND PLUG SPARK	75.45
05/13/2021	131968	CHARLIE DWYER	BLD APR 2021 MILEAGE REIMBURSEMENT	183.12
05/13/2021	131969	CHERRIE LARSON	P&R KIDVENTURES SESSION 2	268.80
05/13/2021	131970	CINTAS	SW FIRST AID RESTOCK	83.09
05/13/2021	131971	CINTAS CORPORATION #184	FD MATS	128.41
			FD MATS	61.14
				<u>189.55</u>
05/13/2021	131972	COREY OIL	HWY FUEL ANALYSIS	148.50
			HWY UNLEADED GASOLINE	674.25
			HWY CLEAR DIESEL	768.63
			HWY UNLEADED GASOLINE	1,313.33
			HWY CLEAR DIESEL	1,397.41
				<u>4,302.12</u>
05/13/2021	131973	COUNTY WIDE EXTINGUISHER, INC	FD SERVICE FOR EXTINGUISHER	130.28
			FD EXTINGUISHER INSPECTION	171.52
				<u>301.80</u>
05/13/2021	131974	CRYSTAL STEFANKO	P&R PROGRAM REFUND	20.00
05/13/2021	131975	CUMMINS SALES & SERVICE	SW MAINTENANCE	2,648.48
05/13/2021	131976	ELLIOTT ACE HARDWARE	FD HOSE & REGULATOR	34.99
			FD FASTENERS, BROOM, CARGO STRAP	41.05
			FD HANDY FILE, TRUFUEL MIX	55.97
			IT WD-40	20.58
			IT BATTERIES	16.99
			SW FASTENERS	10.88
			SW SUPER GLUE	8.99
			SW MULCHING BLADE	19.99
				<u>209.44</u>
05/13/2021	131977	EQUAL RIGHT DIVISION	P&R CHILD LABOR PERMITS	22.50
05/13/2021	131978	FIRE SERVICE INC	FD REPAIRS	374.35
05/13/2021	131979	FIRST KLASS WINDOW CLEANING INC	CH WINDOW CLEANING	868.00
05/13/2021	131980	GORDON MERZ	P&R YOUTH FISHING CLASS	300.00
05/13/2021	131981	GRAINGER	SW MAINTENANCE	51.24
05/13/2021	131982	HAWKINS, INC.	SW CHEMICALS	3,077.73
			SW CHEMICALS	133.00

Check Date	Check	Vendor Name	Description	Amount
				<u>3,210.73</u>
05/13/2021	131983	HEARTLAND BUSINESS SYSTEMS	IT PALO ALTO ANNUAL RENEWAL	4,769.01
05/13/2021	131984	HUMPHREY SERVICE PARTS, INC	HWY FELT SEAL	32.06
			HWY SPARK PLUG	12.28
			HWY OIL FILTER	4.15
				<u>48.49</u>
05/13/2021	131985	JEANINE KRUPP	P&R PARK RENTAL REFUND	362.25
05/13/2021	131986	JENNIFER SCHOLTKA	P&R ZUMBA GOLD SESSION 4	330.00
05/13/2021	131987	JK LAWN SERVICE	FD LAWN SERVICE	178.00
			FD LAWN SERVICE	204.00
				<u>382.00</u>
05/13/2021	131988	KELLY TARCZEWSKI	B.O.R. SUPPLIES	20.49
05/13/2021	131989	LAFARGE AGGREGATES ILLINOIS, INC.	HWY STONE	206.00
			HWY STONE	25.75
			HWY STONE	25.75
				<u>257.50</u>
05/13/2021	131990	LANGE ENTERPRISES, INC	BLD TILES	173.48
05/13/2021	131991	LANNON STONE PRODUCTS	HWY STONE	672.10
			HWY STONE	131.86
				<u>803.96</u>
05/13/2021	131992	LIFE-ASSIST INC	FD SAFETY SUPPLIES	199.30
			FD FEEDING TUBE	13.00
				<u>212.30</u>
05/13/2021	131993	MAYER REPAIR	FD REPAIRS	298.37
05/13/2021	131994	MENARDS	P&R BATTERY RECYCLING	139.98
			P&R BOLTS AND WASHERS	32.10
				<u>172.08</u>
05/13/2021	131995	MILWAUKEE COUNTY HOUSE OF CORRECTIO	P&R SCREEN PRINTED SHIRTS	120.00
05/13/2021	131996	MUNICIPAL WELL & PUMP	SW WELL 5 REHAB	57,510.00
			SW PAY APP#1 WELL 1 MOTOR PUMP REHAB	46,502.00
				<u>104,012.00</u>
05/13/2021	131997	NORTHERN LAKE SERVICE, INC	SW WATER TESTING	292.40
			SW WATER TESTING	84.00
			SW WATER TESTING	168.00
			SW WATER TESTING	63.00
			SW WATER TESTING	84.00
			SW WATER TESTING	63.00
				<u>754.40</u>
05/13/2021	131998	OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH CENTERS	HR SAFETY	83.00
05/13/2021	131999	OFFICE COPYING EQUIPMENT, LTD	CT SHARP MX 7580N CONTRACT	205.21

05/13/2021 10:47 AM		CHECK REGISTER FOR PEWAUKEE		Page: 5/5
User: MCMILLIAN		CHECK DATE FROM 04/29/2021 - 05/13/2021		
DB: City Of Pewaukee				
Check Date	Check	Vendor Name	Description	Amount
			CT SHARP MX7580N CONTRACT	435.17
			P&R SHARP MX3070N CONTRACT	164.85
				805.23
05/13/2021	132000	OFFICE DEPOT	BLD POST ITS	13.12
			BLD OFFICE SUPPLIES	22.56
			CT PAPER	14.89
			CH SUPPLIES	182.05
			CH PAPER TOWELS	161.56
			CT OFFICE SUPPLIES	33.42
			AD OFFICE SUPPLIES	16.66
			CT OFFICE SUPPLIES	32.95
				477.21
05/13/2021	132001	PARTNER2LEARN, LLC	HR 2ND INSTALLMENT FOR TRAINING	4,275.00
05/13/2021	132002	PITNEY BOWES GLOBAL	CT TRACKING SERVICES ACTIVATION	21.00
05/13/2021	132003	PREMIUM WATERS, INC	HWY WATER	36.75
05/13/2021	132004	PROHEALTH CARE MEDICAL ASSOCIATES	HR EXAMS	200.00
			HR EXAMS	250.00
			HR EXAMS	150.00
			HR EXAMS	35.00
			HR EXAMS	100.00
				735.00
05/13/2021	132005	R.A. SMITH & ASSOC., INC.	SW SWAN VIEW LIFT	5,744.70
05/13/2021	132006	REBECCA DAVID	P&R PROGRAM REFUND	5.00
05/13/2021	132007	RELIANT FIRE APPARATUS	FD SHOCK ABSORBER	858.18
05/13/2021	132008	SARA KLIPSTEIN	P&R PROGRAM REFUND	5.00
05/13/2021	132009	SENSIT TECHNOLOGIES	FD REPAIRS	758.07
05/13/2021	132010	SHRED-IT	CH SHREDDING	144.03
05/13/2021	132011	TODD TENNYSON	HWY 2021 BOOT REIMBURSEMENT	125.00
05/13/2021	132012	VERIZON	FD TELEPHONE	21.06
05/13/2021	132013	VILLAGE OF PEWAUKEE	APRIL 21 EMS	42,298.45
05/13/2021	132014	WATER QUALITY INVESTIGATIONS	SW ASSIST WITH WELL REHAB	3,504.54
05/13/2021	132015	WATER REMEDIATION TECHNOLOGY	SW RADIUM TREATMENT	3,590.23
05/13/2021	132016	WATER WELL SOLUTIONS	SW PAYMENT 1 DEER HAVEN WELL AND WELL PU	13,627.75
05/13/2021	132017	WAUKESHA COUNTY EMERGENCY MANAGEMEN	FD LAMINATE AND PRINTER RIBBON USED	4.95
05/13/2021	132018	WAUKESHA LIME & STONE CO.	HWY STONE	860.64
			SW STONE	789.72
				1,650.36
05/13/2021	132019	WAUKESHA WATER UTILITY	SW SEWER SERVICE CHG	23,560.70
05/13/2021	132020	WESTERN CULVERT & SUPPLY	HWY CMPA AND BANDS	1,644.20
05/13/2021	132021	WI DEPT NATURAL RESOURCES	SW WATER USE FEES	125.00
05/13/2021	132022	WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF	HR EXAMS	118.00
05/13/2021	132023	WISCONSIN LEGAL BLANK	BLD BUSINESS CARDS	99.90
05/13/2021	132024	WISCONSIN RURAL WATER ASSOC.	HR SAFETY	1,382.48
100 TOTALS:				
(1 Check Voided)				
Total of 124 Disbursements:				636,567.24

**CITY OF PEWAUKEE
COMMON COUNCIL AGENDA ITEM 4.**

DATE: May 17, 2021

DEPARTMENT: PW - Engineering

PROVIDED BY: Magdelene Wagner

SUBJECT:

PUBLIC HEARING Regarding the Meadowbrook Farms Phase I Road Rehabilitation Project [Wagner]

BACKGROUND:

The City authorized the road rehabilitation project for Meadowbrook Farms Phase 1 as part of the 2021 budget.

Meadowbrook Farms Phase 1 includes Deer Haven Court, Shooting Star Court, and Shooting Star Road from Deer Haven Court to Shooting Star Boulevard. These roads are in poor condition and require rehabilitation. The project was bid to remove the existing asphalt pavement, complete any stone base repairs, repair damaged curbs, and place new asphaltic concrete pavement. The road assessment is \$5,799.76 which exceeds the paving cap of \$2,756.00.

In addition, we will be completing minor repairs to inlets, valve boxes, and manholes within the project area.

As part of this bid, we bid an installation of inlets and storm sewer on Glenwood Lane. This project has been a long standing icing issue due to the excessive length between inlets and the low pitch of the roadway compiled with sump pump discharges. These costs will be borne by the Storm Water Utility

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

The 2021 budget allocated \$280,000 from the City Road Fund, \$98,000 from the Storm Water Utility for the road project, \$250,000 from the Storm Water Utility for the Storm Inlets and Catch Basins, and \$60,000 from the Water/Sewer Utility.

The total project cost including engineering, administration, and contingencies is \$537,443.09. The allocation to each budget component is \$405,983.24 for the City Road Fund, \$110,633.74 for the Storm Water Utility, \$5,011.50 for the Water Utility, and \$15,814.60 for the Sewer Utility.

The City Road fund will be borrowing this year for this project.

RECOMMENDED MOTION:

Common Council award the Meadowbrook Farms Phase 1 Road Rehabilitation Contract to the lowest qualified bidder, Payne & Dolan, Inc. in the amount of \$413,417.76. and accept the preliminary engineers report, and special assessments.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

- Preliminary Assessment Roll
- Recommendation of Award
- Road Photos

Preliminary Report of the Engineer
On the Proposed Meadowbrook Farms Phase 1
Pavement Rehabilitation Assessments
In The City of Pewaukee

In accordance with the resolution passed by the City Council of the City of Pewaukee, we herewith submit our report on assessments for the rehabilitation of Deer Haven Court, Shooting Star Court, and Shooting Star Road, sanitary improvements along Rockwood Drive, Shooting Star Court, and Shooting Star Road, drainage improvements along Deer Haven Court, Glenwood Lane, Shooting Star Court, and Shooting Star Road, and water main improvements along Deer Haven Court, Shooting Star Court, and Shooting Star Road to be made in the City of Pewaukee. All data shown here is based on bid prices.

The report consists of the following Schedules:

Schedule "A": Summary of options for assessments and related costs.

Schedule "B": Legal descriptions, dated January 2021, and maps, dated December 2020, of all parcels within the assessment district.

Schedule "C": Estimated assessment for each parcel affected.

The properties against which the assessments are proposed are benefited and the improvements constitute an exercise of Police Powers.

Magdelene J. Wagner, P.E.
Director of Public Works/City Engineer
City of Pewaukee
W240 N3065 Pewaukee Road
Pewaukee, WI 53072
May 17, 2021

Prepared by:
Brian G. Leightner, E.I.T.
Civil Engineer
May 5, 2021

Schedule “A” – Meadowbrook Farms Phase 1

The City of Pewaukee is considering the pavement rehabilitation of Deer Haven Court, Shooting Star Court, and Shooting Star Road. The improvements consist of road rehabilitation, curb repair, inlet and drainage repair, sanitary manhole repair, and water valve repair, and related facilities.

The City of Pewaukee is also considering the repairs of sanitary manholes on Rockwood Drive as well as storm inlet installation and manhole replacement on Glenwood Lane.

The cost of the road improvements and 50% of curb repairs will be apportioned to all property owners abutting the street with direct or indirect access. The City of Pewaukee caps the road assessments to single family, duplex residential, and residential condominium properties. All other properties shall pay the full road assessment.

Inlet repairs, 50% of the curb repairs, and drainage improvements will be paid by the Storm Water Management Utility.

Sanitary sewer repairs will be paid by the Sewer Utility.

Water main repairs will be paid by the Water Utility.

It is recommended the costs for the improvements in Deer Haven Court, Shooting Star Court, and Shooting Star Road be determined on a unit basis.

UNIT RATE COMPUTATIONS

Road Rehabilitation Unit Rate – Meadowbrook Farms Phase 1

Estimated Road Reconstruction Costs (see attached breakdown)	\$ 312,294.80
Engineering, Administration, & Contingencies	\$ 93,688.44
Total Estimated Road Reconstruction Assessable Costs	\$ 405,983.24

$\frac{\$ 405,983.24}{70 \text{ units}} = \$ 5,799.76/\text{unit}$ as the road rehabilitation Unit Rate¹.

Storm Water Management – Meadowbrook Farms Phase 1

Estimated Storm Utility Costs (see attached breakdown)	\$ 85,102.88
Engineering, Administration, & Contingencies	\$ 25,530.86
Total Estimated Storm Utility Costs	\$ 110,633.74

Sanitary Sewer Utility – Meadowbrook Farms Phase 1

Estimated Sanitary Sewer Costs (see attached breakdown)	\$ 12,165.08
Engineering, Administration, & Contingencies	\$ 3,649.52
Total Estimated Sanitary Sewer Costs	\$ 15,814.60

Water Utility – Meadowbrook Farms Phase 1

Estimated Water Utility Costs (see attached breakdown)	\$ 3,855.00
Engineering, Administration, & Contingencies	\$ 1,156.50
Total Estimated Water Utility Costs	\$ 5,011.50

COST SUMMARY

Cost Summary

Total Project Costs	\$ 537,443.09
Total Road Assessable Costs (deduct)	\$ (192,920.00)
Sanitary Sewer Costs (deduct)	\$ (15,814.60)
Storm Utility Costs (deduct)	\$ (110,633.74)
Water Utility Costs (deduct)	\$ (5,011.50)
Net non-assessable and City Costs	\$ 213,063.24

¹ A maximum assessment of \$ 2,756.00 (2021 Pavement Cap) will be assessed to single family, duplex, and condominium residential properties.

Computation of Costs
Total Rehabilitation Project Costs

<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Estimated Quantity</u>	<u>Bid Unit Price</u>	<u>Bid Price</u>
1	Mobilization	L.S.	1	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00
2	Traffic control	L.S.	1	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00
3	Inlet sediment guards type "C"	EA.	35	\$ 65.00	\$ 2,275.00
	Dust control using water (Ordered by	1000			
4	Engineer)	GAL	5	\$ 15.06	\$ 75.30
5	Full depth saw cut pavement	L.F.	75	\$ 7.75	\$ 581.25
6	Full depth pavement milling	S.Y.	11,200	\$ 3.68	\$ 41,216.00
	1 1/4-inch crushed limestone T.B. base				
7	aggregate	TON	280	\$ 20.00	\$ 5,600.00
	3/4-inch crushed limestone T.B. base				
8	aggregate	TON	80	\$ 20.00	\$ 1,600.00
9	Excavation below subgrade	C.Y.	970	\$ 24.58	\$ 23,842.60
10	Excavation below subgrade backfill	TON	1,940	\$ 14.88	\$ 28,867.20
11	Geo-grid subgrade stabilization material.	S.Y.	2,900	\$ 4.13	\$ 11,977.00
12	3 1/4-inch asphaltic concrete binder course	TON	2,310	\$ 48.69	\$ 112,473.90
13	Tack coat	GAL	865	\$ 0.01	\$ 8.65
14	1 3/4-inch asphaltic concrete surface course	TON	1,240	\$ 57.91	\$ 71,808.40
15	30-inch concrete curb and gutter replacement	L.F.	325	\$ 45.00	\$ 14,625.00
	30" HES concrete curb and gutter				
16	replacement	L.F.	111	\$ 49.00	\$ 5,439.00
	Mountable concrete curb and gutter				
17	replacement	L.F.	28	\$ 50.00	\$ 1,400.00
18	Topsoil, seed, fertilizer, and mulch	S.Y.	200	\$ 12.50	\$ 2,500.00
	Repair Inlet 20.2-048 W268N2205 Shooting				
19	Star Road	EA.	1	\$ 1,400.00	\$ 1,400.00
	Repair Inlet 20.2-072 N22W26739 Shooting				
20	Star Road	EA.	1	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
	Repair Inlet 20.2-068 N22W26619 Shooting				
21	Star Road	EA.	1	\$ 1,400.00	\$ 1,400.00
	Repair Inlet 20.2-065 N22W26550 Shooting				
22	Star Road	EA.	1	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
	6-inch Concrete Driveway Replacement Inlet				
23	20.2-065	S.F.	60	\$ 20.00	\$ 1,200.00
	Repair Inlet 20.2-066 N22W26579 Shooting				
24	Star Road	EA.	1	\$ 1,700.00	\$ 1,700.00
	Repair Inlet 20.1-046 W264N2045 Deer				
25	Haven Court - easement	EA.	1	\$ 1,100.00	\$ 1,100.00
	Repair Inlet 20.1-038 N22W26497 Shooting				
26	Star Court	EA.	1	\$ 1,400.00	\$ 1,400.00

Total Rehabilitation Project Costs – Continued

<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Estimated Quantity</u>	<u>Bid Unit Price</u>	<u>Bid Price</u>
27	Repair Sanitary Manhole 20.2-002 Shooting Star Road	EA.	1	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00
28	Repair Sanitary Manhole 20.2-006 Shooting Star Road	EA.	1	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00
29	Repair Sanitary Manhole 20.1-002 Shooting Star Road	EA.	1	\$ 750.00	\$ 750.00
30	Repair Sanitary Manhole 20.1-003 Shooting Star Court	EA.	1	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00
31	Repair Water Valve 20.1-H5 Deer Haven Court	EA.	1	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00
32	Repair Water Valve 20.1-030 Deer Haven Court	EA.	1	\$ 450.00	\$ 450.00
33	Repair Water Valve 20.1-H3 Deer Haven Court	EA.	1	\$ 550.00	\$ 550.00
34	Repair Water Valve 20.1-031 Shooting Star Road	EA.	1	\$ 450.00	\$ 450.00
35	Repair Water Valve 20.2-008 Shooting Star Road	EA.	1	\$ 450.00	\$ 450.00
36	Repair Water Valve 20.2-005 Shooting Star Road	EA.	1	\$ 450.00	\$ 450.00
37	Repair Water Valve 20.2-004 Shooting Star Road	EA.	1	\$ 550.00	\$ 550.00
38	Repair Water Valve 20.2-003 Shooting Star Road	EA.	1	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00
39	Repair Water Valve 20.2-012 Shooting Star Road	EA.	1	\$ 450.00	\$ 450.00
40	Televised Sewer Piping Cleaning and Inspection	L.F.	536	\$ 12.63	\$ 6,769.68
41	12-inch Diameter CIPP lining INL 20.2-066 in Shooting Star Road	L.F.	29	\$ 188.89	\$ 5,477.81
42	15-inch Diameter CIPP lining MH 20.2-122 to MH 20.2-123 in Shooting Star Road	L.F.	324	\$ 62.63	\$ 20,292.12
MA-A1	Repair Sanitary Manhole 23.2-010 Rockwood Drive	EA.	1	\$ 1,950.04	\$ 1,950.04
MA-A2	Repair Sanitary Manhole 23.3-025 Rockwood Drive	EA.	1	\$ 1,950.04	\$ 1,950.04
MA-A3	Asphaltic Concrete Trench Patch-Glenwood Lane	S.Y.	28	\$ 175.00	\$ 4,900.00
MA-A4	1 1/4-inch crushed limestone T.B. base aggregate-Glenwood Lane	TON	2	\$ 11.87	\$ 23.74

Total Rehabilitation Project Costs – Continued

<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Estimated Quantity</u>	<u>Bid Unit Price</u>	<u>Bid Price</u>
	3/4-inch crushed limestone T.B. base				
MA-A5	aggregate-Glenwood Lane	TON	2	\$ 11.87	\$ 23.74
MA-A6	Storm Inlet-Glenwood Lane	EA.	2	\$ 3,650.00	\$ 7,300.00
	12-inch RCP CL V storm Sewer in Slurry				
MA-A7	Backfill-Glenwood Lane	L.F.	31	\$ 250.00	\$ 7,750.00
MA-A8	Remove and Reset Mailbox-Glenwood Lane	EA.	1	\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00
	Topsoil, seed, fertilizer and mulch-Glenwood				
MA-A9	Lane	S.Y.	20	\$ 12.50	\$ 250.00
	30-inch concrete curb and gutter				
MA-A10	replacement-Glenwood Lane	L.F.	25	\$ 50.00	\$ 1,250.00
	Televised Sewer Piping Cleaning and				
MA-A11	Inspection-Glenwood Lane	L.F.	31	\$ 58.59	\$ 1,816.29
MA-A12	Storm Manhole-Glenwood Lane	EA.	1	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00
MA-A13	6-inch Drain Tile-Glenwood Lane	L.F.	5	\$ 85.00	\$ 425.00
Subtotal of Contract					\$ 413,417.76
Engineering, Administration, & Contingencies					\$ 124,025.33
Total Project Costs					\$ 537,443.09

Total Road Rehabilitation & Assessment Costs

<u>Item</u>			<u>Estimated</u>	<u>Bid Unit</u>	
<u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Bid Price</u>
1	Mobilization	L.S.	0.75	\$ 250.00	\$ 187.50
2	Traffic control	L.S.	0.75	\$ 250.00	\$ 187.50
3	Inlet sediment guards type "C"	EA.	17.5	\$ 65.00	\$ 1,137.50
	Dust control using water (Ordered by	1000			
4	Engineer)	GAL	5	\$ 15.06	\$ 75.30
5	Full depth saw cut pavement	L.F.	75	\$ 7.75	\$ 581.25
6	Full depth pavement milling	S.Y.	11200	\$ 3.68	\$ 41,216.00
	1 1/4-inch crushed limestone T.B. base				
7	aggregate	TON	280	\$ 20.00	\$ 5,600.00
	3/4-inch crushed limestone T.B. base				
8	aggregate	TON	80	\$ 20.00	\$ 1,600.00
9	Excavation below subgrade	C.Y.	970	\$ 24.58	\$ 23,842.60
10	Excavation below subgrade backfill	TON	1940	\$ 14.88	\$ 28,867.20
	Geo-grid subgrade stabilization				
11	material.	S.Y.	2900	\$ 4.13	\$ 11,977.00
	3 1/4-inch asphaltic concrete binder				
12	course	TON	2310	\$ 48.69	\$ 112,473.90
13	Tack coat	GAL	865	\$ 0.01	\$ 8.65
	1 3/4-inch asphaltic concrete surface				
14	course	TON	1240	\$ 57.91	\$ 71,808.40
	30-inch concrete curb and gutter				
15	replacement	L.F.	162.5	\$ 45.00	\$ 7,312.50
	30" HES concrete curb and gutter				
16	replacement	L.F.	55.5	\$ 49.00	\$ 2,719.50
	Mountable concrete curb and gutter				
17	replacement	L.F.	14	\$ 50.00	\$ 700.00
18	Topsoil, seed, fertilizer, and mulch	S.Y.	160	\$ 12.50	\$ 2,000.00
Subtotal of Contract					\$ 312,294.80
Engineering, Administration, & Contingencies					\$ 93,688.44
Total Project Costs					\$ 405,983.24

Total Units abutting the Road = 70 units

Computation of Unit Cost: $\frac{\$ 405,983.24}{70 \text{ units}} = \$ 5,799.76/\text{unit}$

Use \$ 5,799.76 as the Road Rehabilitation Unit Rate¹.

¹ A maximum assessment of \$ 2,756.00 (2021 Pavement Cap) will be assessed to single family, duplex, and condominium residential properties.

Total Storm Water Utility Costs

<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Estimated Quantity</u>	<u>Bid Unit Price</u>	<u>Bid Price</u>
1	Mobilization	L.S.	0.21	\$ 250.00	\$ 52.50
2	Traffic control	L.S.	0.21	\$ 250.00	\$ 52.50
3	Inlet sediment guards type "C"	EA.	17.5	\$ 65.00	\$ 1,137.50
15	30-inch concrete curb and gutter replacement	L.F.	162.5	\$ 45.00	\$ 7,312.50
16	30" HES concrete curb and gutter replacement	L.F.	55.5	\$ 49.00	\$ 2,719.50
17	Mountable concrete curb and gutter replacement	L.F.	14	\$ 50.00	\$ 700.00
18	Topsoil, seed, fertilizer, and mulch	S.Y.	40	\$ 12.50	\$ 500.00
19	Repair Inlet 20.2-048 W268N2205 Shooting Star Road	EA.	1	\$ 1,400.00	\$ 1,400.00
20	Repair Inlet 20.2-072 N22W26739 Shooting Star Road	EA.	1	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
21	Repair Inlet 20.2-068 N22W26619 Shooting Star Road	EA.	1	\$ 1,400.00	\$ 1,400.00
22	Repair Inlet 20.2-065 N22W26550 Shooting Star Road	EA.	1	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 2,000.00
23	6-inch Concrete Driveway Replacement Inlet 20.2-065	S.F.	60	\$ 20.00	\$ 1,200.00
24	Repair Inlet 20.2-066 N22W26579 Shooting Star Road	EA.	1	\$ 1,700.00	\$ 1,700.00
25	Repair Inlet 20.1-046 W264N2045 Deer Haven Court - easement	EA.	1	\$ 1,100.00	\$ 1,100.00
26	Repair Inlet 20.1-038 N22W26497 Shooting Star Court	EA.	1	\$ 1,400.00	\$ 1,400.00
40	Televised Sewer Piping Cleaning and Inspection	L.F.	536	\$ 12.63	\$ 6,769.68
41	12-inch Diameter CIPP lining INL 20.2-066 in Shooting Star Road	L.F.	29	\$ 188.89	\$ 5,477.81
42	15-inch Diameter CIPP lining MH 20.2-122 to MH 20.2-123 in Shooting Star Road	L.F.	324	\$ 62.63	\$ 20,292.12
MA-A3	Asphaltic Concrete Trench Patch-Glenwood Lane	S.Y.	28	\$ 175.00	\$ 4,900.00
MA-A4	1 1/4-inch crushed limestone T.B. base aggregate-Glenwood Lane	TON	2	\$ 11.87	\$ 23.74
MA-A5	3/4-inch crushed limestone T.B. base aggregate-Glenwood Lane	TON	2	\$ 11.87	\$ 23.74
MA-A6	Storm Inlet-Glenwood Lane	EA.	2	\$ 3,650.00	\$ 7,300.00

Total Storm Water Utility Costs – Continued

<u>Item No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Estimated Quantity</u>	<u>Bid Unit Price</u>	<u>Bid Price</u>
MA-A7	12-inch RCP CL V storm Sewer in Slurry Backfill-Glenwood Lane Remove and Reset Mailbox-	L.F.	31	\$ 250.00	\$ 7,750.00
MA-A8	Glenwood Lane	EA.	1	\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00
MA-A9	Topsoil, seed, fertilizer and mulch- Glenwood Lane	S.Y.	20	\$ 12.50	\$ 250.00
MA-A10	30-inch concrete curb and gutter replacement-Glenwood Lane	L.F.	25	\$ 50.00	\$ 1,250.00
MA-A11	Televised Sewer Piping Cleaning and Inspection-Glenwood Lane	L.F.	31	\$ 58.59	\$ 1,816.29
MA-A12	Storm Manhole-Glenwood Lane	EA.	1	\$ 4,000.00	\$ 4,000.00
MA-A13	6-inch Drain Tile-Glenwood Lane	L.F.	5	\$ 85.00	\$ 425.00
Subtotal of Contract					\$ 85,102.88
Engineering, Administration, & Contingencies					\$ 25,530.86
Total Project Costs					\$ 110,633.74

Total Estimated Storm Water Utility Costs = \$ 110,633.74

Total Sanitary Sewer Utility Costs

<u>Item</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Estimated</u> <u>Quantity</u>	<u>Bid Unit</u> <u>Price</u>	<u>Bid Price</u>
1	Mobilization	L.S.	0.03	\$ 250.00	\$ 7.50
2	Traffic control	L.S.	0.03	\$ 250.00	\$ 7.50
	Repair Sanitary Manhole 20.2-002				
27	Shooting Star Road	EA.	1	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00
	Repair Sanitary Manhole 20.2-006				
28	Shooting Star Road	EA.	1	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00
	Repair Sanitary Manhole 20.1-002				
29	Shooting Star Road	EA.	1	\$ 750.00	\$ 750.00
	Repair Sanitary Manhole 20.1-003				
30	Shooting Star Court	EA.	1	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 2,500.00
	Repair Sanitary Manhole 23.2-010				
MA-A1	Rockwood Drive	EA.	1	\$ 1,950.04	\$ 1,950.04
	Repair Sanitary Manhole 23.3-025				
MA-A2	Rockwood Drive	EA.	1	\$ 1,950.04	\$ 1,950.04
Subtotal of Contract					\$ 12,165.08
Engineering, Administration, & Contingencies					\$ 3,649.52
Total Project Costs					\$ 15,814.60

Total Estimated Sanitary Sewer Utility Costs = \$ 15,814.60

Total Water Utility Costs

<u>Item</u>			<u>Estimated</u>	<u>Bid Unit</u>	
<u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Price</u>	<u>Bid Price</u>
1	Mobilization	L.S.	0.01	\$ 250.00	\$ 2.50
2	Traffic control	L.S.	0.01	\$ 250.00	\$ 2.50
	Repair Water Valve 20.1-H5 Deer Haven				
31	Court	EA.	1	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00
	Repair Water Valve 20.1-030 Deer Haven				
32	Court	EA.	1	\$ 450.00	\$ 450.00
	Repair Water Valve 20.1-H3 Deer Haven				
33	Court	EA.	1	\$ 550.00	\$ 550.00
	Repair Water Valve 20.1-031 Shooting				
34	Star Road	EA.	1	\$ 450.00	\$ 450.00
	Repair Water Valve 20.2-008 Shooting				
35	Star Road	EA.	1	\$ 450.00	\$ 450.00
	Repair Water Valve 20.2-005 Shooting				
36	Star Road	EA.	1	\$ 450.00	\$ 450.00
	Repair Water Valve 20.2-004 Shooting				
37	Star Road	EA.	1	\$ 550.00	\$ 550.00
	Repair Water Valve 20.2-003 Shooting				
38	Star Road	EA.	1	\$ 250.00	\$ 250.00
	Repair Water Valve 20.2-012 Shooting				
39	Star Road	EA.	1	\$ 450.00	\$ 450.00
Subtotal of Contract					\$ 3,855.00
Engineering, Administration, & Contingencies					\$ 1,156.50
Total Project Costs					\$ 5,011.50

Total Estimated Water Utility Costs = \$ 5,011.50

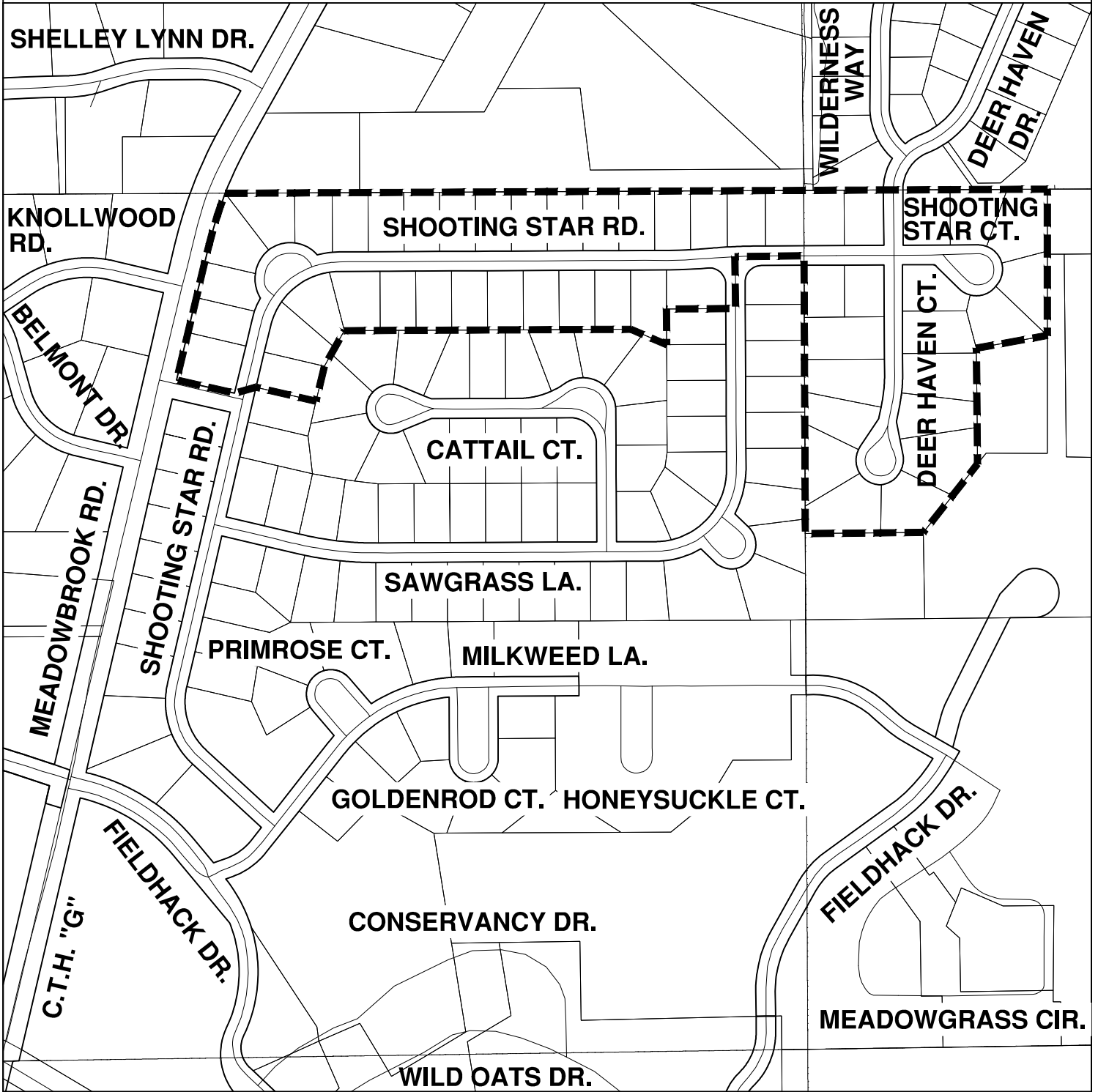
January 4, 2021

All that part of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 20, Township 7 North, Range 19 East, in the City of Pewaukee, Waukesha County, Wisconsin. Bound and Described as Follows:

Commencing at the SW corner of Lot 1 Block 1 of Phase 1 Meadowbrook Farms of Meadowbrook Estates also being the point of beginning of parcel to be described: Thence N 13°05'04"E Along the East R/W Line of Meadowbrook Rd., 370.58 Feet; Thence Continuing along said R/W 192.81 Feet Along the Arc of a Curve Whose Center is to the East and whose Cord Bears N17°35'10"E 192.61 Feet to a point in the North Line of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 20, T7N, R19E; Thence Along said North Line N89°43'04"E 1777.06 Feet to the NW Corner of the NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 20, T7N, R19E; Thence Along the North Line of Said NE $\frac{1}{4}$ N89°42'04"E 748.65 Feet to the NE Corner of Lot 149 Deerfield IV Subdivision; Thence S0°34'26"E Along the East Line of Said Subdivision 453.00 Feet to the NE Corner of Outlot 7 of Said Subdivision; Thence S79°49'35"W Along the North Line of said Outlot 7, 221.63 to the NW Corner of said Outlot 7; Thence S0°34'26"E Along the West Line of Said Outlot 7, 355.72 Feet to the SW Corner of Said Outlot 7; Thence S38°20'30"W 263.78 Feet to the NE Corner of Outlot 8 of said Subdivision; Thence S89°25'35"W 370.00 Feet to the NW Corner of Said Outlot 8 also being a point in the East Line of Phase III Meadowbrook Farms of Meadowbrook Estates; Thence N0°16'15"W Along Said East Line 824.52 Feet to the NE Corner of Lot 35 of Said Subdivision, Also Being The South R/W Line of Shooting Star Road; Thence S89°43'03"W Along said South R/W Line, 131.21 to a point of curvature; Thence Along the Arc of a Curve whose center is to the SE and whose chord Bears S44°43'25"W 70.70 feet and whose Radius is 50.00 feet, 78.53 Feet, To a point in the East R/W Line of Sawgrass Lane; Thence S0°16'13"E, Along Said East R/W Line, 69.97 Feet, To the SE Corner of said Lot 35; Thence S78°20'18"W 61.21 Feet to the SE Corner of lot 39 of Said Subdivision, Also Being a Point in the West R/W line of Sawgrass Lane; Thence S89°43'47"W 182.00 Feet to the SW Corner of Said Lot 39; Thence S0°16'13"E 110.00 Feet to the SW Corner of Lot 40 of Said Subdivision; Thence N66°41'54"W 119.97 Feet to the SW Corner of Said Lot 40; Thence S89°43'04"W 880.00 Feet to the SW Corner of Lot 48 of Said Subdivision; Thence S29°21'02"W 125.28 Feet to the NE Corner of Lot 1 Block 2 of Phase I Meadowbrook Farms Of Meadowbrook Estates; Thence S13°05'04"W 110.00 Feet to the SE Corner of Said Lot 1; Thence N76°54'56"W 190.00 Feet to the SW Corner of Said Lot 1, Also Being a Point in the East R/W Line of Shooting Star Road; Thence N13°05'04"E Along Said R/W Line 116.08 Feet; Thence N76°54'56"W 60.00 Feet to the NE Corner of Lot 1 Block 1 Phase I Meadowbrook Farms of Meadowbrook Estates Subdivision, Also Being a Point in the West R/W Line of Shooting Star Road; Thence S13°05'04"W Along Said R/W Line, 120.00 Feet to the SE Corner of Said Lot 1; Thence N76°54'56"W Along the S Line of said Lot 1 182.00 Feet to the SW Corner of Said lot 1, Also Being the point of Beginning.

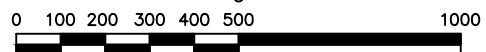
Dave Geis
Senior Engineering Technician
City of Pewaukee

MEADOWBROOK FARMS PHASE 1
 ROAD RESURFACING
 RD-21-57554
 ROAD ASSESSMENT
 CITY OF PEWAUKEE
 WAUKESHA COUNTY, WISCONSIN



LEGEND

■■■■■■■■ ROAD ASSESSMENT
 AREA BOUNDARY



SCALE IN FEET

DATE: DECEMBER 17, 2020

SCHEDULE C
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT ROLL
MEADOWBROOK FARMS PHASE 1 2021 PAVING
RD-21-57554

NO.	OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS	TAX KEY NO.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COST/UNIT	COST	ASSESSMENT CAP	TOTAL ASSESSMENT
1	CHARLES E & JOAN E WIBERG REVOCABLE TRUST OF 1988 N22W26496 SHOOTING STAR ROAD UNIT 1 PEWAUKEE WI 53072	PWC 0941001001	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
2	JAMES L MORGAN AND FRANCES ADELE MORGAN N22W26496 SHOOTING STAR ROAD #2 PEWAUKEE WI 53072-6622	PWC 0941001002	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
3	BRIAN J KIEFFER AND NATALIE F WOLSKI-KIEFFER N22W26492 SHOOTING STAR ROAD #1 PEWAUKEE WI 53072-6622	PWC 0941002001	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
4	JUDY A FRENCH LIVING TRUST N22W26492 SHOOTING STAR RD UNIT 2 PEWAUKEE WI 53072-6622	PWC 0941002002	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
5	ROSE FADROW AND CHERI L FADROW W263N2421 DEER HAVEN DRIVE PEWAUKEE WI 53072-4572	PWC 0941003	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
6	THOMAS C BURTON AND BARBARA A BURTON N22W26448 SHOOTING STAR COURT UNIT 1 PEWAUKEE WI 53072-6621	PWC 0941004001	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
7	MARTHA L DAVIS N22W26448 SHOOTING STAR COURT #2 PEWAUKEE WI 53072-6621	PWC 0941004002	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
8	THE VEENHUIS TRUST N22W26422 SHOOTING STAR COURT UNIT 1 PEWAUKEE WI 53072-6621	PWC 0941005001	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
9	JOHN AND JOAN PLAUTZ REVOCABLE LIVING TRUST 4 PREMIO CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS VILLAGE AR 71909-7955	PWC 0941005002	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
10	CHARLES J THOMAS AND JULIENNE A THOMAS N22W26497 SHOOTING STAR COURT UNIT 1 PEWAUKEE WI 53072	PWC 0941006001	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
11	JAMES O & CAROL C WHITE TRUST N22W26497 SHOOTING STAR COURT #2 PEWAUKEE WI 53072	PWC 0941006002	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
12	BRIAN K KANNASS AND KIM A KANNASS N22W26481 SHOOTING STAR COURT UNIT 1 PEWAUKEE WI 53072-6621	PWC 0941007001	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
13	SCOTT HOGGATT AND JUDY P HOGGATT N22W26481 SHOOTING STAR COURT UNIT 2 PEWAUKEE WI 53072-6621	PWC 0941007002	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00

SCHEDULE C
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT ROLL
MEADOWBROOK FARMS PHASE 1 2021 PAVING
RD-21-57554

NO.	OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS	TAX KEY NO.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COST/UNIT	COST	ASSESSMENT CAP	TOTAL ASSESSMENT
14	KENNETH G GIRMSCHIED AND RUTH N GIRMSCHIED N22W26455 SHOOTING STAR COURT UNIT 1 PEWAUKEE WI 53072-6621	PWC 0941008001	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
15	LAURIE A SCHWEIKERT N22W26455 SHOOTING STAR COURT UNIT 2 PEWAUKEE WI 53072	PWC 0941008002	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
16	JODI J REISNER NKA JODI JEAN VICKARY W264N2062 DEER HAVEN COURT UNIT 1 PEWAUKEE WI 53072-6623	PWC 0941009001	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
17	ROBERT BRILL AND GAIL BRILL W264N2062 DEER HAVEN COURT UNIT B PEWAUKEE WI 53072-6623	PWC 0941009002	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
18	MICHAEL R & KATHLEEN R BARTMAN REVOCABLE TRUST W264N2058 DEER HAVEN COURT UNIT 1 PEWAUKEE WI 53072	PWC 0941010001	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
19	JORDAN CHADWICK AND KAREN CHADWICK W264N2058 DEER HAVEN COURT UNIT 2 PEWAUKEE WI 53072	PWC 0941010002	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
20	BRADLEY WONDRA AND SARAH KINDLER W264N2044 DEER HAVEN COURT PEWAUKEE WI 53072-6623	PWC 0941011	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
21	PHILIP TOLLEFSON AND PHYLLIS TOLLEFSON W264N2032 DEER HAVEN COURT UNIT A PEWAUKEE WI 53072-6623	PWC 0941012001	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
22	MICHAEL SLATTERY AND DIANE SLATTERY W264N2032 DEER HAVEN COURT UNIT B PEWAUKEE WI 53072-6623	PWC 0941012002	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
23	WILLIAM J PESCHEL W264N2024 DEER HAVEN COURT UNIT A PEWAUKEE WI 53072-6623	PWC 0941013001	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
24	GRANT A HERTEL AND SUSAN M HERTEL 14802 N SKOKIE CIRCLE PHOENIX AZ 85022-3675	PWC 0941013002	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
25	JILL WILSON AND DALE WILSON W264N2031 DEER HAVEN COURT UNIT A PEWAUKEE WI 53072-6623	PWC 0941014001	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00

SCHEDULE C
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT ROLL
MEADOWBROOK FARMS PHASE 1 2021 PAVING
RD-21-57554

NO.	OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS	TAX KEY NO.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COST/UNIT	COST	ASSESSMENT CAP	TOTAL ASSESSMENT
26	DANIEL E TORPHY AND JUDITH A TORPHY REVOCABLE TRUST REVISED AND RESTATED W264N2031 DEER HAVEN COURT UNIT B PEWAUKEE WI 53072-6623	PWC 0941014002	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
27	LAURA SMILEY REVOCABLE TRUST W264N2045 DEER HAVEN COURT UNIT 1 PEWAUKEE WI 53072-6623	PWC 0941015001	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
28	SPENCER THOMASON AND CONSTANCE THOMASON W264N2045 DEER HAVEN COURT UNIT 2 PEWAUKEE WI 53072	PWC 0941015002	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
29	BECKY G SKOLUDA W264N2055 DEER HAVEN COURT UNIT A PEWAUKEE WI 53072-6623	PWC 0941016001	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
30	MARGARET M KAUCIC W264N2055 DEER HAVEN COURT UNIT 2 PEWAUKEE WI 53072	PWC 0941016002	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
31	SADOWSKI TRUST C/O TODD SADOWSKI & BARBARA BOYLAN W264N2069 DEER HAVEN COURT UNIT A PEWAUKEE WI 53072-6623	PWC 0941017001	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
32	MORGAN TRUST 3930 AMBER TRAIL COLGATE WI 53017-9368	PWC 0941017002	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
33	RAGEN 1995 REVOCABLE TRUST W264N2077 DEER HAVEN COURT UNIT A PEWAUKEE WI 53072-6623	PWC 0941018001	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
34	JON A LAPORTE AND KATHY A LAPORTE W264N2077 DEER HAVEN COURT #2 PEWAUKEE WI 53072	PWC 0941018002	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
35	CHARLES STYS AND ANN STYS N20W26473 SHOOTING STAR ROAD #1 PEWAUKEE WI 53072	PWC 0941019001	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
36	DEBRA L WEINER N20W26473 SHOOTING STAR ROAD UNIT 2 PEWAUKEE WI 53072-6622	PWC 0941019002	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
37	CHRISTINA A SCHILLING N20W26499 SHOOTING STAR ROAD #1 PEWAUKEE WI 53072-6622	PWC 0941020001	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00

SCHEDULE C
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT ROLL
MEADOWBROOK FARMS PHASE 1 2021 PAVING
RD-21-57554

NO.	OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS	TAX KEY NO.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COST/UNIT	COST	ASSESSMENT CAP	TOTAL ASSESSMENT
38	MARY L GILLETTE 2014 LIVING TRUST N20W26499 SHOOTING STAR ROAD #2 PEWAUKEE WI 53072-6622	PWC 0941020002	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
39	JAMES L STEIN AND JUDITH A STEIN W268N2161 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072-5467	PWC 0942013	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
40	RICHARD WILKINSON AND HEIDI C GUTENKUNST W268N2152 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072	PWC 0942014	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
41	KEVAN G TOBY AND ALEXIS A TOBY W268N2205 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072-5494	PWC 0942095	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
42	RICHARD FENGER W268N2221 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072-5494	PWC 0942096	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
43	NEIL KELLER AND LYNN KELLER W268N2223 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072	PWC 0942097	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
44	JAMES J LINDLAU N22W26794 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072-5493	PWC 0942098	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
45	JASON M SCHAAK AND ANN E SCHAAK N22W26788 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072-5493	PWC 0942099	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
46	PHILLIP J KUEHL AND LISA A KUEHL REVOCABLE TRUST N22W26772 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072-5493	PWC 0942100	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
47	KATHARINA IKUSZ N22W26746 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072-5493	PWC 0942101	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
48	WALLNER JOINT REVOCABLE TRUST DATED APRIL 28, 2000 N22W26732 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072	PWC 0942102	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
49	RONALD WISNIEWSKI AND CRISTI WISNIEWSKI N22W26696 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072	PWC 0942103	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
50	ALLEN ZIPPERER AND GRETCHEN ZIPPERER N22W26684 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072	PWC 0942104	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00

SCHEDULE C
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT ROLL
MEADOWBROOK FARMS PHASE 1 2021 PAVING
RD-21-57554

NO.	OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS	TAX KEY NO.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COST/UNIT	COST	ASSESSMENT CAP	TOTAL ASSESSMENT
51	JAMES A HORMAN AND SUSAN A HORMAN N22W26672 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072-5492	PWC 0942105	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
52	TRUST AGREEMENT OF JAMES AND KATHLEEN KEES N22W26648 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072-5492	PWC 0942106	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
53	DONNA SCHOESSOW N22W26624 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072	PWC 0942107	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
54	JOEL SUSLER AND KATIE SUSLER N22W26590 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072-5492	PWC 0942108	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
55	CHRISTOPHER G AND ROSEMARY T LESKO 2021 LIVING TRUST N22W26570 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072-5492	PWC 0942109	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
56	DAVID SCHILL AND JODIE SCHILL N22W26550 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072-5492	PWC 0942110	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
57	DANIEL ZIMMER AND CARLA ZIMMER N22W26520 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072	PWC 0942111	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
58	DENNIS E SCHENDEL AND BRENDA M SCHENDEL N22W26500 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072	PWC 0942112	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
59	NORMAN G MACKOWEY N22W26579 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072-5492	PWC 0942119	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
60	ROBERT D HALVERSON AND ANN HALVERSON N22W26593 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072	PWC 0942120	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
61	JOHNNY SANTIAGO AND LYNDA L SANTIAGO N22W26619 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072-5492	PWC 0942121	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
62	NEIL & SHARON HAWES LIVING TRUST N22W26649 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072	PWC 0942122	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
63	MELISSA R BAUER N22W26663 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072-5492	PWC 0942123	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00

SCHEDULE C
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT ROLL
MEADOWBROOK FARMS PHASE 1 2021 PAVING
RD-21-57554

NO.	OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS	TAX KEY NO.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT	COST/UNIT	COST	ASSESSMENT CAP	TOTAL ASSESSMENT
64	JOSHUA W BROWN AND KATHERINE A BROWN N22W26677 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072-5492	PWC 0942124	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
65	ROBERT J & CHERYL L BURGER REVOCABLE TRUST DATED OCTOBER 15, 2014 N22W26691 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072-5492	PWC 0942125	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
66	JOANNE CARPENTIER-KASNER N22W26727 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072-5493	PWC 0942126	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
67	CHRISTIE JOINT REVOCABLE TRUST N22W26739 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072-5493	PWC 0942127	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
68	WAYNE W KRAUSE AND ELLA M KRAUSE JOINT IRREVOCABLE LIVING TRUST N22W26761 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072-5493	PWC 0942128	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
69	THE MICHAEL R BEST AND DONNA L BEST LIVING TRUST W268N2220 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072-5494	PWC 0942129	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00
70	ANTHONY J GONZALEZ AND JOANNA L GROH W268N2208 SHOOTING STAR ROAD PEWAUKEE WI 53072	PWC 0942130	Road Reconstruction	1.00	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 5,799.76	\$ 2,756.00	\$ 2,756.00

Total Contribution in aid of Road Construction 70.00 units \$ 192,920.00

The properties against which contributions in aid of construction are proposed are benefited and the improvements constitute an exercise in Police Powers.

April 23, 2021

Ms. Magdelene J. Wagner, P.E.
Director of Public Works
City of Pewaukee
W240 N3065 Pewaukee Road
Pewaukee, Wisconsin 53072

RE: Meadowbrook Farms Phase 1
Project RD-21-57429

Dear Ms. Wagner:

Bids for the above project were opened on April 22, 2021 at 1:00 p.m. at City Hall and were as listed as follows:

	BIDDER	BASE BID	MANDATORY ALTERNATE
1.	<u>Payne & Dolan, Inc.</u>	<u>\$381,628.41</u>	<u>\$31,700.00</u>
2.	<u>Wolf Paving Co., Inc.</u>	<u>\$391,233.40</u>	<u>\$27,030.00</u>
3.	<u>Stark Pavement Corporation</u>	<u>\$436,278.62</u>	<u>\$30,058.96</u>

We reviewed the documentation submitted by the apparent low bidder and found that:

1. The Bid Form has been appropriately completed.
2. We have no objections to the low bidder, nor to the proposed major subcontractors and suppliers.
3. Low bidder has successfully completed similar projects.

On these bases, we recommend that Payne & Dolan, Inc. be awarded the Meadowbrook Farms Phase 1, RD-21-57429 contract, in the amount of \$381,628.41, plus, the Mandatory Alternate Bid Items of \$31,700.00 for a total contract price of \$413,328.41. This amount is based on the bid unit prices and estimated quantities. Actual quantities, and therefore the final contract price, may vary. On all construction projects, unpredictable factors may increase the final contract amount. For this reason we recommend that the City include a 10 percent contingency when preparing the financial plan for this work.

Our review did not include an evaluation of bidder's current financial condition nor of their permanent safety program.

Should you decide to accept our recommendation, we have prepared the enclosed Notice of Award for your use. After Common Council approval has been received, please have the appropriate official sign where indicated and forward all three signed copies of the Notice of Award to our office. We will then fill in the date at the top of page one and forward it, with contracts for execution, to the Contractor. One fully completed Notice of Award will be returned to you for your records.

Bids remain subject to acceptance until June 21, 2021, unless Bidder agrees to an extension. Please advise us of your award decision, or call if there are any questions.

Respectfully,

RUEKERT & MIELKE, INC.



Kenneth R. Ward, P.E. (WI)
Vice President/Office Manager
kward@ruekert-mielke.com

KRW:sjs

Encl: Notice of Award
Bid Tabulation

cc: DeLeah M. Willman, Ruekert & Mielke, Inc.

NOTICE OF AWARD

Date of Issuance: _____

Contract: Meadowbrook Farms Phase 1
Bidder: Payne and Dolan, Inc.
Address: N3 W23650 Badinger Road
Waukesha, WI 53187

Owner: City of Pewaukee
Owner's Contract No.: RD-21-57429
Engineer: Ruekert & Mielke, Inc.
Engineer's Project No.: 26-10133.200

TO BIDDER:

You are notified that your Bid dated April 22, 2021 for the above Contract has been accepted by Owner and you are the Successful Bidder and are awarded a Contract for:

Meadowbrook Farms Phase 1 Base Bid with Mandatory Alternate

The Contract Price of your Contract is: \$ 413,328.41

Two (2) copies of the proposed Contract Documents (except Drawings) accompany this Notice of Award, or have been transmitted or made available to Bidder electronically.

Two (2) sets of the Drawings will be delivered separately, or otherwise made available to Bidder electronically.

Bidder must comply with the following conditions precedent within 15 days of the date of issuance of this Notice of Award:

1. Deliver to Engineer one (1) fully executed counterparts of the Contract Documents.
2. Deliver with the executed Agreement the Bid security as specified in the Instructions to Bidders (Article 21), General Conditions (Paragraph 6.01), and Supplementary Conditions (Paragraph SC-6.01).
3. Deliver with the executed Agreement certificates and other evidence of insurance as specified in the General Conditions (Article 6) and the Supplementary Conditions modifying Article 6 of the General Conditions.

Failure to comply with these conditions within the time specified will entitle Owner to consider you in default, annul this Notice of Award, and declare your Bid security forfeited.

Within 10 days after you comply with the above conditions, Engineer will return to you one fully executed counterpart of the Agreement.

Owner: CITY OF PEWAUKEE

Signature: _____
Authorized Signature

Title: _____

Date: _____

Copy: Engineer

COST COMPARISON OF BIDDERS

OWNER: City of Pewaukee
PROJECT: Meadowbrook Farms Phase 1, Project RD-21-57429
BID OPENING DATE: April 22, 2021

BASE BID				Payne & Dolan, Inc.		Stark Pavement Corporation		Wolf Paving, Inc.	
ITEM #	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QTY.	UNIT \$	TOTAL	UNIT \$	TOTAL	UNIT \$	TOTAL
1	Mobilization	L.S.	1	\$250.00	\$250.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$1,800.00	\$1,800.00
2	Traffic control	L.S.	1	\$250.00	\$250.00	\$6,500.00	\$6,500.00	\$1,250.00	\$1,250.00
3	Inlet sediment guards type "C"	EA.	35	\$65.00	\$2,275.00	\$55.00	\$1,925.00	\$68.00	\$2,380.00
4	Dust control using water (Ordered by Engineer)	1000 GAL	5	\$15.06	\$75.30	\$100.00	\$500.00	\$150.00	\$750.00
5	Full depth saw cut pavement	L.F.	75	\$7.75	\$581.25	\$10.00	\$750.00	\$2.00	\$150.00
6	Full depth pavement milling	S.Y.	11,200	\$3.68	\$41,216.00	\$3.15	\$35,280.00	\$3.00	\$33,600.00
7	1 1/4-inch crushed limestone T.B. base aggregate	TON	280	\$20.00	\$5,600.00	\$19.75	\$5,530.00	\$16.00	\$4,480.00
8	3/4-inch crushed limestone T.B. base aggregate	TON	80	\$20.00	\$1,600.00	\$25.50	\$2,040.00	\$16.00	\$1,280.00
9	Excavation below subgrade	C.Y.	970	\$24.58	\$23,842.60	\$32.00	\$31,040.00	\$17.50	\$16,975.00
10	Excavation below subgrade backfill	TON	1,940	\$14.88	\$28,867.20	\$19.50	\$37,830.00	\$20.00	\$38,800.00
11	Geo-grid subgrade stabilization material.	S.Y.	2,900	\$4.13	\$11,977.00	\$6.00	\$17,400.00	\$4.15	\$12,035.00
12	3 1/4-inch asphaltic concrete binder course	TON	2,310	\$48.69	\$112,473.90	\$56.75	\$131,092.50	\$54.80	\$126,588.00
13	Tack coat	GAL	865	\$0.01	\$8.65	\$3.50	\$3,027.50	\$2.50	\$2,162.50
14	1 3/4-inch asphaltic concrete surface course	TON	1,240	\$57.91	\$71,808.40	\$62.00	\$76,880.00	\$59.10	\$73,284.00
15	30-inch concrete curb and gutter replacement	L.F.	325	\$45.00	\$14,625.00	\$46.40	\$15,080.00	\$46.40	\$15,080.00
16	30" HES concrete curb and gutter replacement	L.F.	111	\$49.00	\$5,439.00	\$48.40	\$5,372.40	\$48.40	\$5,372.40
17	Mountable concrete curb and gutter replacement	L.F.	28	\$50.00	\$1,400.00	\$32.00	\$896.00	\$32.00	\$896.00
18	Topsoil, seed, fertilizer and mulch	S.Y.	200	\$12.50	\$2,500.00	\$14.50	\$2,900.00	\$13.80	\$2,760.00
19	Repair Inlet 20.2-048 W268N2205 Shooting Star Road	EA.	1	\$1,400.00	\$1,400.00	\$800.00	\$800.00	\$800.00	\$800.00
20	Repair Inlet 20.2-072 N22W26739 Shooting Star Road	EA.	1	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,400.00
21	Repair Inlet 20.2-068 N22W26619 Shooting Star Road	EA.	1	\$1,400.00	\$1,400.00	\$800.00	\$800.00	\$800.00	\$800.00
22	Repair Inlet 20.2-065 N22W26550 Shooting Star Road	EA.	1	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,400.00
23	6-inch Concrete Driveway Replacement Inlet 20.2-065	S.F.	60	\$20.00	\$1,200.00	\$8.00	\$480.00	\$8.00	\$480.00
24	Repair Inlet 20.2-066 N22W26579 Shooting Star Road	EA.	1	\$1,700.00	\$1,700.00	\$1,100.00	\$1,100.00	\$1,100.00	\$1,100.00
25	Repair Inlet 20.1-046 W264N2045 Deer Haven Court - easement	EA.	1	\$1,100.00	\$1,100.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$500.00
26	Repair Inlet 20.1-038 N22W26497 Shooting Star Court	EA.	1	\$1,400.00	\$1,400.00	\$800.00	\$800.00	\$800.00	\$800.00
27	Repair Sanitary Manhole 20.2-002 Shooting Star Road	EA.	1	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
28	Repair Sanitary Manhole 20.2-006 Shooting Star Road	EA.	1	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
29	Repair Sanitary Manhole 20.1-002 Shooting Star Road	EA.	1	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00	\$750.00
30	Repair Sanitary Manhole 20.1-003 Shooting Star Court	EA.	1	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00
31	Repair Water Valve 20.1-H5 Deer Haven Court	EA.	1	\$250.00	\$250.00	\$250.00	\$250.00	\$250.00	\$250.00
32	Repair Hydrant Valve 20.1-030 Deer Haven Court	EA.	1	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$450.00

COST COMPARISON OF BIDDERS

OWNER: City of Pewaukee
PROJECT: Meadowbrook Farms Phase 1, Project RD-21-57429
BID OPENING DATE: April 22, 2021

BASE BID				Payne & Dolan, Inc.		Stark Pavement Corporation		Wolf Paving, Inc.	
ITEM #	ITEM DESCRIPTION	UNIT	QTY.	UNIT \$	TOTAL	UNIT \$	TOTAL	UNIT \$	TOTAL
33	Repair Water Valve 20.1-H3 Deer Haven Court	EA.	1	\$550.00	\$550.00	\$550.00	\$550.00	\$550.00	\$550.00
34	Repair Water Valve 20.1-031 Shooting Star Road	EA.	1	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$450.00
35	Repair Water Valve 20.2-008 Shooting Star Road	EA.	1	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$450.00
36	Repair Water Valve 20.2-005 Shooting Star Road	EA.	1	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$450.00
37	Repair Water Valve 20.2-004 Shooting Star Road	EA.	1	\$550.00	\$550.00	\$550.00	\$550.00	\$550.00	\$550.00
38	Repair Water Valve 20.2-003 Shooting Star Road	EA.	1	\$250.00	\$250.00	\$250.00	\$250.00	\$250.00	\$250.00
39	Repair Hydrant Valve 20.2-012 Shooting Star Road	EA.	1	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$450.00
40	Televised Sewer Piping Cleaning and Inspection	L.F.	536	\$12.63	\$6,769.68	\$12.75	\$6,834.00	\$12.50	\$6,700.00
41	12-inch Diameter CIPP lining INL 20.2-065 to INL 20.2-066 in Shooting	L.F.	29	\$188.89	\$5,477.81	\$190.74	\$5,531.46	\$187.00	\$5,423.00
42	15-inch Diameter CIPP lining MH 20.2-122 to MH 20.2-123 in Shooting	L.F.	324	\$62.63	\$20,292.12	\$63.24	\$20,489.76	\$62.00	\$20,088.00
TOTAL OF ALL ESTIMATED PRICES (ITEMS 1 - 42)					\$381,628.91		\$436,278.62		\$391,233.90
MANDATORY ALTERNATE BIDS									
MA-A1	Repair Sanitary Manhole 23.2-010 Rockwood Drive	EA.	1	\$1,950.04	\$1,950.04	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
MA-A2	Repair Sanitary Manhole 23.3-025 Rockwood Drive	EA.	1	\$1,950.04	\$1,950.04	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00
MA-A3	Asphaltic Concrete Trench Patch-Glenwood Lane	S.Y.	28	\$175.00	\$4,900.00	\$150.00	\$4,200.00	\$50.00	\$1,400.00
MA-A4	1 1/4-inch crushed limestone T.B. base aggregate-Glenwood Lane	TON	2	\$11.87	\$23.74	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$24.00	\$48.00
MA-A5	3/4-inch crushed limestone T.B. base aggregate-Glenwood Lane	TON	2	\$11.87	\$23.74	\$50.00	\$100.00	\$24.00	\$48.00
MA-A6	Storm Inlet-Glenwood Lane	E.A.	2	\$3,650.00	\$7,300.00	\$3,500.00	\$7,000.00	\$3,500.00	\$7,000.00
MA-A7	12-inch RCP CL V Storm Sewer in Slurry Backfill-Glenwood Lane	L.F.	31	\$250.00	\$7,750.00	\$250.00	\$7,750.00	\$250.00	\$7,750.00
MA-A8	Remove and Reset Mailbox-Glenwood Lane	EA.	1	\$150.00	\$150.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$125.00	\$125.00
MA-A9	Topsoil, seed, fertilizer and mulch-Glenwood Lane	S.Y.	20	\$12.50	\$250.00	\$14.50	\$290.00	\$13.80	\$276.00
MA-A10	30-inch concrete curb and gutter replacement-Glenwood Lane	L.F.	25	\$50.00	\$1,250.00	\$46.40	\$1,160.00	\$46.40	\$1,160.00
MA-A11	Televised Sewer Piping Cleaning and Inspection-Glenwood Lane	L.F.	31	\$58.59	\$1,816.29	\$59.16	\$1,833.96	\$58.00	\$1,798.00
MA-A12	Storm Manhole-Glenwood Lane	E.A.	1	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00
MA-A13	6-inch Drain Tile-Glenwood Lane	L.F.	5	\$85.00	\$425.00	\$85.00	\$425.00	\$85.00	\$425.00
TOTAL OF ALL MANDATORY ALTERNATE ESTIMATED PRICES (ITEMS MA-A1 - MA-A13)					\$31,788.85		\$30,058.96		\$27,030.00
TOTAL OF ALL ESTIMATED PRICES					\$413,417.76		\$466,337.58		\$418,263.90







**CITY OF PEWAUKEE
COMMON COUNCIL AGENDA ITEM 5.**

DATE: May 17, 2021

DEPARTMENT: PW - Engineering

PROVIDED BY: Magdelene Wagner

SUBJECT:

Discussion Regarding the Springdale Estates Survey Results [Wagner]

BACKGROUND:

At the September 8, 2020 Common Council meeting, the Council had a discussion regarding safety concerns with cars parking on both sides of the street within the Springdale Estates Subdivision. The concern revolved around access for public safety vehicles and pedestrians. As a result, the Staff put together a survey for the Springdale Estates Subdivision. The results of the survey is attached. At this time, we are only presenting the results of the survey.

The results are summarized for each of the 10 questions asked. The 11th question was the comment section. We compiled the results into a table format with all the comments, but did not combine, edit or change any of the comments. These are the raw data results in a summary format for ease of review.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

RECOMMENDED MOTION:

ATTACHMENTS:

Description
Survey Summary Results

RESULTS FROM SPRINGDALE ESTATE SURVEY (April 2021, 650 records)

1. Please provide your subdivision or your street name.
- 2.. Do you or your family regularly take walks within your neighborhood?
0-1 = 75
2-3 = 160
4-5 = 162
>5 = 249
Blank = 4
3. Do you feel your neighborhood is safe for pedestrian travel?
No = 58
Yes = 589
Blank = 3
4. Do you feel that street parking causes unsafe walking conditions within your subdivision?
No = 537
Yes = 108
Blank = 5
5. When you walk on streets in your neighborhood, do you feel safe walking towards traffic and around parked vehicles?
No = 65
Yes = 578
Blank = 7
6. Would you support an ordinance that restricts parking to only one side of the street throughout your subdivision?
No = 398
Yes = 247
Blank = 5
7. If parking is restricted to one side of the street in the future, do you have a preference on which side of the street would be restricted as No Parking? Please select EVEN for the side of the street in which the addresses end in an even number. Please select ODD for the side of the street in which addresses end in an odd number.
Even = 245
Odd = 241
Blank = 164
8. Would you support sidewalks being installed throughout your subdivision?
No = 590
Yes = 57
Blank = 3
9. Would you support sidewalks being installed throughout your subdivision if you were assessed for the cost of installation?
No = 617
Yes = 29
Blank = 4
10. Would you support the installation of sidewalks if required to maintain it, such as snow and ice removal and repairs?
No = 602
Yes = 44
Blank = 4

11. Other comments
There is quite a number of older residents living in Springdale Estates, I think installing sidewalks with the requirement that the residents are responsible for snow and ice removal and repairs would cause an undue burden (physical and financial) on those residents. I strongly oppose installation of sidewalks. Repair of existing lights in the subdivision along with one side of the street parking would help. A bigger problem are all of the cars that are speeding through the neighborhood and so many blowing right through stop signs. It is also particularly dangerous where there are cars parked on curves, not sure how you remedy that.
If people slowed down and stopped at stopped signs, it would be much safer. How about speed bumps at stop signs? Or more police writing tickets. Lower the speed limit to 15.
We do not need sidewalks!!! Get the drivers to slow down!
Please NO sidewalks. This is entirely unnecessary. Post signs instructing people to walk towards traffic, as many don't even do that. While I don't support restricting parking to one side, I would much prefer parking restrictions (minimal impact and cost to property owners) to sidewalks (huge impact and cost to owners). Please don't ruin this neighborhood with sidewalks. People walk all day everyday, I've witnessed this over the last year working at home. No incidents have occurred. Don't ruin the neighborhood with sidewalks.
All we need is less jerks driving over the speed limit.
A reduction of the speed limit to 15-17 mph would help. Set up cameras strategically located throughout the subdivision to detect speeders and stop sign violators. Assess fines and driver's license point reductions. Individuals that speed or drive foolishly need to be corrected. Having the homeowners paying for sidewalks I feel is not a good answer ... and it will not improve the poor driving situation.
People just need to be smarter. Walking at night without lights or reflective clothing. Also walking on the correct side of the street. And cars need to go 25!!!
Drivers and walkers just need to be respectful and pay attention.
I don't feel unsafe walking throughout the subdivision. I do not like the idea of sidewalks and would prefer not to have them installed. I like the idea of restricting parking to one side of the street. That's what I thought we had but apparently not enforced.
I absolutely unequivocally am against sidewalks in Springdale estates. My family and I walk on a regular basis and have had ZERO incidents or even close to it. Please leave our subdivision alone. Thank you for the opportunity to survey.
Hard NO to sidewalks in Springdale Estates. Our yards are already too small, it will take away from the natural beauty in the subdivision and people just complain too much!! Yes, there are a few people who drive too fast on the streets but sidewalks won't change how they drive. sidewalks will just allow them to drive faster and then kids riding bikes will be in more danger. PLEASE do not add sidewalks!!
Please NO sidewalks. I think the speed issue can easily be addressed by placing a sheriff in the subdivision for a period of time and issuing tickets to ALL speeders.
Sidewalks are not the solution. Walking on the correct side of the road and single file is.
Leave our subdivision the way it is!!!! NO SIDEWALKS!!!!
Go to the park and do your walking
People drive way too fast in subdivision, are on cell phones and I have almost gotten hit multiple times. It is inattentive driving, not a need for sidewalks or road parking. No one monitors the speeds in the subdivision which is very large, that is the need.
Sidewalks would ruin the esthetic of this subdivision. Cars on both sides block emergency vehicles and should never have been allowed in the first place
WE do not need side walks - add speed bumps to slow down the traffic - there are no problems
No sidewalks! I move here so I didn't have sidewalks!

Please do not consider installing sidewalks any further. Thanks.
We have minor issues with walking in the streets here. Some issues are traffic during peak ingress and egress times. Some speed issues especially with vehicles rounding turns. We also have pedestrian issues. Groups of two or more who don't want to change to single file when approaching vehicles occur. Pedestrians with animals on long leashes. Adults with very young children on foot or on bikes. Pedestrians expecting drivers to see them even though the pedestrians are dressed in dark clothing. Walkers, bicyclists, and vehicles each have issues they can personally address without City involvement. And certainly without sidewalks.
No sidewalks please. I think the walkers need to learn to move over instead of walking 2-3 across when a car is coming. We are a family of 5. We walk 2 abreast until car is coming at us. Then we file in single file.
My family and I just moved in from Milwaukee and actively walk our 18 month old daughter and dog. I do not see any major issues with cars. I see more careless walkers than careless drivers. I do not want a sidewalk in my yard nor do I want no parking signs up and down the street.
Very seldom are there problems with drivers while walking. When there is we talk to the driver and have them slow down. Moved into Springdale Estates because of no sidewalks.
We do not need sidewalks - people just need to slow down driving and be aware of their surroundings.
One of the most charming aspects of Springdale Estates is NO SIDEWALKS. Installing sidewalks would detract from the more rural feel of our subdivision. I have lived on Meadowood Lane for 26 years and have never experienced or witnessed a problem walking on the streets.
Police (ie Sheriff) presence is nonexistent. If they were more present during heavy traffic times some folks would quit complaining.
If we allow street parking on only one side of the street, it should alternate sides daily (odd days, park on odd side of the street). That way all the cars aren't always on one side of the street. Pedestrians should also move over and not walk 3 or 4 people across when cars are driving past them.
We have lived here 16 years and have never been concerned about pedestrian safety in the neighborhood! I have no concerns about walking in Springdale Estates and have allowed my children to bike and walk in the neighborhood without issues for years. I see no value in adding sidewalks and additional maintenance to the neighborhood.
I moved into this neighborhood rejoicing over the lack of sidewalks. Do not install sidewalks! It's a constant maintenance and then repair issue and a cost I do not support. Problems with walking are really surmounted by using your common sense and looking around before going around parked cars.
No sidewalks!!!
Sidewalks are a terrible idea. That's a project that would address a non-issue and only create more problems.
If walkers used common sense there would be no issues whatsoever.
No sidewalks!!!

Please do not ruin our beautiful subdivision with sidewalks. The neighborhood is incredibly safe. I say this as a father of two children (ages 5 and 0) - we regularly walk and/or bike to the park. It's plenty safe given we exercise some common sense safety.

There is an easement on my lawn and presumably all other lawns - this is where the sidewalk would go. If people are really concerned about safely navigating around a parked car, they could simply walk on the lawn around the car, not having to go further into the street and oncoming traffic. People walk there dogs and utilize this easement every single day, why not pedestrians too?

I don't want to see parking restrictions, as I don't feel it's necessary, but it would be FAR preferred to sidewalks. It would have minimal cost (signs versus major construction), be far less invasive. I don't have much preference on the odd vs even side debate, however, I would assume that the side of the road with fire hydrants on it would be the non-parking side for obvious safety reasons.

Additionally, a parking restriction would have almost no negative environmental impact, whereas, installing sidewalks would - carbon emissions from the crews doing the work, reduction of green space, there would be an impact to rain water drainage.

Has the city even conducted an environmental impact assessment to adding sidewalks?

If the city were to take some action here, why not start with the easiest, least invasive options first. Consulting the police department on the most effective ways to promote more safe driving in our neighborhood, would seem like a good idea. Perhaps installing more speed limit/caution signs or signs that are more visible, given the many curves in the neighborhood. Maybe signs intended for pedestrians with instructions on how to walk on the road in the neighborhood. If those things cannot resolve the alleged safety issues, perhaps then enacting parking restrictions that limit parking to one side only - and give that a year or two to see if it is able to resolve the alleged issues.

I have a really hard time thinking that those minimally invasive actions would not resolve these alleged safety issues. Again, this is coming from a father of two young children in the neighborhood, who would like to stay in the neighborhood for a long time.

Please exhaust all other options before even considering sidewalks, and if you must consider sidewalks, please have the decency to properly assess the impact to the environment that we all live in before plowing ahead with that destructive work.

Posting more speed limit signs

Use parking restrictions if need be, but please no sidewalks.

I've lived here a long time, streets are safe, sidewalks are not necessary.

No sidewalks!

Oakwood lane has one side of the street parking. We moved here because we did not want sidewalks.

Drivers need to slow down in the neighborhood, when I host a party my guests are told to park along my home's property side of the street. Common sense isn't common anymore!! Plus you'll have people not shoveling their sidewalks causing even more issues. I think the Train horns and the number of times they get blown are a bigger issue.

I'd prefer parking restricted to one side of the street before sidewalks.

This neighborhood has been here for 40+ years. Dumb bunny drivers have been around that whole time. The streets are unsafe for walking not because of a lack of sidewalks but a lack of common sense drivers. Don't penalize all of the good people because of the poor attitude of a few. Police presence at evening rush time would garner quite a few speeding tickets. No HOA and No sidewalks are the reasons we looked at this neighborhood in the first place. Sidewalks would be a big detractor to the aesthetics of this neighborhood. How about some speed bumps?

no sidewalks

No parking this side of street signs haven't been followed or enforced by the park since they were installed thirty years ago and would make our suburban neighborhood look urban with street signs installed throughout the neighborhood. There is nothing different about walking in the neighborhood now than there was for the last thirty years. This boils down to common sense and courtesy which

can't be dictated. I vote NO to sidewalks AND No Parking signs. Let people take personal responsibility and don't cater to the minority.
I DO NOT support sidewalks, or parking on only 1 side of the street in the subdivision!!!!
Don't you dare put a sidewalk in my neighborhood or I'll give you hell you haven't even seen. Mark my words.
JUST SAY NO TO SIDEWALKS! (All caps intended!)
While the sidewalks would create a safe space it doesn't address the underlying safety issues of speeding cars and cars not paying attention when driving around other cars
No sidewalks please. 26 years raising a family here with no issues
This is an extremely safe neighborhood without sidewalks. Our young kids are safe riding their bikes around without any trouble.
We do not want or need sidewalks. People driving in our subdivision are here for a reason - they are not using it to get through to another area. No to sidewalks!
Pedestrians and drivers need to use common sense and respect for each other. No sidewalks!
This is blown way out of proportion. I adamantly oppose all of the above. None of the above is necessary at all.
Absolutely no sidewalks.
No sidewalks needed. Please go with the majority of people, not a few complainers. The neighborhood is very safe to walk and move around. More people are outside, which is good, because of COVID. No sidewalks are needed. Thank you.
NO SIDEWALK!!!
We moved to this neighborhood because we enjoy not having sidewalks. How about speed bumps instead.
No sidewalks, big reason we moved into the house we are in now
Sidewalks don't add any value to the neighborhood. It would cause value to decrease. Bad idea.
I've lived in Springdale Estates for over 35 years. The issue being discussed here has NEVER been an issue; in fact, the "community feel" exists due to the ability to "wonder" on the streets talking with neighbors. How about changing the speed limit
Sidewalks and not parking on street still would not solve biggest issue of speeding. We need speed bumps around outlets from people speeding coming off Springdale road. If it was not for speeding walking in Springdale Estates is very safe even at night!
Commercial vehicles should not be allowed overnight parking any time of the year. Pedestrians also need to not walk two & three wide when vehicles approach.
I don't feel sidewalks are needed to make the subdivision safer. People need to slow down when they are driving. Too many people drive 40 mph throughout the neighborhood.
No sidewalks. We are not a city neighborhood. I do not want the cost are the maintenance.
This subdivision does not need new parking restrictions nor does it need sidewalks. Whoever is complaining is vastly overstating any issues regarding unsafe walking conditions in this subdivision.
I've never felt that we've needed sidewalks in neighborhoods. Throughout childhood and young adult life, I've never felt as though there's been a danger by not having sidewalks. Traffic is so low in neighborhoods here it really wouldn't be even remotely worth it
So not necessary.,. I agree there is a speed issue, however, expensive sidewalks (and maintenance) will not solve speeding through our neighborhood streets.
I have lived in Springdale Estates for almost 30 yrs & have raised 5 children from infancy here. I walked them in strollers, they learned to ride bikes & go to & from bus stops & since have walked my dogs. I have never had an incident where I felt unsafe. I am responsible for looking where I am going & not being distracted by being on a cell phone. Likewise drivers should be looking out for walkers & bikers. I think sidewalks would be a waste of my money & simply are not needed.

Please leave the subdivision as it is.
I have lived in Springdale Estates for almost 20 years and I have never felt unsafe walking in this neighborhood. Sidewalks are not needed in this neighborhood.
Sidewalks will not solve the problem in our subdivision. Cars are just driving too fast and have no patience. 25 mph is too fast in our subdivision with the amount of kids, dog walkers and walkers using the streets. There is enough room for all of us if everyone could exhibit kindness and patience. Walkers need to remember that when walking over 2 abreast that they need step back and be polite to cars also. Dog walkers keep that retractable leash pulled in when cars are coming or bikers are riding by. Drivers slow down.
NO SIDEWALKS!!! We have lived here for 18 years and don't have a problem unless people are speeding
Would homes on corner lots be required to pay more for sidewalk installation? Snow and ice removal are ok, but repairs????
NO SIDEWALKS!!!!
Sidewalks are not necessary
There is no need to install sidewalks throughout the subdivision. This would take away from the yards that the kids play in and add an undo burden to homeowners in terms of future costs and maintenance. First, implement the parking restriction as that would reduce congestion when cars park across from one another. Second, encourage individuals to walk facing traffic and not in the middle of the street or with traffic. Third, run some speed tests on the very busy through roads to gauge the speeding issue.
We don't need sidewalks, we are a small safe family friendly subdivision. Parking for one side would solve the problem and cost way less keeping us all happy and safe. Don't screw this up with sidewalks...
NO NO NO NO SIDEWALKS!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
No sidewalks
No sidewalks!!!!
Please consider the negative impact to the environment as a result of the unnecessary addition of sidewalks, installation, maintenance all bad for the earth, not to mention the ugly reduction of greenspace in our neighborhood.
Traffic is so light in our neighborhood, safety is really not a concern. Sidewalks or parking restrictions will not reduce speeding or reckless drivers. Maybe start by having police radar at the busiest times of day or something. Jumping to sidewalks is not the right answer - explore less invasive options.
Dont waste money on sidewalks
I would gladly shovel and maintain a sidewalk, but I would not want to pay for repairs should it crack or need other repairs. I would support an assessment to install sidewalks only if it included replacing or repairing existing gutters/storm drains. Many are crumbling and do not drain storm water due to improper grades.
The only time I've ever seen any issues in all my time living here, is when people park on BOTH sides of the road in one area. This is more of a problem for cars driving on the road than pedestrians, but I could see this be solved by parking restrictions. Sidewalks don't make sense.
I do not want sidewalks in Springdale Estates. I do not feel they are needed.
Residents just need to slow down!!!
People just need to be more considerate. When cars are approaching walk single file, don't take up half the road. I find a bigger problem are cars speeding, this is a rural subdivision, please no sidewalks. I don't see a lot of cars on the street. It can get a little crowded when there are service trucks parked, but if everyone would just be considerate of everyone else. If you see a car approaching wait before you walk around the car.

I moved out here to get away from sidewalks and I do not want some kind of parking sign placed on my property. I will consult with an attorney if this becomes an issue.
I don't feel we need to restrict parking to one side of the street for the whole year, but I would consider supporting that ordinance if it was during the winter months. I strongly oppose the idea of putting sidewalks in the neighborhood. It would not be very aesthetically pleasing in this subdivision and it would encroach too much into our yards, many of which are already very small.
This subdivision has been around for a long time and there has been no need up to this point for sidewalks. I don't see why it would need to be changed now.
Speeding in the subdivision creates a greater problem than parked cars
Just pay attention to cars.
We don't need sidewalks
Absolutely NO sidewalks!!!!!! That is the main reason we moved to Springdale Estates, we didn't want sidewalks. I would be fine with restricting parking to one side but really have never experienced any safety issues when walking. Common Sense is all that's needed!!
Parking on both sides makes driving through the tight space an inconveniencehowever, the greater danger when walking is the speeding cars and cars that DO NOT STOP at the stop signs. More traffic patrols and tickets will go much further in making neighborhood safe for pedestrians.
No sidewalks!!!!
No sidewalks are needed
I am strongly for leaving the parking restrictions as they are currently written.
That's the beauty of our subdivision. That's why we bought here in the first place. Brookfield manages to be just fine without sidewalks. We have a park for kids to play in and if you're walking, always walk facing the traffic, wear reflective clothing, and be aware of your surroundings.
There is absolutely no need for sidewalks and i cannot shovel as is the same for many residents. i walk almost daily and have no issues. However, it is sometimes a tight squeeze when people park on both sides directly across from each other.
Absolutely NO sidewalks. If completed, we would not be in the country!!!! We vote NO!!!!!!
No sidewalks needed. Our yards are already small enough
I've lived here for 36 years and have never felt unsafe walking.
I walk 7 days a week throughout the whole subdivision and lived here 30 years. Most cars are parked in the respective homeowners driveway so walking around parked cars is not an issue. The "speeders" race down Elmwood drive and I'm thinking putting in a few speed bumps are a lot cheaper than installing all new sidewalks in the subdivision. On Glenwood put a "Stop" sign at each intersection. If you want to look at something for safety look at the cost of installing more street lights.
I do not want sidewalks in our subdivision.
I have lived here since 2004 I walk every day. There are rarely if ever cars parked in the street during the winter. As for summer the only cars I see parked are there visiting someone or at Springdale Park so they do not stay long and pose no problem. There is no need for anything you are surveying for to be done at this time. Our neighborhood is fine just as it is.
We don't need sidewalks....just restrict parking
Pedestrians need to use common sense such as not walking in the dark in black clothes. Drivers need to remember the speed limit is 25! Sidewalks would be costly and create a new set of problems. We like the character of the area without sidewalks. Parking restrictions may solve some problems and may be revisited if adjustments are needed. I sure wish the city would consider brush and leaf pickup instead of sidewalks. Now that's something we would be happy to pay for!
We are absolutely against sidewalks.

The park for years has had this issue. They have signs to designate where to park as safety vehicles could not get through if parked on both sides. This was told when we built home! People should follow the SPEED limit and we would have no issues.
Sidewalks will ruin the look and feel of an open neighborhood and ruin the landscaping many people have done.
We are south of Springdale Estates and do not have curbed streets. I see no issue with the walking.
Cost of sidewalks would seem prohibitive considering issues with existing street lights, water shut offs and fire hydrants. Also, since cul de sacs are relatively small, sidewalks would feel closed in.
No sidewalks!!
We have lived in this subdivision for 35 years and find it to be extremely safe for walkers and bike riders. There is absolutely no need for sidewalks in Springdale Estates.
I have lived in this subdivision for over 20 years and feel completely safe without sidewalks.
Absolutely no to sidewalks. The only street parking we regularly see are vehicles parked doing work on homes during the day hours. I don't support changing our neighborhood landscape just because people have home projects. Sidewalks are meant for walkers only. Other comments: - bikers, skaters, etc. would end up being the ones making the sidewalk hazardous to walkers - If this is something that occurs I strongly encourage the ban of extendable leashes for dogs. It is bad enough already that dogs end up 12-15 feet in our yard; now they would basically be at my front door. We are dog owners ourselves (giant breeds) and it amazes me how inconsiderate people already are of other peoples yards. This would just make it worse.
One side of the street parking will go to help a great deal. I don't care which side.
It's not only the street parking but it's both cars trying to squeeze through at the same time whether there is a parked car or not thus putting walkers at risk of getting injured. Cars travel on our road at excessive speeds with or without parked car and/or walkers. We also need several speed bumps on Glenwood Ln to slow the cars down. My address is N26W22165 Glenwood Ln. I have contacted the police dept in regards to all of the above issues and was informed if they have time they could monitor my road. It never happened. In our subdivision many of the walkers get up on the grass when cars travel on our roads as there have been many times I have witnessed drivers with their cell phones in their hands and not looking at the road and having to maneuver to avoid hitting a walker. Drivers are not decreasing their speed when they are maneuvering around a walker. It's full speed ahead. Please do something to avoid a senseless tragedy from happening. Sidewalks and speed bumps are needed to make our subdivision roads safe for all. I wouldn't mind removing snow from a sidewalk in front of my house however I don't feel I should not do or pay for repairs.
No sidewalk!
I walk 4 miles a day every day in Springdale Estates . I think it is very arrogant for people who walk to think everyone else should be inconvenienced or be forced to pay for side walks just because they like to walk. People who walk need to be more considerate of their neighbors and be more responsible for their own safety. If they need to pass a car on the street they can be considerate and wait, out of the way, for traffic to pass (that's what I do). It's very inconsiderate to think everyone should get out of your way just because you are walking. In winter, based on what I've seen of the way people clean their driveways of snow and ice, it will be more safe to walk in the street since more than half of the sidewalks wouldn't be adequately cleaned by people to safely walk on. Besides, many people would need to have landscaping and trees unnecessarily moved or removed to make sidewalks work. Something that has probably has not been considered. If people would be more considerate of each other (people who walk, bikers and people driving cars) the situation solves itself rather than having to solve a problem by inconveniencing everyone or spending a lot of money, Be nice to your neighbors! People walking aren't the only people on the road.
We have lived in Springdale Estates for over 30 years and are frequent walkers. I do not feel the need for any changes.

Walking toward oncoming traffic, around parked cars may be a bit of a break in you walk but sidewalks are extremely over kill. The cost, reduction in lot size and perpetual maintenance certainly do not warrant the installation of sidewalks. Parking on one side of the street is foolish there very limited space to park now and what do with all the dead end courts. People who want to walk unrestricted can go over to Mitchel Park or one of the other wonderful parks in Waukesha. Let's not go crazy because a few folks in the minority are complaining of a minor inconvenience. Enjoy yourself and take the time to walk around a parked car. We don't need any more signs cluttering up the area. This hopefully should be the end of this issue. Common Sense could certainly be applied without further city involvement.
Sidewalks are not necessary. People just need to be more polite and courteous to their neighbors at all times.
Sidewalks are NOT a viable solution to this problem. Way too much cost and maintenance to solve this problem. Cuts off WAY too much on properties as well plus not needed in courts etc. NO WAY on the sidewalks I think it would also make the resale of the area and it's desirability go way down
Most dangerous spot is when cars travel from North Ave onto Elmwood until they hit the first stop sign.
Walk around the occasionally few parked cars. Let's not have a few squeaky wheels add more sidewalks, signs, or rules to complicate a small inconvenience. walk around the occasional car
What is the cost of the sidewalks? Sounds expensive. Question #9 should list cost per home owner. Speed bumps on Glenwood and Burningwood would be a cheaper alternative that could be removed if it doesn't work. I would rather see a train quite zone over sidewalks.
My husband and I love the fact there are no sidewalks to maintain in our Springdale Estates subdivision. As far as safety goes I am an unfortunate victim of walking on icy sidewalks that are not maintained by the homeowner in the winter and sustaining a serious fall on uneven sidewalks that resulted in a serious infection as well as a hospital stay. This occurred in the small town of Cottage Grove outside of Madison. As a matter of fact most people I know that have been walking outdoors for years prefer walking in the street even if there are sidewalks available simply because the roads are maintained. There is a 25 mile an hour speed limit which is in effect in the Springdale subdivision and I think it is observed by drivers because there are many dog walkers, people with strollers and others just enjoying the opportunity to talk with neighbors and enjoy the outdoors. In my opinion sidewalks are not only unnecessary but could actually deter from the neighborhood for the reasons I have stated above. Thank you, Cathy Mooney
we've lived here for 42 years and have felt safe My husband and I do not want sidewalks, instead you should stop all these ugly fences that have popped up. this used to be a classier subdivision until the city took over
Enforce the traffic laws, including for bicycles which rarely stop at stop signs. If people want sidewalks maybe they should move to the village. Educate people about walking into traffic and riding with traffic. Tell people to keep dogs leashed. control.
One of the reasons we chose this subdivision is because there were no sidewalks. The aesthetic appeal gives the neighborhood a park-like feeling. We believe that it is the responsibility of the walker to make themselves visible especially at night which includes wearing reflective clothing and or using a flashlight like most people do now.
To Whom It May Concern, Not having sidewalks in this subdivision is the main reason we moved here. I see people walking their dogs, pushing strollers, jogging and walking all the time. This is a very safe neighborhood for this. In my opinion, sidewalks are not needed and if you were to force this upon us, we will fight you every step of the way. I'd like to know what brought this up for discussion. Thank you, Kevin Mooney

The main problem is not narrow streets, it is cars speeding and blowing through stop signs. I completely gutted my corner landscaping so there is no obstructing view for my kids when they are playing in our yard. A lot of the time cars don't even yield to stop signs. The problem is not cars on both sides of streets it's people driving unsafe in our neighborhood.
It is the walkers responsibility to be seen sign bright clothing and or a flashlight and it is the drivers responsibility to watch for children and walkers. If we put sidewalks in it doesn't allow children to play in the street. That is important to allow children to learn how to be safe and respect cars. The open streets also allow a better sense of community in the neighbourhood. Finally the addition of sidewalks will create liability for homeowners and become more of a nuisance than a benefit especially during our difficult winters.
Sidewalks are also a hazard. When backing out of your driveway you need to first stop and look for children, pedestrians, and persons on bikes, rollerblades, and skateboards etc, etc on the sidewalk and then again at the street level. I think a lot of people would forget to stop and look at the sidewalk traffic. Kids would be more unsupervised if we had sidewalks. Currently the majority of younger kids in the neighborhood are being supervised by an adult while outside. Also, who is responsible if someone falls and hurts themselves on the sidewalk on your property?
It would be helpful and support safe walking to have signage that encourages drivers drive slowly on Glenwood, Meadowood, and Burningwood. We've been in the subdivision for 27 years and do not want to see sidewalks added.
Neighborhood is great and safe. Sidewalks are unnecessary and won't assist our neighborhood. Parking does not need to be restricted!
Installing sidewalks would improve safety but restricting parking to one side will not be effective. The issue is drivers speeding and distracted driving while on their phone. I would like to see more police enforcement. I routinely see people not stopping at stop signs.
Not needed
People who walk think they own the street. It would in their best interest to move over when vehicles approach. Walkers spread out and make it hard for drivers.
They are not needed if people walk their dogs the proper way and stay on left side of street and walk towards traffic so you can see what's coming.
Sidewalks are unnecessary. Traffic volumes do not warrant sidewalks especially during daytime hours. Persons walking after dark routinely wear dark clothing instead of visible reflective clothing. A \$5 reflective safety vest would resolve the problem as I see it. Sidewalks are a cost prohibitive solution. Many of us moved to this style of neighborhood for the lack of sidewalks. People should have bought a house in a neighborhood with existing sidewalks if that is what is desired. No parking signs should not be installed along the streets.
When night driving in Springdale Estates I've noticed many walkers who do not use proper reflective gear or lights and they walk near the middle of the road even with no parked cars. It's hard to simultaneously navigate around these types of walkers, looking to see if they have pets and/or children in the dark who are coming from both directions in addition to parked cars. More/Brighter street/sign lights not sidewalks please.
More stop signs would help. 3-4 way stop signs.
I walk 4 miles every day in this subdivision and some days go for a walk multiple times during the morning, day and evening. I have not had any issues walking and see no need for sidewalks. In my view the only safety issue may be the speed in which vehicles travel within the subdivision especially on the roads that lead into and out of the subdivision.
Use the money for making train crossings quiet instead
Whoever wants this should be required to pay and maintain it. I do not want sidewalks
When I walk in the subdivision, I maintain constant vigilance and awareness of traffic flow and parked cars. For the most part, I feel safe. It's the vehicles traveling in excess of 25 MPH that concern me.
No parking on mailbox side to make it easy on mail truck.

Better lighting for night walking is needed
Don't mess with a good thing. If it ain't broke, don't fix it. Drivers are generally good in the subdivision with people present. There isn't a whole lot of street parking anyway unless there are visitors and those cars are usually found in the driveways. The only real problem is people running stop signs. That needs to be curtailed.
Absolutely no sidewalks. We have lived here for 30 years and never had an issue. We would appreciate a follow up on this survey and any city meetings regarding this matter.
My family has lived in Springdale Estates for 20 years and we do not feel that it is unsafe to walk in the subdivision. If walkers wear appropriate reflective garments and carry a flashlight when walking at dusk or later it allows them to be seen easier. Often times we observe walkers in dark clothing walking at dusk or later and it is very difficult to see them. While pedestrians have the right of way, everyone needs to use common sense, walkers and drivers, to ensure safety of all. I do not support the addition of sidewalks in our subdivision, do not want to be taxed for them, or have to maintain them.
There is absolutely no reason why we need sidewalks in this subdivision!!!
Using our Pewaukee Police/Sheriff Department, we need them to ticket the speeding vehicles; not only residents, but UPS drivers, school buses and the many contractors in our neighborhood. The speed trailers are useless. Hit the offenders in the pocket and I guarantee people will slow down.
only feels unsafe when cars are parked on both sides of the street
I think these concerns are baseless, our city has more important things to spend our time and money on
Walk daily at different times of the day and never encounter a problem
We've lived here over 31 years and have felt safe taking walks and riding our bikes throughout the subdivision. A little awareness of traffic is wise and we've found most drivers courteous. Please don't spoil our charming subdivision with sidewalks.
We have lived in this subdivision for almost 30 years. We raised our children in this house. When we moved in 30 years ago between us and 5 neighbors there was a total of 15 children. When my daughter started school there were 6 other girls starting school that year on this block. We always felt safe.
Please no sidewalks. It's one of the reason we chose this area. Safety is more related to speed not, not having sidewalks
Things are satisfactory they way they have been for the last 42 years of owning our home here. We have raised three kids while living here and never had any street or traffic issues. When we walk we do not encounter any problems or issues with traffic. Motorists are always courteous for people walking. We originally moved here because of the rural atmosphere and NO SIDEWALKS. Don't create extra expense for something that is not needed based on comments or complaints of a few residents. I do not want to pay for or maintain a sidewalk in front of our property for the few that would use it. It would also reduce the size of our front yard and I don't want that. If people want a sidewalk they should move to a community that has them.
our yards are not that big, do not want sidewalks to take up part of our front yard. I do not want to have to keep side walks clear of snow - another job we do not need. Probably would move if side walks are approved. How about parking on the odd side of street - another week park on the even side.
No sidewalks are needed here.
Leave things alone in Springdale Estates. We don't need sidewalks. Money can be better spent during these times on more beneficial things besides sidewalks. We moved here because of how properties look without sidewalks. Tell people to be more careful and keep their kids and dogs in tow when they

walk . Some walk 3-4 wide in the street which to me is not acceptable. Don't let the complaints of a few ruin the landscape for the majority of property owners.
No sidewalks needed! People need to walk on correct side against traffic. Don't allow cars to park on both sides across from each other
If everyone is careful when walking and driving there should be no issue. We have absolutely have no interest in sidewalks. The only thing we would consider supporting would be restricting parking to one side of the street . This would also help with traffic flow. Due to the width of the street and the curves we consider that more of an issue.
People need to slow down. Its mostly dum dum kids. Slow down dumb dumb kids.
I have lived here for 26 years and have never felt the need for sidewalks. I have never had a problem with parked cars when walking. I will NOT pay for and/or maintain a sidewalk on my property.
WE NEED ALL HOMEOWNERS TO KEEP THEIR STREET LIGHTS IN WORKING ORDER AT ALL TIMES. This will help keep the streets more safe.
We moved to this subdivision because it didnt feel like the city. We like not having sidewalks.
Don't allow cars to park opposite one another. The street gets too narrow if two cars are parked on each side of the street across from one another. If sidewalks were going to be put in, that should have been done when the subdivision was built.
We built our house in this subdivision because we were told no sidewalks would be built. I believe that the issue is he Brookfield subdivision is walking in our subdivision. I sure would not build sidewalks for people who do not live in our subdivision. I watch alot of people come across Springdale Road to walk in our subdivision. I do not notice cars parked on Foxwood as much as you are claiming its an issue. I believe that walkers are at a much higher rate than there usually is, is because of COVID and people staying home. I believe once people go back to living their life, we wont see the walkers we see. For people who are struggling because of loss of jobs during this difficult time, why would you think its ok to ask people to spend money on sidewalks. If we get a sidewalk, every subdivision in Pewaukee should get them too. Say we spend all this money on sidewalks and the walkers stop, then we get left with shoveling in the winter and having to spend money to maintain it. We get fined because we don't shovel it or maintain it. I am ready to sit at the crossing of springdale and Burningwood and watch all the Brookfield residents crossover to walk in Springdale Estates.... not worth my money
Springdale Estates is generally a safe neighborhood to walk in. There are issues however. Many walkers create any danger themselves by not walking on the correct side for their direction, walking on the inside of blind curves and not wearing light clothing or carrying a light when walking at night. The number of cars parking on the street can be problematic but it's not rampant. Many times it's during the day and it's vehicles of people providing services. Yes, they park on the blind side of curves. There certainly shouldn't be too many complaints over the past 6 months about night parking as we have been under snow restrictions. I would presume a consistent ticketing strategy would alleviate that. As for the proposed solutions, I think unless it's enforced the even/odd parking is just a waste of signage. Sidewalks would detract from the ambiance of the neighborhood and most likely lower the average property value. Not to mention the cost being absorbed by the residents who don't even want them. I propose signage that informs walkers to use common sense. It'd be cheaper. Thanks.
Better use of funds would be to put speed bumps on some streets, as sidewalks will not slow down speeding cars. That is the issue here.
Just have people be more courteous and safe when driving.
The blind curves are probably the biggest concern with street parking and walking. Parking should be limited to only one side of these curved streets. I think the outside of the curve allows for greatest visibility to driving.
People are over thinking this. I have been walking in the subdivision for over 20 years. Speeding cars and trucks are really the problem..people do not drive slow in the subdivision.

<p>There are many dog walkers in our subdivision. We will still have many moving into the street to avoid other dogs. I also do not want them further up into my yard. I like dogs just not doing their business in the middle of my front yard.</p> <p>The subdivision was has been fully developed for close to 30 years. Why add sidewalks now? They have not been any issues. I firmly believe most people won't use the sidewalks any way. Dog walkers need space. Bicycle riders won't use them. Runners won't use them. So we are adding for a very small group. Not a good use of city funds.</p>
I do not, under any circumstances, support the installation of sidewalks.
Extremely expensive for very little benefit. We like it the way it is. I would like to know if there has been any injuries
we have lived here for 30 years and have had no problems. I'm sorry but it's this new generation of kids that ruin these types of subdivisions. if they want sidewalks tell them to move to the cities that have them.
<p>We have lived here for over 10 years, regularly ride bikes, walk, walk with pets, etc in all seasons and weather. Speed is the only reason that walking could be unsafe. But, we do not want more regulation, cost, upkeep, or restrictions imposed on our neighborhood. We believe it would negatively affect the desire to live here by adding upkeep, making yards smaller, etc. We also do not wish to absorb the cost of this sidewalk, especially at a time when jobs, the economy, etc are in a state of upheaval and this would be a burden on the homeowners in the neighborhood. Please vote NO to sidewalks, restricted parking, and increased costs/upkeep to the homeowner.</p>
Parking on only one side of street, without sidewalks, would be enough of an improvement.
Our neighborhood is fine the way it is. We take walks with our kids 3-5 times per week and have very few problems. There is nothing that warrants the expense and additional maintenance that would be required by adding sidewalks. Leave Springdale Estates the way that it is.
If I wanted sidewalks I would move back to Milwaukee.
Walkers need to stick to the side of the sidewalk and pay attention to their surroundings. The bigger issue is cars SPEEDING through the neighborhood. Perhaps additional police presence or additional stop signs would help this matter.
Parking would be more orderly if there were road signs proclaiming the parking convention to be used. When rummage sales and get togethers at residences happen, cars parked on both sides of the street cause a gauntlet, and this is not good for fire or police access to the subdivision. There should be an easily understood rule for parking, and then enforce it, for everyone's safety when first responders need to get through.
The neighborhood is designed to NOT have sidewalks and is part of it's allure and the reason we live here. We do not want sidewalks.
Please no sidewalks. I've grown up here for 24 years and it's not a heavy traffic area. I have never felt unsafe walking. Unnecessary to say the least
Regarding unsafe walking (#4): The only area that is truly a problem is the street parking around the park. If there is any way to get a parking lot (maybe the farmer's field if still for sale?) that would be the best plan. Failing that, restricted parking around the park would be a great idea. It is only dangerous to walk or bike when the streets are filled with cars during the softball games at the park.
We have lived in this neighborhood since it was developed - part of the charm is that it hasn't changed. it would be sad to see such a drastic change because a few new residents don't like walking around vehicles. If you wanted a neighborhood with sidewalks you should have purchased a home in a neighborhood with sidewalks.
Why wasn't this survey card sent out to all the residents of Springdale Estates? the first item that should be addressed for safety is to require all property owners to install or repair their streetlight as stated in the original subdivision restrictions. Second, start enforcing speed limit and stop sign laws in the subdivision. Third, Install speed bumps on all major entrance streets in the subdivision that can be

removed for the winter months to accomadate snow plowing. Fourth: Residents that walk in the subdivision should walk facing traffic and wear clothing that can be seen during night time and early morning hours. ENFORCE SPEED LIMIT AND STOP SIGN LAWS. Address the STREET LIGHT ISSUE. this I believe would take care of the SAFETY ISSUES
<p>I walk in the subdivision, because it is safe. I am a 40 year resident of the subdivision and the only bad experience I have ever had is from someone carelessly backing out of their driveway. A sidewalk will not eliminate that!</p> <p>I also don't walk when it's dark outside because of the lack of street lights enforcement. Many homes don't even have their light posts anymore. Before spending money needlessly on subdivision sidewalks, I would rather see more effort made to enforce speed limits and STOP sign violations in the subdivision.</p> <p>Sidewalks are a pure waste of our tax dollars, and it seems like it's a project with very little return on investment, not to mention that it would place more responsibility on the homeowner to clear the sidewalks in the winter.</p> <p>Also, it's not just the installation costs, but the ongoing maintenance costs, including snow removal, etc...</p> <p>I oppose any sidewalk project.</p> <p>I never received an official note for this survey. I just heard about it from my neighbor.</p> <p>Also, please allow more space in the comments section where you can see a full paragraph instead of just two lines, so if there are any typos it is because of a restricted few of the form.</p>
I live on a corner with a cul du sac I think it would ruin the astedistic and be outrageously expensive. Plus,more work and liability.
Side walks would take away the friendly suburban feel of the subdivision. Walkers need to respect homeowners. Cars need to slow down park in drives. All need to respect each other. I want to enjoy the friendly subdivision experience.
PLEASE NO SIDEWALKS! Everyone who lives in this subdivision moved here knowing there were no sidewalks. If that was a deal breaker they should not have made the choice to live here. We love the suburban feel and no sidewalks. If the city chose to put them in my husband and I would likely start looking to move. We love the subdivision and our home very much and intended to live here for many years to come, but in no way want sidewalks.
WE HAVE TOO MANY DELIVERY TRUCKS COMING AND GOING, SOME PARK ANYWHERE THEY WANT TO AND SOME DRIVE TOO FAST
I built/moved into this subdivision over 30 years ago to get away from "city living". I believe restricting parking to one side of the street would help with safety and going further maybe no street parking. Every ones driveway is long enough to hold 4-6 cars on it so why park on the street? Sidewalks would be an ABSOLUTE no-go! Driveways, lamp posts and landscaping/trees would be a major issue not to mention the maintenance and snow removal. Speed is a concern especially on my street as it has a longer straight section, maybe the portable speed monitors would help but they would have to be able to issue citations for speeders. In conclusion - NO SIDEWALKS, PLEASE!
Considering how infrequently cars are parked on the street I don't think this is a critical issue. The subdivision was not designed for sidewalks so houses were not placed on the lots to accomodate losing 8-10 feet of the front of each lot to a city required right of way. Assuming only one side would need a sidewalk this would cause intense hard feelings among those losing so much of their property and being required to maintain it (edge/snow removal/etc). I think there are more serious issues about safe walking that should be addressed first. Owners not maintaining a deed required lamp post (some have even removed these) is a greater issue for walkers especially in fall/winter. Pedestrians who walk with their backs to traffic and walk at night without reflective gear on themselves and their pets are also more dangerous situations than parked cars.
Sidewalks are unnecessary in our subdivision. It has been in existence since the 70's without having sidewalks and it is not necessary to add them now.

I have never felt unsafe walking in our subdivision, even when cars are driving past me. There is plenty of room for a pedestrian to walk on the street, even with a dog or stroller. I am not at all in favor of sidewalks being installed. It would take away from the esthetics and charm of the neighborhood.
Restricting parking to one side of the street would not solve anything. Pedestrians would still need to walk around parked cars.
No one is asking for one side of the street parking or sidewalks. Install more storm water drains and correct the water issues in our subdivision before wasting money on things no one is asking for.
I see no issue. Use common sense.
<p>First off everyone needs to learn that you walk into oncoming traffic. This way you will have a good idea if the oncoming car sees you.</p> <p>With that being said walking people believe they have an equal right to the road which I believe they do but to walk like you OWN THE ROAD and everyone needs to look out for you is wrong. We share the roads together. The cars need to look out for you but you need to look out for the cars also.</p> <p>I have been walking my dogs since moving into Springdale, 2 times a day for over 15 years. That is over 10,000 walks and I have had my share of cars that for one reason or another, have not seen us. Things happen I get it, so I move onto the grass as they go past. We also never walk around a parked car when another car is approaching. This is all Common Sense.</p> <p>I hope my thought are shared by the majority of people in Springdale Estates.</p> <p>Thank you</p> <p>Dan Hlava</p>
Please do NOT put sidewalks in our neighborhood! It would ruin the look and feel of our lovely neighborhood. I truly believe the majority of our residents love our neighborhood just as it is.
I completely support parking on only one side of the street. In addition to the walkers, there are a lot of kids playing, riding bikes, scooters, etc. Parking on only one side of the street would be safer for all.
I've lived here for 43 years without sidewalks. If people walk toward the traffic and wear visible clothing there is no reason to incur the expense and necessary maintenance of sidewalks. Very few people park on the street unless they have company so there should be no restrictions for such a rare occurrence. Most owners park in their own driveway.
We have lived in Springdale Estates 35 years. Most of our immediate neighbors have lived in Springdale at least 10 years. Speaking with them we are strongly against sidewalks or extra assessments. Loss of property, snow and ice removal and cost of moving home owner street lights will add unwarranted costs to individual home owners, many who are retired. Safety has not been an issue. We believe if you check your records, pedestrian accidents or injuries are non existent.
I have lived in Springdale Estates for 20+ years and raised my three children in this lovely neighborhood. We moved from a neighborhood with sidewalks and at first I missed them. However, I spent a great deal of time teaching my children how to walk and ride their bikes safely in Springdale. I watched them closely and they became safe "street riders and walkers". I feel much of the issue with safety in our neighborhood is not walking or riding in the street, but kids and adults not taking the proper precautions when riding or walking. Takes time to train our kids but it can pay off in the long run. I also feel the speed that cars are driving in our neighborhood is more of an issue than people riding or walking in the street. This definitely needs to be addressed and causes safety issues more than not having sidewalks. I think it's time parents, kids and other adults to pay attention to which side of the street is most safe to walk or ride on. Having cars able to park on one side of the street would be more helpful than tearing up our roads to put sidewalks in.
When people built or bought existing homes in this subdivision, they knew then that there were no sidewalks. If people wish to live in an area with sidewalks, they should move to a city such as Waukesha. We want the charm of this subdivision to remain without digging up our front grass, disturbing our underground wiring to our lamp post and mailbox. There should be an ordinance that requires people to walk against oncoming traffic so that they can see on coming traffic and not walk with traffic. There should be no walking in tandem with more than two people .When walking at night people should wear reflective clothing. Bicycle traffic should ride with traffic. People walking in

the road should realize that they are also responsible to get out of the way when traffic is approaching. There needs to be more police presence enforcing the 25 mile per hour speed limit.
The majority of the street parking occurs for periodic events like birthdays or graduations, or home maintenance, e.g., roofing or lawn care, etc. This subdivision has existed for 40+ years without sidewalks or any known incident of a pedestrian accident. The time and expense is unnecessary. If those who want to walk in the subdivision wear the proper attire for maximum visibility, walk AGAINST traffic, be aware of one's surroundings and walk in the daylight hours, there should be minimal issue with vehicle traffic. ALTERNATIVES: walk the less traveled streets in the subdivision instead of thoroughfares like Glenwood Ln or opt to use a dedicated walking trail.
Sidewalks are unnecessary, this seems like an issue that has been escalated rather stupidly. I have never had an issue with walking, nor felt unsafe on the street. I DO NOT support sidewalks in any fashion!!!!
We don't want sidewalks. Not needed, just more Maintenance. Will take too much off of the front yard. We have lived in this house for 40 yrs and didn't need them then, and don't need them now!
I feel there is no reason to have sidewalks in Springdale Estates. Everyone watches out for others whether walking or riding bikes.
Big NO to sidewalks! Only prob I've rarely seen is vehicle speed on main egress streets into and exiting the subdivision. Also see no effective purpose to limiting parking to one side of streets.
If sidewalks would be installed, it may negatively affect landscaping, trees, etc., and depending on how deep they needed to dig any underground electrical for lamp posts.
People who bought homes here knew that there were no sidewalks. It is part of the charm of a suburban home to not have city sidewalks. People who want to walk on sidewalks should move to Milwaukee, where there are sidewalks everywhere. I don't want to pay for sidewalks, sidewalk maintenance, or shovel sidewalks. I don't want people in my yard or closer to my home than they already are. If people want to walk on sidewalks, there are nearby parks with paths and/or sidewalks to walk on. NO SIDEWALKS!!!!
Much of the vehicle traffic is local residents who are slow, careful and very often circle out around walkers, bikes and dogs. Installing sidewalks is unnecessary and expensive. Most of us bought here for the green space, trees and lovely individual landscaping. Sidewalk installation would require moving lampposts, paper boxes, mailboxes and many landscape enhancements that property owners maintain for esthetics and in many cases considerable expense. A side thought...there are properties with underground pet fences that extend almost to the street as well. NO SIDEWALKS - we knew this when we bought here and nothing has changed in the almost 30 years since then.
I built a house here because there were not going to be sidewalks. I live here because it's country living. If I wanted to have sidewalks I would live in the city. Sidewalks will destroy the look and beauty of this subdivision. I will move if I am forced to have sidewalks. Walkers are due to COVID and people not going to the gym. Please do not destroy this subdivision with sidewalks as people will not maintain them like you think. I have noticed a lot of walkers and people walking their dogs, but it seems like they are crossing from the Brookfield Subdivision. Sidewalks are not a solution.
people need to walk INTO the coming traffic. I have lived here 36 years and never have been run over. There has been some problems with speeders, especially on Burningwood, but we just move up onto the grass. When you bought in this subdivision you had to understand NO SIDEWALKS.
If you're worried about pedestrians sharing the road with cars ... look at putting some speed bumps throughout the suburb. Don't even consider putting sidewalks in Springdale Estates.
people with common sense know how to walk in streets or on roads,
With cars parked on both sides it slows traffic speeds by having to maneuver through. If parking is on one side drivers have a straight shot down the road and speeds increase. Safety would go down. Is this a stay at home pandemic problem that will go away on its own? There are more vehicles parked in driveways at night than the past, more of those cars are in the street during the day,, but it's from students moving back in with parents.

I walk the subdivision streets daily and the drivers are very cautious and move over when approaching pedestrians. Make sure that all pedestrians walk facing traffic and take turns when going around parked vehicles with traffic approaching. Younger drivers and contractors coming into the subdivision appear to be the ones not moving over for pedestrians. Why not have a greater police presence within the subdivision to enforce proper driving techniques????
The subdivision is a wonderful place to walk and meet your friendly neighbors. Don't put in sidewalks!!!
Sidewalks are not necessary in the neighborhood.
As someone who has trained for marathons in this neighborhood, the streets are more than wide enough to safely walk or run at all times with some basic common sense. Installing side walks would require the uprooting of many trees, flowers, bricks, or other landscaping features and be a large unnecessary expense for the city. Funds would be better spent on renovating/updating parks
I walk all the time and had never had or seen any issues. The only issue I have seen is with an occasional car going faster than it should within the subdivision. Please leave it the way it is. Thank you
Our neighborhood is safe, no need for sidewalks!
Do not need or want sidewalks in our subdivision
One of the appeals of the neighborhood when we purchased our house was that there are no sidewalks. My family enjoys the extra grassy yard space and not having to worry about snow clearing in the winter. I am vehemently opposed to having sidewalks installed in the neighborhood.
We absolutely do NOT want sidewalks in our neighborhood. Instead of trying to fix the streets, maybe distributing "pedestrian safety" materials or a class on safe walking would be more productive -- ie: Walking on the correct side of the street, wearing bright colors/reflectors when walking, walking single file on busier parts of the roads, keeping dog leashes at a short distance and close to the side of the road or if one does not feel safe, provide a list of parks with walking paths.
Glenwood, Burningwood & a few others are the busiest. Most of the others in Springdale Estates are courts with hardly any traffic. We do not need to be like Milwaukee or Wauwatosa. Just watch the speeds in the subdivision and no problem. We don't need additional expense for a non-necessity. Sounds like complaining newbies..
Do not put in sidewalks...
In talking with people and reading comments, this seems to be a handful of people complaining. People need to use common sense when walking--walk against traffic, wear reflective clothing when walking after dark, keep control of your kids! We have lived here over 30 years and this has not been a problem. WE moved here because of the charm of the subdivision, and that included no sidewalks. We don't want to shovel or maintain sidewalks. And will mailboxes and coach lights need to be moved? Sidewalks are not needed.
I am ok with the consideration to restrict parking to only one side of the street as there are times when people park on the street directly across from each other which makes it difficult to get through especially if it's a truck on each side although I can say it doesn't happen often and I live on Burningwood Lane which is one of the busier streets in the neighborhood. I am totally not supportive of having sidewalks. We purposely selected the Springdale Estates neighborhood because there are no sidewalks. This neighborhood was not designed for sidewalks. We have an invisible dog fence (as many others in the neighborhood have) that would need to be relocated. Having the sidewalks would decrease the size of everyone's yards for their family and pets and would clearly involve more upkeep/maintenance/cost for the homeowners. If safety is the reason this is under consideration then the real issue is people driving too fast in the neighborhood and having sidewalks isn't going to change that.
How about no parking on any streets. The driveways are long enough to easily accommodate 5 or 6 cars so no street parking shouldn't be a problem

If people would quit walking two or three abreast and when seeing a vehicle approaching if walking on the correct side would move towards the curb there wouldn't be such a big issue. Also enforce the speed limits and ensure that people STOP at the appropriate signs and yield correctly.
Leave well enough alone. Sidewalks would create a bigger safety hazard as walkers, joggers, dog walkers, skateboards, bikes, scooters and everyone else tries to cram onto a narrow sidewalk.
I have lived here since 1992 and do NOT want sidewalks.
Our neighborhood is safe, no need to fix anything that is not broken!
If people are careful when they walk or drive there isn't a problem. We don't want to lose property to put in sidewalks. Plus we're retired and can't afford paying for the installation of and maintenance of sidewalks. We moved here because we liked the lack of sidewalks.
Take the money you would spend on sidewalks in Springdale and fix the curbs and streets.
We absolutely DO NOT support sidewalks in Springdale Estates!!!! Limiting parking to only one side improves both walking and driving conditions! Pedestrians need to be reminded to walk on the side facing traffic! We've observe that pedestrians make cars drive more safely in the subdivision. We like Pewaukee as our place of country living - we DO NOT want sidewalks!!! This survey was not easy to find - your suggested site was not adequate.
The parked cars are NOT the problem. The issue is that walkers often walk 3 to 4 across. The pedestrians do NOT move over for any car. An ORDINANCE should be initiated to state that as cars approach pedestrians must maintain single file as the vehicle passes. The safety issues rest ENTIRELY with large group of walkers that refuse to move over even slightly. This has become frustrating for drivers and unsafe for pedestrians. Putting in sidewalks is an UNACCEPTABLE plan. If WALKERS would maintain safe and responsible behavior parking restrictions and sidewalk proposals would be completely unnecessary.
We chose this neighborhood because there were no sidewalks. Please do not change that.
Not interested in having a sidewalk
Most of the lots in Springdale Estates have a slant towards the road, making a sidewalk very uneven, and would be dangerous from snow melting, ice that would form on the sidewalk.. Sidewalks that slant causing unsafe walking conditions. We all have driveways, how is that going to match up with sidewalks and the people walking on them. I Drivers here fail to use the yield signs, and do not observe the speed limit. Yield signs and speed limits should be enforced. Walkers also do not yield to drivers, meaning that they fail to move over when a car is coming down the road. When I walk, I always yield to the motorist. Not anymore it seems, people walk two and three abreast and don't move over. This is certainly not safe. My husband and I say no to sidewalks and one-sided parking.
We moved here because we liked the feel of NOT having sidewalks. I do not want to pay for them, maintain them, or deal with the extreme inconvenience of the construction of them. There is not much traffic in the neighborhood; nor are there many cars parked on the street. In my opinion, any concerns regarding this can be remedied by either restricting parking to one side of the street. I would like this option tried before any considerations of installing sidewalks is even considered. No sidewalks, please!
Not that many walkers in the neighborhood. Lots walk during the day which is quiet traffic-wise. Dog walkers are mostly the ones out at night(after dusk). Committed walkers might be out as well, but I doubt there are many of them. I am one of them. With what little traffic there is, I feel safe.
We absolutely DO NOT NEED SIDEWALKS!!! NO Sidewalks in Springdale Estates!!
Teach people the correct way to walk (facing traffic) & use common sense-move to the curb in traffic
I feel very safe walking on all streets in Sprindale Estates. I have never heard of an accident between a car and a person in the subdivision. My suggestion is if you come upon a parked car, be certain there is no car traffic when you are moving past the parked car. We are 100% against installing sidewalks. I believe the biggest problem is the people walking their dogs on the streets. I have seen 10 foot

leashes on dogs and 5 or 6 people, all with dogs, walking together. Dogs should be taken to a dog park for a walk, not on the street. Just because there are a few complaints does not mean a problem exists. Tell the people who complain they should move to a more secluded area. There is no problem with walking in the subdivision, only a few vocal complainers.
The issue is people walking on the main street (glenwood) 2 or 3 abreast with dogs. they need to use the side streets etc. we dont want this subdivision to become the city of milwaukee.
The subdivison is safe to walk around I have never had any concerns or issues in the 20 + years I have lived here.
Inattentive driving and speeding on main roads is our issue or observation
We have never had a concern with walking in our neighborhood. There is an issue with some people and the way they walk. 2-3 people abreast, further out into the lane of traffic, and not moving to the side to allow cars to pass safely. Parking should be on a even day even side, odd day odd side.
This subdivision DOES NOT NEED SIDEWALKS! The proposition is ridiculous.
A ridiculous idea.
No side walks. No restrictions on parking please. It is a safe neighborhood.
Please no sidewalks. We don't want to pay for them or decrease the lot size to install sidewalks. Allmosy all light poles and mailboxes would have to be moved.
I live in a court, so I don't encounter pedestrian issues as much as someone on main roads in subdivision. I would suggest having restrictions if any apply to the main circle roadway through the subdivision where the most frequent vehicular traffic is impacting walkers.
I do NOT want sidewalks in our neighborhood!
We are daily walkers. Parked cars are not a problem. There are actually very few. As cars pass we step slightly to the curb. This is now not the norm. Groups are now walking straight across, almost to the middle of the street. They stubbornly refuse to step over even a little with blatant disregard for anyone's safety. Rules for safe walking can and should be put into place via an ordinance. Signage requiring stepping single file as vehicles pass would take care of multiple issues and increases safety. To burden homeowners with the cost of sidewalks is outrageous. Bike riders know not to ride 4 across. Walkers should have the same expectations for safety.
People in the neighborhood need to take responsibility by also ensuring they are wearing what is appropriate for walking in a neighborhood with no sidewalks and also not every one in the neighborhood having a working light in the front of the house. There are many people who choose to walk in the dark in dark clothing that makes it hard to see them. I also personally don't walk in the neighborhood for other reasons so my comments are solely from what I experience as a driver.
Very few cars are parked on the street and if they are it is usually for a short duration. Sidewalks would take away the country feel of the community, foliage would be destroyed and destroy the rural feel of the area. The majority of walkers are walking their dogs. Perhaps a dog park area would be a less expensive and invasion solution to those who feel its a problem
no room for sidewalks
Our family - two parents and four children moved here in 1994. The subdivision had far, far more children then than it does now, and we always viewed it as safe. Sidewalks are unnecessary! Thank you.
DO NOT WANT ADDITIONAL COSTS FOR RESEWDING IN THIS SUBDIVISION. WHEN PEOPLE PURCHASED HOUSES IN THE SUBDIVISION THEY WERE NO SIDEWALKS IN THIS SUBDIVISION THEN THEY SHOULD HAVE NOT BOUGHT A HOUSE IN SPRINGDALE ESTATES
Walking is generally safe in Springdale Estates!!! The biggest concern/issue that I have is cars speeding down Burningwood Lane after they turn to go west from Springdale Road!!! They also speed going east on Burningwood. I would love for the speed limit to be reduced to 20MPH thru the ENTIRE subdivision and for that 20MPH speed limit to be enforced with regular use of speed traps!!! Burningwood Lane probably has the most amount of traffic!!! There is no need for sidewalks if people drive courteously and obey the NEW 20MPH sped limit!!!

Our subdivision does not need sidewalks. People need to walk facing traffic and traffic needs to SLOW down in the subdivision. Part of the charm of this subdivision is the lack of sidewalks. Leave it that way!!!
How about speed bumps in the summer when there is more traffic, maybe something that could be removed in winter so the snowplows don't damage them. Sidewalks would cut too far into our front yards. Lightpoles are not in straight lines so putting sidewalks behind them would be difficult.
We have lived in Springdale Estates since 1978. EVERYONE living here now moved in knowing the street and sidewalk situation. Their complaints can easily be answered by "you knew there were no sidewalks when you moved in"! The rest of us don't want the added cost and inconvenience. The best way to increase safety is for the people who live here to start obeying the speed limits and stopping at stop signs within the subdivision!
Managed to raise a family without sidewalks for 30+ years. Nor do I support one side of street parking, visitors always seem to park on my lawn.
Under no circumstances do we support sidewalks in our subdivision. We feel strategic addition of stop signs and increased police enforcement of speed limit would be more effective. We also observe cars slowing around pedestrians and feel installing side walks would reasonably result in increased vehicle speeds.
Sidewalks are not needed - no parking on 1 side will handle the concerns.
No sidewalks
Yes to limiting parking to one side. No to sidewalks.
My wife and I walk regularly and have never have felt unsafe. Many people walk side-by-side regardless of oncoming traffic or not. Simply walking single-file when cars approach would allow more room for cars. The pedestrian can always walk on the lawn side of the parked car if they feel unsafe.
We don't need sidewalks, we need people to slow down when driving in the neighborhood.
Speed signs installed as drivers go sometimes 40 plus mph. I think the streets should be 25 mph at most
If anything we need street lights. The most cost effective way to increase safety. Upgrading to better LED lights would help tremendously with safety.
I have lived in Springdale Estates since 1976, first on Glenwood now on Lindenwood. For the most part, the number of homes and vehicles has remain fairly consistent since the mid 80"s. I have never felt uncomfortable walking alone or with my children/family. I see no need to add sidewalks and/or creating a solution for a problem that does not exist. Everyone residing in Springdale Estates has done so with the full knowledge that this subdivision does not have sidewalks; let's keep it that way.
Sidewalks would be an unnecessary nuisance A good idea would be to ensure that everyone's streetlight is functioning properly and that people don't speed in this neighborhood. Also, how are you ensuring that you are limiting voices for this survey so you don't have skewed results?
We do not need sidewalks as much as speed limit, and stop sign enforcement.
Sidewalks are extremely unnecessary. This neighborhood has been around 40+ years. Absolutely no point ripping everything thing up when the current situation has worked for 40+ years. Might be one of the worst ideas I have ever heard.
Do not need or want sidewalks!!
I do not support adding sidewalks through the neighborhood. My husband and I walk every night and in the mornings on weekends, we have never get unsafe walking on the side of the road. This neighborhood has been around for 40ish years with no sidewalks or issues so what happened now that this is an issue? We left living in the city to not have to deal with maintaining a sidewalk. We would also lose a large portion of our lawn which we would it be happy about. Please also consider that maybe some people wouldn't be able to afford this special assessment.
Perhaps the parking on both sides of the thru streets (cul du sacs excluded) issue could be resolved if parking would only be allowed on one side of the street at a time. Parking allowed on some version of

odd and even calendar dates or last digit in address. That way residents on both sides of the street would be equally inconvenienced.
This makes no sense, a complete waste of money. I do not want a smaller yard.
We've lived here for about 25 years and walk our dogs without any issues. Note: only issue might be random speeding.
We have lived in Springdale Estates for about 17 years and we have always felt safe while walking. While it does not happen often that cars are parked on both side of the street, we could be open to a parking ordinance to one side of the street when this situation does happen. Thank you for your consideration of our thoughts.
<p>I am opposed to all of what was asked in the above survey.</p> <p>This is a foolish pursuit to satisfy a vocal minority of people who apparently feel unsafe walking in the subdivision. I walk nearly everyday year-round with my spouse and have never felt it was unsafe, ever. My kids walk, bike, rollerblade and ride scooters in Springdale estates all the time and I have never had any concerns about their safety in the subdivision.</p> <p>No adjacent community or area near Springdale estates has sidewalks. They do have mixed-use paths across the street in Brookfield on busy streets and interconnecting their subdivisions and parks but not sidewalks in front of every single-family residence. Mixed use paths along Springdale, Green and Capitol and other busy streets would be a much smarter place to have paved pedestrian paths and also it is worth exploring throughout the entire City of Pewaukee!</p> <p>I am positive the cost of putting in sidewalks throughout Springdale estates is substantial. I would imagine that then having that cost passed onto property owners through property tax along with the additional burden of maintaining it is an expense few people are aware of and likely are not prepared for. This is particularly concerning when there are still many people struggling financially due to the pandemic.</p>
Overall things ok. Restrict parking to 1 side, with enforcement, to the side without the mailboxes to avoid blocked mailbox. Also enforce no parking during wintwr months, regardless if sniw or not.
We don't walk as much as we did when we were younger, but see no problem There are very few cars parked on the street. This sounds like looking for trouble.
The cost to put in sidewalks is extreme. The simple solution would be to designate a portion of the streets in the subdivision for walking like a bike path on other roads. There would be no parking allowed on the side of the road that is designated for walking. The road lines can be painted to identify the walking path section of the road
<p>1) Regarding "many complaints regarding unsafe walking conditions" ... I see pedestrians not practicing common sense and basic walking rules including walking with traffic, walking in dark clothes at night, and not paying attention by focusing on their cell phones instead of traffic. I would estimate that the "many" previously mentioned fall into this category and do not justify installing sidewalks at the expense to the homeowners and changing the scape of our nice neighborhood.</p> <p>2) Regarding "Several complaints have been related to safety concerns when walking around parked cars towards oncoming traffic" .. Pedestrians ought to assume responsibility of sharing the road with vehicles. Parked cars are an occasional event. No need for sidewalks for these pedestrians.</p>
People can walk around parked cars on the grass side if they so desire. In all my walks, maybe one in ten do I need to traverse around a parked car; and that is usually on a weekend.
<p>We have lived in Springdale Estates for over 29 years and only had concerns about two things regarding this topic: (1) people who walk at night without reflective clothing or without a flashlight (2) the number of non-functioning street lights in the neighborhood. You should have the Dept. of Public Works drive through at night and count the number of non-functioning lights. The home-owners should be doing a better job of having working lights.</p> <p>It's hard to rule for or against the cost of the sidewalks without knowing the charge per linear foot, but if we wanted higher taxes for sidewalks, we'd move to Brookfield. 8^)</p>

I have lived in this subdivision since 1977, raised 3 children and see no need for sidewalks
Lived here for 20 years and walked the streets. Very safe neighborhood. Children will continue to play in the streets regardless of sidewalks. Controlling street parking improves visibility and also makes it easier to drive.
No sidewalks, no parking restrictions. In all the time I have lived here, the times when street parking is an issue is extremely rare. The neighborhood garage sale (once a year) or the occasional party someone is hosting. These events are RARE. I would be curious to know how many supposed complaints the city has received and if they were even from residents my guess is not many.
Both of these proposals are unnecessary.
Dont ruin our neighborhood with sidewalks or parking restrictions (and signs) - LISTEN TO THE PEOPLE
find a better way to spend tax dollars rather than fixing non-existent problems
N/A
no to sidewalks we've been here over 40 years and never had a problem I think your complaints have come from drivers not walkers whose bright idea was this in the first place
NO SIDEWALKS
I have been walking in this subdivision for 39 years and have never felt that traffic has been an issue when out walking. Much of this area is made up of courts which would not even be conducive to putting in sidewalks. This subdivision would lose its suburban charm if sidewalks were installed. If people want sidewalks they should not be living in the suburbs. Brookfield installed them and and if I have seen a total of 15 people using them, that would be a lot. If sidewalks were installed, who would be responsible for maintaining them? Would the City come out early in the morning and shovel them before people left for work or kids for school? Or would the homeowners be responsible? All of these houses have driveways. Why are these cars not being parked in them?
Resident street lighting; many residents have taken down their street lighting rather than repair pole/light; thsi is directly related to walking conditions at dusk/dawn/dark; some areas of Springdale have large sections of unlight areas; if all homeowners complied with requirement to have a street light it would improve safety for all.
One side parking would be a big improvement. Lived in the first block of Burningwood Ln for 37 years, and had 2 kids grow up at that location.
We have lived in the neighborhood for 24 yrs, raised 4 kids and walk a dog 7 days a week. Parked cars have not been a problem. Speeding and inattentive driving is a problem. I would say that one side parking would be good on main roads coming through neighborhood - Glenwood, meadowwood, Foxwood and burningwood. All other streets in neighborhood should be fine. Maybe limit by the park as well.
I don't believe sidewalks are needed. Better traffic law enforcement would be helpful.
just need traffic to slow down
NO sidewalks!!!!
We have lived in Springdale Estates for over 30 years. Never before have we seen such irresponsible and rude behavior on the part of walkers. We have seem large groups of walkers of even 10 or 12 spanning the entire width of the street. Many groups refuse to step to the side for traffic. That is NOT on!! Parked cars are usually few and far between. Apparently their right to refuse to move over takes presidents over safety. We are retired so sidewalks are cost prohibitive. Also, Springdale beautiful lawns give it a unique and lovely look. Everyone has rights but with rights comes responsibility. Mailing out letters to households defining safe and responsible walking behavior could help. Also, posting signs defining expectations could help. Most sensible people already know that moving over to single file is not only courteous but easy, responsible and most importantly, safe.

Traffic concerns are primarily an issue on the main thru streets like Burningwood and Meadowood. Side streets see very little traffic.
The only walking safety issue in this neighborhood is the idiots that walk at night wearing black clothing with no reflective gear, no flash lights or anything to give drivers a heads up.
I believe this has become an issue only in the past year and will not exist when Covid regulations are ended. I have walked in this neighborhood for 38 years and only after Covid regulations to "Stay Home" were instituted, the number of people walking increased. I believe that increase will not last when less people are working at home. Even if I am incorrect, I feel this has always been a safe walking neighborhood and that drivers are careful about insuring the safety of those walking. The friendly "chat with the passing walkers" which has always existed, would be impossible when forced to stay on a sidewalk. I am in favor of one side parking, if that will make others feel safe, so that we can maintain the family friendly atmosphere that has always been a high mark of living in Springdale Estates.
sidewalks would ruin the great culture of the neighborhood. If cars and walkers/bikes would yield "mutually" for safety there wouldn't be any issue. Please do not change our beautiful neighborhood. Sidewalks would devalue our homes!
Walking around parked cars towards oncoming traffic ? Really ? Pedestrians should be walking towards oncoming traffic to begin with and not with traffic coming up behind them. You always want to see approaching traffic. And if it is that scary with a passing car, walk onto the grass side of the home that the car is parked in front of. I am sure they won't mind. Also, when walking in larger groups, do not take up the entire width of the road and refuse to yield to cars. I see this frequently and would guess that these are some of the complainers. However, there are issues with both pedestrians and drivers looking at their phones oblivious to anything around them. Common courtesy and common sense need to be installed rather than sidewalks.
<p>We have lived here 34 years, built our house as part of the Arthur Patch Development Phase II. Years ago the Milwaukee Journal/Sentinel did a positive Sunday paper piece of this lovely, affordable, sought-after subdivision that boasts seven miles of roads and 700 homes.</p> <p>We are avid walkers and bicyclists in Springdale Estates and DO NOT / HAVE NOT in 34 years experienced any problems. Typically there are very few parked vehicles lining Springdale Estates streets. Other than TEMPORARY party guests, a delivery van, landscaper or roofing/siding contractor doing a job - that's pretty much it for parked vehicles at any given time.</p> <p>We have considerable sweat, monetary and emotional equity in our little 70' X 145' parcel. Absolutely NOT do we want to see restricted parking or SIDEWALKS!!!!!! No way in HELL!</p> <p>If the few whiners/complainers don't like it here they should consider several things for what we have noticed and have commented upon over the years for seeming ever increasing issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Put your darn phone down, turn your earbuds down and PAY ATTENTION to where you are walking as one would on any public street! Seems more likely that it is drivers who need to dodge and be keenly aware of the errant walker not the other way around. Learn how to look both ways. Own your behavior and stop blaming others for your negligence. 2. Keep your kids and pets in your own yard instead of playing out in the street! Or, if you are going to walk, then walk single file/two abreast on the proper side of the street not four abreast with the baby stroller and the dog trailing on a 30-foot leash. <p>Also there are those disrespectful folks who like to take their dogs for walks on other's property to do their daily pooping and peeing! Now that is the REAL PROBLEM! Too much daily doggy defecation on other's property.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Move to a city if you want restricted parking or sidewalks! 4. Get rid of the huge baseball events that have taken over Springdale Park. <p>This park should be reserved for the residents of this subdivision NOT the throng that over the past several years has suddenly descended upon that area of the subdivision each week in spring/summer! This is where routine parking on both sides of the street does occur and makes it difficult for the folks who live nearby to navigate around people toting lawn chairs, coolers and a whole lot of disrespect</p>

for putting up with unnecessary traffic (both foot and vehicle), noise and litter to that corner. No need for the rest of the subdivision to have to face restrictions or the burdens a sidewalk would cause because outsiders are using this small park instead of a bigger park/community area that could better accommodate these larger type events with accessible parking lots and restroom/concession areas. Problem solved.

Move the baseball games which are out of control in size to a different locale and leave the rest of us who live here alone!!!!

We love our subdivision the way it is. While there is more overall vehicle traffic here in the 21st Century than in early decades because of so many deliveries being made due to online shopping and the temporary five-minute stop those trucks make, this neighborhood is safe and relatively quiet and private. There are always the exceptions of a few speeders doing 40 mph in a 25 mph zone, fireworks on Independence Day, the incessant trains, and the loud music that does makes its way from the Waukesha Expo Center during the Fair - but these are things we deal with for living in a community and for how some things will never change no matter where one lives.

Exactly how would sidewalks improve quality of life here?! They won't! They will be an incredible eyesore, financial burden and moot added value for most homeowners, not to mention the increase on property tax bills, legal ramifications, potential lawsuits and other various outrageous, extravagant, and unmitigated costs involved. Add to that list of negatives the extra maintenance for both city and property owner, improperly cleared sidewalks during winter months; loss of privacy; the monumental personal loss to the homeowners who have mature trees, landscaping, specialty cement work, and decorative fencing that would all need to be relocated, removed or repaired. What about the sweat equity and pride of ownership folks have dedicated to their properties? What about mailboxes, lampposts, gutters and driveway aprons that would all be affected? All for what? The cons quickly outweigh any pros.

This is a subdivision in a suburb NOT some downtown, urban living space. That's our two cents. Forget about both idiotic ideas: the restricted parking and especially the sidewalk. Not warranted. Not wanted. Not paying or putting up any of it!

All of us have enough to deal with lately and do not need yet one more attack against our freedoms and personal lives. If you want to do something -- move the baseball games from Springdale Park and also make it illegal for the dog walkers (who probably the ones complaining) to use other people's lawns and gardens as toilets and play areas. Streets only, please. And make sure you clean up your mess. Thank you!

This subdivision has existed for more than 40 yrs. WITHOUT sidewalks. And It has functioned very well for all of us. We walk our dogs, we ride our bikes and we push our strollers SAFELY! We are responsible adults and parents and honor the rights of all of us to use our streets. I have lived here for 43 yrs and the only problems I have ever encountered is cars speeding, not parking or walkers. My neighbors & I take pride in our suburban neighborhood. It is not city living & was never intended to be. If folks want sidewalks they should have moved to a neighborhood that has them. We don't and hopefully never will. Be considerate of others & be responsible for yourself.

If people would follow safe walking practices like single file along the curb, using a retractable leash for their dog, wearing bright reflective clothing, walking against traffic, and keeping eyes forward instead of glued to their cell phone there would not be a problem. We do not need to make a federal case out of this, people just need to be more considerate and alert when driving. I have lived here a long time and I can not ever recall one person getting hit by a car. This is a ridiculous waste of time.

Cars need to travel at the posted speed in Springdale Estates....many travel faster than 25 miles per hour. The speed limit needs to be enforced.

No sidewalks. That's a reason we moved to the suburbs.

We are very much against sidewalks in this neighborhood. Complications include lamp post (electrical), loss of personal driveway parking, upkeep complications, cost issues, drainage issue, insurance concerns, subcontractors poor work. Not a good idea.

The neighborhood is safe. Children should walk on the inside (grass or home side) of adult rather than on the street side. Sidewalks deplete the natural ambience of Springdale Estates, increase costs, creates liability. Sidewalks will require renovation of lamp post, mail boxes and driveways. Police presence may be needed for speeders. The current status/structure continues to make Springdale Estates a successful community. Sidewalks will have a negative effect by creating a city environment rather than maintaining a desirable rural suburban atmosphere.
Yes to parking on one side of the street, no to sidewalks. Thank you
Enforce the speed limit in the neighborhood instead of trying to create more ordinances and additional infrastructure costs that we will have to pay. We are still paying off the repaving of our street. Enforce actual laws, do not create more.
No parking restrictions, no sidewalks
Stop trying to fabricate problems to solve. There is minimal street parking in the neighborhood and it's even more rare that cars are parked on both sides. Leave people alone.
Focus your efforts on getting a quiet zone for the trains to stop blowing their horns all hours of the night rather than this
HARD NO
In all my time living here I have seldom experienced any problems from parked cars, occasionally I have seen cars parked on both sides of the street but it is rare, and given the low volume of traffic in our neighborhood it's not really a serious problem.
We have lived in Springdale Estates since 1978 and have seen many changes during the past 43 years. We have raised a family here and currently walk the subdivision on a daily basis. Sidewalks in the subdivision is a change that we strongly object to. Sidewalks would change the character of our neighborhood from suburban to urban and possibly negatively affect home values. I am not aware of any subdivision in the area that has installed sidewalks and it is not what we want. Sidewalks are not not consistent with the surrounding neighborhoods. We live on a corner lot with the potential of approximately 231 feet of sidewalk. Paying for the sidewalk, shoveling, and maintaining it would be a burden. Preventing incidents is important but how many vehicle/pedestrian injuries have occurred? Street parking can become a problem for both pedestrians and drivers but is more of an annoyance than a safety concern. Courtesy, pedestrian education, parental supervision, and obeying traffic laws create a safe environment, not sidewalks.
No sidewalks
This is a joke... not a problem at all, the neighborhood is super safe. Why don't you try getting the trains to stop blowing horns at all hours of the night instead of wasting time with this?
I am an adult so more alert to cars and how to safely get around any obstacle, but the children riding bikes and out having fun worry me. As an adult who wears reflective gear and flashing lights my friend and I walking at night have had to jump on lawns numerous times. 1) It is the people driving and not following the SPEED LIMIT LAWS in the subdivision that need to be addressed. 2) We NEED a stop sign on Burningwood and Foxwood Ln intersection. Even though there is a stop sign a few feet ahead of it (Burningwood & Timberwood Ct, drivers blaze through that corner and it is quite hidden to Burningwood traffic what is coming down Foxwood. 3) There is also 2 stop signs at Foxwood and Redwood Ct and people ignore it!!!!
Our family is against sidewalks being installed in our neighborhood. Having no sidewalks was one of the positive aspects of moving into this neighborhood in the first place. We would support parking on only one side of the street if this helped with pedestrian safety
I feel that the streets that have high volume of traffic are too narrow and are an additional cause of issues with walking. Maybe those busiest streets should be widened or a walking/biking lane installed on streets such as Birningwood, Meadowood, Glenwood and Foxwood. This might ease the problem a bit. Choosing one side of the street or the other wouldn't help since people need to walk on both sides if following the rules regarding walking against the traffic.

At night not all of the street lights are on. Please send out a note requesting this issue be addressed by all residents of the Springdale Estates subdivision. Also, parking only on 1 side of the street will make it much easier for fire trucks to get where they need to go in case of a fire !
We live in this subdivision for more than 41 years , and we never heard of any incident involving a pedestrian, I think the city is doing a great job , so is the Police , and we like it here
some walkers, bikers, skateboarders, etc need to be reminded of the safe walking process, toward traffic, wear reflective items if at night and to stop or walk single file when cars are approaching. Pedestrians don't 'own' the road, they share it.
I have always had vehicles take a wide line around me when I walk. I do the same when driving. The problem is cars parked on both sides of the street or on the apex of the curve.
Stevens Point has overnight parking on Even side for even day and Odd side for Odd days, Every one knows -> No signs. I see no reason for the expense of signs, All cars parked here are either a residences or residence guest.
People probably do not know that they SHOULD be walking against the flow of traffic. I personally think that driver speed is a far greater contributor to this issue and not stopping at stop signs (such as intersection of Oakwood and Ridgewood).
Sidewalks are absolute joke to add to this subdivision. Additionally with one sided parking. Whomever suggested this needs some better data and I highly suggest stop spending tax payers money on useless additions such as this. If either of these go through, I will be moving out of the neighborhood, and likely to Sussex where they have newer neighborhoods with NO sidewalks or one side street parking. I will not be paying for this whatsoever.
We have lived her for 34 years and love this neighborhood. Think about putting up strategic stop signs to slow traffic, but everyone loves a stroll on the street....feeling very safe. Please don't even consider sidewalks.
Thank you for being concerned of the safety of others. Walkers also have a responsibility to be safe like wearing bright reflective clothing (not black) and lights or reflectors on their dogs. I believe the increase in walkers is COVID related with people not going to the gym right now. Please do not rush a decision of putting sidewalks in this country neighborhood. I would guess that there is a high percentage of people who live here its because there are no sidewalks. No one has been hit or hurt walking in the subdivision. Maybe temporary speed bumps in high traffic areas that the complaints are coming from could help. Maybe the presence of more police in the neighborhood could help. Parking on one side of the street may help but then making sure walkers stick to walking towards traffic is upheld. Sidewalks are going to be to damaging to a lot of yards and take away the beauty of our great subdivision.
One can always walk past a parked vehicle on the grass along side of the road if need be. Also one can stand near the curb and wait for a vehicle to pass by.
Speed is more of a concern. I would support speed bumps.
I would not support the installation of sidewalks, the assessment that would come from that and would not support the maintenance of those said sidewalks. If I wanted to have a sidewalk in front of my home I would move to a City with sidewalks. The rural atmosphere in Pewaukee is a part of it's charm and one of the major reasons for living here.
This subdivison DOES NOT need sidewalks or more parking restrictions. What it DOES need is leaf and yard debris pick up, just like every other municipality has available. Put that in your budget and remove the street sweeper that comes through once a year and does absolutely nothing.
I strongly disagree with restrictions of any kind. Sidewalks a definite NO. Parking restrictions are not needed to my knowledge and travel through the neighborhood is good. If people have parties, the should park on one side of the street, it is common sense. I do not see any deaths in the neighborhood or accidents that would demand this type of regulation.

If all would walk on the correct side of the road, walking towards oncoming traffic, and especially after dark to PLEASE wear REFLECTIVE VEST, sidewalks would not be necessary. Many people in this neighborhood do not wear the REFLECTIVE VEST in the dark.
Walkers just need to pay attention too. and get closer to curb and get in a single file line if more than one is walking when cars approach
PEOPLE NEED TO S L O W D O W N and OBEY THE SPEED LIMIT SIGNS.....and STOP AT STOP SIGNS - PEOPLE DON'T STOP, DON'T EVEN SLOW DOWN AT INTERSECTIONS!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!1 Sidewalks will not help that issue. We do not want sidewalks.
I've lived in my house for 33 years, raised two children in this subdivision and I've never felt unsafe walking in it. Nor have I ever felt unsafe riding my bike. We DO NOT need sidewalks. If someone wants sidewalks they need to move to a city or subdivision that already has them.
I feel completely safe walking. I don't want any sidewalks. No sidewalks is one of the reasons I purchased a home in Springdale. If folks want sidewalks then they should have purchased in a subdivision with sidewalks, or move to a neighborhood that has sidewalks. sidewalks. I am opposed to sidewalks and the restricted parking both.
I walk often and have never felt unsafe. Walkers should stay close to the curb and be responsible for watching out for cars as much as cars for walkers. Sidewalks are a terrible option and would ruin the neighborhood. I also don't feel there are enough cars, parked or otherwise, to warrant parking restrictions.
consider painting lines on main streets in subdivision for walking and bikes such as: Glenwood, Meadowood, Aspenwood (connector) & Burningwood - possibly also Ridgewood
I think that with so many people with stay at home orders during the COVID situation, the amount of walkers increased. with return to more normal life activities, the volume of street walkers will decline. it hasn't been a problem in the 14 years I've lived here. I think COVID was a blip on the radar and that walking on the neighborhood streets is safe, EXCEPT people who walk at night or in the dark without reflective gear (that and dog poop left on my grass by dog walkers).
No Sidewalks! Street parking is not an issue. Do not put any parking restrictions in place beyond that required for snow removal.
NO SIDEWALKS needed!
Lived here 26 years and have ALWAYS felt safe walking on the streets in our subdivision. Cars/drivers are considerate and move over when encountering walkers. In winter, having everyone clear their sidewalks right away, if at all, is unlikely, so people will be need to be walking in the roads anyway.
The root cause of the unsafe walking conditions should be addressed - driving too fast and not paying attention. Drivers blow through stop signs as though they are a suggestion. I would support the installation of speed bumps throughout Springdale Estates. Maybe people will learn to slow down!!!!!! .
The walking conditions in Springdale Estates are safe in my opinion. We walk on a regular basis and have never found a parked car to interfere with the safety of the walk. I am opposed to both side walks and alternate street parking in the neighborhood.
NO NO NO NO NO,I don't want to lose 10 ft of my yard for a sidewalk.
Sidewalks are not needed

<p>We have not had safety concerns walking or riding our bikes on our streets. Our children and grandchildren have walked and rode their bikes with no issues. Our concern is if we put sidewalks in, drivers may become less attentive due to less pedestrian traffic.</p> <p>The times we have seen our streets filled with packed cars is when we have the annual rummage sale. The other times we have seen street constrictions is during construction projects or homeowner gatherings.</p> <p>Our other concerns are costs and liability. The questions allude to the costs but don't define them for the homeowners to make an informed decision. Putting numbers to the cost for the installation assessment, maintenance and replacement accruals, for the homeowners liability insurance increases would help in the decision process. A better definition of the homeowners responsibilities would also be a key concern.</p>
<p>I have lived in Springdale Estates for 43 years and raised 2 children. We have never had a problem with traffic and are unaware of any pedestrian accidents in the subdivision. Please do not take away the country feel of the subdivision and turn it into a city lot. Where the people who complained unaware that there were not sidewalks when they bought their house? Sounds like the person who moved next door to a farm and now complains about the occasional smell.</p>
<p>Been living in Springdale Estates for 30 years. Walking has never been a safety issue. Walkers need to stay off their phones, walk single file when cars approach, take the music buds out of their ears, and consider the unrealistic expense and esthetic change to Springdale Estates. Robert Meddaugh</p>
<p>We don't need sidewalks.</p>
<p>This is mostly an ignorance issue I see pedestrians walking two and three abreast taking up an entire lane, oblivious to traffic coming up behind them. should be walking facing traffic and move to single file when traffic is approaching them.</p>
<p>We don't need either restricted parking or sidewalks. Fine now.</p>
<p>1) City ordinance should require joggers to use sidewalks. 2) Are sidewalks necessary on both sides of each street? Are they needed in cul de sacs? 3) If assessed, assess evenly throughout subdivision, not based on street frontage. Lots are very irregular. Everyone would benefit from use of sidewalks.</p>
<p>I believe it is safe and have always felt safe walking with my young children.</p>
<p>NO SIDEWALKS</p>
<p>no sidewalks please</p>
<p>Please, no sidewalks!</p>
<p>A simple addition of more speed limit signs, or pedestrian walking signs would be a great addition. Other than that our community is a safe and "walker" friendly community.</p>
<p>Street parking does cause some issues with pedestrian use (and even vehicular use) when on both sides of street. But if use good judgment and pay attention it can be mitigated</p>
<p>We do not want any sidewalks of any kind in Springdale Estates. Also, how many complaints were there on walking conditions in Springdale Estates. What does "Many" mean?</p>
<p>Restricting parking to even or odd will make it very difficult for people, like us, who live in a court, where there is already reduced street parking available compared to the number of homes in the court.</p>
<p>If need be install speed bumps.</p>
<p>Improve lighting for nighttime walks. Reminders to walk towards oncoming traffic</p>
<p>Speeding cars is a bigger hazard than parked cars</p>
<p>I wish you would elaborate more on 'unsafe walking conditions.' Basically, if your lane is somehow impeded, you wait till it is clear to pass. It's that simple. What happened to holding people responsible for their actions? Sidewalks will not hold drivers accountable to obeying traffic laws. Why should the we pay for the poor judgement of some drivers who may be oblivious to the fact they</p>

are driving in a residential area and not a county road or freeway and need to pay attention to their surroundings. This is what subdivision residents should be talking about.
I do not support the installation of sidewalks under any circumstances nor conditions. It is safe enough to walk under the present conditions and surely would be if parking was to be limited to one side of the street
I live on the end of a court, so I can't answer Even/Odd for #7.
Having lived in Springdale Estates for thirty plus years, I have had no issues. In fact, having no sidewalks was one of the reasons we chose this subdivision! Parking on one side concerns me, as then, these people who chose to walk four and sometimes six abreast, yes even with the virus, talking, oblivious to what's going on around them, some with small children on their bikes in the middle of the street, a block away from their parents who continue to be in their own little world. (Sort of like on their smartphones while driving in heavy traffic). I believe the answer is people have got to be more responsible, respectful and courteous to each other so we all can continue to enjoy our subdivision as it IS!
I absolutely would NOT support sidewalks! I grew up in Springdale Estates and now live here as an adult. I walk my dog, ride my bike with my family, and have rarely felt unsafe. No sidewalks is a major draw to the neighborhood, and the problem is not people having to walk around the cars parked on the street. The problem is with people walking! I would estimate that 25-50% of people do not walk on the correct side of the street. In addition, the big groups of walkers REFUSE TO MOVE OVER FOR CARS DRIVING BY, especially in the morning during higher traffic/bus volume! They will walk 3-4 people across, taking up half of the street, and still refuse to move over. I would strongly support an ordinance that requires people to walk on the correct side of the street and then move to single file so a car can safely drive by without the fear of being so close to people walking! In addition, with the turnover to younger families and drivers in the neighborhood, I would highly suggest increased speed monitoring by police. There seem to be some frequent speeders as well as people ignoring stop signs, which does pose a safety issue.
No change No sidewalks No 1 side street parking.
Keep it the same. No change
We feel that there are definitely some streets in Springdale Estates that need a sidewalk but that they're not necessary on the courts. The courts are too short for drivers to get going that fast and are therefore not a big safety concern. Maybe a compromise could be to install them everywhere but the courts.
There is no reason to change We have no issues
Changes not needed!
Why would you do this?
we do not need sidewalks. more safety education.

**CITY OF PEWAUKEE
COMMON COUNCIL AGENDA ITEM 6.**

DATE: May 17, 2021

DEPARTMENT: Clerk/Treasurer

PROVIDED BY:

SUBJECT:

Discussion and Possible Action Regarding the 2020 / 2021 Deer Management Program [C. Brown]

BACKGROUND:

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

RECOMMENDED MOTION:

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

Mr. Humcke's Report

Program Recommendations 2021

Rocky Pint Deer Hunt Areas

Proposed Amendment of 6.02

2013 Deer Map Siting Locations

Nuisance Application

Deer Management Plan 2014

DNR Response

Delafield Article

DNR Standard Nuisance Conditions

Meadowbrook Spice Creek Sharpshooter

Rocky Point Hunter Vetting Landowner Access

RPHOA Hunter Vetting

Deer Report

Wisconsin Native Plants

Managing White Tailed Deer

Hello Everyone:

Sorry for the delay getting you the final update. I did not receive the final report from the sharpshooters until last week while I was out of town on a business trip.

Since the hiring of the Sharpshooters by the City on March 11th, through the end of the Nuisance Deer Hunt season on March 31st, the contract sharpshooters removed a total of 53 deer, consisting of 26 males, and 27 females.

Given the short time span, I'd say this was a very successful hunt. Based on the observations of the hunters, there were about 100 deer total in your general area this Winter, including the Golf Course, so @ 50% of the total herd were culled as a result of the nuisance hunt. (Note: The recommended deer population level is @ 15 deer per square mile, depending on available forage.)

Over the past few weeks, based on my area observations, some of your area herd may have moved out, as there have been sightings again in Rocky Point, and along Golf Road near Western Lakes Golf Course, and west into the Town of Delafield, where for the past few Winter months, very few were observed in these areas.

However, it is likely that a substantial number of deer still remain in your area, and that the number of deer will increase with the birth of deer this Spring. Also, I am still receiving reports that a number of residents are still actively feeding the deer, in violation of the law. As long as this unlawful practice continues, the deer are going to remain concentrated in residential areas, and will also continue to feed on plants and other landscape shrubs and bushes.

Going forward, it is my suggestion that the HOA's request that the residents monitor the deer population in the area over the next few months, by noting and reporting their observations, and also by taking photographs, and giving that information to each HOA, so that some determination can be made as to whether another nuisance hunt will be required next Fall, and what type of hunt it should be (bow hunters, sharpshooters, or some combination of the two). These observations can consist of noting the actual number of deer, where the deer were located or observed, as well as reporting property damage caused by the deer. Installing trail cameras around the neighborhoods can be another method of monitoring the deer population.

At some point, citizens need to file complaints against those who continue to feed the deer, so that those people are reported to authorities, and fined. While I know some people are very hesitant to take this step for fear of retaliation, I suggest that the HOA's set up a mechanism so some confidentiality can be maintained for those reporting this illegal activity. I don't know if that means your residents should report these violations to the HOA, and the HOA passes the complaint on to the Aldermen in your district, or that the residents report straight to the Aldermen, but some mechanism and protocols should be put in place for this purpose.

The hiring of the Sharpshooters probably cost the City thousands of dollars, and I am sure that many residents have suffered thousands of dollars of damage to their yards and landscape as a direct result of this illegal feeding. Further, it is unlikely that the deer population will ever abate and become manageable, as it should, unless the illegal feeding of the deer is stopped.

If illegal feeding is allowed to continue, everyone can almost certainly bet that the size of the deer herd in the Meadowbrook area will again be as large and destructive as it was this Winter, and within only 1-2 years, or less. This need not happen. While the deer and other wildlife are never going away, and we don't ever want them to, there are means and sustainable practices that will allow wildlife to exist in harmony within the community. Illegal feeding is not one of them.

While I was very happy to assist you on behalf of the City this year, it is my suggestion that the Meadowbrook area HOA's, either individually or jointly, find a resident or residents from your specific area

to oversee and assist with the establishment of a neighborhood deer management plan, similar to has been done in the Rocky Point area, and other City neighborhoods. Going forward, I request that you contact your Aldermen (Colleen Brown, and your new Alderman Ian Clark), or the City Manager, Scott Klein, and ask them to assist you with getting a management plan in place.

It has been a pleasure working with all of you, and I wish you success.

Best regards,

Mike Humcke

CITY OF PEWAUKEE DEER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS:

Establish Volunteer Deer Program Manager in each neighborhood, HOA, or group of HOA's to oversee the neighborhood/HOA program, reporting to the City Manager and area Aldermen

Establish recommended deer populations for each neighborhood based on habitat:

DNR Biologist Recommendations

Or desired population of 15-25 deer per square mile

Monitoring and Reporting Neighborhood Deer Populations:

DNR Neighborhood Flyover to estimate deer populations?

Downside: Deer migrate (ref.: 2020-2021 season migration into Meadowbrook)

Install trail cameras at various locations in City neighborhoods for monitoring deer populations and activity

Establish Reporting Site for Citizens

Place to post reports about deer activity and sitings

Place to post pictures of deer activity and sitings

Place to post complaints of damage to property

Report to HOA's where established

Continue with Professional Sharpshooters for culling severely over-populated areas only

Licensed Sharpshooters are allowed to bait (typically corn)

All deer are processed for CWD

Meat is donated to food pantries

\$200.00 per deer taken (2021)

Establish hunt on case by case basis and season by season basis

Continue with and Enhance Volunteer Bow Hunters in areas requiring limited management

Reauthorize and make permanent 6.02(3)(c) from 2018 allowing reduced distances (35 yards) for Bow Hunter tree stands from residential properties

Hunter sites (tree stands) to be established and permitted each season (see Hunter Vetting and Access Control Permission, below)

Bow Hunters are not allowed to bait (currently) and are restricted to daylight hours

(Note: Per DNR Warden, baiting may be an option under the Nuisance Permit if agreed to by DNR Biologist; if baiting is allowed it may also require all meat be donated to food pantries.)

All deer are processed for CWD testing

Meat is donated to food pantries or privately distributed

\$50.00 per deer taken as a reimbursement to hunters for arrows used (2021)

Case by case basis and season by season basis

Combination of Bow Hunters and Sharpshooters

Case by case basis and season by season basis depending on deer populations and success of Bow Hunters

Hunter Vetting and Access Control Permission:

HOA's Access Permission

Individual Homeowner Access Permission for hunters

Common Area Use by Residents and Children during season (RPHOA 2021)?

Establish Deer Season and Access Limits:

DNR Permit can begin @ September 15, and ends March 31st

Early Season focus is females and "antlerless" deer only (no bucks)

Late Season bucks have shed their antlers and are indistinguishable from does

Establish Registered City Deer Hunters Group? (Bow Hunting only):

The Delafield Model? (See newspaper article)

Volunteer Hunters who are residents within the same residential area

Volunteer Hunters who are City residents outside of a residential area

Volunteer Hunters vetted and referred by City residents (resident's responsibility)

Insurance and Vetting Requirements

Age and/or Certification Requirements

Discourage Illegal Feeding by Residents

Establish Legal Protocol

DNR NR 19.60 Violations \$343.00 fine

Report to DNR (Wardens)

Create City Ordinance

Report direct to City

City Manager

Aldermen

City Police

Collected fines directed to Deer Management Program

Create City Hotline

Residents can anonymously report violations

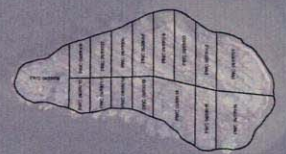
Provide/Post Information on Deer Management on City Website

Living With Deer

Managing White-Tailed Deer in Suburban Environments

List of WI Native Plant Suppliers

Agrecol, Prairie Nursery, Johnson's Nursery, etc.



City of Pewaukee Municipal Code Chapter 6 sets limits and rules on the discharge of firearms and bows within the city limits. This ordinance was amended in 2013 to create an exception for the City's Urban Deer Management program.

6.02 (3)(c) provides an exception to the limitations and requirements stated in Section (1) and (2): **When used pursuant to the terms of an Urban Deer Management program contract entered into by the Common Council.**

The current Deer Management program in the City has expanded to using volunteer hunters within the context of a Nuisance Deer Permit issued to the City by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The following modification of 6.02(3)(c) more accurately describes and support this effort.

6.02(3)(c) When used pursuant to the terms of a City sponsored Volunteer Urban Deer Management program approved by the Common Council, excepted as follows:

A. The Program shall be according to DNR GENERAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS, and Standard Nuisance Deer Permit Conditions FOR DEER HARVESTED BY NON-CONTRACTED HUNTERS.

B. The Program is specific to the Rocky Point Peninsula residential area, and adjoining Lake Pewaukee Sanitary District (LPSD) lands to the north and south.

C. The Program is limited to volunteer hunters vetted and receiving written consent by individual property owners, or in case of LPSD properties, the LPSD.

D. For hunting within Rocky Point conservancy areas under the jurisdiction of the Rocky Point Homeowners Association, the Program is limited to volunteer hunters vetted and receiving written consent by the Rocky Point Homeowners Association.

E. The Program is limited to Bows, Crossbows, and other like weapon or instruments only, from tree stands elevated a minimum of 10 feet off of the ground. No such weapons shall be discharged within 35 yards from a habitable building on any other adjacent property, unless the owner of such adjacent property or habitable building has given written permission to be closer. In no case shall such weapons or instruments be discharged in a direction that could result in the projectile landing on or flying over any adjacent properties unless the owner(s) of such adjacent properties have given written permission to do so.

F. Under this Program, Hunters shall have permission to collect culled deer and deliver them for Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) testing and processing of the meat for donation to food pantries or to private individuals. Property owners refusing to give volunteer hunters permission to collect culled deer from their property shall be responsible for tagging the deer, delivering the deer head to a DNR CWD testing site, and for donating culled deer either to private individuals or a food pantry, or otherwise disposing of the culled deer.

F. The time period for the Program hunt shall be from January 22, 2019 through February 28, 2019, or until such time that the City designates the use of CONTRACTED SHARPSHOOTERS, or otherwise extends or ends the volunteer program.



State of Wisconsin
Department of Natural Resources
dnr.wi.gov

Landowner / Lessee Authorization to Remove or Destroy Animals Causing Damage or Nuisance Application and Permit

Form 2300-109 (R 6/03)

Notice: This form is required under section 29.885, Wis. Stats., for any application filed pursuant to ch. NR 12, Wis. Admin. Code. Exceptions include deer, bear, geese or turkey, causing agricultural damage, which requires a different form. Refusal to provide this information shall result in denial of your application for a permit. Personally identifiable information on this form will be used to determine eligibility for approvals and other enforcement purposes associated with this application.

- Instructions:**
- Sections 1 and 2 will be completed in the computer application by the Department. After the form is printed out Sections 3, 6 and 8 (if applicable) should be completed by the landowner/lessee. Sections 4 and 5 will be completed by the Department of Natural Resources.
 - Read Section 7 for conditions which will apply to deer shooting permits. Failure to comply with these conditions will render you ineligible to receive another permit for a period of one (1) year and could result in issuance of other citations.
 - Return or send to:

County Code: **68** Permit #: **858050** Enrollment ID: **55463** Crop Year: **2019**

Note: By state law the Department must act on your application within 48 hours of receipt of your application.

Section 1. Permittee Information

Last Name KLEIN	First Name SCOTT	Middle Initial	TIN #
Business Name CITY OF PEWAUKEE			DNR Customer ID Number 247797020
Street Address W240 N3065 PEWAUKEE RD			Home Phone
City PEWAUKEE	State WI	Zip Code 53072	Work Phone (262) 691-0770

Section 2. Location and Description of Damage or Nuisance

County Waukesha	Name Government and private lands	Owner Managed	Access Type Managed	Deer Zone SOUTHERN FARMLAND	T 7	R 19	Dir E	S1 18	S2	S3	S4	Comment All lands within city limits
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Section 3. Applicant Certification of Property Ownership

I certify that I:

- ☐ own the crops and crop lands and/or ☐ own the crops and lease / rent the crop lands described in Section 2, & (Note: if you lease / rent any land, you need to complete Section 8.)
- ☐ agree to abide by the permit conditions listed in Section 7 of this form.

Applicant Signature _____ Date Signed _____

Section 4. Compliance with criteria for issuance (s. NR 12.10, Wis Adm. Code):

Permit Type Nuisance Permit	Access Type Managed
1. Employing or has agreed to employ reasonable abatement?	Yes
2. Has access control?	Yes
3. Complied with previous permits?	Yes
4. Meets damage extent of: (Needs to meet only one.)	
a. Likely to exceed \$1,000 in current year?	No
b. Loss of endangered plants?	No
c. Extraordinary situation?	Yes

Section 5. Authorization to Remove or Destroy Animals Causing Damage or Nuisance - DNR Use Only

Pursuant to ch. NR 12, Wis. Adm. Code, the Department hereby authorizes the applicant to remove the wild animal(s) causing damage or nuisance on the lands described in Section 2 of this form subject to the conditions listed in Section 7. Additional exemptions or conditions to the operation of this permit:

The permittee is authorized to shoot white-tailed deer on lands within the municipal boundaries. Consideration for additional deer to be taken via this permit will be based on success and availability of additional deer via a request sent to the DNR. GENERAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS: - Harvested deer must be registered by phone (844-426-3734) or online (gamereg.wi.gov). - All adult deer must have heads removed and submitted to the DNR for CWD sampling. Data sheets must be filled out for each deer and a CWD medallion attached to the submitted head. - A shooting log must be maintained summarizing the following information for ALL deer harvested regardless of their method of harvest (sharpshooters, hunters, etc.). This shooting log must be submitted to the DNR wildlife biologist within 2 weeks of the completion of culling annually. o Harvest Authorization number o CWD medallion number (if applicable) o Harvest date o Harvest location o Deer age (fawn or adult) o Deer sex (male/female) o Disposition of the carcass (processor for food pantry, name of individual for individual donation, etc.) - Failure to meet the conditions of this permit may result in denial of future permit requests. FOR DEER HARVESTED BY A CONTRACTED SHARPSHOOTER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS APPLY: - Antlered or antlerless deer may be taken. - All antlers must be removed and

Section 5. Authorization to Remove or Destroy Animals Causing Damage or Nuisance - DNR Use Only

given to the DNR. - A map identifying sharpshooting locations must be submitted to the DNR wildlife biologist prior to beginning culling. - The use of legal center-fire rifles is allowed, yet subject to local ordinance restrictions. The permittee, their agents and all participants shall comply with all hunting, trapping and vehicle use rules specified under chapters NR 10 and NR 12 Wis. Adm. Code and s. 29 and s. 167, Wis. Stats., unless otherwise provided in this permit (see below). Permittees and participants who fail to comply shall be subject to the penalty applicable to the appropriate chapters NR 10 and NR 12 Wis. Adm. Code and s. 29 and s. 167, Wis. Stats., violations. - Contracted sharpshooters are exempt from the following requirements: o Baiting restrictions. Up to 15 gallons of bait may be placed at each sharpshooting site, but cannot exceed 15 gallons at any one time. Baiting of sites may be done by the permittee, its employees, contractors and agents up to 14 days prior to the beginning of sharpshooting. Any bait remaining at a site must be removed upon the completion of annual sharpshooting operations. o Blaze orange requirements. o Shooting hour restrictions, except that all shooting after normal hours shall be conducted from an elevated stand over a baited site. Use of artificial light is not allowed. - Hunting license requirements, provided the shooters are employed or contracted by the permittee. **FOR DEER HARVESTED BY NON-CONTRACTED HUNTERS:** - ONLY antlerless deer may be harvested. - Hunters must have a deer license for the current deer season - All season restrictions apply, including dates, weapon restrictions, baiting restrictions, and blaze orange requirements. - On privately owned land ONLY, the landowner or agents authorized in writing may utilize legal centerfire firearms AFTER all deer seasons have ceased if the permit timeframe extends beyond normal seasons. Baiting, shooting hours, and other restrictions still apply. Local firearm laws still apply. Hunters must have a deer license from the most recent deer season. **DONATION INFORMATION** - All deer culled must be donated either to private individuals or food pantry. - Deer donated to private individuals must also be given the respective CWD medallion with sample number (or CWD sample number if no medallion is available) to allow the individual to look up CWD test results, if applicable. - Non-CWD tested adult deer cannot go to food pantry donation. **ANNUAL REPORTING** - The complete shooting log must be submitted to the Waukesha Wildlife Biologist, Department of Natural Resources; 141 NW Barstow Street, Waukesha, WI 53188 within 14 days of the end of the shooting season. Electronic reports may be sent to Nathan.Holoubek@Wisconsin.gov **REGULATION COMPLIANCE INFORMATION** - The permittee shall designate listed employees or agents, authorized in writing, as sharpshooters who are permitted to shoot and kill deer. If non-contracted hunters are used the permittee must maintain a record of who is allowed to utilize the nuisance harvest authorizations

Methods to be used: sharpshooting, public hunting, or trapping

Name of Local Warden: Marcus Medina		Telephone Number (include area code): (414) 312-3879	
Gross Enrolled: 100 acres	Land Suitable for Hunting: 50 acres	Min. Number of Hunters Allowed at any one time: 0	
Prescribed Animal Harvest Based on the amount of land covered in this application, and the level of damage occurring			
Species of animal doing damage or nuisance: Deer			
Deer Management Unit: SOUTHERN FARMLAND	Total Number of Animal to be Removed: 50	Total Number of Animal Removed:	Permit Start Date: 01/14/2019
<input type="checkbox"/> Do not use harvest data from GoWild.		Permit Expiration Date: 03/31/2019	

Beginning Carcass Tag#	Ending Carcass Tag#	Date Tags Issued to Permittee	Tags Ready for Issuance?	Date Available in GoWild	# of Tags To Be Issued
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STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
For the Secretary

By:

Title:

Date Approved:

Nathan Holoubek
Wildlife Biologist
17 Jan 2019

Section 6. Permittee Signature

Permittee Signature

Date Signed

Copies to: Local Warden and Wildlife Manager
County Conservation Congress Chair
County Damage Administrator
Wildlife Damage Specialist - Madison

Scott Klein
CITY ADMINISTRATOR

Jan 17, 2019

Section 7. Conditions

see addendum

Section 8. Landowner Certification of Access Control

I (We) certify that the applicant has the authority to control entry for hunting or trapping on both the lands described above and any contiguous lands suitable for hunting or trapping under my (our) ownership. (Note: The Department will not issue a permit for lands on which the permittee does not have this authority.)

Landowner (print name)

Landowner Signature

Date Signed

Section 8. Landowner Certification of Access Control

Landowner Street Address

Home Phone

City

State

Zip Code

Work Phone

I (We) certify that the applicant has the authority to control entry for hunting or trapping on both the lands described above and any contiguous lands suitable for hunting or trapping under my (our) ownership. (Note: The Department will not issue a permit for lands on which the permittee does not have this authority.)

Landowner (print name)

Landowner Signature

Date Signed

Landowner Street Address

Home Phone

City

State

Zip Code

Work Phone

Addendum

All permits are subject to the following conditions pursuant to s. 28.885, Wis. Stats., and chs. NR 12, Wis. Admin. Code:

Definitions: "Permittee" means any person or municipality issued a permit by the Department to remove or destroy wild animals causing damage.
 "Participant" means any hunter or trapper authorized by the permittee, in writing, to assist the permittee in removing wild animals causing damage.

Abatement: In order to be eligible for a permit to remove or destroy wildlife causing damage or nuisance, the applicant must agree to implement any reasonable abatement measures recommended by the Department and participate in any wildlife damage abatement program administered under s. 29.889, Wis. Stats.

Participation By Others: Persons other than the permittee may assist in the removal of wild animals causing damage or nuisance. The Department may limit the number of persons that can assist. All participants shall be selected by the permittee. First preference may be given to members of the permittee's immediate family. Next preference shall be given to persons that are able to provide immediate shooting assistance and meet the requirements of ss. 29.304 and 29.593, Wis. Stats., pertaining to hunter safety and age. All participants shall possess written approval (Form 2300-200) from the landowner or lessee when carrying on removal activities.

No Fees: The permittee may not charge any form of a fee to a participant. NOTE: This includes any form of a trespass fee, stand or blind rental or any other activity that includes hunting the species causing damage or nuisance.

Public Use: All lands described on the application and any contiguous lands under the same ownership suitable for hunting or trapping shall be open to public hunting or trapping of the species causing the damage for a period of one year from the effective date of the permit. These lands may be posted to indicate that permission is required from the permittee. The department may require a permittee to keep a daily log of hunter's names and telephone numbers on forms provided by the department as a condition of the permit.

Use Refusal: Permittees may refuse access to hunters or trappers for reasonable cause. Reasonable cause may not be based on age, race, religion, color, handicap, sex, physical condition, developmental disability, creed, sexual orientation, or national origin. The presence of at least 2 hunters per each 40 acres suitable for hunting or trapping shall constitute a reasonable cause for refusal. NOTE: Other examples of reasonable cause may include drunkenness, vandalism, littering or reckless conduct.

Regulation Compliance: Unless otherwise provided in this section or in Section 5, all participants shall comply with all deer hunting rules and laws. Permittees and participants who fail to comply shall be subject to the penalty applicable to the appropriate ch. NR 10, Wis. Adm. Code, or ch. 29, Wis. Stats., violation.

Reporting: Each permittee shall keep a current, correct and complete record of all participants and permit activities as required by the Department on forms furnished by the Department. Permit records may be inspected by the Department at any time. Copies of records shall be provided to the Department upon request. The permittee shall report the total number of animals removed or destroyed and return all unused permit materials and any participant authorizations issued, to the Department within 10 days after the permit expiration date.

Carcass Care and Disposition: Each animal shall be:

1. Tagged immediately upon killing with a validated carcass tag (Form 2300-200T) provided by the Department.
2. Field dressed and stored in a cool location; and
3. Any deer taken during the closed or bow deer season and retained by a participant or permittee shall be registered in accordance with s. NR 10.106(2)(d). Any deer taken during the regular deer gun season and retained by a participant or permittee shall be registered in accordance with s. NR 10.106(2)(a). Deer shall be registered at a location designated by the department.
4. Each participant may retain at least 1 deer. The Department will authorize disposal of deer not retained by the permittee.

Department Assistance: The Department may not assist the permittee in shooting deer unless:

1. Extraordinary damage is occurring; or
2. The permittee has demonstrated an inability to remove or destroy an adequate number of animals, and damage to the permittee's property in the current calendar year exceeds or is likely to exceed \$5,000.

Permit Materials Possession: Each permit participant shall have in their possession while hunting or trapping under the authority of a permit to remove or destroy wild animals causing damage or nuisance any materials issued to the participant by the Department or permittee.

Permit Materials Restriction: Permit materials are not transferable and may not be altered or defaced.

Animal Kill Limit: The Department may specify the sex and age of the animals to be removed or destroyed and limit the number of carcass tags issued under this section after consultation with the applicant and the county wildlife damage program personnel.

Authorized Area: The permit applies to all lands subject to public use and may extend 1/4-mile onto adjoining lands if the landowners have provided their consent.

Licenses, Stamps and Permits: Excluding the applicant, all participants shall possess a current state hunting or trapping license appropriate for the species being removed or destroyed.

Shooting Hours: Deer may be killed only during the period from 30 minutes before sunrise to 20 minutes after sunset during the closed deer gun season. During the open deer gun season, gun season hunting hours apply. Exemptions shall be granted to allow hunting of deer one hour before sunrise to one hour after sunset during the closed season in situations where permit eligibility is based upon deer entering a properly maintained permanent deer fence. Note: Copies of hunting tables showing these hours will be provided to you upon issuance.

Blaze Orange: ALL participants and persons assisting participants shall comply with the blaze orange clothing regulations, unless exempted by the Department. This means ALL participants, permittees and their assistants, gun and bow hunters! Exemptions will be granted where local ordinances prohibit the discharge of firearms, and bow hunting or a trained sharpshooter are the only methods available to remove deer.

Weapon Use: All participants on deer shooting permits shall comply with the firearm type restriction applicable to the permittee's land during the gun-deer season. In counties with shotgun seasons, a permittee, their employees or members of their immediate family may use a rifle during the time period closed to gun-deer hunting.

CITY OF PEWAUKEE
URBAN DEER MANAGEMENT PLAN
TO BE CONDUCTED BY CITY STAFF AND OFFICIALS

BACKGROUND

Residents have been and are intent on monitoring and managing the whitetail deer population within the City of Pewaukee. Deer presence in Pewaukee has contributed to complaints of nuisance, health, safety concerns, property damage, and plant species eradication. The increasing population of deer in the City as well as the neighboring communities of the City of Brookfield, Town of Brookfield, and Village of Elm Grove raises concerns as to increased deer-traffic collisions and further destruction of property in the future. Due to the abundance of complaints expressed to the City by residents, the City seeks to monitor and manage the deer population.

To address resident concerns of nuisance, safety, and plant species eradication, the City is looking to partner with the City of Brookfield, Town of Brookfield and Village of Elm Grove to conduct periodic deer population surveys. The DNR has an urban wildlife grant to assist with funding a helicopter deer survey in December or January of each year.

There is a history of high deer population in our neighboring communities. In the 36 square mile township that includes the City of Brookfield, the Town of Brookfield, and Village of Elm Grove the total deer counted were: 387 in 2008, 378 in 2009, 447 in 2010, 355 in 2011, 450 in 2012, and 406 in 2013 (21-Elm Grove, 27-Town of Brookfield, 358-City of Brookfield). For the past five years, the City of Brookfield has culled on average 133 deer per year. Due to the City's close proximity to Brookfield and its high-density deer population, the City will continue to monitor the deer populations, weather permitting, to locate the herd, identify population trends, and identify herd population changes over time.

The deer population reduction is anticipated to focus on certain zones within the City which are yet to be determined based on the helicopter survey. The zones will be established based on the deer numbers that may exceed the recommended number of deer per square mile of habitat area.

The overwinter goal population for deer within City of Pewaukee borders is 30 deer per square mile of habitat. The Village of Elm Grove currently has a goal of 25 deer per square mile of habitat and the City of Brookfield has a goal of 20-30 deer per square mile of habitat area. Their population goals were established by referencing the Milwaukee Metro Unit (77M) whose deer population had been similarly established (Southeastern Wisconsin Urban Deer Taskforce Final Report 1994).

Due to the scope and impact of issues related to excessive deer populations, the City should assume the prime responsibility to implement and sustain Citywide deer control methods rather than individual neighborhoods or areas of the City.

PROPOSED PLAN METHOD AND PROCEDURE

The City of Pewaukee includes an area of 21 square miles with approximately 2,844 acres of deer habitat. In order to determine the quantity of deer in the City, an aerial deer count survey should be established in conjunction with the City of Brookfield, Town of Brookfield and Village of Elm Grove each winter. City staff should then review the aerial survey findings to determine if active deer management is needed.

To actively manage deer, the City should obtain a permit from the DNR. Once the City has the permit, professional, experienced sharp shooters or bow hunters will be hired to control deer in safe locations. The Lieutenant (or WSD designee) will work with the City Administrator to evaluate the contractor that is hired. Sharp shooters will sit on elevated platforms and fire virtually straight down at deer which are attracted to bait at the sites. Firearms and ammunition will provide for humane kills and a safety plan will be developed for each site to ensure public safety.

Field dressed deer will be taken to an approved meat processing facility with all useable venison donated to a recognized charitable organization (i.e. food pantry) as per DNR permit conditions.

The City will continue to advocate the use of repellents and barriers, such as fencing, to protect residential plantings from deer damage, as there will always be deer in the City. However, these methods cannot be used as the sole means of longer term control because of the continued immigration of deer into the City and because of the rapid reproduction rate. Therefore, long term control of deer will involve continued, additional removal of deer using sharpshooting as the means to maintain the population.

Staff will establish goals and budgets based on the results of the preceding year and the population count from additional helicopter surveys. Depending on survey results, any removal will begin in January and continue through March. Removal may resume again in November and December in order to reach the annual goals established.

The discovery of chronic wasting disease (CWD) in Wisconsin's deer herd, including recent discoveries in Waukesha County, has had ramifications for urban deer management programs that utilize sharpshooters. Related issues that will continually need to be addressed include:

Baiting – The baiting and feeding of deer has been prohibited in 24 Wisconsin counties (including Waukesha County) due to concerns about its role in promoting disease transmission among deer. However, the value of bait when used by sharpshooters in urban areas is acknowledged and has been allowed in limited situations by permit and with certain restrictions.

Utilization of Meat – Permits have required that the meat from deer taken in urban deer management programs must be utilized in some manner for human consumption (i.e. donated to a food pantry or given to residents). Food safety concerns have been raised by some food pantries which in past years have made it difficult to utilize meat resulting

from deer control programs. In 2013/14, the DNR will pay for CWD testing of all adult deer removed through this program.

SITE DESCRIPTION AND SELECTION

The site(s) selected will be within the limits of the City of Pewaukee. Generally, the site(s) will be chosen for their proximity to areas of deer browsing damage, resident complaints, high population concentration as shown in the helicopter survey, and willingness of residents to volunteer the use of their property. Final locations will be recommended by the contractor with the assistance of the DNR for approval from the City Administrator and Lieutenant (or WSD designee) when deer management is necessary.

Residents living adjacent to these areas are notified in advance when operations are to occur and the procedures the City will be following. In addition, warning signage is placed in the management zones and maintained throughout operations.

The sites that are chosen may or may not be used in subsequent years based on removal experience and the willingness of the owners to continue to volunteer their land.

EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAM

The Common Council will continue to assess the success of the urban deer management program in the following ways:

1. Survey City residents for opinions
2. Conduct cost analyses
3. Monitor deer/auto accidents
4. Conduct helicopter surveys

The results of the program will be communicated to the City residents. The urban deer management program outlined in this plan is ongoing and will continue to be revised and modified in the future to achieve the objectives as outlined above, utilizing the most appropriate available methods. Any significant changes to the urban deer management program will require the approval of the Common Council.

PROGRAM COSTS

In 2013, the Common Council approved \$5,000 for deer removal in the Rocky Point subdivision, which on October 7, 2013 was carried forward to 2014.

No funding was approved in the 2014 budget for a Helicopter Survey of the Deer Population or Removal of additional deer, other than the \$5,000 that had previously been approved.

From: VanBeek, Kelly R - DNR [<mailto:Kelly.Vanbeek@wisconsin.gov>]

Sent: Friday, May 08, 2015 10:13 AM

To: LaBorde, Tammy

Subject: RE: Request Assistance

Tammy,

I reviewed the information and have these comments:

To calculate the current deer/sq mile of deer range based on this winter's count data, you divide 174 deer by the amount of deer habitat (2,844 acres or 4.44 sq miles). $174/4.44 = 39$ deer/sq mile of deer range.

The plan states that your overwinter goal is 30 deer/sq mile of deer range, which is on the higher end of what many urban areas prefer. Given your current count data, you are over that goal.

It is entirely up to the municipality to determine if they have a deer problem. Do you receive a lot of citizen complaints about deer vehicle collisions? Lyme disease incidence? Damage to landscaping? Excessive browsing in woodlands? The number of deer in your community is largely regulated by social preferences. Folks in urban areas tend to want a lower density of deer to mitigate the previously mentioned concerns. Waukesha county has great habitat for deer, especially in urban areas. Controlling a deer population through a permit will be a continuous process. Now that Act 71 allows folks to archery hunt in any municipality, this may start to reduce deer numbers as well. An option to take additional advantage of Act 71 would be to allow controlled hunting on any lands owned by the City. Communities like Eau Claire have been allowing this for some time. Taking advantage of legal hunting opportunities would reduce the cost of hiring a contractor to remove deer.

Please let me know if you have more questions,

Kelly

We are committed to service excellence.

Visit our survey at <http://dnr.wi.gov/customersurvey> to evaluate how I did.

Kelly VanBeek

Phone: (262) 574-2116

kelly.vanbeek@wisconsin.gov

News

Delafield to purchase tower stands for deer hunters

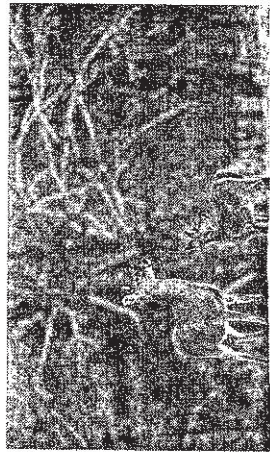
Evan Frank Now News Group

CITY OF DELAFIELD - In an ongoing effort to control the deer population, the common council on Jan. 21 approved the reallocation of funds in the 2019 Deer Management budget to purchase more hunting stands.

Deer Management committee chairman Wayne Dehn, who is also an alderman, sought to allocate \$3,000 from the budget to purchase three or four tower stands. As part of the approval, \$8,000 will remain for the city's sharpshooting program.

Currently, the city has four tree stands at the DelHart Water Treatment Facility, Lois Jensen Preserve and Oakwood Park.

Dehn reported to the council that 43 deer were harvested by volunteer bow hunters between Sept. 15, 2018, and Jan.



The city of Delafield will purchase additional tower stands to help control the local deer population. DANIELLE PARHIZKARAN/NORTHJERSEY.COM

6, 2019, Dehn added there were probably more harvested, but private owners weren't required to report to him.

Dehn said 109 applicants were approved for the deer management program, with more than 230 requests to

use the four stands.

"While we consider this a pretty good success for our first year trying this and bow hunting, it still falls short from making a significant impact in what we want to do with the deer population," Dehn said.

Additional tower stands will benefit hunters who are not near trees.

"There are other areas within the city where there are open areas where the deer travel," Dehn said. "If we put up these tower stands, I think we'll be able to make a significant impact."

Sharpshooters

The city's sharpshooter program will take place in February, according to Dehn. Over the past several years, sharpshooters with high-powered rifles have been the approved method of the

city council to control the deer population.

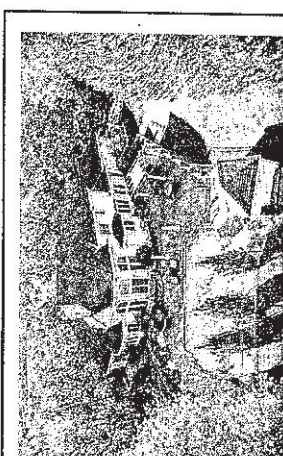
Dehn said the city received bids from Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources-approved sharpshooters. The cost had been more than \$200 per deer, but is now more than \$100 per deer.

Between the sharpshooting program and the bow hunters, the goal is to harvest more than 100 deer in 2019.

By 2023, Dehn said the goal of the deer management program is to get down to fewer than 20 deer per square mile instead of the current 40 to 50 deer per square mile figure.

Dehn noted the intent is to get to the point that the city will have enough locations and local bow hunters that it won't have to hire sharpshooters.

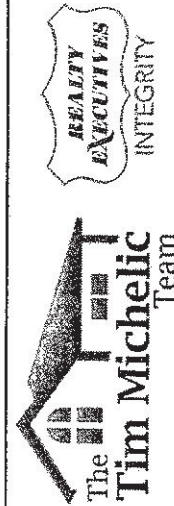
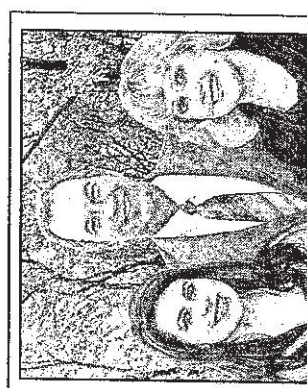
"It's our first year," Dehn said. "We've made mistakes, and we've learned a lot. It's not a sprint; it's a marathon."



W292N7245 TAMRON DR., HARTLAND, WI
WOW! Quality built Moore Design custom home on private 3 acre wooded lot. The view from the front entry reveals a sun-drenched wall of windows overlooking the backyard pool retreat. The gourmet chef's kitchen was recently refreshed with knotty alder wood cabinets, imported Italian stone with travertine flooring throughout. Office with a secret staircase to the lower level, keeping room w/ fireplace. Master Suite with a newly renovated Master Bath. Walk in closet. Upper

KETTLE RIDGE FARMS

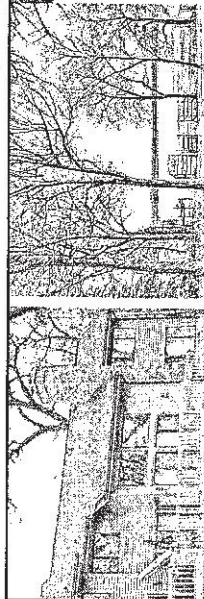
Six exclusive cul-de-sac homesites surrounded by sweeping countryside views. Most parcels allow for full walk-out lower levels. Restrictive covenants will ensure a quality development in Kettle Moraine School District.



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timmichelic@gmail.com

TimTheRealtor.com



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Standard Nuisance Deer Permit Conditions:

The permittee is authorized to shoot white-tailed deer on lands within the municipal boundaries. Consideration for additional deer to be taken via this permit will be based on success and availability of additional deer via a request sent to the DNR.

GENERAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS:

- Harvested deer must be registered by phone (844-426-3734) or online (gamereg.wi.gov).
- All adult deer must have heads removed and submitted to the DNR for CWD sampling. Data sheets must be filled out for each deer and a CWD medallion attached to the submitted head.
- A shooting log must be maintained summarizing the following information for ALL deer harvested regardless of their method of harvest (sharpshooters, hunters, etc.). This shooting log must be submitted to the DNR wildlife biologist within 2 weeks of the completion of culling annually.
 - o Harvest Authorization number
 - o Registration confirmation number
 - o CWD medallion number (if applicable)
 - o Harvest date
 - o Harvest location
 - o Deer age (fawn or adult)
 - o Deer sex (male/female)
 - o Disposition of the carcass (processor for food pantry, name of individual for individual donation, etc.)
- Failure to meet the conditions of this permit may result in denial of future permit requests.

FOR DEER HARVESTED BY A CONTRACTED SHARPSHOOTER THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS APPLY:

- Antlered or antlerless deer may be taken.
- All antlers must be removed and given to the DNR.
- A map identifying sharpshooting locations must be submitted to the DNR wildlife biologist prior to beginning culling.
- The use of legal center-fire rifles is allowed, yet subject to local ordinance restrictions. The permittee, their agents and all participants shall comply with all hunting, trapping and vehicle use rules specified under chapters NR 10 and NR 12 Wis. Adm. Code and s. 29 and s. 167, Wis. Stats., unless otherwise provided in this permit (see below). Permittees and participants who fail to comply shall be subject to the penalty applicable to the appropriate chapters NR 10 and NR 12 Wis. Adm. Code and s. 29 and s. 167, Wis. Stats., violations.
- Contracted sharpshooters are exempt from the following requirements:
 - o Baiting restrictions. Up to 15 gallons of bait may be placed at each sharpshooting site, but cannot exceed 15 gallons at any one time. Baiting of sites may be done by the permittee, its employees, contractors and agents up to 14 days prior to the beginning of sharpshooting. Any bait remaining at a site must be removed upon the completion of annual sharpshooting operations.
 - o Blaze orange requirements.
 - o Shooting hour restrictions, except that all shooting after normal hours shall be conducted from an elevated stand over a baited site. Use of artificial light is not allowed.
- Hunting license requirements, provided the shooters are employed or contracted by the permittee.

FOR DEER HARVESTED BY NON-CONTRACTED HUNTERS:

- ONLY antlerless deer may be harvested.
- Hunters must have a deer license for the current deer season
- All season restrictions apply, including dates, weapon restrictions, baiting restrictions, and blaze orange requirements.
- On privately owned land ONLY, the landowner or agents authorized in writing may utilize legal centerfire firearms AFTER all deer seasons have ceased if the permit timeframe extends beyond normal seasons. Baiting, shooting hours, and other restrictions still apply. Local firearm laws still apply.

DONATION INFORMATION

- All deer culled must be donated either to private individuals or food pantry.
- Deer donated to private individuals must also be given the respective CWD medallion with sample number, if applicable.
- Non-CWD tested adult deer cannot go to food pantry donation.

ANNUAL REPORTING

- The complete shooting log must be submitted to the Waukesha Wildlife Biologist, Department of Natural Resources; 141 NW Barstow Street, Waukesha, WI 53188 within 14 days of the end of the shooting season. Electronic reports may be sent to Nathan.Holoubek@Wisconsin.Gov

REGULATION COMPLIANCE INFORMATION

- The permittee shall designate listed employees or agents, authorized in writing, as sharpshooters who are permitted to shoot and kill deer. If non-contracted hunters are used the permittee must maintain a record of who is allowed to utilize the nuisance harvest authorizations.



HUNTER VETTING & LANDOWNER CERTIFICATION OF ACCESS CONTROL

Ryan Weston
134 S. Locust Ln.
Whitewater, WI 53190
WI DL#: W235-7308-1268-03
DNR#: 812-513-539

Keith Kaufmann
W2464 Lincoln Rd.
Ashippun, WI 53003
WI DL#: K155-5037-4368-03
DNR#: 005-326-269

Greg Weston
235 E. State St.
North Prairie, WI 53153
WI DL#: W235-2975-2243-04
DNR#: 084-660-885

Ben Weston
S84W32110 Jericho Rd.
Mukwonago, WI 53149
WI DL#: W235-0708-7170-08
DNR#: 278-303-680

I have vetted and can personally vouch for the four (4) hunters above:

Michael W. Humcke
W278 N2968 Rocky Point Rd.
Pewaukee, WI 53072

Date

Cell Phone

Home Office Phone

I (We) certify that the hunters named above are granted the authority, as part of the City of Pewaukee Nuisance Deer Permit, to enter the lands described below and any adjacent contiguous lands for the purpose of conducting a deer archery hunt (under the rules and conditions of the hunt, see attached page 2):

Landowner Name

Landowner Signature

Date Signed

Landowner Name

Landowner Signature

Date Signed

Landowner Address

Home Phone

City

State & Zip Code

Cell Phone

VOLUNTEER ARCHERY HUNT RULES AND CONDITIONS

Under City Ordinance 6.02(3)(c) when used pursuant to the terms of a City sponsored Volunteer Urban Deer Management program approved by the Common Council on 1/21/19, as follows:

- A. The Program shall be according to DNR GENERAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS, and Standard Nuisance Deer Permit Conditions FOR DEER HARVESTED BY NON-CONTRACTED HUNTERS.
- B. The Program is specific to the Rocky Point Peninsula residential area, and adjoining Lake Pewaukee Sanitary District (LPSD) lands to the north and south.
- C. The Program is limited to volunteer hunters vetted and receiving written consent by individual property owners, or in case of LPSD properties, the LPSD.
- D. For hunting within Rocky Point conservancy areas under the jurisdiction of the Rocky Point Homeowners Association, the Program is limited to volunteer hunters vetted and receiving written consent by the Rocky Point Homeowners Association.
- E. The Program is limited to Bows, Crossbows, and other like weapon or instruments only, from tree stands elevated a minimum of 10 feet off of the ground. No such weapons shall be discharged within 35 yards from a habitable building on any other adjacent property, unless the owner of such adjacent property or habitable building has given written permission to be closer. In no case shall such weapons or instruments be discharged in a direction that could result in the projectile landing on or flying over any adjacent properties unless the owner(s) of such adjacent properties have given written permission to do so.
- F. Under this Program, Hunters shall have permission to collect culled deer and deliver them for Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) testing and processing of the meat for donation to food pantries or to private individuals. Property owners refusing to give volunteer hunters permission to collect culled deer from their property shall be responsible for disposing of the culled deer per DNR Regulations (i.e., tagging the deer, delivering the deer head to a DNR CWD testing site, and for donating culled deer either to private individuals or a food pantry, or otherwise disposing of the culled deer).
- G. The time period for the Program hunt shall be from January 22, 2019 through February 28, 2019, or until such time that the City designates the use of CONTRACTED SHARPSHOOTERS, or otherwise extends or ends the volunteer program.

HUNTER VETTING & ROCKY POINT HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION
CERTIFICATION OF ACCESS CONTROL

Ryan Weston
134 S. Locust Ln.
Whitewater, WI 53190
WI DL#: W235-7308-1268-03
DNR#: 812-513-539

Keith Kaufmann
W2464 Lincoln Rd.
Ashippun, WI 53003
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I have vetted and can personally vouch for the four (4) hunters above:

Michael W. Humcke
W278 N2968 Rocky Point Rd.
Pewaukee, WI 53072

Date

Cell Phone

Home Office Phone

I certify that the hunters named above are granted the authority by the Rocky Point Homeowners Association (RPHOA), as part of the City of Pewaukee Nuisance Deer Permit, to enter conservancy lands and any adjacent contiguous lands under RPHOA jurisdiction, for the purpose of conducting a deer archery hunt (under the rules and conditions of the hunt, see attached page 2):

RPHOA Official

RPHOA Official Signature

Date Signed

RPHOA Official Address

Contact Phone

City

State & Zip Code

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- G. The time period for the Program hunt shall be from January 22, 2019 through February 28, 2019, or until such time that the City designates the use of CONTRACTED SHARPSHOOTERS, or otherwise extends or ends the volunteer program.

Hello Everyone:

Sorry for the delay getting you the final update. I did not receive the final report from the sharpshooters until last week while I was out of town on a business trip.

Since the hiring of the Sharpshooters by the City on March 11th, through the end of the Nuisance Deer Hunt season on March 31st, the contract sharpshooters removed a total of 53 deer, consisting of 26 males, and 27 females.

Given the short time span, I'd say this was a very successful hunt. Based on the observations of the hunters, there were about 100 deer total in your general area this Winter, including the Golf Course, so @ 50% of the total herd were culled as a result of the nuisance hunt. (Note: The recommended deer population level is @ 15 deer per square mile, depending on available forage.)

Over the past few weeks, based on my area observations, some of your area herd may have moved out, as there have been sightings again in Rocky Point, and along Golf Road near Western Lakes Golf Course, and west into the Town of Delafield, where for the past few Winter months, very few were observed in these areas.

However, it is likely that a substantial number of deer still remain in your area, and that the number of deer will increase with the birth of deer this Spring. Also, I am still receiving reports that a number of residents are still actively feeding the deer, in violation of the law. As long as this unlawful practice continues, the deer are going to remain concentrated in residential areas, and will also continue to feed on plants and other landscape shrubs and bushes.

Going forward, it is my suggestion that the HOA's request that the residents monitor the deer population in the area over the next few months, by noting and reporting their observations, and also by taking photographs, and giving that information to each HOA, so that some determination can be made as to whether another nuisance hunt will be required next Fall, and what type of hunt it should be (bow hunters, sharpshooters, or some combination of the two). These observations can consist of noting the actual number of deer, where the deer were located or observed, as well as reporting property damage caused by the deer. Installing trail cameras around the neighborhoods can be another method of monitoring the deer population.

At some point, citizens need to file complaints against those who continue to feed the deer, so that those people are reported to authorities, and fined. While I know some people are very hesitant to take this step for fear of retaliation, I suggest that the HOA's set up a mechanism so some confidentiality can be maintained for those reporting this illegal activity. I don't know if that means your residents should report these violations to the HOA, and the HOA passes the complaint on to the Aldermen in your district, or that the residents report straight to the Aldermen, but some mechanism and protocols should be put in place for this purpose.

The hiring of the Sharpshooters probably cost the City thousands of dollars, and I am sure that many residents have suffered thousands of dollars of damage to their yards and landscape as a direct result of this illegal feeding. Further, it is unlikely that the deer population will ever abate and become manageable, as it should, unless the illegal feeding of the deer is stopped.

If illegal feeding is allowed to continue, everyone can almost certainly bet that the size of the deer herd in the Meadowbrook area will again be as large and destructive as it was this Winter, and within only 1-2 years, or less. This need not happen. While the deer and other wildlife are never going away, and we don't ever want them to, there are means and sustainable practices that will allow wildlife to exist in harmony within the community. Illegal feeding is not one of them.

While I was very happy to assist you on behalf of the City this year, it is my suggestion that the Meadowbrook area HOA's, either individually or jointly, find a resident or residents from your specific area

to oversee and assist with the establishment of a neighborhood deer management plan, similar to has been done in the Rocky Point area, and other City neighborhoods. Going forward, I request that you contact your Aldermen (Colleen Brown, and your new Alderman Ian Clark), or the City Manager, Scott Klein, and ask them to assist you with getting a management plan in place.

It has been a pleasure working with all of you, and I wish you success.

Best regards,

Mike Humcke



Wisconsin Pollinators



□

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Landscaping with native plants improves the environment. Native plants are hardy because they have adapted to the local conditions. Once established, native plants do not need pesticides, fertilizers, or watering. Not only is this good for the environment, it saves time and money.

Landscaping with native wildflowers and grasses helps return the area to a healthy ecosystem. Diverse varieties of birds, butterflies and animals, are attracted to the native plants, thus enhancing the biodiversity of the area. The beauty of native

wildflowers and grasses creates a sense of place, both at home and work.

Name/Web	Specialities	County	Phone
Agrecol Native Seed & Plant Nursery	A native seed nursery that produces high-quality native seeds, plants, and erosion control systems	Rock	(608) 223-3571
Aquatic Resources and Glacial Pond Farm	Prairie and wetland species	Marathon	(715) 845-2099
Bluestem Farm	Many species of woodland and prairie which are not available from arger growers	Sauk	(608) 356-0179
Country Wetlands Nursery	Wetland, woodland plants, seeds	Milwaukee	(414) 679-1268
Dragonfly Gardens	Focused on native perennials, grasses, ferns, shrubs, and trees to restore native habitats from shoreland, wetlands, and forests	Polk	(715) 268-4666
A Growing Concern	Prairie and woodland species	Bayfield	(414) 354-1638
Heritage Flower Farm	Growing heirloom perennial flowering plants – many rare, all classic	Mukwonago	(262) 662-3864
Hild Natives	Native plants, seed, and ecopath restoration	Pierce	(715) 426-5131 (800) 790-9445
J & J Transplant Aquatic Nursery	Specializes in propagating, harvesting, and supplying vegetation for environmental and land reclamation	Waushara	(715) 256-0059
Johnson's Nursery	Open to the public! A large wholesale grower of landscape-ready, Midwest hardy native woody plants.	Waukesha	(262) 252-4988
Kester's Wild Game food Nurseries, Inc.	Plantings for wetland, ponds for wildlife	Winnebago	(920) 685-2929
Kinnickinnic Natives - Native Plant Nursery	Features a variety of plants that are native to the Kinnickinnic River area	Pierce	(715) 425-7605
Midwest Prairies	WI. Genotype plants and seeds	Jefferson	(920) 563-3165
Nature's Nursery	Wildflowers, seeds, grass seeds	Iowa	(608) 795-4920
Oak Prairie Farm		Columbia	(800) 984-3884
Plantscapes	WI. Genotype seeds	Dane	(608) 223-3564
Prairie Frontier		Waukesha	(414) 544-6708
Prairie Future Seed Co.		Menomonee	262-820-0221
Prairie Nursery, Inc.	Wildflower Plants and Seeds; Environmental Consultations; Site Evaluations; Native Planting Installations; Native Planting	Marquette	(800) 476-9453
Prairie Ridge Nursery/ CRM Ecosystems	Woodland, wetland, prairie	Dane	(608) 437-5245
Prairie Seed Source	SE WI. Grass, forbs, seeds, some shrubs	Waukesha	(414) 673-7166
Reeseville Ridge Nursery	Trees, shrubs, vines, woody plant seeds, ground covers	Dodge	(920) 927-3291
Retzer Nature Center	Local genotype seed and plants for projects w/in 50 mi. from Waukesha county line	Waukesha	(414) 521-5407
Rohde's Nursery	Woodland, wetland, prairie plants; designconsultation, restoration	Wood	(414) 293-4373
Stone Silo Prairie Gardens	Specializes in wildflowers and grasses native to the Upper Midwest.	Brown	(920) 713-2879
Taylor Creek Restoration Nurseries	Local genotype seed is nursery-grown in beds started from seeds collected ethically on native habitat remnants	Green	(608) 897-8641
Two Ferns Nursery	Offers a diverse selection of native perennials	Dane	(920) 212-6278
Wehr Nature Center	Prairie seeds and instruction for sm. Projects in SE WI	Waukesha	(414) 425-8550

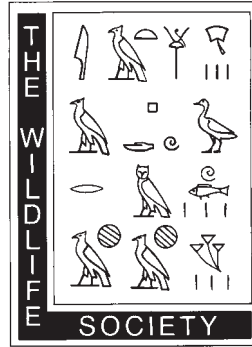
Managing White-Tailed Deer in Suburban Environments

A Technical Guide

Anthony J. DeNicola, Kurt C. VerCauteren, Paul D. Curtis,
and Scott E. Hygnstrom



A publication of Cornell Cooperative Extension, the Wildlife Society–
Wildlife Damage Management Working Group, and the Northeast Wildlife
Damage Research and Outreach Cooperative



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About This Guide

Considerable confusion and controversy surround white-tailed deer management in suburban environments. Availability, efficacy, and humaneness of management options are often misunderstood. As a result, opinions and sentiments differ regarding the management of suburban deer populations. This booklet pro-

vides an overview of these complex issues and discusses the usefulness of various management options for resolving localized deer-human conflicts. The manual is intended for professional biologists and managers, community leaders, and others involved or concerned with suburban deer management.

Introduction

White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) are probably the best known and most widespread large mammal in North America. Recognized as a valuable natural resource, deer are a welcome sight until conflicts arise with homeowners, farmers, foresters, motorists, gardeners, or landscapers. Their adaptability, acute senses, and other physical attributes allow them to flourish in metropolitan suburbs as well as in the wilderness. Locally overabundant deer populations are becoming more prevalent, especially where they are not actively managed. This typically occurs in suburban communities or on corporate or protected government properties. The primary reasons for a lack of deer management in suburban communities include: (1) real or perceived safety concerns, (2) conflicting social attitudes and perceptions about wildlife, (3) hunting and firearm-discharge restrictions, and (4) liability or public relations concerns. Overabundance usually is a reflection of human values rather than biological thresholds. When deer numbers approach or exceed human tolerance levels (Decker and Purdy 1988), which leads to conflicts with human priorities, they may be considered overabundant (McCabe and McCabe 1997).

Biologists have conducted extensive research on deer and generally can recommend management practices to manipulate rural deer populations. The success of past management efforts, focused primarily on providing recreational hunting opportunity, is reflected in the current abundance of white-tailed deer (Brown et al. In press, Curtis et al. 2000b). At the turn of the twentieth century, deer numbers were low due to overharvest by market and subsistence hunters and loss of habitat (McCabe and McCabe 1984). Legal protection, regulated harvests, and human-induced changes in the landscape (e.g., high-intensity agriculture, forest protection, suburban development) boosted deer numbers to current levels. Without management intervention, small deer populations can increase rapidly (McCullough 1984) and may lead to problems that can be difficult to control.

As deer and human populations have increased, so have the number of deer-related conflicts. Expanding urban sprawl and suburban environments have created excellent deer habitat with an abundance of food and protection from hunters and nonhuman predat-

tors. Homeowners may consider it a nuisance when deer consume garden and landscape plantings (Figure 1). More importantly, an overabundance of deer may cause significant economic losses associated with decreased crops, vehicle collisions, or Lyme disease. Deer also affect forest ecology by feeding on preferred plants and altering the biodiversity in parks and natural woodlands. Human safety can be compromised because increases in deer-vehicle collisions are positively correlated with greater deer abundance (Blouch 1984, Etter et al. In press). For example from 1984 to 1994, as the deer population climbed in the community of Bellvue in Sarpy County, Nebraska, the number of deer-vehicle collisions in that county increased 325 percent (Hygnstrom and VerCauteren 1999). Conover et al. (1995) estimated that more than 1 million deer-vehicle collisions occur annually in the United States, and that annual vehicle repair costs from those accidents exceeded \$1.1 billion. They further estimated that each year 29,000 human injuries and 211 human deaths occur as a result of deer-vehicle collisions. Although these numbers are low compared with other sources of human fatalities, they are of concern.



Figure 1. Browsing damage caused by repeated deer feeding on ornamental shrubs.

White-tailed deer also serve as a host for the black-legged tick (Figure 2), *Ixodes scapularis* or *Ixodes pacificus*, that serves as the primary vector for the bacteria *Borrelia burgdorferi* (Lyme disease), *Ehrlichia equi* (human granulocytic ehrlichiosis), and *Babesia microti* (human babesiosis). Lyme disease occurs primarily in the Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, upper midwestern states, and northwestern California. The diagnosis of Lyme disease has increased 25-fold since 1982, and in recent years there have been about 16,000 new cases annually (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 1997, Dennis 1998). Lowering deer densities may reduce tick abundance (Daniels et al. 1993, Stafford 1993), however, this may not decrease the prevalence

of Lyme disease (Wilson et al. 1985, 1988; Duffey et al. 1994; Conover 1997).

Bovine tuberculosis, although historically rare in wildlife, has been found recently in wild deer. This bacterial disease attacks the respiratory system. Bovine tuberculosis has the potential to infect humans, livestock, and other wildlife and usually is transmitted from one individual to another through sneezing, coughing, or nose-to-nose contact (Schmitt et al. 1997). Bovine tuberculosis is more likely to be transmitted among overabundant deer, especially at feeding stations.

Another deer disease that may be increasing is chronic wasting disease. Though quite uncommon and found primarily in Colorado and Wyoming, chronic wasting disease also may be transmitted among animals at feeding stations (Spraker et al. 1997, Miller et al. 1998).

Agricultural producers have indicated that deer cause more damage than other wildlife species (Conover and Decker 1991, Conover 1994, Wywiałowski 1994). Agricultural damage by deer was greatest in the northeastern and northcentral United States, with at least 41 percent of producers reporting damage (Wywiałowski 1994). Conover (1997) conservatively estimated annual deer damage to agriculture at \$100 million.



Figure 2. Male, female, and engorged black-legged ticks, with stick pin as reference.



Figure 3. Overabundant deer remove vegetation to a height of approximately six feet, creating a browseline.

Wildlife biologists and foresters have been aware of the problems associated with deer overbrowsing (Figure 3) for many years (Leopold et al. 1947, Webb et al. 1956). Overabundant white-tailed deer have the potential to change the plant and animal composition of forest ecosystems (Tilghman 1989, deCalesta 1994, Healy 1997). Stromayer and Warren (1997) and Waller and Alverson (1997) provided excellent summaries of the ecological impacts of deer browsing. Deer can degrade forests and cause the reverse of plant succession, and persistent browsing by deer can lead to climax species of plants being replaced by midlevel and introduced species. Conover et al. (1995) used Marquis' (1981) figures to determine that deer may cause \$367 million per year in damage to Pennsylvania's Allegheny hardwood forest.

Despite the magnitude of deer-related impacts, whitetails have a tremendous positive value to society. Many people enjoy observing deer, and as a big game animal, deer also have a high recreational value to hunters. Conover (1997) noted that in 1991 more than 10 million people hunted deer in the United States, and their travel and equipment expenditures totaled \$5.1 billion. Adding \$1.8 billion for the value of viewing and photography, Conover (1997) estimated that \$7 billion was spent on deer-related recreation each year. Consequently, because both the positive and negative values associated with deer are very high, setting management goals can be very difficult.

As human and deer populations simultaneously have expanded and merged, dramatic increases in deer-related concerns have occurred. Extensive overlap in landscape use by people and deer has led to the enormous challenge of managing abundant deer populations in human-dominated environments, with a complex mix of human expectations, concerns, and values.

Biology of the White-Tailed Deer

Description and General Behavior

White-tailed deer are so named because when alarmed, they hold their tails erect, baring their white underside and rump. They also have a prominent white throat patch that complements their thin brown-red summer coat and thick grey-brown winter coat. Males (bucks) begin growing bone-like antlers early each spring, and by early fall the antlers stop growing and harden. Antlers are used for fighting and establishing rank in the social hierarchy. The antlers of white-tailed deer have a main beam with tines erupting from the top and are shed in late winter each year.

White-tailed deer vary extensively, with as many as 38 different subspecies described (Smith and Rhodes 1994). Across their range, which extends from central Canada to northern South America, body weights vary from 50 to 300 pounds with body size increasing from south to north. In the United States, weights average about 100 pounds for adult females (does), and 150 pounds for adult males. Adult deer have an average height of 36 inches at the shoulder (Sauer 1984). Although deer can have a lifespan of eight to twelve years in unhunted populations, most do not

live beyond four or five years of age in areas with regulated hunting (Severinghaus and Cheatum 1956, Matschke et al. 1984).

White-tailed deer have excellent senses and physical abilities. A combination of smell, hearing, and sight is used to monitor their surroundings and locate potential danger. Deer have evolved as a prey species and can detect many potential threats and avoid them. When threatened, deer can attain speeds of 36 miles per hour and easily jump an eight-foot obstacle (Sauer 1984). A well-developed sense of smell also is important for recognizing individuals and allowing males to identify females in estrous.

Habitat and Habits

White-tailed deer are extremely adaptable, both in habitat and diet selection. Deer are an edge species, faring well in transitional areas between forests, agriculture, grasslands, and even suburban landscapes. Forests, thickets, and grasslands provide deer with protective cover and natural foods, and agricultural fields can contribute abundant, high-quality forage. The diets of white-tailed deer often depend on the



Figure 4. Feeding deer increases the potential for conflicts by making deer less wary of people.

agricultural activities and land-use practices of humans. Suburban areas provide high-quality foods in the form of gardens, ornamental plantings, and fertilized lawns (Swihart et al. 1995), while nearby woodlands offer daytime refugia. Swihart et al. (1995) found plant species richness to be higher in residential areas than in wooded habitats. Suburban areas are often free of hunting and natural predation. Further, suburban residents sometimes feed deer and other wildlife (Figure 4), restricting deer movements and enhancing their reproduction and survival.

Since the 1930s, white-tailed deer densities have increased and their range has expanded (Halls 1984) due to human-induced landscape changes. Deer densities are often highest in locations with suitable habitat where hunting is not permitted. Such sites could include the suburban-rural fringe of metropolitan areas that contain a mix of wooded habitat and agricultural fields, parks or nature reserves, and corporate complexes.

Reproduction

Mating behavior (rutting) occurs primarily from mid-October through December in most of the white-tailed deer's range. Female white-tailed deer generally breed for the first time when they are yearlings (14 to 18 months in age). In areas with good forage, six-month-old fawns may breed, but older females will produce more offspring (Nixon et al. 1991). Yearling does typically produce one fawn, whereas adults (2.5 years in age or older) commonly produce twins or sometimes triplets, when conditions are favorable (Verme and Ullrey 1984).

Fawns are born mid-May through July and spend the first few weeks of their life hiding. They begin to follow their mothers within a few weeks (Marchinton and Hirth 1984). At birth fawns have spotted pelage that blends with the patterns of sun and shade. This spotted fur is replaced with a gray-brown winter coat during August and September.

Deer have a high reproductive potential and populations can increase quickly. In the fenced George Reserve in Michigan, McCullough (1979, 1984) documented an introduced population of six deer growing to an estimated 222 deer in seven years. Reproductive output is associated with deer population density. In general as deer populations increase, the quantity and quality of forage available decreases and reproductive output declines. This density-

dependent effect is related to deer condition and is called biological carrying capacity.

Biological Carrying Capacity

The number of deer that can be sustained in a given area of land is a function of food resources and the availability of winter cover. Biological Carrying Capacity (BCC) is defined as the number of deer that a parcel can support over an extended period of time (Ellingwood and Caturano 1988). When deer numbers approach BCC, habitat quality decreases and physical condition of the herd declines (Swihart et al. 1998). Biologists use indices of deer health and population density to assess the status of a herd relative to BCC. When overbrowsing persists, a long-term reduction in BCC can occur. Neither herd health nor habitat quality will improve unless deer densities are reduced. Such circumstances enhance the likelihood of winter mortality due to poor nutrition and/or disease (Eve 1981).

Home Range and Movements

An individual deer must be able to fulfill its requisites of life (i.e., food, water, shelter, mating) within its home range. Deer become very familiar with their home range, which enhances survival, and consequently they seldom leave it. Males generally have larger home ranges than females, and often expand their ranges during the rut or breeding season (Michael 1965; Nelson and Mech 1981, 1984; Root et al. 1988). Home range sizes vary considerably based on the variety and arrangement of habitat types and climate (Wigley et al. 1980, Williamson and Hirth 1985, Dusek et al. 1988). Female deer have relatively compact home ranges and move little between seasons if there is enough habitat diversity to fulfill their needs, especially in suburban environments (Cornicelli 1992, Bertrand et al. 1996, Kilpatrick and Spohr 2000). Conversely, less diverse habitats and more severe winter weather increases the likelihood of larger home ranges and associated movements.

Deer can be classified into three types based on movement behavior: (1) residents, (2) emigrants, and (3) migrants. Residents have an established home range that they seldom leave, and if forced from their home range, they usually return within a few days. Emigrants, or dispersers, leave their natal home range to establish another core area of activity elsewhere. Migrants move away from an area and then return to

it again later (i.e., distinct winter and summer ranges). It appears that migration behavior and selection of home range locations can be passed on matrilineally (doe to fawn) through generations (Marchinton and Jeter 1966, Nelson and Mech 1984, Tierson et al. 1985, Nixon et al. 1991).

In regions with moderate seasonal variation throughout the year, a deer will likely remain in one area for its entire life (Thomas et al. 1964, Beier and McCullough 1990, Nixon et al. 1991, VerCauteren and Hygnstrom 1998). In areas where food or cover are limited seasonally, deer may exhibit distinct winter and summer use of their home range (Pietsch 1954, Kammermeyer and Marchinton 1976, Nelson and Mech 1984, VanDeelen et al. 1997). In general, the percentage of deer that migrate seasonally increases on a continuum from south to north. It appears that at lower latitudes in the United States (30 to 35 degrees N), all females are residents (Kammermeyer and Marchinton 1976, Inglis et al. 1979). In mid-latitudes (35 to 45 degrees N) springtime movement occurs in less than 30 percent of females (Gladfelter 1978, Nixon et al. 1991, VerCauteren 1998, Hygnstrom and VerCauteren 1999). At upper latitudes (more than 45 degrees N) the vast majority of deer migrate seasonally, related to yarding during winter (Nelson and Mech 1992). Yarding refers to the winter movement of deer in the northern extent of their range to habitats that offer food and protection from extreme snow depths and temperatures.

Mortality

Hunter harvest is the primary cause of white-tailed deer mortality (Gladfelter 1984, Matschke et al. 1984, Nixon et al. 1994, Hansen et al. 1997). Other factors include vehicle collisions, poaching, disease, predators, malnutrition, accidents, and rarely old age. Across most of the whitetail's range, deer mortality is attributed often either directly (i.e., hunting, vehicle collisions, or poaching) or indirectly (i.e., habitat alteration or loss) to human activity.

Sport hunters often select for males and against females (Nixon et al. 1991). Thus, sex and age ratios in hunted populations are skewed in favor of older females. Even in unhunted areas, the mortality of adult males is higher than that for females because of poor physical condition for bucks after the breeding season and increased susceptibility to predation (Gavin et al. 1984, Jacobson and Guynn 1995, McCullough 1979, Mech 1984). Intense competition for females in estrus also contributes to the shorter lifespan of adult males (Hamilton et al. 1995, Jacobson and Guynn 1995). Finally, there is often a high mortality rate for yearling males associated with the spring and fall dispersal periods (Nixon et al. 1994, Rosenberry et al. 1999).

Regulations Regarding White-Tailed Deer

Deer are protected by game regulations in all states and provinces. Hunters legally harvest deer during designated seasons, usually in fall. The length and timing of seasons may change on an annual basis. State or provincial natural resources departments can provide details on hunting seasons. In cases with severe, persistent property damage or public safety concerns, some states may issue special permits that allow shooting or removal of deer during times other than regulated hunting seasons. Any management or

research that involves handling of deer requires permission (i.e., a written permit) from the state or provincial wildlife agency. Some states provide technical assistance and/or direct compensation for deer damage. Products, laws, and registrations change, so check with local wildlife authorities about compliance before taking any action that may harm deer.

Deer Ecology and Management

White-tailed deer have adapted well to suburban environments. A thorough understanding of the biological and behavioral aspects of deer should be incorporated into management decisions. Such information is especially relevant in determining the scale of a management program and its likelihood of success.

White-tailed deer populations are organized into matrilineal (female-led) groups in which related females are accompanied by their immediate offspring (Hirth 1977). Female deer often remain in their natal range (the area in which they were born). Typically, young females establish home ranges that overlap the home range of their mothers (Marchington and Hirth 1984, Porter et al. 1991), whereas males tend to disperse from their mother's home range (Kammermeyer and Marchinton 1976, Holzenbein and Marchinton 1992, Nixon et al. 1994). Strong home range fidelity and the reproductive importance of females allow for effective herd management on relatively small areas (McNulty et al. 1997). Desired management effects may be achieved on small parcels with lasting impacts

depending on the degree of isolation (Porter et al. 1991). This micromanagement approach can be implemented on areas as small as 200 acres (Kilpatrick and Walter 1999). Such areas approximate minimum home range sizes for suburban white-tailed deer (Cornicelli 1992, Bertrand et al. 1996, Grund 1998, Kilpatrick and Spohr 1999). Once a population has been reduced, adjacent matrilineal groups do not readily expand or change their home ranges (McNulty et al. 1997). Management efforts must continue to address the reproductive potential of residual females, however. Deer herds on small parcels can be aggressively managed, however the absence of control on neighboring properties may limit effectiveness due to home range overlap and/or dispersal of adjoining deer. Therefore if only small areas are available, adjoining landowners may need to coordinate their actions to maximize the impact of a management program.

Human Dimensions and Deer Management

Suburban areas, by definition, contain relatively high densities of people. Frequently they also contain locally overabundant wildlife populations that create wildlife-human conflicts. Deer-human “problems” are socially defined and vary among different stakeholder groups (Decker and Gavin 1987). Public attitudes regarding deer problems differ according to personal beliefs (Purdy and Decker 1989, Curtis et al. 1997) and may vary depending on whether stakeholders hold individual animal or population-level perspectives.

Most people enjoy viewing deer, and seldom do communities want to entirely eliminate a local herd. Tolerances for deer, however, are quite variable depending on personal preferences, past experiences, one’s ecological perspective, and land-use priorities (Decker and Purdy 1988, Loker et al. 1999). Differing public views complicate decision making and establishment of deer management goals. In some cases, it may not be possible to achieve community consensus for a single deer management approach. Action may still be required, however, to reduce deer-related conflicts, and the best outcome may be to achieve consent for management from key stakeholder groups (Curtis and Hauber 1997).

Deer management is often undertaken to satisfy diverse human needs and interests. Solving deer conflicts may involve changing stakeholder attitudes or behaviors (Decker et al. 1996), as well as modifying deer behaviors or reducing herd size. A communication plan may be needed to educate suburban landowners about the range of deer management options (Stout et al. 1997). Policy education and development of community capacity to make informed deer management decisions is an important goal for wildlife management agencies (Curtis 1995).

Curtis et al. (1995) recommended using a community-based task force with the guidance of a professional facilitator. Stakeholders should be involved in several steps of the decision-making process and management action, including:

- setting goals and objectives,
- determining appropriate management techniques,
- communicating findings/conclusions to the community,

- evaluating program results, and
- revising goals and objectives as part of an adaptive management program.

Depending on the social and political climate in a given area, the most practical management option for reducing deer conflicts may not have community acceptance or the support of elected officials. For example, in a specific situation professional wildlife managers may recommend lethal means to reduce deer numbers. Some residents, however, may be opposed to killing deer and even the concept of wildlife management. In such situations, a citizen task force with representative stakeholders from the local community may help reduce conflicts and find acceptable deer management approaches (Curtis et al. 1995, Curtis and Hauber 1997). Implementing task forces can be very time-consuming and may exceed the resources available to some wildlife agencies. Kilpatrick and Walter (1997) suggested using a community vote to speed implementation of deer management actions. This approach also has limitations, as minority stakeholder groups may use the legal system to stop proposed actions.

Citizen task forces have been used to reduce deer problems in several communities. This approach requires that all interested stakeholders participate in the development of management plans. Wildlife agency staff may provide technical support or, in some cases, serve as stakeholders in the process. Task forces typically review pertinent deer biology, examine management options, select appropriate management techniques that are both biologically feasible and socially acceptable, identify sources of staff and funding to implement management activities, and coordinate dissemination of information to the community and media. It is important for task force members to understand that state or provincial permits will be needed for any action that requires handling of deer. Based on past experiences, the primary factors that have resulted in viable management recommendations with broad community support include:

- relevant stakeholder representation,
- an external, trained facilitator,
- accurate and complete biological data,

- a survey of community attitudes or other similar social information, and
- technical support from wildlife management agencies.

Wildlife agency personnel who are working with task forces must be knowledgeable about deer biology and the pros and cons of various management options. Wildlife professionals must be credible and objective and avoid confusing personal values with biological recommendations (Decker et al. 1991). When confronted or challenged (Figure 5), agency staff should avoid arguments, be good listeners, maintain objectivity, be well informed, and explain management options in understandable terminology. Law-enforcement personnel who participate in deer conflicts should encourage a calm exchange of ideas.

During the late 1990s, public involvement in deer management decisions evolved beyond citizen task

forces and similar transactional approaches (Chase et al. 2000, Curtis et al. 2000a). Communities are now sharing not only the decision-making authority, but also the cost and responsibility for deer management with state and local government agencies under a variety of co-management scenarios. The community scale is appropriate as deer impacts are often recognized by neighborhood groups, and the need for management becomes a local issue. In addition, the success or failure of management actions can be perceived most readily by stakeholders at the community level. Outcomes of co-management are usually perceived as more appropriate, efficient, and equitable than more authoritative wildlife management approaches. Although co-management requires substantial time and effort, this strategy may result in greater stakeholder investment in and satisfaction with deer management.



Figure 5. Animal activist groups may oppose controlled hunts, sharp-shooting programs, and other lethal forms of deer removal.

Developing an Integrated Management Strategy

No single technique or strategy is universally appropriate. Complexities of suburban deer issues and the current limitations of available techniques make quick-fix solutions unlikely. Resolving conflicts associated with suburban deer often requires an integrated management program. Short-term strategies can relieve immediate problems, while long-term approaches will maintain deer populations at target levels. Combining two or more methods may improve results and increase the acceptability of the program for a wider range of stakeholders. An example of a combined approach might be the use of fencing and repellents in concert with selective lethal control.

Important considerations in the evaluation of management techniques include:

- time(s) of year when deer-related conflicts occur,
- available control options given the behavior and biology of the deer and the characteristics of the area(s) involved,
- probable effectiveness and duration of the techniques,
- acceptability, cost, and legality of control methods, and
- community support for taking action.

The community should determine measurable objectives (e.g., number of deer or level of damage that is acceptable) before any management action is taken. Population objectives for the deer herd and control methods should be publicized before implementation to minimize social conflicts. Key stakeholder groups should have participated in the decision-making process and can assist agency staff with community education. Presentations for civic groups and local schools are a good way to disseminate facts and science-related information. Press

releases to local news outlets also can maximize media support and help ensure that important data are made available to the community. Call-in radio shows are cost-effective and useful for widespread dissemination of information (Colvin et al. 1983).

Field personnel who implement control techniques should be able to explain community concerns and management goals. Agency staff must realize that multiple wildlife acceptance capacities exist among various stakeholder groups (Decker and Purdy 1988), and strong differences of opinion are unlikely to be resolved while management activities are taking place. Field coordinators should notify local law enforcement agencies of their activities, and staff should keep all necessary permits ready for presentation if requested.

Management programs should be monitored to assess their impacts. Baseline data (i.e., roadkill reports, vegetation impacts, homeowner complaints) will be required to determine accurately the effects of any management action and to evaluate program effectiveness. Keep in mind that the objective of most management programs is the reduction of conflicts to an acceptable level, not the complete elimination of either the problems or the deer herd.

The impacts of a management program on deer abundance can be evaluated based on aerial surveys, spotlight surveys, transect counts, harvest data, trends in herd health, browse surveys, pellet-group counts, deer damage surveys, or any combination of the above (Bookhout 1996). Cultural impacts can be measured by the frequency of deer-vehicle collisions, reductions in browsing damage, and fewer deer complaints.

Estimating Deer Population Size

One of the first questions asked by community groups considering deer management is, “How many deer are in the local population?” A baseline population estimate is often helpful in the decision-making process, however this can be very difficult and expensive to obtain. The actual number of deer in a community is nearly impossible to determine and will change seasonally. Therefore, it is often sufficient to estimate the minimum size or approximate density of the deer population.

Deer abundance can be estimated using a variety of techniques. Although more costly than conducting spotlight surveys or pellet-group counts, helicopter surveys (Figure 6) during periods with snow cover or infrared counts can be very reliable (Naugle et al. 1996, Beringer et al. 1998, Havens and Sharp 1998). Counts of deer from aircraft can be limited in application, as a minimum of four inches of complete snow cover is required to achieve accurate estimates.

Infrared counts can be confounded by thermal distractions such as large rocks and standing water that may be mistaken for deer. Presence of a dense tree or understory canopy can affect the relative accuracy of both aerial techniques. In fact, in regions with a moderate to high percentage of evergreen trees, spotlight surveys or pellet group counts should be used. Wildlife agencies or private contractors specializing in these services may provide population estimates for local deer herds.

To complement population estimates, the physical condition, mortality, and reproductive rates for deer should be monitored regularly to more accurately model deer populations over time. In the absence of population estimates, population indices (e.g., pellet-group counts, numbers of complaints or conflicts, etc.) may suffice as indicators of relative changes in deer abundance.



Figure 6. Helicopter surveys can be used to estimate deer abundance in areas with few conifers and four or more inches of snow cover.

Management Techniques

Regulated hunting has proven to be an ecologically sound, socially beneficial, and fiscally responsible method of managing rural deer populations. However, hunting has limited application in some suburban areas because of safety considerations, competing land-use priorities, legal constraints, or social values (McAninch 1995, Warren 1997). The intent of this section is to review nonlethal and nontraditional options for reducing deer populations in situations where deer management is constrained. Each option is evaluated on the basis of cost, efficiency, and social acceptability.

Costs of deer management options have been widely documented and reported (McAninch 1995, Warren 1997). We caution readers that costs vary considerably across the range of potential applications and that in the final analysis, cost represents an unreliable and often misleading basis for option selection. To the extent that cost is an important consideration, we encourage that site-specific estimates be generated and that cost be weighed against other important considerations, including effectiveness, efficiency, acceptability, and humaneness.

The following synopsis describes our current state of knowledge regarding suburban deer management practices. Our primary intent is to provide a list of techniques used to alleviate conflicts with suburban deer. Appendix A includes sources of equipment and suppliers' addresses. State wildlife agency phone numbers and other resource contacts are included in Appendix B.

Certain techniques may require special training, licenses, or permits. Contact local wildlife agencies for assistance in developing a deer management plan, or for permits if the community is interested in trapping or handling deer. Some techniques are highly specialized, site-specific, or best used in combination with other methods. Check with local authorities for information about fencing restrictions or other site-specific methods.

In addition, the response of individual deer to specific management techniques may vary. Thus no attempt was made to rank the techniques and the methods are not listed in order of preference. Always

be alert to new techniques or new and creative modifications of existing methods.

Nonlethal Management Options

Nonlethal management techniques are generally well accepted by the public. However, limited effectiveness and/or high cost may prevent their exclusive use to resolve deer conflicts. Cost-benefit analyses, although relevant to all management activities, are particularly important when evaluating nonlethal options.

Nonlethal techniques can be justified when the potential financial savings from their application are equal to or greater than the cost for implementation.

Effectiveness will be associated with the technique selected, deer densities, alternative food resources, and weather. Some methods provide short-lived relief from deer damage (e.g., frightening devices and repellents), whereas others may permanently prevent conflicts (e.g., well-maintained barrier fencing).

Nonlethal techniques may not affect deer impacts to plants and animals on a community-wide scale because these methods were designed to supplement, not replace, deer population management. As a consequence, nonlethal alternatives are best employed within the context of a comprehensive deer management program.

Habitat Modification

Deer adapt well to nearly all human-modified environments, except for downtown urban locations and other large areas that are devoid of woodland cover. These intensely developed urban areas are usually less aesthetically appealing to people than suburban landscapes that contain a patchwork of woodlots and homes. Therefore, habitat modifications to discourage deer presence are rarely practical.

Ban on Deer Feeding

Many people enjoy providing food for deer and other wildlife during winter (Figure 7). This may contribute to an artificially high deer population, especially during harsh winters when natural food sources are in short supply. Supplemental food can enhance deer reproductive rates, encourage deer to congregate in sensitive areas (Doenier et al. 1997), and make deer

more tolerant of people. Also, food provisioning can lead to deer crowding and increased susceptibility to diseases (Davidson and Nettles 1997).

Education and/or regulations may reduce the number of people who feed deer. Unfortunately, law enforcement agencies sometimes consider antifeeding regulations unenforceable, as some people ignore them. Therefore, it may be difficult to discourage or prevent residents from feeding deer unless there is a concerted effort by the community and law enforcement agencies.

Unpalatable Landscape Plants

Although deer are generalist foragers, they do have preferences for certain plant species. Selecting less palatable herbaceous and woody plants can minimize deer browsing to ornamental plants (Cummings et al. 1980, Fargione et al. 1991, Craven and Hygnstrom 1994, Curtis and Richmond 1994). Careful plant selection for home landscapes, combined with the selective use of repellents, may minimize damage if deer feeding pressure is low to moderate. Few ornamental plant varieties, however, are classified as rarely damaged by deer, and application of this technique is limited in areas with high deer densities.

Repellents

Repellents are best suited for use in orchards, nurseries, gardens, and on ornamentals or other high-value plants. High application cost, label restrictions on use, and variable effectiveness make most repellents impractical for row crops, pastures, or other low-value commodities. Success with repellents is measured in reduction of damage; total elimination of damage should not be expected (Craven and Hygnstrom 1994).

Repellents work by reducing the attractiveness and palatability of treated plants to a level lower than that for other available forage. Repellents are more effective on less palatable plant species than for those that are highly preferred (Swihart et al. 1991). Effectiveness also depends on the availability of alternate forage (Conover 1987, Conover and Kania 1988, Andelt et al. 1991), and repellent performance seems to be negatively correlated with deer density.

Repellents have traditionally been classified as odor- or taste-based products. Examples of odor-based repellents include products containing rotten eggs, soap, predator urine, blood meal, and other animal parts. Typically, these repellents are poured onto absorbent cloth or placed in a bag and suspended above the ground at densities of up to 1,150 bags/acre (Conover



Figure 7. Feeding stations for observing deer may increase fawn production from adult females in good condition.

and Kania 1988). Thus, use of some products may be very labor-intensive. Some materials are also sprayed directly on the plants. The primary advantage of odor-based products is that deer usually realize the plants are treated when they approach within a few feet, so the plants remain undamaged. Taste-based repellents are sprayed or dusted on the foliage to protect plants from deer browsing. Examples of these materials include hot sauce (contains capsaicin, the active ingredient in hot peppers) and thiram. The primary disadvantage of taste-based products is that deer must sample and damage the vegetation before they are affected by the repellent.

More recently, scientists have classified repellents by four specific modes of action: fear, conditioned aversion, pain, and taste (Beauchamp 1997, Mason 1997). Fear-inducing repellents emit sulfurous odors that mimic predator scents. Conditioned aversion is an avoidance response associated with a treated item and an illness. Pain-inducing repellents affect the trigeminal receptors located in the mucous membranes of the eyes, nose, mouth, and throat. Taste repellents generally include a bitter agent that makes treated items unpalatable.

In addition to mode of action, several other factors that influence the effectiveness of repellents must be

considered. Some repellents weather poorly, so it is usually best to use products that contain a commercial “sticker” or adherent. Also, repellents only protect the foliage to which they are applied. New growth that emerges after the application of the treatment is unprotected (Allan et al. 1984). Therefore, repellents have to be reapplied repeatedly during the growing season to retain their effectiveness (Sullivan et al. 1985, DeYoe and Schapp 1987, Andelt et al. 1991). For peak efficacy, many repellents should be reapplied every four to five weeks as long as deer-feeding pressure remains high (Sayre and Richmond 1992).

Many deer repellents have been evaluated in the scientific literature (Palmer et al. 1985, El Hani and Conover 1997, Wagner and Nolte 2000). Commercial repellents do not perform equally, and research has indicated that odor-based products often out-perform taste-based materials. Always follow label instructions for appropriate application. Most products are registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency only for use on nonfood plants, such as ornamentals, or on fruit trees during the dormant season.

Putrescent whole egg solids are the active ingredient in several odor-based, fear-inducing repellents (e.g., Deer-Away, Deer-Off, Deer Stopper, Big Game Repellent) that have been shown to be effective in



Figure 8. Several commercial repellents may reduce feeding damage for five or more weeks depending on deer foraging pressure and density.

some situations (Swihart and Conover 1990, Sayre and Richmond 1992, El Hani and Conover 1997). They are registered for use on fruit trees before flowering as well as on ornamentals and Christmas trees. Products containing rotten eggs have consistently performed well in research trials and often are used as a standard for comparing other active ingredients.

Ammonium soap of higher fatty acids (e.g., Hinder) is one of the few active ingredients registered for use on edible crops. It can be applied directly to vegetable and field crops, garden plants, livestock forages, ornamentals, and fruit trees. Its effectiveness is usually limited to about four weeks but varies depending on weather and application methods. Hinder has protected Japanese yews at suburban home sites from deer browsing during a spring field trial (Sayre and Richmond 1992).

Thiram (tetramethylthiuram disulfide), a fungicide that induces a conditioned aversion, is sold under several trade names (e.g., Nott's Chew-Not and Gustafson 42-S). It is most often painted or sprayed on dormant trees and shrubs and has been reported to be effective in some experiments (Conover 1984). Thiram-based repellents also may be used to protect trees against bark chewing by rabbits and voles.

Capsaicin is used in several taste-based, pain-inducing, repellents (e.g., Miller's Hot Sauce, Deer-Off, etc.). It is registered for use on ornamentals, Christmas trees, and fruit trees. Adding an antitranspirant, surfactant, or sticker may improve longevity and efficacy of the product. Formulations that contain high concentrations (6.2%) of capsaicin have been more effective than repellents with less active ingredient (0.062%; Andelt et al. 1991, 1994).

Noncommercial or "home-remedy" repellents (e.g., human hair, bar soap) will sometimes deter deer if the feeding pressure is low. These products have not been evaluated or registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and cannot be sold as deer repellents. Because these materials are low cost and readily available, however, many consumers still apply them in anticipation of some reduction in deer damage.

Human hair does not provide reliable protection in areas with moderate deer feeding pressure (Conover 1984, Conover and Kania 1988). Studies have shown, however, that soap bars applied to trees may reduce deer damage (Parkhurst 1990, Swihart and Conover 1990). Each bar appears to protect a radius of about a half-yard. Any inexpensive brand will work if the soap

is tallow-based, and perfumes do not enhance its effectiveness. Application of soap bars to apple trees was less costly than a commercial spray (Hinder, Figure 8) during the first growing season. Rapid tree growth requires multiple-bar applications, however, and commercial spray applications were more cost-effective during the second and future growing seasons (Fargione and Richmond 1992).

Supplemental Feeding

Supplemental feed can be used to draw deer away from specific problem areas. Deer must be concentrated a significant distance (more than 400 meters) from the site with conflicts (Doenier et al. 1997). Deer problems may be created near the baiting station, however, and this should be assessed prior to providing supplemental feed. For example, concentrating deer may result in excessive plant damage in the vicinity of the artificial food source.

In many areas of North America, supplemental feeding would likely increase deer-human conflicts. Feeding would concentrate deer, possibly increasing disease transmission and/or predation of deer by dogs and coyotes. Implementation of a supplemental feeding program to prevent malnutrition would be counterproductive to control efforts directed at free-ranging herds because it could encourage additional population growth. Furthermore, it is costly to provide ad libitum winter feed (Ozoga and Verme 1982, Baker and Hobbs 1985).

Fencing

Fencing is a reliable method to address site-specific problems such as landscape or agricultural damage or airport conflicts (Caslick and Decker 1979, Craven and Hygnstrom 1994, Curtis et al. 1994). Fencing also can be used to protect public health in areas where there is a high prevalence of tick-borne diseases (Daniels et al. 1993, Stafford 1993). Agencies often recommend barrier fencing around schoolyards and other high-risk areas to minimize deer access, tick abundance, and the associated risks of contracting Lyme disease.

Several factors should be assessed before using fencing as a deer control option. These include fence design, site history, deer density, crop or landscape value, local ordinances, and size of the area to be protected (McAninch et al. 1983). For example, it would cost approximately three times more to protect an area

with an eight-foot-high, woven-wire fence compared to a moderately priced, high-tensile electric fence (Ellingwood and McAninch 1984). Several fence designs can be used to exclude deer from home gardens (Figure 9) and crop areas, including variations on both electric and barrier types (Craven and Hygnstrom 1994, Curtis et al. 1994; see Appendix A for a list of fence suppliers).

For a given deer density, the potential for damage will often be greater on larger plantings than smaller ones (Caslick and Decker 1979, McAninch et al. 1983). Consequently, large areas often require more substantial fencing designs to achieve a level of protection similar to small areas. Based on anecdotal reports and research experiences in New York, vertical electric fence designs seldom provide reliable protection for plantings larger than five acres under intense deer foraging pressure. Slant-wire, electric-fencing systems can protect plantings approximately 50 acres in size. Blocks larger than 50 acres usually require eight-foot-high, woven-wire fencing to reliably prevent deer from entering the area if feeding pressure is high (Figure 10).

Although deer pressure and size of the area to be protected are the primary factors to consider when selecting a fence design, tolerance for deer damage is also important. When a landowner's tolerance for deer

damage is low (i.e., even light damage is unacceptable during the anticipated life of the fence) and deer foraging pressure is high, woven-wire fences are the only practical option regardless of area size. If this fence design is not economically feasible due to low landscape or crop value, the best decision may be to avoid planting sites prone to heavy deer damage.

A wide variety of fencing systems, including baited single wires (Porter 1983, Hygnstrom and Craven 1988), three-dimensional outriggers (Tierson 1969), and slanted and vertical fences up to eleven feet in height (Longhurst et al. 1962, Halls et al. 1965, Palmer et al. 1985), have successfully excluded deer under some conditions. Often simple designs are effective only under light deer pressure (Brenneman 1983, McAninch et al. 1983) or for relatively small areas. Low-cost, easily constructed fences may perform quite well for small areas (less than ten acres) during the growing season when alternative foods are available to deer. Low-profile fences, however, are seldom satisfactory for protecting commercial orchards or ornamental plantings in winter, especially if snow restricts deer from using alternative food sources. Landowners must also check local ordinances and covenants to determine if electric fences can be used, or if fences of any kind can be constructed on their property.



Figure 9. High-tensile barrier fence for protecting a home garden from deer damage



Figure 10. Woven-wire fences are the most effective way to protect large areas (>50 acres) of high value crops.

Barrier Fencing

Barrier fences perform well even under intense deer pressure and represent the technique of choice for many deer damage management programs (Caslick and Decker 1979, McAninch et al. 1983). Individual wire cages, at least 1.5 feet in diameter and three to four feet in height, may be used to protect single trees from deer browsing and antler rubbing. Several types of plastic tubes, tree wraps, and bud caps are also available. A high-tensile, woven-wire fence that is eight to ten feet tall is considered the most deer-proof design. The wire should be 11 to 14.5 gauge with breaking strength up to 1,800 pounds (United States Steel 1980). The strong, elastic nature of the wire reduces stretch, sag, and damage when objects contact the fence. In addition, quality high-tensile wire receives Type III galvanizing, which can provide up to 35 years of service in humid climates.

Electrical Fencing

Electrical, smooth-wire fence designs are not complete physical barriers, but rely on electric shock to aversively condition animals to avoid the fence (McKillop and Silby 1988). An electric fence is an unfamiliar object, and a deer investigating it for the first time often will touch the fence with its nose. A deer foraging at night, however, may not see the fence and

could touch the wires with its neck, back, or chest. If an animal has almost crossed the fence before an electric pulse is generated, it will likely complete the crossing. Deer are reported to have learned to avoid receiving shocks by jumping through electrified fences (Tierson 1969).

Electric current is supplied by high-voltage chargers that provide regularly timed pulses (45 to 65 per minute) of short duration, followed by a relatively long period without current flow (United States Steel 1980). The short-duration, high-energy pulses provide sufficient energy (more than 3,000 volts) to deter deer while still allowing an adequate period without current to allow humans and animals to free themselves from the electrified wires. Plug-in and battery- or solar-operated chargers are available that can maintain in excess of 5,000 volts on miles of fencing. Electric fences should always be adequately marked with warning signs, and barbed wire should never be electrified. Electric fences require regular maintenance to ensure the wires are secured to the insulators, and that the current has not been grounded by vegetation.

Multistrand, electrified, high-tensile, smooth-wire fences consist of several individual wires fastened to braced wooden assemblies, with wires tightened to 150 to 250 pounds of tension (McAninch et al. 1983, Palmer et al. 1985). Sturdy, well-braced corner and



Figure 11. Deer have poor depth perception and will avoid areas protected by electrified, slanted-wire fences.

end assemblies are needed to oppose these high wire tensions. Posts between brace assemblies can be widely separated (20 to 30 yards), and can be constructed from smaller, less-expensive materials. Vertical, six- or seven-wire, high-tensile fences have been found to effectively control deer damage in small areas (McAninch et al. 1983, WVU Committee on Deer Damage Control 1985).

The seven-wire, slanted, electrified fence (Figure 11) is an effective barrier for protecting large areas (up to 50 acres) with moderate to high deer pressure (McAninch et al. 1983). The fence covers approximately six feet of horizontal space and presents deer with a confusing three-dimensional barrier as well as a shock when touched. Although the slanted design appears to be more effective than comparable vertical electric fences, it is also more complicated to construct and requires additional effort in controlling vegetation.

Combination Fencing

Combining electric fences with either attractants or repellents may encourage deer to touch the fence with their nose or mouth, thereby enhancing the aversive conditioning. Early studies by Kinsey (1976) and Porter (1983) used aluminum flags coated with peanut butter to attract deer to an electrified, single-strand smooth wire. This design was reported to be effective for sites of less than ten acres with light to moderate foraging pressure by deer. Hygnstrom and Craven (1988) used fences constructed from an electrified polytape and treated the entire length with a peanut butter–oil mixture. Jordan and Richmond (1992) evaluated the relative effectiveness of attractants versus repellents for excluding deer with a three-wire, vertical, electric fence system. The electric fence with a repellent was most effective, followed by application of an attractant (peanut butter).

Another type of combination fence was used successfully by an orchardist in British Columbia, Canada. The grower had placed four feet of woven-wire on the bottom portion of the fence and then added electrified, high-tensile, smooth wires at one-foot spacings on posts above the woven-wire to increase the overall fence height to eight feet. This design provides additional protection for sites that experience deep snow during winter, but is lower in

cost than a complete physical barrier constructed of woven-wire.

Hazing and Frightening Techniques

Several techniques can be used to frighten deer away from specific areas. Hazing has been effective under some circumstances, however, deer often habituate to novel disturbances (Craven and Hygnstrom 1994, Curtis et al. 1995). Habituation is the process by which animals adjust to and ignore a new sound or smell over time (Bomford and O'Brien 1990). In addition, deer may not leave the general vicinity and complaints may arise from neighbors about the noise made by the devices. Hazing is most effective if implemented either before or at the initial stages of a conflict situation. Deer movements or behavioral patterns are difficult to modify once they have been established.

Pyrotechnics (e.g., fireworks, gunfire, cracker shells, bangers, etc.) provide quick but temporary relief from deer damage on farms near suburban areas.

Pyrotechnics and propane cannons, however, have limited application in suburban settings because of disturbance to community members.

Motion-sensing detectors have been used to trigger both audible and ultrasonic devices for frightening deer in an effort to minimize habituation. Strobes, sirens, water sprays, and other devices have been used to frighten deer with limited effectiveness. Although deer can detect ultrasound, they are not repelled by it because they do not associate the disturbance with danger (Curtis et al. 1995).

Dogs as a Deterrent

Agricultural producers (Torrice 1993) and researchers (Beringer et al. 1994) have used invisible fencing systems and dogs for reducing deer damage to crops. Information collected indicated that two dogs contained within an invisible fence afforded protection to apple trees within about 500 yards of their kennel (approximately 60 acres) during summer, but the effective radius was reduced to about ten acres during winter when snow restricted movement of the dogs. Beringer et al. (1994) documented that two dogs within an invisible fence were more effective for protecting five-acre plots of white pine (*Pinus strobus*) seedlings from deer damage than a commercial deer repellent. A buried perimeter wire provided easy

equipment access, no gates were needed, snowfall did not affect operation of the electronics, and costs were much lower than other electronic fencing systems.

Dogs restricted by an invisible fence system can keep deer out of an area, however, care and feeding of the dog can be time-consuming and costly (Beringer et al. 1994). The costs may be considered negligible if the dog serves primarily as a pet. A family pet, however, may not provide adequate protection because the dogs need to patrol the area during day and night. The breed and disposition of the dog will influence effectiveness of this technique. Large dogs that aggressively patrol the area appear to work best. The complete protection of plant materials should not be expected, as deer react to dogs similar to other scare devices or repellents. Free-running dogs are not advisable and may be illegal.

Approaches for Minimizing Deer-Vehicle Collisions

Deer-related vehicle accidents (Figure 12) are a major concern in some communities, and collision rates are apparently correlated with deer abundance. Several techniques have been used to reduce deer-car collisions, however few have been documented to be consistently effective, and some have no measurable effect on deer behavior.



Figure 12. As deer densities increase in suburban areas, deer-vehicle collisions are occurring more frequently.

Roadside Reflectors

Roadside reflectors (Figure 13) have been used with varying success to reduce deer-vehicle collisions (Gilbert 1982, Gladfelter 1982, Schafer and Penland 1985, Ford and Villa 1993, Reeve and Anderson 1993, Romin and Bissonette 1996). Reflectors deflect the headlights of passing cars, creating a wall of light that shines parallel to the road and thus, possibly discourages the approach of deer. Reflectors provide a warning only when vehicles are present, allowing normal animal movements at other times (Putman 1997). Reflectors function only during low-light levels near dusk, dawn, and at night. It is not clear that deer instinctively avoid or alter their behavior in response to red light (Zacks 1985), and it appears deer may acclimate to reflectors over time (Ujvari et al. 1998). Also, deer in residential areas may respond less favorably to reflectors than rural deer, as suburban deer are more likely accustomed to human activity and lights (Pafko and Kovach 1996).

Wildlife Warning Whistles

Wildlife warning whistles (deer whistles) attached to cars have been used in an attempt to reduce deer-vehicle collisions. These whistles operate at frequencies of 16 to 20 kHz and are intended to warn animals of approaching vehicles. There is no research,



Figure 13. It is not clear that roadside reflectors will consistently reduce deer-vehicle accidents.

however, that indicates that deer are frightened by a particular frequency or decibel level of sound, and in a Utah study, whistles did not alter deer behavior or prevent them from crossing highways. It appears wildlife warning whistles are not alarming to deer and are not loud enough to be heard above the engine noise associated with moving vehicles (Romin and Dalton 1992). Therefore, cars equipped with warning whistles will not prevent deer from crossing roads or reduce deer-vehicle collisions.

Warning Signs

Roadside areas with relatively high deer activity are often marked with warning signs in an attempt to reduce vehicle accidents (Putman 1997). Motorists, however, often disregard deer crossing signs because they are so common. Unless people experience deer in conjunction with these signs, they often do not respond to future warnings (Putman 1997). Pojar et al. (1975) evaluated lighted, animated deer-crossing signs in Colorado, and concluded mule deer-vehicle accident rates were not reduced. Although motorists reduced their speed by an average of three miles per hour near these animated deer-crossing signs, this was not enough to significantly reduce the number of deer-vehicle collisions.

Fencing

Highway departments install fencing along roadsides for many reasons in addition to preventing deer-vehicle collisions. The effectiveness of fencing for reducing numbers of deer-related accidents is limited unless properly maintained “deer-proof” fences are installed (Falk et al. 1978, Feldhamer et al. 1986). Romin and Bissonette (1996) reported that only ten states used fencing combined with overpasses/underpasses to lower deer-vehicle accidents, but more than 90 percent of state highway departments indicated fencing was effective for preventing animal-vehicle collisions. A 90 percent reduction in deer-vehicle accidents was achieved along a 7.8-mile section of I-70 in Colorado after the construction of an eight-foot-high deer fence (Ward 1982). Accident rates were also reduced in Minnesota (Ludwig and Bremicker 1983) and Pennsylvania (Faulk et al. 1978, Feldhamer et al. 1986) by constructing “deer-proof” fences. It appears that deer rarely jump nine-foot fencing (Feldhamer et al. 1986). Fencing must be frequently inspected with breaks or erosion gullies quickly repaired, because deer will find gaps or weak points where they can cross (Foster and Humhrey 1995, Ward 1982). Bashore et al. (1985) concluded that fencing was the cheapest and most effective method for reducing deer-vehicle collisions along short stretches of highway.



Figure 14. Deer often travel in family groups, so motorists should be cautious if one or more deer are seen on the roadside.

Vegetation Management, Speed Limits, and Public Awareness

In forested areas, highway right-of-ways may provide deer with attractive forage (Feldhamer et al. 1986), especially during the spring flush of new vegetation growth. Establishing unpalatable vegetation along roadsides may reduce deer use of road edges (Bruinderink and Hazebrook 1996). Wood and Wolfe (1988) showed that providing deer with alternative food sources between highway right-of-ways and bedding areas (e.g., intercept feeding) reduced deer-vehicle accidents by 50 percent during short time periods in Utah.

Maintaining low vegetation along roadsides may help motorists see approaching deer. Increased visibility should be complemented with strongly enforced speed limits and public education regarding deer behavior. Specifically, defensive driving should be promoted during periods with peak deer activity both daily (i.e., dawn and dusk) and seasonally (i.e., April through June, October through December). It should also be emphasized that deer often travel in family groups, and motorists should anticipate other deer near the roadside if one animal is observed (Figure 14). Unfortunately, no research has been conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of public education campaigns or reduced speed limits (Romin and Bissonette 1996).

Population Reduction Options

Population control programs have two phases: the initial reduction phase when the number of deer removed is high, and the maintenance phase after deer densities have been lowered and fewer deer are handled. It should be emphasized that any population control effort will require long-term maintenance. Management efforts may occur annually following attainment of population density goals or less frequently depending on program efficiency and local deer management objectives. Regardless of the culling frequency, residents should be committed to a long-term population control program to maintain the deer density near a community-determined goal.

With any technique, the cost per deer handled will increase as the proportion of the population removed or treated increases (Rudolph et al. 2000). High costs associated with diminishing returns may prevent achieving population goals with some techniques. Deer learn to avoid threatening situations, and the use of a variety of methods to capture or kill deer can help maintain program efficiency.



Figure 15. Using netted cages (Clover traps) for capture of deer

Trap and Translocate

Trapping and translocation requires the use of traps, nets, and/or remote chemical immobilization (i.e., darting) to restrain deer and shipping crates to translocate captured animals. Capture and translocation has been demonstrated to be impractical, stressful to the deer handled, and may result in high post-release mortality. Deaths of translocated deer have been attributed to capture myopathy (Beringer et al. 1996), unfamiliarity with the release site, and encounters with novel mortality agents (Jones and Witham 1990, Bryant and Ishmael 1991, Jones et al. 1997, Cromwell et al. 1999). Capture myopathy is a stress-related disease that results in delayed mortality of captured deer. O'Bryan and McCullough (1985) documented 85 percent mortality after one year for deer captured and translocated in California at a cost of \$431 per deer. Other capture and relocation programs have recorded costs ranging from \$400 to \$2,931 per deer (Ishmael and Rongstad 1984, Drummond 1995, Ishmael et al. 1995, Mayer et al. 1995).

Trap and translocation programs also require release sites that are capable of receiving deer, and such areas are often scarce. An additional concern associated with translocation of deer, especially from an overpopulated range, is the potential for spreading disease. The presence of Lyme disease and tuberculosis in

some areas of North America makes this a serious consideration. Also, tame deer often seek out comparable residential locations and may create problems similar to those identified at the trapping location (O'Bryan and McCullough 1988). Land-use conflicts and disease concerns caused by relocated deer could lead to questions of liability. Craven et al. (1998) provided an excellent review of issues associated with the translocation of problem wildlife.

Several techniques can be used to capture deer, including box traps, Clover traps, netted cage traps, drive nets, drop nets, rocket nets (Figure 16), corral traps, net guns, and immobilization drugs (Rongstad and McCabe 1994, Schemnitz 1994). VerCauteren et al. (2000) provided suggestions for improving netted cages and Clover traps (Figure 15). Details for chemical immobilization of deer were reported by Scanlon and Brunjak (1994).

If capture and translocation is selected as the most appropriate management option, the following recommendations will minimize stress and subsequent capture myopathy during handling procedures. Only experienced personnel should be involved in deer handling or in the immediate area of the capture site. When physically restraining deer (i.e., net guns, drop nets, rocket nets, Clover traps) it may be advantageous to sedate each animal while extracting them



Figure 16. Rocket net positioned and ready for deer capture at a bait station

from the capture device and transferring them to the transport cages (DeNicola and Swihart 1997). Most deer immobilization drugs are classified as controlled substances, and their use requires U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency licenses. After administering immobilizing drugs, ophthalmic ointment should be applied to prevent ocular desiccation, and masks should be placed over the eyes. During recovery, deer should be positioned sternally or on their right side to avoid bloat. Efforts should be made to minimize noise during handling procedures until the deer is fully immobilized. Deer may be given sodium bicarbonate, selenium/vitamin E supplements, and/or antibiotics before release (although such treatments are not always effective). During transportation, deer should not be over-crowded and should be kept in the dark. Antlers should be removed from males, or they should be contained separately. Prior to release, if the transport time is minimal, immobilizations can be reversed with an intravenous injection of antagonists (Mech et al. 1985, Kreeger et al. 1986). Avoid capturing and handling deer under extreme weather conditions (e.g., cold rain, low temperatures [less than ten degrees Fahrenheit] with high winds, or hot temperatures [more than 85 degrees Fahrenheit]).

Trap and Euthanasia

Capture with box traps, Clover traps, drop nets, or rocket nets followed by euthanasia has been assessed or considered in only a few locations (Jordan et al. 1995). This technique can be used in areas where there is a concern about the discharge of firearms or in areas with very high deer densities to complement a sharpshooting program. This method, however, is inefficient and expensive, with costs likely exceeding \$300 per deer.

Physical restraint and euthanasia of deer in traps is sometimes preferred over chemical means because it allows for the consumption of meat from the deer. Deer are greatly stressed, however, during the restraint phase of the capturing process (DeNicola and Swihart 1997). Only trained personnel should euthanize captured deer by administering either a gunshot or a penetrating captive bolt to the head.

Sharpshooting

Several communities have employed trained, experienced personnel to lethally remove deer through sharpshooting (Figure 17) with considerable success (Deblinger et al. 1995, Drummond 1995, Jones and Witham 1995, Stradtman et al. 1995, Ver Steeg et al. 1995, Butfiloski et al. 1997, DeNicola et al. 1997c). A variety of techniques can be used in sharp-



Figure 17. Blind and rifle on a raised deck used as a sharpshooting station

shooting programs to maximize safety, humaneness, discretion, and efficiency. The cost per deer for sharpshooting programs has varied, ranging from \$91 to \$310 per deer.

Human safety concerns are often associated with the discharge of firearms in suburban landscapes. The noise associated with discharging firearms after dark in suburban areas must be considered when developing a sharpshooting program. Often the negative public reaction to sharpshooting is minimal if firearms are fitted with suppressors. Also, perceptions of public safety can be enhanced by having police or other uniformed officials responsible for shooting the deer and/or providing on-site security.

The level of experience of the personnel involved and the program design should be thoroughly assessed. As for any population reduction method, the extent and distribution of access to deer on private or public property will directly affect program efficiency and outcomes. The following methods are recommended for sharpshooting programs: (1) use baits to attract deer to designated areas prior to removal efforts, (2) shoot deer from portable tree stands, ground blinds, or from a vehicle during the day or night, (3) when possible, select head (brain) or neck (spine) shots to ensure quick and humane death, (4) process deer in a closed and sheltered facility, and (5)

donate meat to food banks for distribution to needy people in the community.

Archery equipment has been used to remove deer in suburban areas, usually when firearms discharge was not permitted. Compound bows or cross-bows with a minimum peak draw weight of 50 pounds are recommended. In one New York community only a few square miles in size, deer were shot at close range (ten to fifteen yards) while feeding at bait piles, similar to the procedure described for sharpshooting. More than 500 deer were removed from this community using bow and arrows in less than two years.

Controlled Hunting

Another option in controversial management areas is the use of controlled hunts (Ellingwood 1991). Controlled hunting is the application of legal, regulated deer hunting methods in combination with more stringent controls or restrictions as dictated by the landowner or elected officials. Controlled hunts have been successful in several locations (Sigmund and Bernier 1994, Deblinger et al. 1995, Kilpatrick et al. 1997, Mitchell et al. 1997, McDonald et al. 1998, Kilpatrick and Walter 1999).

The potential for intervention and/or interference by activist groups is often high when using hunters to manage locally overabundant deer populations. Thus,



Figure 18. Bowhunters can remove deer from suburban locations where firearm hunts are impractical.

in controversial situations where hunters are used, intensive involvement of state agency and law enforcement personnel is required. The site must be assessed and patrolled to minimize ingress by protesters, trespassers, and vandals. Costs for law enforcement personnel should be considered in the planning process. Examples of indirect costs affiliated with controlled hunts have ranged from \$160 per deer harvested (Connecticut) to \$622 per deer harvested (New Jersey) (Sigmund and Bernier 1994, Deblinger et al. 1995, Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection 1996).

Selection of hunting techniques will depend on local circumstances, including parcel size, deer numbers, problem severity, and the potential for conflict. Archery hunting for deer (Figure 18) has the advantage of being a relatively discreet and silent activity. The limited shooting range for archery equipment, coupled with the tendency of archers to hunt from tree stands (which ensures a backstop for shots), makes archery hunting a safe and nondisruptive removal technique (Richter and Reed 1998).

Archery has the disadvantage of being less efficient at reducing deer density than firearms hunting because of lower success rates for bowhunters. Special archery seasons may be longer than firearm hunts to allow for sufficient deer harvest over time. The length of the hunt should be thoroughly evaluated if an area is closed to public access because of the incompatibility of archery hunting with other activities. An additional disadvantage, particularly on small parcels, is that even deer that are mortally wounded with an arrow can travel 100 yards or more before succumbing. In developed areas, this could result in fatally struck deer dying on adjacent properties.

When feasible, shotguns loaded with slugs should be used to maximize program efficiency and help ensure that management goals are attained. Shotguns should be equipped with rifle sights or a scope and a rifled barrel to help ensure accurate shot placement. Where legal, rifles are the firearm of choice in expansive rural areas. For a detailed description of suggestions to maximize the efficiency, acceptability, and safety of controlled hunts see Ellingwood (1991) and Kilpatrick and Walter (1999).

Experimental Deer Management

Fertility Control Agents

Recently, much research has focused on alternative, nonlethal techniques to regulate deer populations in suburban areas that are closed to hunting because of safety concerns or social attitudes. Wildlife researchers are attempting to determine if immunocontraception, or some other form of fertility control, can be a practical management alternative. Field studies are under way to determine the feasibility of using contraceptive vaccines to regulate free-ranging deer populations (Rudolph et al. 2000).

Fertility control agents function by reducing the reproductive output so that it equals or is less than the rate of mortality. Because annual mortality rates for suburban deer populations are often very low, a large proportion of the does (70 to 90 percent) need to be effectively treated to curb or reduce population growth (Rudolph et al. 2000).

Unfortunately, much confusion surrounds the status of fertility control agents. The lack of public understanding regarding the availability and practicality of fertility control has caused unnecessary delays in the implementation of effective management programs, because fertility control is perceived as the ideal solution. To put fertility control technology in perspective, after four decades of research, effective antifertility programs for controlling populations of free-ranging wildlife simply do not exist. It is unlikely that a safe and cost-effective fertility control method will be available for managing deer populations in areas larger than a few square miles within the next five to ten years.

Regulatory and Permit Requirements for Antifertility Research

Antifertility agents for wildlife are not commercially available. All antifertility agents are currently classified as experimental drugs and are only produced in a few research laboratories. Experimental drugs can only be administered to deer following U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) guidelines. A federal Investigational New Animal Drug permit and state or provincial wildlife agency approval are necessary to capture or treat any deer with drugs. Consequently, in North America, treatment of deer with contraceptive

vaccines is only being conducted in research projects by universities, state and federal wildlife agencies, and the Humane Society of the United States.

The FDA has concerns about the safety of consuming deer treated with experimental drugs and currently requires that all treated, free-ranging deer be marked with warning tags (Figure 19) that stipulate consumption restrictions. It is not clear if or when FDA restrictions on consumption of deer meat treated with experimental drugs will be modified. In addition, fertility control agents are usually delivered to deer using either dart rifles or biobullets. Restrictions on firearms discharge in suburban areas often limits practical delivery of drugs to free-ranging deer. Consequently, there are many aspects of the regulatory and commercialization process and delivery systems that still need to be developed before contraceptive vaccines can be a viable management alternative for communities with overabundant deer herds.



Figure 19. Cattle ear tags and radio collars are used to individually mark deer that are included in a research project.



Figure 20. Dart rifle used for delivery of antifertility agents, vaccines, and immobilizing drugs

Antifertility Agents under Investigation

The two general categories of fertility control agents include: (1) drugs or vaccines that prevent conception (contraception) and (2) chemicals that are administered postconception to terminate pregnancy (abortifacient or contragestation).

Steroid Contraception. Fertility control with steroids (i.e., synthetic progestins and estrogens) has been evaluated for controlling deer reproduction during the past 25 years. Orally delivered steroids have shown limited success in preventing deer reproduction (Matschke 1977, Roughton 1979). However, implants containing synthetic steroids have been effective in some studies (Matschke 1980, Plotka and Seal 1989, Jacobsen et al. 1995, DeNicola et al. 1997a). Regardless of proven efficacy, the FDA will not permit the use of steroidal agents on free-ranging deer because of unresolved questions regarding the effect of long-term steroid exposure on deer, the impact of steroid-treated carcasses on animals in the food chain, and concerns about steroid consumption by humans.

Immunocontraception. Immunocontraceptive vaccines control fertility by stimulating the production of antibodies against proteins and hormones that are essential for reproduction. The antibodies interfere with the normal physiological activity of these reproductive agents (Talwar and Gaur 1987). Immunofertility agents (e.g., Porcine Zona Pellucida [PZP] and Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone [GnRH]) have been successfully employed to control reproduction in individual deer (Turner et al. 1992,

1996; Miller et al. 1998). Miller et al. (1998) provided an excellent review of immunocontraception technology.

Contragestation. One contragestation agent, prostaglandin ($\text{PGF}_{2\alpha}$), has proven to be both safe and highly effective in white-tailed deer (DeNicola 1996, DeNicola et al. 1997b). Risk to secondary consumers is minimal because $\text{PGF}_{2\alpha}$ is metabolized readily in the lungs of treated animals (Piper et al. 1970). In addition, prostaglandin can be remotely delivered using the biobullet delivery system (see “Delivery Methods” below). Negative public perception of using “abortion” agents, however, may limit future application of this technique with deer.

Delivery Methods

A limited number of delivery methods are available for antifertility agents. The usefulness of each depends on the site conditions, deer behavior, and number of deer to be treated.

Surgical sterilization or implantation. Implantation is effective, but it requires animal restraint and is stressful to the treated animal, time consuming, and costly (Eagle et al. 1992, Garrott et al. 1992). Surgical sterilization by implants or tubal ligation has been evaluated (Plotka and Seal 1989), however, this approach has significant limitations because of the effort required to capture and handle individual deer. This method may be practical in small (less than two square miles), isolated or enclosed parks, arboretums, and corporate complexes with few deer.

Remote delivery. Antifertility agents have been administered using darts (Figure 20) and biobullets. Biobullets are biodegradable hydroxypropyl cellulose and calcium carbonate projectiles used to administer antifertility agents, vaccines, anthelmintics, antibiotics, and immobilization agents (Herriges et al. 1991, Jessup et al. 1992, DeNicola et al. 1996). The biobullet system allows for the remote delivery of intramuscular treatments. Remote delivery reduces the probability of direct consumption of fertility control agents by nontarget species. The limited life expectancy of implants, the expense involved in treatment, and the difficulty of treating an adequate portion of the herd all suggest that large-scale implant programs would be impractical, yet remote delivery may have value in controlling small, isolated deer herds.

Oral application of antifertility agents. To allow for practical application of fertility control agents to larger populations or areas (two square miles or more), it will be necessary to develop an oral delivery system. Presently no orally active, nonsteroidal, antifertility agent is available. Additional major obstacles to oral contraception in deer include dosage control, absorption of active agents, and ingestion of bait by nontarget wildlife. Based on these concerns and past studies, much research is still required before an oral antifertility agent becomes available.

In conclusion, advances in delivery systems coupled with improvement in the efficacy of antifertility agents improve the prospects of wildlife population control through contraception in the future. Much information is still needed, however, regarding the biological and practical concerns associated with administering immunocontraceptive vaccines. The cost of labor and materials and the practicality of treating an adequate number of deer likely will limit the use of immunocontraceptives to small insular herds that are habituated to humans (Curtis et al. 1998, Walter 2000, Rudolph et al. 2000).

Furthermore, with low annual mortality rates for suburban deer, populations will remain at high levels for several years after the initiation of a contraception program. If short-term population reduction is the management goal, it will be necessary to reduce the herd to an acceptable density, and then treat the majority of the remaining females with contraceptive vaccines to stabilize herd growth (Nielsen et al. 1997).

Summary

White-tailed deer occur across much of the United States and provide many desirable recreational and aesthetic benefits. Deer are extremely adaptable and will readily use the food and cover that abounds in suburban landscapes. The number of conflicts between deer and people has increased dramatically in the past 25 years. It is rarely desirable or possible to eliminate all deer from an area. Instead, management programs strive to reduce deer numbers and related problems to a level that a community can tolerate. Conflicts with deer or other wildlife are socially defined and may include nuisance situations and actual or perceived threats to human health and safety. Managing deer problems may involve changing stakeholder attitudes or behavior, as well as modifying deer behavior or directly reducing herd size. Many communities experience difficulty in determining an appropriate herd size and/or an acceptable level of deer conflicts. It is critical to clearly define deer management goals and to determine measurable response variables prior to implementing a deer management program so that the outcomes can be evaluated critically.

Quick-fix solutions seldom reduce problems, and an integrated approach combining several techniques is usually the key to successful deer management programs. Concerns should be addressed at both site-specific and landscape levels. Frightening techniques and/or repellents generally provide short-term relief from deer conflicts on individual properties. Physical barriers (fences) are generally designed for long-term protection, however, they are relatively expensive and visually obtrusive. Long-term solutions often require some form of population management to stabilize or reduce deer numbers.

Problems with suburban deer are likely to increase over time. Because of the low mortality rate for adult deer and favorable habitat conditions for reproduction, suburban deer herds can double in size every two to five years. Some techniques (e.g., frightening

devices) that were effective for low to moderate population levels tend to fail as densities increase and deer become more accustomed to human activity.

Communities often debate the merits of lethal versus nonlethal strategies for managing deer conflicts. Although nonlethal control methods can reduce problems at a specific site, they seldom resolve community-wide conflicts. When civic leaders discuss lethal methods such as controlled hunting programs, sharpshooting, or trap-and-kill options, they frequently experience strong resistance from animal activist groups. To develop an effective, long-term management program, community leaders must implement a public education program, facilitate a fair and inclusive decision-making process, and produce clearly defined goals and objectives.

Currently, no federally registered drugs are commercially available for controlling fertility of white-tailed deer. Experimental products are being evaluated and may become available in the future. Contraceptive agents may eventually be useful for small isolated sites, however, community-wide applications of these materials will likely be difficult and expensive.

Overabundant suburban deer populations present a tremendous management challenge for state, provincial, and federal wildlife agencies and local communities. Capable, credible, and professional wildlife agency staff are required to balance the biological and social dimensions of deer management issues. In addition, educators, trained facilitators, and community leaders should participate in wildlife management teams to identify and implement innovative deer management solutions that have broad-based community support.

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Appendix A. Deer Damage Control Supplies and Materials

The following equipment suppliers are categorized by materials provided and listed in alphabetical order. This is an extensive but not exhaustive list. Reference to companies and products is for identification purposes only—it does not imply endorsement nor does exclusion imply criticism of any product or company. Local sources may be found in the yellow pages of your phone book. Contact your state or provincial wildlife agency or Cooperative Extension office for additional information.

Habitat Modification

Deer-Resistant Plants

Deer-Resistant Landscape Nursery
3200 Sunstone Ct.
Clare, MI 48617-8600
(800) 595-3650
(888) 727-3337 FAX
www.deerxlandscape.com

Native American Seed Co.
127 N. 16th St.
Junction, TX 76849
(800) 728-4043
www.seedsource.com

Twombly Nursery
163 Barn Hill Rd.
Monroe, CT 06468
(203) 261-2133
(203) 261-9230 FAX
www.twomblynursery.com

Exclusion

Browsing Mammal Exclusion Devices (budcaps, plastic tubes, tree wraps)

Earl May Seed & Nursery Co.
208 N. Elm
Shenandoah, IA 51603
(712) 246-1020
(712) 246-2201 FAX
www.earlmay.com

Forestry Suppliers, Inc.
205 West Rankin St., Box 8397
Jackson, MS 39284-8397
(800) 647-5368
(800) 543-4203 FAX
www.forestry-suppliers.com

International Reforestation Suppliers
2100 Broadway, Box 5547
Eugene, OR 97405
(800) 321-1037
(403) 345-0597
(800) 933-4569 FAX

Orchard Supply Co.
Box 956
Sacramento, CA 95812-0956
(916) 446-7821
(916) 442-7413 FAX
www.orchardsupply.com

Terra Tech
2635 W. 7th Pl., Box 5547
Eugene, OR 97405
(800) 321-1037
www.teratech.net

Texguard Forestry Products, Ltd.
Box 139
Van Anda, BC
Canada V0N 3K0
(604) 486-7316 (FAX same number)
www.prch.org/texguard/

Treessentials Co.
2371 Waters Dr.
Mendota Heights, MN 55120
(800) 248-8239
(651) 681-0011
(651) 681-1951 FAX
www.treessentials.com

Fence Materials (polytape, high-tensile wire, woven wire, energizers)

Benner's Gardens, Inc.
Box 549
Conshohocken, PA 19428
(800) 753-4660
(800) 323-4186
www.deerfencedirect.com

Conwed Plastics
2810 Weeks Ave. SE
Minneapolis, MN 55414
(800) 426-6933
(612) 623-1700
(612) 623-2500 FAX
www.conwedplastics.com

Dairyland Power Fence Co.
N. 3985 Hidden Valley Rd.
Hatley, WI 54440
(715) 446-2297

Deerbusters
9735A Bethel Rd.
Frederick, MD 21702-2017
(888) 422-3337
(301) 694-1238
(301) 694-9254 FAX
www.deerbusters.com

Deer-Resistant Landscape Nursery
3200 Sunstone Ct.
Clare, MI 48617-8600
(800) 595-3650
(888) 727-3337 FAX
www.deerxlandscape.com

Electrobraid Fence Ltd.
Box 3720 Hwy. #2
Fletchers Lake, NS
Canada B2T 1J3
(888) 430-3330
(902) 860-4200
(902) 860-4300 FAX
www.electrobraid.com

Fickle Hill Fence & Supply
(888) 633-3623
(707) 822-0403 FAX
www.northcoastweb.com/deerfence

Gallagher Power Fence, Inc.
Box 708900
San Antonio, TX 78270-8900
(800) 531-5908
(210) 494-5211
(210) 494-9364 FAX
www.gallagher.usa.com

GEOTEK, Inc.
1421 2nd Ave. NW
Stewartville, MN 55976
(800) 533-1680
(507) 533-6076
(507) 533-4784 FAX
www.geotekinc.com

Greenfire, Inc.
2527 A Hwy. 32 W
Chico, CA 95973
(800) 895-8307
(530) 895-8301
(530) 895-8317 FAX
www.greenfire.net

K Fence Systems
Rt. 1, Box 195
Zumbro Falls, MN 55991
(507) 753-2943
(507) 753-2706 FAX

Kencore Farm Fence, Inc.
344 Kendall Rd.
Blairsville, PA 15717
(800) 536-2683
(724) 459-8991
(724) 459-9148 FAX
www.kencore.com

Keystone Steel & Wire
7000 SW Adams St.
Peoria, IL 61641
(800) 447-6444
(309) 697-7487 FAX
www.redbrand.com

Kiwi Fence Systems, Inc.
121 Kiwi Rd.
Waynesburg, PA 15370-8070
(724) 627-8158
(724) 627-9791 FAX
www.kiwifence.com

Live Wire Products, Inc.
1127 E St.
Marysville, CA 95901
(800) 272-9045
(530) 743-9045
(530) 743-0609 FAX

Margo Supplies, Ltd.
Site 20, Box 11, Rt. 6
Calgary, Alberta
Canada T2M 4L5
(403) 652-1932
(403) 652-3511 FAX
www.margosupplies.com

Max Flex Fence Systems
U.S. Route 219
Lindside, WV 24951
(800) 356-5458
(304) 753-4387
(304) 753-4827 FAX
www.maxflex.com

Mississippi Valley Forest Products, Inc.
Box 1250
Dubuque, IA 52004
(319) 583-2795
(319) 588-3062 FAX

Parker-McCrory Mfg. Co.
2000 Forest Ave.
Kansas City, MO 64108
(800) 662-1038
(816) 221-2000
(816) 221-9879 FAX
www.parmak.usa

Premier Fence Systems
2031 300th St.
Washington, IA 52353
(319) 653-6631
(800) 346-7992 FAX
www.premiersupplies.com

Qual-Line Fence Corp.
801 S. Division
Waunakee, WI 53597
(608) 849-4654
(608) 849-8605 FAX

South Omaha Supply Co.
3310 H St.
Omaha, NE 68107
(800) 228-9534
(402) 731-3100
(402) 731-8511 FAX

Southwest Power Fence
26321 Hwy. 281 N
San Antonio, TX 78260
(800) 221-0178
(830) 438-4600
(830) 438-4604 FAX
www.swpowerfence.com

TechFence-Advanced Farm Systems
Rt. 1, Box 364
Bradford, ME 04410
(207) 327-1237

Tenax Corp.
4800 E. Monument St.
Baltimore, MD 21205
(800) 356-8495
(410) 522-7000
(410) 522-7015
www.tenax.net

The Country Store & Gardens
20211 Vashon Hwy. SW
Vashon Island, WA 98070
(888) 245-6136
(206) 463-3655
www.countrystoreandgardens.com

Twin Mountain Supply Co., Inc.
Box 2240
San Angelo, TX 76902
(800) 331-0044
(915) 944-8661
(915) 949-2047 FAX

Waterford Corp.
404 N. Link Lane
Box 1513
Fort Collins, CO 80524
(800) 525-4952
(303) 482-0911
(303) 482-0934 FAX

Wildlife Control Technology, Inc.
2501 N. Sunnyside Ave. #103
Fresno, CA 93727
(800) 235-0262
(559) 490-2262
(559) 490-2260 FAX
www.wildlife-control.com

Wildlife Damage Control
PMB 102
340 Cooley St.
Springfield, MA 01128
(413) 796-9916
(413) 796-7819 FAX
www.wildlifedamagecontrol.com

Zeitlow Distributing
Box 424
McPherson, KS 67460
(316) 364-1605
(316) 241-4279 FAX

Netting or Plastic Mesh

Benner's Gardens, Inc.
Box 549
Conshohocken, PA 19428
(800) 753-4660
(800) 323-4186 FAX
www.deerfencedirect.com

Conwed Plastics
2810 Weeks Ave. SE
Minneapolis, MN 55414
(800) 426-6933
(612) 623-1700
(612) 623-2500 FAX
www.conwedplastics.com

Internet, Inc.
7300 49th Ave. N
Minneapolis, MN 55428
(800) 328-8456
(763) 971-0871
(763) 971-0872
www.internetplastic.com

J.A. Cissel Mfg. Co.
Box 2025
Lakewood, NJ 08701
(800) 631-2234
(732) 901-0300
(732) 901-1166 FAX
www.jacisselocs.com

Miller Net Co., Inc.
1674 Getwell Rd.
Memphis, TN 38111
(800) 423-6603
(901) 744-3804
(901) 743-6580 FAX
home.man.net/nmiller

Nalle Plastics, Inc.
220 E St. Elna Rd.
Austin, TX 78745
(800) 531-5112
(512) 477-7000
(512) 447-7444 FAX
www.naltex.com

National Netting, Inc.
202 Tree Trail Pkwy.
Norcross, GA 30093
(800) 233-7896
(770) 925-8811
(770) 925-3420 FAX
www.nationalnetting.com

Nichols Net & Twine Co., Inc.
2200 Hwy. 111
Granite City, IL 62040
(800) 878-6387
(618) 797-0211
(618) 797-0212 FAX

Nylon Net Co.
845 N. Main St.
Box 592
Memphis, TN 38101
(800) 238-7529
(901) 526-6500
(901) 526-6538 FAX
www.nylonnet.com

Prosoco, Inc.
Box 171677
Kansas City, KS 66117
(800) 255-4255
(913) 281-2700
(913) 281-4385 FAX
www.prosoco.com

Sinco, Inc.
701 Middle St.
Middletown, CT 06457
(800) 243-6753
(860) 632-0500
(860) 632-1509 FAX
www.sinco.com

The Tensar Corp.
1210 Citizens Pkwy.
Morrow, GA 30260
(800) 292-4457
(707) 968-3255
(707) 961-8239 FAX

Frightening Devices

Air Horns

Falcon Safety Products, Inc.
25 Chubb Way
Branchburg, NJ 08876
(908) 707-4900
(908) 707-8855 FAX
www.falconsafety.com

Clapper Device

Tomko Enterprises, Inc.
180 Merritt Pond Rd.
Riverhead, NY 11901
(516) 727-3932

Deterrents (rubber slugs, scaredarts)

Margo Supplies, Ltd.
Site 20, Box 11, Rt. 6
Calgary, Alberta
Canada T2M 4L5
(403) 652-1932
(403) 652-3511 FAX
www.margosupplies.com

Pneu-Dart, Inc.
Box 1415
Williamsport, PA 17703
(717) 323-2710
(717) 323-2712 FAX

Dogs (Invisible Fence)

Deerbusters
9735A Bethel Rd.
Frederick, MD 21702-2017
(888) 422-3337
(301) 694-1238
(301) 694-9254 FAX
www.deerbusters.com

Innotek Pet Products
One Innoway
Garrett, IN 46738
(800) 826-5527
(219) 357-3160 FAX
www.pet-products.com

Invisible Fence Co., Inc.
355 Phoenixville Pike
Malvern, PA 19355-9603
(800) 538-3647
(610) 651-0999
(610) 651-0986 FAX
www.ifco.com

Pet Guardians Underground Fencing
8003 Meade
Montague, MI 49437
(888) 738-7577
(616) 894-9458
www.petguardians.com

Radio Fence Distributors, Inc.
1133 Bal Harbor Blvd. Suite 1151
Punta Gerda, FL 33950
(800) 941-4200
(941) 505-8220
(941) 505-8229 FAX
www.radiofence.com

Electronic Guard

Pocatello Supply Depot
USDA-APHIS-Wildlife Services
238 E. Dillon St.
Pocatello, ID 83201
(208) 236-6920
(208) 236-6922 FAX
www.pocsplydepot@gemstate.net

Exploders, Automatic Gas (propane canon, Zon gun)

Agricultural Supply, Inc.
1435 Simpson Way
Escondido, CA 92029
(800) 527-6699
(619) 741-9412 FAX
agsupply@adnc.com

Avian Systems
310 Production Court
Jeffersontown, NY 40299
(502) 499-6545

Margo Supplies, Ltd.
Site 20, Box 11, Rt. 6
Calgary, Alberta
Canada T2M 4L5
(403) 652-1932
(403) 652-3511 FAX
www.margosupplies.com

NASCO
901 Janesville Ave.
Box 901
Fort Atkinson, WI 53538-0901
(800) 558-9595
(920) 563-8296 FAX
www.nascofa.com

Pacific Harvest
1035 N. 10th Ave.
Cornelius, OR 97113
(800) 400-4289
(503) 359-4289
(888) 400-3583 FAX
www.easyrider.com

Pisces Industries
Box 576407
Modesto, CA 95355
(209) 578-5502
(209) 274-4723 FAX

Quality Stores, Inc.
4554 Quantas Ln. Suite 1
Stockton, CA 95206
(800) 221-2884
(209) 983-8484
(209) 983-8449 FAX

Reed-Joseph International Co.
Box 894
Greenville, MS 38702
(800) 647-5554
(602) 335-5822
(662) 335-8850 FAX
www.reedjoseph.com

Sutton Ag Enterprises, Inc.
746 Vertin Ave.
Salinas, CA 93901
(408) 422-9693
(408) 422-4201 FAX

Wildlife Control Technology, Inc.
2501 N. Sunnyside Ave. #103
Fresno, CA 93727
(800) 235-0262
(559) 490-2262
(559) 490-2260 FAX
www.wildlife-control.com

Human Effigies (Scarey Man)

FLR Inc.
Box 108
Midnight, MS 39115
(662) 247-4409
(662) 247-1715 FAX

Pyrotechnics (shellcrackers, bird bangers)

Deerbusters
9735A Bethel Rd.
Frederick, MD 21702-2017
(888) 422-3337
(301) 694-1238
(301) 694-9254 FAX
www.deerbusters.com

Farm and Industrial Supply Co.
Box 31510
Stockton, CA 95213
(800) 221-2884
(209) 983-8449 FAX

Tomsgarden.com
RR 123 & East St.
Vista, NY 10590
(888) 317-6795
(914) 533-6115
(914) 533-6865 FAX
www.garden-shops.com

Margo Supplies, Ltd.
Site 20, Box 11, Rt. 6
Calgary, Alberta
Canada T2M 4L5
(403) 652-1932
(403) 652-3511 FAX
www.margosupplies.com

NASCO
901 Janesville Ave.
Box 901
Fort Atkinson, WI 53538-0901
(800) 558-9595
(920) 563-8296 FAX
www.nascofa.com

Reed-Joseph International Co.
Box 894
Greenville, MS 38701
(800) 647-5554
(662) 335-5822
(662) 335-8850 FAX
www.reedjoseph.com

Stoneco, Inc.
Box 765
Trinidad, CO 81082
(800) 833-2264
(719) 846-2853
(719) 846-7700 FAX

Wildlife Control Technology, Inc.
2501 N. Sunnyside Ave. #103
(800) 235-026
(559) 490-2262
(559) 490-2260 FAX
www.wildlife-control.com

Reflectors (Swareflex)

Strieter Corp.
2100 18th Ave.
Rock Island, IL 61201-3611
(309) 794-9800
(309) 788-5646 FAX
www.strieter-lite.com

Other Sonic/Visual Devices (CritterGitter)

Amtek
11025 Sorrento Valley Ct.
San Diego, CA 92121
(800) 762-7618
(619) 597-6681
(800) 762-7613 FAX
www.amtekpet.com

Benner's Gardens, Inc.
Box 549
Conshohocken, PA 19428
(800) 753-4660
(800) 323-4186 FAX
www.deerfencedirect.com

Bird-X, Inc.
300 N. Elizabeth St.
Chicago, IL 60607
(800) 662-5021
(312) 226-2477
(312) 226-2480 FAX
www.bird-x.com

Chagnon's Enterprises
RR 2 Box 2638B
Manistique, MI 49854
(800) 795-5157
(906) 341-1604
(906) 341-2030 FAX
www.chagnon.hypermart.net

Deerbusters
9735A Bethel Rd.
Frederick, MD 21702-2017
(888) 422-3337
(301) 694-1238
(301) 694-9254 FAX
www.deerbusters.com

Repellents

Ammonium Soaps of Higher Fatty Acids (Hinder)

Deerbusters
9735A Bethel Rd.
Frederick, MD 21702-2017
(888) 422-3337
(301) 694-1238
(301) 694-9254 FAX
www.deerbusters.com

Deer-Resistant Landscape Nursery
3200 Sunstone Ct.
Clare, MI 48617-8600
(800) 595-3650
(888) 727-3337
www.deerxlandscape.com

Forestry Suppliers, Inc.
205 West Rankin St., Box 8397
Jackson, MS 39284-8397
(800) 647-5368
(800) 543-4203 FAX
www.forestry-supplies.com

J. C. Ehrlich Chemical Co.
500 Spring Ridge Dr.
Reading, PA 19612
(800) 488-9495
(610) 372-9700
(610) 378-9744 FAX
www.ehrlichchemco.com

Pace International, Ltd.
Leffingwell Division
111 S. Berry St., Box 1880
Brea, CA 92621
(714) 529-3973
(714) 671-2138 FAX

Animal Protein (Plantskydd)

Tree World
RR 1 Mission Point C-78
Sechelt, BC
Canada V0N 3Z0
(800) 252-6051
(604) 885-3535 FAX
www.treeworld.com

Capsaicin (Hot Sauce)

Bonide Products, Inc.
2 Wurz Ave.
Yorkville, NY 13495
(315) 736-8231
(315) 736-7582 FAX

Deerbusters
9735A Bethel Rd.
Frederick, MD 21702-2017
(888) 422-3337
(301) 694-1238
(301) 694-9254 FAX
www.deerbusters.com

Green Screen Products
Envirodyne, Inc., Box 357
Maniste, MI 49660
(800) 968-9453
(231) 723-5905
(231) 723-7417

J. C. Ehrlich Chemical Co.
500 Spring Ridge Dr.
Reading, PA 19612
(800) 488-9495
(610) 372-9700
(610) 378-9744 FAX
www.ehrlichchemco.com

Miller Chemical and Fertilizer Corp.
Box 333, Radio Rd.
Hanover, PA 17331
(800) 233-2040
(717) 632-8921
(717) 632-9638 FAX

Denatonium Saccharide (Ro-pel)

Becker Underwood, Inc.
801 Dayton Ave.
Ames, IA 50010
(800) 232-5407
(515) 232-5907
(515) 232-5961 FAX
www.bucolor.com

Burlington Scientific Corp.
71 Carolyn Blvd.
Farmingdale, NY 11735
(631) 694-4700
(631) 694-9177 FAX
www.ropel.com

Deerbusters
9735A Bethel Rd.
Frederick, MD 21702-2017
(888) 422-3337
(301) 694-1238
(301) 694-9254 FAX
www.deerbusters.com

Forestry Suppliers, Inc.
205 West Rankin St., Box 8397
Jackson, MS 39284-8397
(800) 647-5368
(800) 543-4203 FAX
www.forestry-supplies.com

Orchard Supply Co.
Box 956
Sacramento, CA 95812-0956
(916) 446-7821
(916) 442-7413 FAX
www.orchardsupply.com

Garlic (Plant Pro-Tec)

Forestry Suppliers, Inc.
205 West Rankin St.
Box 8397
Jackson, MS 39284-8397
(800) 647-5368
(800) 543-4203 FAX
www.forestry-supplies.com

Tomsgarden.com
RR 123 & East St.
Vista, NY 10590
(888) 317-6795
(914) 533-6115
(914) 533-6865
www.garden-shops.com

Reed-Joseph International Co.
Box 894
Greenville, MS 38701
(800) 647-5554
(662) 335-5822
(662) 335-8850 FAX
www.reedjoseph.com

Predator Urine

Chagnon's Enterprises
RR 2 Box 2638B
Manistique, MI 49854
(800) 795-5157
(906) 341-1604
(906) 341-2030 FAX
www.chagnon.hypermart.net

Deerbusters
9735A Bethel Rd.
Frederick, MD 21702-2017
(888) 422-3337
(301) 694-1238
(301) 694-9254 FAX
www.deerbusters.com

LegUp Enterprises
3048 Lexington Dr.
Bangor, ME 04401
(800) 218-1749
www.predatorpee.com

The Country Store & Gardens
20211 Vashon Hwy. SW
Vashon Island, WA 98070
(888) 245-6136
(206) 463-3655
www.countrystoreandgardens.com

Wildlife Damage Control
PMB 102
340 Cooley St.
Springfield, MA 01128
(413) 796-9916
(413) 796-7819 FAX
www.wildlifedamagecontrol.com

Putrescent Whole Egg Solids (Deer-Away Big Game Repellent)

Chagnon's Enterprises
RR 2 Box 2638B
Manistique, MI 49854
(800) 795-5157
(906) 341-1604
(906) 341-2030 FAX
www.chagnon.hypermart.net

Forestry Suppliers, Inc.
205 West Rankin St., Box 8397
Jackson, MS 39284-8397
(800) 647-5368
(800) 543-4203 FAX
www.forestry-supplies.com

IntAgra, Inc.
8906 Wentworth S.
Minneapolis, MN 55420
(612) 881-5535
(612) 881-7002 FAX
www.intagra.com

J. C. Ehrlich Chemical Co.
500 Spring Ridge Dr.
Reading, PA 19612
(800) 488-9495
(610) 372-9700
(610) 378-9744 FAX
www.ehrlichchemco.com

Orchard Supply Co.
Box 956
Sacramento, CA 95812-0956
(916) 446-7821
(916) 442-7413 FAX
www.orchardsupply.com

Thiram (Thiram 42-S)

Gustafson, LLC
Box 660065
Dallas, TX 75266-0065
(800) 527-4781
(214) 985-8877
(214) 985-1696 FAX
www.gustafson.com

HACCO, Inc.
Box 7190
Madison, WI 53707
(608) 221-6200
(608) 221-7380 FAX

Nott Products Co.
Box 975
Coram, NY 11727
(631) 563-4455
(631) 563-3950 FAX

Tobacco Dust

Faesy & Besthoff, Inc.
143 River Road
Edgewater, NJ 07020
(201) 945-6200
(201) 945-6145 FAX

Ziram (Rabbit Scat)

Earl May Seed & Nursery Co.
208 N. Elm
Shenandoah, IA 51603
(712) 246-1020
(712) 246-2201 FAX
www.earlmay.com

Multiple Active Ingredients (Bobbex, Deer Blocker, Deerbusters, Deer-off)

Benner's Gardens, Inc.
Box 549
Conshohocken, PA 19428
(800) 753-4660
(800) 323-4186 FAX
www.deerfencedirect.com

Bobbex, Inc.
52 Hattertown Rd.
Newtown, CT 06470
(800) 792-4449
(203) 426-1160 FAX
www.bobbex.com

Champon Millenium Chemicals, Inc.
417 Tangerine Dr.
Oldsmar, FL 34677
(813) 818-7641
www.champon.com

Deerbusters
9735A Bethel Rd.
Frederick, MD 21702-2017
(888) 422-3337
(301) 694-1238
(301) 694-9254 FAX
www.deerbusters.com

Deer-off, Inc.
1492 High Ridge Rd.
Stamford, CT 06903
(800) 333-7633
(203) 968-8485
www.deer-off.com

Deer-Resistant Landscape Nursery
3200 Sunstone Ct.
Clare, MI 48617-8600
(800) 595-3650
(888) 727-3337
www.deerxlandscape.com

Dr. T's Nature Products Co., Inc.
Box 682, U.S. 19 N
Roanoke, VA 24019
(800) 299-6288
(912) 294-9742
(912) 294-3027 FAX
www.animalrepellents.com

Farnam Co., Inc.
Security Products Division
301 W. Osborne Rd.
Phoenix, AZ 85013-3997
(888) 241-9547
(602) 285-1660
(877) 818-4950 FAX

Tomsgarden.com
RR 123 & East St.
Vista, NY 10590
(888) 317-6795
(914) 533-6115
(914) 533-6865
www.garden-shops.com

Greenfire Inc.
2527 A Hwy. 32 W
Chico, CA 95973
(800) 895-8307
(530) 895-8301
(530) 895-8317 FAX
www.greenfire.net

Live Capture

Animal Care Equipment and Services, Inc.
Box 3275
Crestline, CA 92325
(800) 338-2237
(909) 338-1791
(909) 338-2799 FAX
www.animal-care.com

Animal Management, Inc.
Box 140
Heafford, WI 54532
(888) 744-8173
(715) 453-8109
(715) 453-9191 FAX
www.animalmanagement.com

Pneu-Dart, Inc.
Box 1415
Williamsport, PA 17703
(717) 323-2710
(717) 323-2712 FAX

Safe-Capture International, Inc.
Box 206
Mt. Horeb, WI 53572
(608) 767-3071
(608) 767-3072 FAX
www.safecapture.com

Tel-Inject USA, Inc.
9316 Soledad Canyon Rd.
Saugus, CA 91350
(800) 468-5111
(661) 268-0915
(661) 268-1105 FAX
www.telinject.com

Wiley & Sons, Inc.
7007 Country Rd. 2120
Wills Point, TX 75169
(903) 848-7912
(903) 848-7922 FAX

Wildlife Pharmaceuticals
1401 Duff Dr. Suite 700
Ft. Collins, CO 80524
(888) 484-9249
(970) 484-5560
(970) 482-6184 FAX
www.wildpharm.com

Fertility Control

No steroids, chemosterilants, immunocontraceptive agents, or other fertility control chemicals or devices are commercially available.

Shooting Services

USDA-APHIS-Wildlife Services
Room 1624 S. Agricultural Building
Washington, DC 20250-3402
(202) 720-2054
(202) 690-0053 FAX
www.aphis.usda.gov/ws/

White Buffalo, Inc.
54 Grandview Ave.
Hamden, CT 06514
203-245-3425
203-245-7072 FAX
www.whitebuffaloinc.org

Shooting Supplies

Burnham Brothers
Box 1148
Menard, TX 76859
(800) 451-4572
(915) 396-4572
(915) 396-4574 FAX
www.burnhambrothers.com

Margo Supplies, Ltd.
Site 20, Box 11, Rt. 6
Calgary, Alberta
Canada T2M 4L5
(403) 652-1932
(403) 652-3511 FAX
www.margosupplies.com

Rocky Mountain Products
4620 Moccasin Circle
Laporte, CO 80535
(303) 484-2768

2000 Shooterstore.com, Inc.
One Court St.
Box 990
Exeter, NH 03833
(603) 778-4720
(603) 778-7265 FAX
www.shooterstore.com

Appendix B. Resource Contacts

Journals including *Crop Protection*, *Journal of Wildlife Management*, *Wildlife Society Bulletin*, *Journal of Applied Ecology*, and others provide a source of scientifically-tested management techniques. Additional information can be found in the proceedings of the *Eastern Wildlife Damage Management Conference*, *Great Plains Wildlife Damage Control Workshop*, and *Vertebrate Pest Conference*. The Internet Center for Wildlife Damage Management (<http://wildlifedamage.unl.edu>) is available electronically. It serves as a clearinghouse for all information concerning wildlife damage that is currently posted on the web.

State Wildlife Agency Phone Numbers

Alabama	334-242-3465	Nebraska	402-471-5411
Alaska	907-465-4190	Nevada	702-688-1500
Arizona	602-942-3000	New Hampshire	603-271-3422
Arkansas	501-223-6305	New Jersey	609-292-9410
California	916-653-7203	New Mexico	505-827-7885
Colorado	303-297-1192	New York	518-457-5690
Connecticut	860-424-3011	North Carolina	919-733-7291
Delaware	302-739-5297	North Dakota	701-328-6300
Florida	850-488-3831	Ohio	614-265-6300
Georgia	770-918-6404	Oklahoma	405-521-2739
Hawaii	808-587-0166	Oregon	503-872-5260
Idaho	208-334-2920	Pennsylvania	717-787-5529
Illinois	217-782-6302	Rhode Island	401-277-3075
Indiana	317-232-4080	South Carolina	803-734-3889
Iowa	515-281-5145	South Dakota	605-773-3381
Kansas	785-296-2281	Tennessee	615-781-6610
Kentucky	502-564-4406	Texas	512-389-4971
Louisiana	504-765-2346	Utah	801-538-4700
Maine	207-287-5252	Vermont	802-241-3700
Maryland	410-974-3195	Virginia	804-367-9588
Massachusetts	617-727-3155	Washington	360-902-2504
Michigan	517-373-1263	West Virginia	304-558-2771
Minnesota	612-296-3344	Wisconsin	608-266-2193
Mississippi	601-364-2212	Wyoming	307-777-4579
Missouri	573-751-4115		
Montana	406-444-2612		

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Increasing deer and human populations have resulted in more conflicts. Expanding communities have created excellent deer habitat with an abundance of ornamental shrubs, garden plants, and other deer foods. Wooded homesites offer protection from predators and hunting, allowing deer populations to grow rapidly.

Overabundant herds are associated with an increase in car collisions and Lyme disease, resulting in significant economic losses and health problems. In addition, deer create ecological damage by feeding on preferred plants and altering the biodiversity in parks and natural woodlands.

This 52-page manual, *Managing White-Tailed Deer in Suburban Environments: A Technical Guide*, reviews the biology of the white-tailed deer and discusses methods for reducing deer-related concerns. Comprehensive management strategies are included. Fencing and repellents are covered, as well as options for lowering deer abundance and experimental techniques for deer fertility control.

The authors provide options, suggestions, and additional resources, as well as sources of equipment used for deer management.

The information and applications in this manual are useful across North America in urban, suburban, and rural areas. It is intended for professional biologists, community leaders, homeowners, and others involved or concerned with deer management.

**CITY OF PEWAUKEE
COMMON COUNCIL AGENDA ITEM 7.**

DATE: May 17, 2021

DEPARTMENT: Clerk/Treasurer

PROVIDED BY:

SUBJECT:

Discussion Related to Reporting Illegal Wildlife Feeding Either Through the City of Pewaukee's Property Maintenance Complaint Form or the Department of Natural Resources' Hotline [C. Brown]

BACKGROUND:

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

RECOMMENDED MOTION:

ATTACHMENTS:

Description

Information for Lt. Moonen

DNR Information

Sample Complaint Form

Alderperson Brown,

Below is some information and research that I was able to find regarding how we would currently handle the violation of feeding wildlife. I was able to get some direction from Warden Marcus Medina on how the DNR handles feeding complaints and how they are alerted to them. The DNR does have a hotline that allows citizens to call in, [1 \(800\) 847-9367](tel:18008479367), or submit an electronic report, <https://dnrx.wisconsin.gov/rav/>. I have also attached the educational handout that the DNR uses to educate about feeding. I will also follow up with another phone call on the matter to you.

23.38 Natural resources law violation hotline.

[23.38\(1\)\(1\)](#) The department shall maintain a toll-free telephone number to receive reports of violations of any statute or administrative rule that the department enforces or administers. The department shall relay these reports to the appropriate warden or officer for investigation and enforcement action. The department shall publicize the toll-free telephone number as widely as possible in the state.

[23.38\(1m\) \(1m\)](#) In addition to the toll-free telephone number under sub. [\(1\)](#), the department may establish additional electronic methods to receive reports of violations of any statute or administrative rule that the department enforces or administers.

[23.38\(2\) \(2\)](#) The department shall maintain records that permit the release of information provided by informants while protecting the identity of the informant. Any records received under this section that relate to the identity of informants shall be only for the confidential use of the department in the administration of this section, unless the informant expressly agrees to release the records. Appearance in court as a witness shall not be considered consent by an informant to release confidential records received under this section.

History: [1979 c. 34](#); [1993 a. 16 s. 676](#); Stats. 1993 s. 23.38; [2013 a. 69](#).

NR 19.60 Feeding of wild animals.

[NR 19.60\(1\)\(1\)](#) GENERAL PROHIBITIONS.

[NR 19.60\(1\)\(a\)\(a\)](#) No person may place, deposit or allow the placement of any material to feed or attract wild animals for non-hunting purposes including recreational and supplemental feeding, except as provided in sub. [\(2\)](#) or [\(3\)](#), or as specifically authorized in a permit or license issued under s. [29.614 \(1\)](#) or [169.25 \(1\) \(a\)](#), Stats., or s. [NR 12.06 \(11\)](#) or [12.10 \(1\)](#).

NR 19.60 Note Note: Section [29.614](#), Stats., states: Scientific collector permit. (1) Application for a scientific collector permit shall be submitted to the department. The department may issue a scientific collector permit if the department determines that the applicant is a natural person and is engaged in a bona fide program leading to increased, useful scientific knowledge.

NR 19.60 Note Note: Section [169.25](#), Stats., states: Scientific research license. (1) Issuance. (a) The department shall issue a scientific research license to any person who is engaged in a study or in research that the department determines will lead to increased, useful scientific knowledge and who files a proper application and who pays the applicable fee.

[NR 19.60\(1\)\(b\) \(b\)](#) Any person placing feed to attract wild animals in violation of this section or s. [NR 10.07 \(2\)](#) or [\(2m\)](#) shall remove all feed or other material illegally placed or deposited when notified by the department to do so.

[NR 19.60\(1\)\(c\) \(c\)](#) Landowners, lessees or occupants of any property where feed or other material in violation of this section or s. [NR 10.07 \(2\)](#) or [\(2m\)](#) is present shall remove all feed or other material illegally placed or deposited upon notification by the department of the illegal activity if not otherwise removed in accordance with par. [\(b\)](#).

NR 19.60(1)(d) (d) Except as authorized under sub. (3) (a) 1., no person may place feed in a feeder designed to deposit or replenish the feed automatically, mechanically or by gravity.

Marc R. Moonen

Lieutenant of Patrol – City of Pewaukee
Waukesha County Sheriff's Office
515 W. Moreland Blvd., Waukesha, WI 53188
(262) 691-5730 Office
mmoonen@waukeshacounty.gov



Wisconsin Deer Baiting and Wildlife Feeding Regulations



WM-456-2016

Counties where baiting and feeding of deer IS prohibited (shaded counties)

Baiting wild animals for hunting purposes is prohibited. No person may place, use, or hunt over bait or feed material for the purpose of hunting any wild animals except deer (see below), bear (see Wisconsin Bear Hunting Regulations), or wolf (see Wisconsin Wolf Hunting Regulations) unless authorized by a special permit or license issued by the department. Placing bait to hunt deer or feed for recreational viewing of deer is illegal in the shaded counties on the below map.

Scents: Scent may be used for hunting deer or other wild animals, but the scent may not be placed or deposited in a manner that it is accessible for consumption by deer, and scents shall be removed daily at the end of hunting hours established for deer. However, two ounces or less of scent may be placed, used or deposited in any manner for hunting game and does not need to be removed daily at the end of hunting hours.

Natural Vegetation and Plantings: You may hunt with the aid of material deposited by natural vegetation, material found solely as a result of normal agricultural or gardening practices, or with the aid of crops planted and left standing as wildlife food plots.

Feeding wild animals for non-hunting purposes is prohibited.

No person may place, deposit, or allow the placement of any material to feed or attract wild animals for non-hunting purposes including recreational and supplemental feeding, except as allowed below for birds and small mammals.

Feeding Birds and Small Mammals: Material may be placed solely for the purpose of attracting and feeding wild birds and small mammals if:

- placed in bird feeding devices and structures at a sufficient height or design to prevent access by deer.
- the structures and devices are within 50 yards of a dwelling devoted to human occupancy.
- when deer, bear, or elk are found to be utilizing bird feeding devices or structures the devices or structures shall be enclosed or elevated higher to prevent access by deer.

Note: The placement of plain water for drinking or for birdbaths is allowed.

Feeding Animals by Hand: Feeding wild animals, other than deer, elk, or bear, by hand is not encouraged but is allowed if:

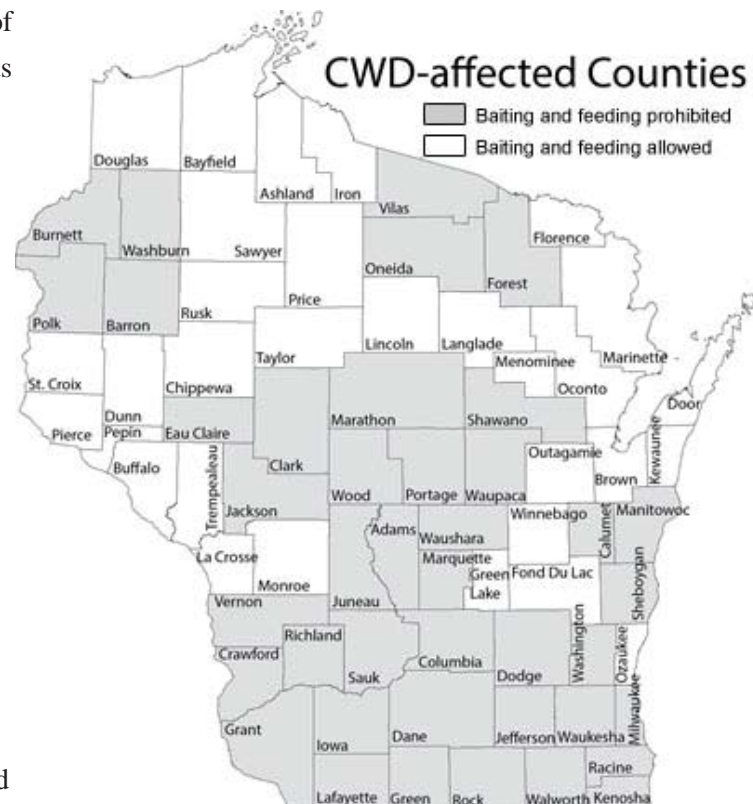
- feed is placed not more than 30 feet away from the person feeding.
- the person feeding cleans up the unconsumed feed before moving a distance greater than 30 feet from the deposited feed.

Natural Vegetation and Plantings: Feed that is deposited by natural vegetation or found solely as a result of normal agricultural or gardening practices, as well as standing crops planted and left as wildlife food plots, is not considered feeding for the purposes of these regulations, and is allowed statewide.

Counties where baiting and feeding of deer is NOT prohibited (non-shaded counties)

Baiting wild animals for hunting purposes is prohibited except as noted. No person may place, use, or hunt over bait or feed material for the purpose of hunting any wild animals except deer (see below), bear (see Wisconsin Bear Hunting Regulations), or wolf (see Wisconsin Wolf Hunting Regulations) unless authorized by a special permit or license issued by the department. Placing bait to hunt deer or feed for recreational viewing is legal in the non-shaded counties on the above map. See below for restrictions on deer baiting and feeding.

Scents: Scent may be used for hunting deer or other wild animals, but the scent may not be placed or deposited in a manner that it is accessible for consumption by deer, and scents shall be removed daily at the end of hunting hours established for deer. However, two ounces or less of scent may be placed, used, or deposited in any manner for hunting game and does not



need to be removed daily at the end of hunting hours.

Natural Vegetation and Plantings: You may hunt with the aid of material deposited by natural vegetation or material found solely as a result of normal agricultural or gardening practices, or with the aid of crops planted and left standing as wildlife food plots.

Deer Baiting – What Is Allowed For Deer Hunting Purposes

Amount: No person may place, use, or hunt over more than 2 gallons of bait or feed at any feeding site.

Placement: No person may place, use, or hunt deer over:

- bait located in a county in which baiting and feeding of deer is prohibited.
- more than 2 gallons of bait on each contiguous area of land under the same ownership that is less than 40 acres in size, or for each full 40 acres that make up a contiguous area of land under the same ownership. **Note:** Parcels of land that do not touch but are separated only by a town or county road or state highway are considered contiguous. **Note:** Feed at feeding sites may be spread out or divided into more than one pile as long as the total amount of feed material is not more than 2 gallons per forty acres.
- any feeding site that is located within 100 yards of any other feeding site located on the same contiguous area of land under the same ownership.
- any feeding site if the person doing the hunting is within 100 yards of more than 2 gallons of bait or feed located on the same parcel of land.
- any feeding site that is located within 50 yards of any trail, road, or campsite used by the public, or within 100 yards of a roadway, having a posted speed limit of 45 miles per hour or more.

Timing: No person may:

- place, use, or hunt over bait or feed during the closed season for hunting deer, but may start to place bait for deer hunting 24 hours prior to the first deer hunting season, which is the archery season. **Note:** The 24-hour period is the period from 12:00 A.M. to 11:59 P.M. on the day immediately before the archery deer season.
- hunt over bait or a feeding site that is in violation of these regulations, unless the area is completely free of bait or feed material for at least 10 consecutive days prior to hunting, pursuing animals, or dog training.

Content: No person may place use or hunt over any bait or feed material that:

- contains any animal part or animal by-product.
- is contained in or deposited by a feeder that is designed to deposit or replenish feed automatically, mechanically, or by gravity.
- contains or is contained within, metal, paper, plastic, glass, wood or other similar processed materials. This does not apply to bait or feed placed in hollow logs or stumps (see Wisconsin Bear Hunting Regulations) or to scent materials.

License: No person may use or hunt over bait or feed material placed for deer without possessing an appropriate valid archery or gun deer license and unused carcass tag.

Feeding Wild Animals Is Allowed For Certain Species For Non-Hunting Purposes

Feeding Deer:

Amount: No person may place or allow the placement of more than 2 gallons of feed material at any feeding site.

Placement: No person may place or allow the placement of:

- feed in a county in which baiting and feeding of deer is prohibited.
- more than 2 gallons of feed for each owner-occupied residence or business, regardless of property size.
- a deer feeding site more than 50 yards from an owner occupied residence or business.
- a deer feeding site within 100 yards from a roadway having a posted speed limit of 45 miles per hour or more.
- a deer feeding site without the approval of the owner of the owner-occupied residence or business.
- feed at a deer feeding site that the person knows is being used by bear and elk. If the owner of the residence or business is notified by the department or otherwise becomes aware that bear or elk have been using a deer feeding site, the owner must discontinue feeding for a period of not less than 30 days.

Content: No person may place any bait or feed material for deer that:

- contains any animal part or animal by-product.

- is contained in or deposited by a feeder that is designed to deposit or replenish feed automatically, mechanically, or by gravity.

Feeding Other Wild Animals:

No person may place, deposit, or allow the placement of any material to feed or attract other wild animals for non-hunting purposes including recreational and supplemental feeding, except as allowed below for feeding birds and small mammals.

Feeding Birds And Small Mammals:

Material may be placed solely for the purpose of attracting and feeding wild birds and small mammals if:

- placed in bird feeding devices and structures at a sufficient height or design to prevent access by deer.
- the structures and devices are no further than 50 yards from a dwelling devoted to human occupancy.
- deer, bear, or elk are utilizing bird feeding devices or structures, the devices or structures shall be enclosed or elevated higher to prevent access by the deer, bear, or elk.

Note: The placement of plain water for drinking or for birdbaths is allowed.

Feeding Animals by Hand: Feeding wild animals, other than deer, elk, or bear, by hand is not encouraged, but is allowed if:

- feed is placed not more than 30 feet away from the person feeding.
- the person feeding cleans up the unconsumed feed before moving a distance greater than 30 feet from the deposited feed.

Natural Vegetation and Plantings: Feed that is deposited by natural vegetation or found solely as a result of normal agricultural or gardening practices, as well as standing crops planted and left as wildlife food plots, is not considered feeding for the purposes of these regulations, and is allowed statewide.

Definitions:

Animal part or animal by-product means honey, bones, fish, meat, solid animal fat, animal carcass, or parts of animal carcasses, but does not include liquid scents.

Bait means any material placed or used to attract wild animals, including liquid scent, salt, and mineral blocks.

Bird feeding devices and structures means any device or structure that has the primary purpose of attracting or feeding birds or small mammals.

Business means a building used primarily to carry out commercial activities at which regular scheduled business hours are maintained for employees and the public, such as restaurants and retail stores, but does not include associated lands, warehouses, outbuildings or other buildings that are not normally open to the public.

Feed means any material that may attract or be consumed by wild animals that is placed for any non-hunting purposes including recreational and supplemental feeding, but does not include plain drinking water.

Feeding site means any location or area in which bait or feed is placed or deposited or that contains bait or feed material used to attract wild animals for recreational and supplemental feeding or for hunting purposes.

Hunt over means hunting within 100 yards of any feeding site where a person knows or reasonably should know that the area contains a feeding site.

Owner-occupied residence means a dwelling or building devoted to human occupancy or as a residence by the owner or members of the owners immediate family, or when used as a residence by individuals as a rental property.

Roadway means that portion of a highway between the regularly established curb lines or that portion which is improved, designed, or ordinarily used for vehicular travel excluding the berm or shoulder.

Scent means any material, except animal parts or animal by-products, used to attract wild animals solely by its odor.

Small mammal means all mammals other than bear, deer, and elk.

NOTE: Additional counties may be included in the ban if: 1) a new CWD or bovine tuberculosis positive captive or free-roaming, domestic or wild animal is confirmed in the county, or; 2) the county or portion of the county is within a 10 mile radius of a new captive or free-roaming, domestic or wild animal that has been tested and confirmed to be positive for CWD or bovine tuberculosis.



Form Center

By signing in or creating an account, some fields will auto-populate with your information and your submitted forms will be saved and accessible to you.

Property Maintenance and/or Wildlife Feeding Complaint

Property Maintenance and/or Wildlife Feeding Complaint Form

Please fill out the form below regarding property maintenance, abandoned vehicle and/or feeding of wildlife complaints. Please note: Anonymous complaints do not have the necessary credibility to provide "probable cause" and therefore cannot be processed. Your name and contact information is public record but is only available through a public records request. Anonymous parties are referred to their elected officials, who may choose to be the complainant in order to protect the privacy of their constituents.

Complainant Name:*

Complainant Address:*

City:

State:

Zip:

Phone Number:

Email:*

Preferred Contact Method:*

-- Select One --

Attach Photograph (optional)

Choose File

No file chosen

Problem Address:*

Please check all that apply:*

*This complaint type is deferred between October 15 and May 15.

☐ Debris (junk in yard)

☐ Vehicles - unregistered, too many

☐ Feeding of Wildlife

☐ Fence in disrepair

☐ Other - see municipal code links below

☐ Grass taller than 8 inches*

☐ Window(s) - broken

Please describe specific nature of complaint.*

Link to Property Maintenance Code Chapter 7.10

[Property Maintenance Code](#)

Link to Abandoned Vehicle Code 7.03

[Abandoned Vehicle Code](#)

Link to Feeding of Wildlife Code Chapter 7.02

[Wildlife Feeding Prohibition Ordinance](#)

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[Privacy](#) - [Terms](#)

☒ Receive an email copy of this form.

Email address

This field is not part of the form submission.

* indicates a required field

**CITY OF PEWAUKEE
COMMON COUNCIL AGENDA ITEM 8.**

DATE: May 17, 2021

DEPARTMENT: PW - Water/Sewer

PROVIDED BY: Magdelene Wagner/Jane Mueller

SUBJECT:

Discussion and Possible Action Regarding the Award of the Bid for the Well No. 5 HMO Treatment Facility & Building Modification to the Lowest Qualified Bidder, J. H. Hassinger, Inc., in the Amount of \$2,613,667.00 [Mueller / Wagner]

BACKGROUND:

Since 2014, Well No. 5 has had on and off violations for gross alpha and/or combined radium. In January 2020, the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) issued a notice of violation for the exceedance of combined radium and enforcement conference was held in February 2020. The City received the final Consent Order from the DNR in September 2020 requiring construction of the corrective actions by May 31, 2022 and full compliance with the regulations by May 31, 2023. The Utility had completed testing of an HMO Treatment System on this well in response to the first DNR violation in 2014. Upon receipt of the Consent Order in 2020, the Utility commenced the design of the HMO Treatment System and associated building. The project was bid recently and had two bidders which J. H. Hassinger, Inc. was the lowest bidder.

While bidding this project and after the bid opening, additional information regarding the condition of the well borehole was discovered. The bore hole has partially collapsed and the emergency contract authorized by the Council determined that the bore hole cannot be re-established and may be causing further damage to the bore hole. After consulting hydrogeologist and water quality specialists on the well condition, it was determined we need more time to review the long term viability of the well. Upon receipt of this new information, we sought and obtained a 1 year extension on our consent order from the DNR which will give us time to determine the viability of the well. At this time, we are requesting the Common Council reject all bids while staff continues to determine the viability of the well and explore additional alternatives.

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

The 2021 Water Capital budget included \$3,400,000 for the Well No. 5 HMO Treatment Facility & Building Modification. The estimated contract award is \$2,613,667 and with a 25% engineering, administration, and contingencies, the contract is expected to total \$3,267,084 which is less than the budgeted amount. The Water Utility will be borrowing for these funds.

RECOMMENDED MOTION:

Common Council reject all bids for the Well No. 5 HMO Treatment Facility & Building.

ATTACHMENTS:

Description
Consent Order Extension



May 11, 2021

Steve Bierce, Mayor
City of Pewaukee
W240 N3065 Pewaukee Road
Pewaukee, WI 53072

PWSID #26802149
Waukesha County

Subject: Consent Order Extension

Dear Mayor Bierce:

On April 16, 2021, the department met with Pewaukee via teleconference to discuss the September 30, 2020 Consent Order issued to Pewaukee and new information regarding Well No. 5. The department requested Pewaukee send a formal letter to the department detailing planned next steps. On April 23, 2021, Pewaukee submitted a letter outlining new information on Well No. 5 and formally requested an extension to the Consent Order.

The department approves Pewaukee's extension request of one year for Conditions 5 and 9.

- As previously outlined in Condition 5, Pewaukee shall complete construction of its selected corrective action(s) by May 31, 2023.
- As outlined in Condition 9, Pewaukee shall return to compliance with the combined radium MCL by May 31, 2024.

If you have questions regarding this letter, please contact me at 608-622-8247 or through email at sadie.derouin@wi.gov. Please direct any technical questions to Tony Ratarasarn, Drinking Water Engineer, at (262) 574-2134.

Sincerely,

Sadie Derouin
Environmental Enforcement Specialist

cc: Sadie Derouin
Tony Ratarasarn
Bradley Siefker
Jesse Jensen
Beth Goldowitz
Chris L. Epstein, P.E. – CEpstein@ruekert-mielke.com
Jane Mueller – jem@pewaukee.wi.us
Maggie Wagner – wagner@pewaukee.wi.us

**CITY OF PEWAUKEE
COMMON COUNCIL AGENDA ITEM •**

DATE: May 17, 2021

DEPARTMENT: Administration

PROVIDED BY:

SUBJECT:

§19.85(1)(e): Deliberating or negotiating the purchasing of public properties, the investing of public funds, or conducting other specified public business, whenever competitive or bargaining reasons require a closed session, specifically for the consideration to acquire additional land for the Department of Public Works facilities at Green Road / Duplainville Road.

BACKGROUND:

FINANCIAL IMPACT:

RECOMMENDED MOTION: