



History, Charm, & Southern Hospitality.

Vision

The Village of Pinehurst is a charming, vibrant community which reflects our rich history and traditions, enhanced by a unique combination of cultural arts and recreational activities.

Mission

Preserve and enhance the community's character and ambience by guiding growth, managing change, and providing services in a financially responsible manner.

Values

Competent
Courteous
Professional
Responsive

ORDINANCE #14-28:

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE ORDINANCE APPROPRIATING FUNDS FOR OPERATIONS OF THE VILLAGE OF PINEHURST FOR FISCAL YEAR 2015, REGARDING REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE GENERAL FUND FOR THE VILLAGE OF PINEHURST, NORTH CAROLINA (MONUMENT FOR THE NAMING OF “JOYCE’S MEADOW” IN THE VILLAGE ARBORETUM)

THAT WHEREAS, Village Heritage Foundation delivered a presentation to the Village Council on May 13, 2014 concerning a memorial in honor and memory of Mrs. Joyce Franke; and

WHEREAS, The Village Heritage Foundation has proposed in the attached letter dated May 8, 2014 to name the Arboretum Meadow “Joyce’s Meadow” and to construct a monument to memorialize the said dedication; and

WHEREAS, The Village Heritage Foundation estimates the cost of the monument to be \$10,000 and requests that the Village of Pinehurst donate \$5,000 toward its construction;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Village Council of the Village of Pinehurst, North Carolina, in the regular meeting assembled this 8th day of July 2014, as follows:

SECTION 1. To amend the FY 2015 General Fund budget with regard to revenues and expenditures, the revenue and expenditure accounts are to be changed as follows:

<u>Account No.</u>	<u>Account Name</u>	<u>Debit</u>	<u>Credit</u>
10-00-610-6980	Miscellaneous Grant Exp.	\$ 5,000	
10-00-190-3905	Fund Balance Appropriated		\$ 5,000

SECTION 2. Copies of this budget amendment shall be furnished to the Clerk to the Village Council, Village Manager, and Director of Financial Services for their direction and implementation.

THIS ORDINANCE passed and adopted this 8th day of July 2014.

(Municipal Seal)

VILLAGE OF PINEHURST
VILLAGE COUNCIL

By: _____
Nancy Roy Fiorillo, Mayor

Attest:

Approved as to Form:

Lauren M. Craig, Village Clerk

Michael J. Newman, Village Attorney

RESOLUTION #14-40:

**A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING RENTAL OF A SAFE DEPOSIT BOX
FOR THE VILLAGE OF PINEHURST**

THAT WHEREAS, the Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act (G.S. 159-31) indicates that the governing board must designate official depositories; and

WHEREAS, changes in personnel and responsibilities have made it necessary to amend the current list of authorized representatives for safe deposit box services; and

WHEREAS, our previous safe deposit box agreement was with RBC Bank which has been acquired by PNC Bank; and

WHEREAS, PNC Bank requires the Village to complete a "Resolution/Authorization for Safe Deposit Boxes" form to enter into a new agreement for the rental of a safe deposit box;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Village Council of the Village of Pinehurst, North Carolina, in the regular meeting assembled this 8th day of July 2014 as follows:

SECTION 1. That the attached "Resolution/Authorization for Safe Deposit Boxes" is hereby adopted, said resolution and agreement attached hereto as (Exhibit A) and made a part hereof, the same as if included verbatim.

SECTION 2. That when the "Resolution/Authorization for Safe Deposit Boxes" is signed and sealed it shall supersede all previous resolutions and agreements for the services enumerated herein.

THIS RESOLUTION passed and adopted this 8th day of July 2014.

(Municipal Seal)

VILLAGE OF PINEHURST
VILLAGE COUNCIL

By: _____
Nancy Roy Fiorillo, Mayor

Attest:

Approved as to Form:

Lauren M. Craig, Village Clerk

Michael J. Newman, Village Attorney

Certified Copy of Resolutions/Authorizations for Safe Deposit Boxes **PNC BANK**
 (Corporations, Partnerships, Unincorporated Associations, Sole Proprietors & Other Organizations)

I hereby certify to PNC Bank, National Association ("PNC Bank") that at a meeting of the Board of Directors/Trustee (or other governing body) of Village of Pinehurst held on the _____ day of _____, _____
Company/Organization
 _____ at which a quorum was present, the following resolutions were adopted and are now in full force and effect:
Year

Resolved, that this organization enter into an agreement for the rental of a safe deposit box upon such terms and conditions as PNC Bank may require.

Resolved, that the rental agreement may be signed by and access to the box may be held by and the surrender of the box may be made by any of the following officers, directors, employees, members or agents of this organization:

Signature _____	Signature _____
Print Name <u>John Frye</u>	Print Name <u>Andrew Wilkison</u>
Title <u>Director of Financial Services</u>	Title <u>Village Manager</u>

Signature _____	Signature _____
Print Name <u>Nancy Roy Fiorillo</u>	Print Name <u>John C Strickland</u>
Title <u>Mayor</u>	Title <u>Treasurer</u>

Resolved that any of the foregoing persons may designate successor persons to act on behalf of this organization without further authority from this Board or governing body.

Resolved that PNC Bank may rely on the authority given by this resolution until actual receipt by PNC Bank at the branch of PNC Bank where the safe deposit box is located of a certified copy of a new resolution modifying or revoking the foregoing resolutions.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the resolutions adopted by the Board or other governing body of this organization.

Dated this _____ day of _____, _____.

Seal

 Secretary



Common Ground: Toward balance and stewardship

***Recommendations of the Joint City of Bloomington-Monroe County
Deer Task Force***

October 2012

**Common Ground:
Toward Balance and Stewardship**

**Recommendations of the City of Bloomington-Monroe County
Deer Task Force**

**Keith Clay
Stefano Fiorini
Bob Foyut
Judith Granbois
Josh Griffin
Sarah Hayes
Iris Kiesling
Thomas Moore
Laurie Ringquist
Dave Rollo
Susannah Smith-Burchell**

October 2012

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	i
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ii
INTRODUCTION	1
ABOUT THE DEER TASK FORCE	3
JURISDICTION	4
MANAGEMENT CRITERIA.....	4
KEY TERMS.....	5
HUMANE DEER MANAGEMENT POSITION STATEMENT	6
ABOUT DEER.....	7
DEER DATA	
MONROE COUNTY HARVEST TRENDS.....	12
DEER-VEHICLE COLLISIONS.....	13
LYME DISEASE.....	22
PUBLIC OPINION	
OUTREACH MEETINGS.....	24
SURVEY.....	27
DEER MANAGEMENT ALTERNATIVES.....	40
RECOMMENDATIONS	
NEIGHBORHOOD DEER.....	60
GRIFFY WOODS	86
MEASUREMENT & MONITORING.....	102
EDUCATION & OUTREACH.....	105
DEER & SUSTAINABILITY	107
TIPS FOR LIVING WITH DEER	110
CONCLUSION	121
LITERATURE CITED	122
APPENDICES	
APPENDIX I RESOLUTION CREATING TASK FORCE.....	130
APPENDIX II IDNR DEER DATA SHEET – MONROE COUNTY.	133
APPENDIX III COMMUNITY OUTREACH MEETINGS	
RESPONSES TO STRUCTURED QUESTIONS.....	135
APPENDIX IV PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY	139
TASK FORCE MEMBERS	197

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Task Force could not have fulfilled its mission without the patient and expert help of wildlife biologists from the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, Division of Fish and Wildlife. Josh Griffin, District 8 Wildlife Biologist (now IDNR Private Lands Supervisor-South Region) and Chad Stewart, Indiana Deer Research Biologist, have been a steady and sturdy presence, helping the Task Force develop recommendations that work for deer, people and our shared environment. While the State has exclusive jurisdiction over deer management, Josh and Chad have worked hard to listen to the concerns of the Task Force and the community to help us develop recommendations that suit the unique needs of Bloomington and Monroe County. And while they never complained about our interminable meetings or endless questions, no doubt Aldo Leopold's observation that "The real problem of wildlife management is not how we should handle the animals...the real problem is one of human management" rings true. We are very thankful for Josh and Chad's technical advice.

Thanks is due to Dr. Angie Shelton of the IU Research and Teaching Preserve whose research on deer exclosures in Griffy Woods provides some of the best data we have about deer in our community. A member of the City's Environmental Resources Advisory Committee, Dr. Shelton has presented her findings to the Task Force and to the public and has participated in a number of Task Force meetings. Thanks to her for all she does to study and protect one of the community's most treasured natural spaces.

A very big thank you to City of Bloomington GIS Manager, Laura Haley, who worked to map deer-vehicle collisions and who developed a program specifically for the Task Force to map the geography of survey responses. Thanks too to GIS expert Chuck Winkle for greenspace, development aeriels and other mapping.

Thanks is due to the urban farmers who have given us advice.

Finally, thanks to the community. Ours is a community that pays attention and takes seriously our collective responsibility to wildlife and each other. Thank you to all the people who have, over the last two years, made the effort to e-mail, call, attend a meeting, participate in outreach sessions and/or complete the survey. Your feedback has been critical to our work. Thanks for caring.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Not that long ago, one could take a hike in local woods and never see a deer. As scarce as deer were in the forest, they were virtually non-existent in neighborhoods. Today, things are different. Not only are deer abundant in local woods, but deer are ever more common in many neighborhoods.

The increased presence of deer in the woods and in residential areas is the direct result of human action. We have fragmented wildlife habitat, sprawled ourselves across the landscape, provided deer with ideal "edge" environment and eliminated virtually all deer predators. As a result, deer are abundant. In some areas, and to some residents, deer are overabundant. Deer are not to blame for this situation -- we are.

As humans have created the issue, how do we most responsibly address it? When it comes to managing community deer, there is no simple fix. The issue is complex and contentious. Deer are sentient beings who have significant reproductive capacity and whose numbers can grow quickly within a very small area. Humans are sentient beings who also have the capacity to overwhelm the landscape and who tend to have very strong, sometimes discordant, opinions about deer. Addressing concerns about deer requires humans to collectively ask hard questions that are ecological, cultural and moral in nature.

The Joint City of Bloomington-Monroe County Deer Task Force is a citizen group created by local government in response to petitions signed by over 500 residents calling for city and county government to "do something" about deer. It was also a response to concerns expressed by ecologists and concerned residents about deer damage in Griffy Woods.

The primary charge of this group is to provide local decision makers with guidance on how to deal with deer concerns in a community where sentiment is divided, concerns are localized and public dollars scarce. Since September 2010, the Task Force has met to explore deer management approaches, educate and reach out to the community, assess community sentiment, review the science and consult with experts.

In its work, the Task Force was faced with two very different, but related, concerns: deer damage at Griffy Woods and deer in Bloomington neighborhoods. When it comes to deer at Griffy Woods, clear evidence points to ecosystem damage by deer – native tree seedlings are not regenerating; herbaceous plant species are severely compromised and possibly going locally extinct; invasive species are taking over some areas; the forest understory is unnaturally open; and understory-reliant birds and other animals are losing habitat.

When it comes to deer in neighborhoods, the analysis is not as clear cut. State biologists advise that Bloomington's urban deer are not starving and are not close to reaching biological carrying capacity – the number of deer the suburban environment could support. Instead, biologists direct that deer abundance in neighborhoods is best indicated by "social carrying capacity," defined as the level of deer-related interferences in human activities that residents find acceptable. The feedback received by the Task Force via e-mails, surveys and community outreach meetings, points out that many – but certainly not all –

residents have reached their carrying capacity for deer. Much of the resident concern with deer abundance is localized to the southeastern quadrant of the City. The Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) advises that neighborhoods should not be sanitized of deer simply because deer are an inconvenience to humans, nor should residents endure unreasonable property damage. Instead, there must be a careful balance among and between the needs of people, deer, other organisms and our shared environment.

The following recommendations are intended to foster a better balance. All recommendations were filtered through the lenses of humaneness, safety, cost and efficacy. These recommendations are integrated strategies and are intended to work in concert – each management strategy has its purpose and the Task Force recommends that the best deer management program is one in which all the proposed recommendations work together. However, we acknowledge that the administrative and political reality of the issue likely means that deer management strategies will proceed in a step-wise fashion.

SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Griffy Woods

The work of scientists at the IU Research and Teaching Preserve indicates that the deer population at the Griffy Woods is far higher than comparable forests in the region – as much as 13 times greater. Griffy's deer density appears to be detrimental to forest biodiversity and may be restructuring the overall forest community. Deer browsing at Griffy is compromising the survival of many herbaceous species and severely hampering the regeneration of many native tree seedlings. Tree seedlings represent the next generation of forest canopy trees. Browsing also encourages the establishment of invasive species. Excessive deer browsing poses the possibility of producing an "alternate stable state" - a condition in which a forest would never return to its natural state, even if browsing pressure were diminished by a permanent reduction of deer densities. Because of the clear evidence of environmental damage, we recommend the following:

- **Sharpshooting for immediate, substantial and humane reduction.** After consulting with ecologists, researchers and biologists from both the State and federal government, the Task Force recommends that deer should be managed through a local government-financed sharpshooting effort. To restore the ecological integrity of Griffy, a substantial number of deer need to be culled soon to avoid irreversible ecological damage. Sharpshooting is the most efficient way to cull the greatest number of deer in the most humane way possible. All deer culled in this effort should be donated to the local food bank. This effort is both an environmental and social service good.

Should sharpshooting not be feasible due to cost or other considerations, the Task Force recommends that a managed hunt is the second-best way to reduce the deer herd at Griffy. Whether reduced via sharpshooting or managed hunting, any deer effort at Griffy will require maintenance. It will be up to local government to decide whether to maintain the herd through sharpshooting, managed hunting or other means.

2. Neighborhood Deer

Neighborhood deer are different. Unlike their rural counterparts, urban and suburban deer have small home ranges, high survival rates and significant reproductive potential. Absent limiting factors, a suburban deer herd can double every three to four years within a relatively small geographic area. A typical suburban deer lives an average of 8-12 years. Long before an urban deer herd reaches biological carrying capacity, residents often reach their social carrying capacity for deer. The feedback received by the Task Force indicates that many residents have reached this point.

Instead of waiting for the deer herd to grow to a level at which virtually all residents perceive deer to be problematic and to a level at which deer begin to suffer from disease, starvation and more vehicle collisions, we should take preventive measures. The Task Force recommends that responsible measures be implemented now to limit herd growth and to limit the need to apply more wide-spread and costly deer management measures in the future.

For deer in urban and suburban environments, the Task Force recommends the following:

- **Prohibit the Feeding of Deer**

Many residents feed deer with the best intentions; however, feeding is not in the best interest of deer nor in the interest of neighborly relations. Improper diets provided during feeding can create health problems for deer and can increase the rate and spread of disease. While a city-wide feeding ban is necessary, alone it is not sufficient. Deer commonly browse on plants not intended as "deer food" and any ban on intentional feeding does little to deter deer from many neighborhoods.

- **Raise Fence Height Limits**

At present, city residents are allowed to construct fences up to eight feet in height in backyards and up to four feet in front yards and on corner lots. Biologists advise that an eight foot fence will exclude most deer, but a ten foot fence will exclude just about all deer. As most, but not all urban gardens are located in backyards, the Task Force recommends that fence height limits be raised to ten feet in backyards and be restored to the pre-2007 allowance of eight feet in front yards.

- **Deer and Development**

We might also mitigate deer damage through land use practices. For example, when a developer proposes to build a new project, the project is subject to layers of review to ensure the project's environmental soundness. While features such as karst, stormwater, tree cover and erosion are part of the analysis, wildlife is not. It should be. Much development fragments wildlife habitat and proliferates "edge" environments. Deer thrive on the edge. By filtering a development proposal through the added lenses of wildlife displacement and habitat fragmentation, we have the opportunity to try to prevent deer-human conflicts before they occur. Similarly, we should consider the ways in which corridors might be used to better direct movement of deer around or through a community rather than dispersing deer throughout.

- **Urban Deer Zone -- City of Bloomington and Monroe County land immediately surrounding the City**

The State of Indiana created Urban Deer Zones (UDZs) in response to growing concerns of Indiana residents living in urban and suburban areas. The intent of a UDZ is to reduce the size of urban deer herds to better mirror the social carrying capacity of the community by extending the hunting season, increasing the bag limit and requiring that hunters take an antlerless deer before taking an antlered deer. By focusing primarily on female deer, this "Earn-a-Buck" requirement is an effective management tool to control and reduce deer numbers. UDZ status does not permit hunting where hunting is otherwise prohibited.

IDNR has advised that the area appropriate for a local UDZ may include the City of Bloomington plus Monroe County land immediately surrounding Bloomington. IDNR will not approve UDZ designation for the county only, absent inclusion of the city. The Task Force recommends that local officials seek UDZ designation for the city and applicable areas of the county, but that any hunting within city limits be strictly regulated and limited to five contiguous acres of greenspace. The boundaries of the UDZ would be defined by roads, geographic indicators and other easily-identified markers. The following describes how a UDZ would work in the county and how it would work in the city.

Monroe County

Both bow-and-arrow and firearm hunting are allowed in Monroe County, outside the City of Bloomington's corporate boundaries. Most county land is decidedly more rural than land within the city and hunting has been practiced for many years. To strengthen bow hunting efforts in the county, the Task Force recommends that local officials seek UDZ status for appropriate areas of Monroe County. IDNR has advised that the whole of Monroe County is not suitable for UDZ designation as much of the county is state-owned land or otherwise rural; however, if paired with UDZ designation for the city, IDNR may approve a request for UDZ status for the concentric area of Monroe County land surrounding the corporate boundaries of Bloomington. Such designation of county land could lower deer densities and potentially prevent immigration of deer into more urban areas.

City of Bloomington

At present, it is illegal to discharge a firearm within city limits, but there is no prohibition on the discharge of a bow and arrow on private property. Therefore, city residents may currently bow hunt on private property without further city regulation, provided these residents obtain a hunting license and follow all State requirements. Some residents are already hunting, or allowing hunting, on their properties. We anticipate that even more may do so as they become frustrated with deer.

The absence of rules governing bow and arrow discharge is most likely a historical artifact, rather than an intentional silence. While a number of communities successfully implement urban deer hunts in areas of human habitation, in some areas of Bloomington, it's just not suitable. First, many of the neighborhoods

experiencing the greatest concern with deer abundance are densely settled and keeping hunting at an adequate distance from occupied structures, from roadways, sidewalks, trails and other public ways, makes hunting in neighborhoods problematic. Secondly, in dense, core neighborhoods, lots are small and yards back up to yards. Hunting in this sort of environment would almost guarantee that the practice would be very visible and that a deer shot in one yard may expire in another, causing tension among neighbors. Hunting in these urban situations raises more problems than it solves, and, as some have observed, is just not in the spirit of Bloomington's community character.

However, hunting is an age-old, cost-effective way to reduce and maintain deer herds at sustainable levels. Therefore, the Task Force recommends that the option of hunting in densely-settled neighborhoods should be taken off the table, and the practice limited to five or more contiguous acres of greenspace where rigorous hunter proficiency and safety guidelines would be required. In this context, greenspace is operationalized using the City of Bloomington Environmental Commission's definition: a permeable surface (forested, shrub/grass covered areas, parks, golf courses, cemeteries and agricultural land) more than ten feet from any human-made development such as roads, parking lots and buildings.

- **Localized Management for Pocket Deer**

- Allow for Trap and Kill Management Using Automatic Notification and Stress Level Monitoring*

Deer tucked away in many neighborhoods have ample food, water and cover, and little reason to migrate out of residential areas. Any hunting allowance on five or more acres of greenspace will not address most of the pocket deer living in Bloomington neighborhoods. On the advice of State and federal biologists, neither hunting nor sharpshooting is suitable for neighborhoods experiencing the greatest deer pressure. Instead, the safest form of lethal management is a trap and kill effort.

The Task Force specifically recommends a form of trap and kill that employs an automatic notification system whereby biologists are notified as soon as a deer is trapped. Automatic notification is intended to minimize the amount of time a deer is trapped, thereby reducing stress to the deer. Deer are able to endure short-term stress and urban deer are acclimated to the presence of the fences and less likely to perceive the trap as anomalous. Deer would be baited for a few weeks leading up to the implementation of the project. Acclimated to both the cage and the food source, deer are less likely to perceive the closing of the trap as an "event" and less likely to be stressed by closure. Death would be administered via gunshot. To ensure that deer stress and suffering are minimized, biologists conducting the project would be measuring cortisol (stress) levels of deer throughout the process. If biologists determine that cortisol levels are rising as the project is conducted, the project would stop. This technique requires an adequate earthen backstop, and not all properties will be suitable for the effort.

Deer do not recognize human-created boundaries, such as property lines. Meaningful and effective deer management must occur on a larger scale. Therefore, IDNR will not approve this technique as an effort by, and on behalf of, an individual property owner with a small parcel. Instead, request for this management technique must derive from a larger management unit, such as a large landowner, a homeowners' association, a neighborhood association, a business park or government. Because not everyone experiences deer to be problematic, the cost of this effort should be borne by residents perceiving deer to be a problem. Neighbors could pool funds.

- **Sharpshooting in appropriate greenspaces**

Another way to realize a quick reduction in the deer herd proximate to neighborhoods is to conduct a sharpshooting effort on greenspaces near neighborhoods to prevent immigration into neighborhoods. Sites are to be determined by the entity requesting the permit in association with the agency performing the sharpshooting. Sharpshooting requires a permit from the IDNR. The Task Force recommends that authorization for sharpshooting should also require permission from the City. Again, the IDNR will not approve this technique as an effort by, and on behalf of, an individual property owner with a small parcel. Instead, request for this management technique must derive from a larger management unit, such as a large landowner, a homeowners' association, a neighborhood association, a business park or government. Cost is to be borne by residents perceiving deer to be a problem.

3. Measurement and Monitoring

There is still much the community has to learn about deer. By resolution, the Task Force will sunset once it submits its recommendations to State and local government. However, deer are here to stay, and the "deer issue" is not going away anytime soon. We offer a number of suggestions for monitoring the deer herd and for administering any deer management strategies local government wishes to adopt. Recommendations for monitoring include, but are not limited to: establishment of a Deer Management Team, tracking deer-vehicle collisions regularly and in a way that accounts for traffic volume; establishing a deer complaint system; engaging citizen scientists to help participate in regular "e-deer" counts similar to the way bird watchers register their sightings; conducting pellet counts and monitoring urban vegetation.

4. Education

While the Task Force has reached out to the community to inform them of issues of deer feeding, fawns, driving tips, deer behavior and other topics, the public should continually be informed about these issues. Additionally, any deer management plans implemented by local government will require clear communication with and to the public. For these reasons, the Task Force provides a proposed outreach and communication plan.

5. Role of Citizens

It's not just up to government to solve issues of local deer concern. Citizens have a part to play too. There are many measures residents can take to mitigate deer damage and neighbor conflict. We can stop intentionally feeding deer; it harms deer more than it helps

them. We can make an effort to plant more deer-resistant plants. Toward that end, the Task Force has worked with the IDNR to develop a custom list of largely native plants that resist deer browsing. We can fence our gardens and use repellants. We can be especially cautious when driving during rut and at dawn and dusk, when deer are on the move. We can all take steps to learn more about deer nature and work to better understand which concerns are imagined (such as unprovoked aggression) and which are real.



Both humans and deer are components of a larger biotic system whose health depends on balance. By fragmenting the landscape and disrupting trophic levels, humans have upset this balance. The recommendations offered by the Task Force are informed by science, public opinion and deer welfare and are motivated by an intent to effect better stewardship of a landscape that includes deer, people, plants and other elements of our shared life. This report recommends that lethal means be introduced where predation has long been absent in an effort to restore ecosystem balance at Griffy Woods, to better manage conflict with deer in neighborhoods, and to prevent the deer herd from growing.

Our community has a strong commitment to nurturing environmental integrity, fostering humane relationships with all animals and cultivating the common good. It is also a community where residents actively work to re-imagine and re-define their relationship with nature. The “deer issue” gives us an opportunity to responsibly re-define this relationship further. As the community conversation about how to best live with deer evolves, let’s approach this discussion as we approach many other issues of community concern – with reason and with compassion for each other and the natural world of which we are a part.

JOINT CITY OF BLOOMINGTON-MONROE COUNTY DEER TASK FORCE FREQUENTLY-ASKED QUESTIONS

A number of questions and concerns have been raised since the Task Force issued its report. The following is intended to address some of the most frequently-expressed concerns and questions.

Why did the Task Force eliminate contraception for further consideration?

At present, two forms of contraception are available for white-tailed deer: GonaCon™ and PZP. GonaCon™ prevents deer from entering an estrous cycle. PZP prevents implantation between sperm and egg and prolongs estrous. GonaCon™ is registered as a pesticide by EPA; however, Indiana's Office of the State Chemist has not approved this pesticide for use in Indiana. At this time, PZP is not commercially available and the use of PZP in deer is considered experimental. IDNR has exclusive jurisdiction over all deer in Indiana – even deer within the City limits. Currently, the Indiana Department of Natural Resources does not endorse the use of either GonaCon™ or PZP in free-ranging deer herds.

To be effective, anywhere from 70-90% of the does in a subject population need to be dosed with a contraceptive. Not only do a high-percentage of does need to be dosed, but the EPA requires that GonaCon™ be hand-administered and that any deer dosed with GonaCon™ be ear tagged. This requires capture.

IDNR also expresses concern about PZP's extension of estrous in an open system. An extended breeding season will increase deer activity at a time of year when conservation of calories is important and may result in increased winter mortality. Furthermore, by extending the breeding season, use of PZP creates a very real possibility of an influx of male deer into the city to breed does. Typically, the highest months for deer-vehicle collisions is October-November, the height of the breeding season. PZP extends the activity cycle of these deer into December and January, if not longer. This increases the potential for conflict, deer-vehicle collisions and further stresses the deer's physical condition. Immunocontraception is estimated to cost \$600-800/deer.

Because this technique is not endorsed by the IDNR in free-ranging environments, is costly, requires that the deer population be closed and its bioaccumulative effects are not known, the Task Force determined that contracepting deer is not a viable option. Notably, the Task Force did not eliminate contraception from further consideration until September 2011 – a year into its deliberations.

However, our decision to exclude contraception from further consideration does not mean that an accredited researcher can't submit a research proposal to the IDNR. Any research proposal would be filtered through IDNR's statutory mandate to consider the welfare of wild animals, the relationship of wild animals to other animals and the welfare of people.

Why did the Task Force recommend lethal means when the Task Force's own survey indicates that the community is divided on the issue?

When the Task Force issued its survey, from July-September 2011, we made clear that the question asking residents which management approach they would prefer in their own neighborhoods was not intended to be a referendum on which management strategies the Task Force would ultimately recommend. Instead, the survey stated that the Task Force would consider survey feedback as one indicator of community sentiment and would consider community feedback alongside other criteria such as humaneness, safety, efficacy and cost. The Task Force also encouraged residents to consult the Task Force's posted FAQs on deer management before answering this question. Judging from the open-ended responses to the survey questions, it is clear that some residents actually read the FAQs, while others did not.

The survey asked specifically: "What approach to deer do you prefer in your neighborhood?" The survey revealed that when it comes to what residents will accept in their own neighborhoods, people are pretty evenly divided when it comes to hunting and sharpshooting:

- 41% of Bloomington residents strongly supported or supported sharpshooting while 45% percent of residents opposed or strongly opposed it;
- 45% of Bloomington residents responded that they strongly supported or supported hunting in their neighborhood while 40% percent opposed or strongly opposed hunting in their neighborhood.

It is important to note that this question asks what people would tolerate in their neighborhoods. **The Task Force is not recommending hunting or sharpshooting in neighborhoods.** In fact, experts have advised that most "problem neighborhoods" are unsuitable for either of these management strategies. Instead, we are recommending that hunting be limited to five or more contiguous acres of greenspace (and tightly controlled) and that sharpshooting be allowed in appropriate open areas outside of neighborhoods. What tends to get lost in the discussion about the Task Force's recommendations for managed hunting on greenspace is that, at present, there is no prohibition on the discharge of a bow and arrow in the city. Provided one follows all applicable State laws and regulations, Bloomington residents can hunt in the City. Our recommendations for managed hunting (requiring provisions such as a proficiency test, hunter orientation, and hunter accountability provisions) are intended to foster hunting practices that are safer, lower profile, and more humane than what is allowed currently.

After our report was issued, we ran a further statistical analysis of survey responses to management techniques. Interestingly enough, we did not find that the residents living in the southeast quadrant of the City preferred lethal means more strongly than others, indicating that the heterogeneity of preferences in this area of the city is not statistically different from preferences of responders living in other areas. Residents in the southeast quadrant demonstrated a weak support for hunting in their neighborhood, but a stronger support for sharpshooting in their neighborhood. Again, the Task Force is not

recommending hunting or sharpshooting in neighborhoods. While there was not a statistically-significant relationship between living in the southeast quadrant of the city and preferring lethal methods in one's neighborhood, there *was* a statistically-significant relationship between those survey respondents who felt like the number of deer in their neighborhood and in the community was "too many" and acceptance of lethal means in their neighborhood, compared to those who believed the number of deer was "just right." The analysis shows that those who perceive the deer to be too numerous are more willing to accept lethal forms of deer control in their neighborhood.

Why is the Task Force recommending Trap and Kill in neighborhoods when the Task Force's own survey indicates that only 30% of Bloomington residents support this method in their neighborhood?

In contrast to hunting and sharpshooting, a lower percentage of city residents supported the use of trap and kill in their neighborhoods: 30% supported or strongly supported and 56% opposed or strongly opposed. Yet, the Task Force is recommending trap and kill be allowed in neighborhoods. This warrants further explanation.

At the time the survey was issued, the Task Force's understanding of trap and kill was one wherein a deer is captured through use of drop nets, cages or some similar device and killed through shot gun, captive bolt or chemical. Because conventional trap and kill techniques do not account for the time the deer is trapped, the Task Force considered the humaneness of this questionable – the longer a deer is trapped, the more stress is experienced and the less humane is the approach. Our deliberations and the FAQs that survey respondents were encouraged to consult reflected this. However, after the survey had closed and after the Task Force initially discussed this issue and voted to exclude it from further consideration, the Task Force learned of a new technique being proposed by the USDA that would acclimate the deer to the site via pre-baiting over time so the deer are accustomed to the trap, moving freely in and out of it so the trap is no longer viewed as a threat or as dangerous. The trap would be monitored for non-target species and to guarantee that the deer was trapped for only a brief period of time. Stress levels of the deer would also be monitored. If the wildlife managers conducting this project determined that deer stress levels were too high, they would stop the project. Death would be caused by a precise gunshot to the head, not captive bolt and not via chemical. We felt like this was a humane and safe option for neighbors wanting to reduce deer numbers in their neighborhoods.

I've been told that we will hear gunshots ringing out throughout our neighborhoods if some of the Task Force's recommendations see the light of day.

This is not true. We are not recommending firearm hunting anywhere in the city. The only lethal action we are suggesting be made available in neighborhoods is the trap and kill method. Trained wildlife managers implementing this technique would use sound suppression devices. Similarly, any sharpshooting effort in appropriate greenspaces (again, not in neighborhoods) would also use sound-suppression devices.

Some observers state that despite the widespread use of hunting as a management tool, the method “has proven ineffective at preventing deer from overpopulating broad areas.” If so, why is the Task Force recommending hunting?

Those asserting that hunting is ineffective at preventing deer from “overpopulating broad areas” tend to point to an article by Coté, et al., “Ecological Impacts of Deer Overabundance” (2004)¹. According to Coté, what has proven ineffective is “hunting as usual,” traditional hunting practices that exclude the practice from private land, from urban and suburban areas, that limit the practice to a very short window of time and that focus on antlered deer. The authors point out that, “[t]hese trends, combined with growing deer populations, suggest that deer may have surpassed the point where sport hunting can reliably control their numbers” (Coté p. 135). However, hunting programs that focus on harvesting antlerless deer (does and young animals) is promising, according to the authors. “Hunting antlerless deer generally reduces abundance on a local scale because social groups of females usually remain in the same area from year to year. This behavior prevents a rapid recolonization of the hunted area.” (Coté 2004, p. 135, citations omitted.) It is important to note that the Task Force’s recommendations for managed hunting include an urban deer zone that extends the hunting season, provides incentives for private landowners to open their property to hunters via landowner liability protection and that focuses on the harvest of antlerless deer.

¹ Coté, S. D, T. Rooney, J.P. Tremblay, C. Dussault and D. M. Waller. 2004. “Ecological Impacts of Deer Overabundance.” *Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics* 35:113-47.

Some say that hunting and other lethal means actually *increases* the reproductive rates of deer. That is, when deer are culled, there are fewer deer and those who are left will increase their reproduction to compensate for fewer deer. This is why deer herds "bounce back."

This is not an accurate representation. Deer are density-dependent animals. As their population approaches biological carrying capacity, their reproduction begins to drop off. This is because the habitat becomes less productive. This often-cited "rebound effect" occurs when deer move from a situation of being at, or above biological carrying capacity (and reproduction drops to 0.3) to a situation in which deer are below biological carrying capacity. In other words, when a population moves from a denuded landscape to one of ample forage. In these situations, deer reproduction may increase to normal levels. Reducing a deer herd that has not reached biological carrying capacity will not enable the remaining deer to go into a "super reproductive" state. The IDNR estimates that deer in Bloomington now are probably reproducing at a 1.5-2.0 rate, and removing deer will not accelerate that rate.

Deer herds "bounce back" not because deer reduction efforts cause does to become more reproductive. Herds bounce back because management efforts are not maintained. Some observers point to the case of Angel Island. In 1980, 215 of 275 deer on Angel Island were removed, significantly reducing the population. The problem was that no other removal attempts were done until 4 years later. At that point, the population had nearly recovered. The problem was also experienced in subsequent years, when removals were done on a biannual basis, which proved not to be frequent enough.²

Some also argue that this "rebound effect" explains why the big hunting states such as Pennsylvania and Michigan have high deer densities. Again, this is not accurate. The reasons these states have high deer numbers is that these states have some of the best habitat for deer -- large expanses of woods interspersed with forest openings and occasional agriculture. Hunting has nothing to do with the number of deer occurring in these states.

In sum, the argument that a hunted deer herd will "bounce back" is true, but only in the absence of management. The Task Force has been very clear that any lethal deer management requires maintenance.

² McCullough, D.R. 1997. "Irruptive Behavior in Ungulates" in *The Science of Overabundance: Deer Ecology and Population Management*, McShea, W., H.B. Underwood and J.H.Rappole, eds. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institute Press.

Some argue that we should not intervene until deer are at biological carrying capacity.

This is not a good idea. Biological carrying capacity refers to the number of deer in good physical condition that a parcel of land can support over an extended period of time. When population numbers approach or exceed this capacity, habitat quality decreases, the herd's physical condition declines and the likelihood of winter mortality due to poor nutrition or disease increases. Deer in Bloomington are nowhere near biological carrying capacity and the biological carrying capacity of deer in urban/suburban environments is substantial. Some urban environments can support up to 100 deer per square mile if the public is willing to tolerate increased damage to gardens and increased hazardous driving conditions. Indeed deer herds in and around Kansas City and in areas outside of Washington, DC are close to 200 deer per square mile, yet not at biological carrying capacity.

A herd at maximum biological carrying capacity is not a pretty picture. Deer are in miserable condition and habitat is severely degraded. Waiting until the deer herd reaches biological carrying capacity means that more deer will suffer from starvation, many will suffer from disease, many will be victims of deer-auto accidents and more residents may take matters into their own hands. Waiting until deer reach biological carrying capacity at Griffy Woods means that the already-compromised biodiversity might forever be lost. Not only are more deer suffering when they reach maximum biological carrying capacity, but at that point, deer reduction costs are higher.

Lastly, biological carrying capacity does not consider that present day deer exist in a highly artificial environment - a strongly human modified landscape with no natural predators. This is a biological concept being applied to a non-biological system. A better analogy is to ask what is the maximum number of cattle that can be stocked per acre of land?

I hear that disease is actively limiting the local deer herd.

EHD (epizootic hemorrhagic disease) has been found in deer in other counties, including neighboring Morgan County. It is very likely occurring in Monroe County. The disease is transmitted by biting insects called midges. This year's drought provided excellent reproductive conditions for the midge, which could result in significant deer mortality in counties hit hard by the disease.

Neither bovine tuberculosis nor chronic wasting disease (CWD) has been identified in free-ranging deer in Indiana. Recently, deer that might have been exposed to CWD at a captive facility in another state before being transferred to Indiana escaped from a facility in Jackson County. IDNR is working to locate and remove the deer and have the deer tested for the disease. Currently, only one escaped animal is considered exposed to CWD, while the others are classified as "exposed to exposed."

It seems like the loudest complaints about deer come from people who are primarily concerned about deer damage to expensive landscaping.

This is not entirely accurate. While it is true that respondents who feel that there are "too many" deer in their neighborhood and in the community are those who had experienced higher deer-related costs and see more deer on a daily basis, it is not true that these same respondents are motivated primarily by loss of ornamental plants. Further statistical analysis of survey results revealed that the perception of "too many deer" is strongly associated with concern for damage to vegetable gardens, deer vehicle collisions, and damage to ecosystems.

Many indicate that they've read the minutes, so they know the extent and breadth of Task Force discussions

Reading the minutes is laudable. We wanted the notes to be accessible to all, which is why we've gone above and beyond the statutory bare-bones requirements for memoranda (day, room, start time, attendance, votes and adjournment). However, it is important to keep in mind that minutes do not represent a verbatim transcription of what was said. Instead, they are staff summaries of the highlights. Member comments are paraphrased and exact wording is rarely, if ever, captured. Minutes try to include the main points, but leave out much context and many comments.

Some state that for the last two years the Task Force told concerned residents to wait until the recommendations were issued before voicing their opposition to lethal means.

This is just not true. The Task Force has made a concerted and sustained effort to solicit public feedback on how residents perceive deer and would manage them. Since September 2010, any and all concerned residents have been encouraged to attend meetings, participate in outreach efforts, call and e-mail the Task Force. At no point did the Task Force suggest that public feedback was not welcome.

The Task Force wrapped up its deliberations in late March 2012; shortly thereafter, rumors began to fly about sharpshooters positioned on neighborhood rooftops. To prevent the circulation of misinformation, the Task Force posted a note on its webpage indicating that the Task Force was in the process of drafting its report and that members of the public should read the report before jumping to conclusions about the recommendations. Immediately following this caution was the statement, "In the meantime, we still want to hear from you. E-mail us at: deertaskforce@bloomington.in.gov"

It should be further noted, that some have expressed concern with the length of time it took the Task Force to issue recommendations. The length of time it took the Task Force to issue recommendations stemmed from taking our task very seriously, being thorough, and making sure the community was given a chance to be heard. As mentioned above, the Task Force spent a considerable amount of time engaged in community outreach and went to

great lengths to allow all members of the community to voice their opinions on this subject.

The community should keep in mind that the Task Force is comprised of unpaid volunteers with jobs, families, children and community obligations beyond the Task Force. While it might seem like a long wait for some members of the community, it was also a long process for us. We hope the public appreciates the seriousness with which we have approached this difficult topic.

Closing Thoughts

As we stated in our report, we expected that our recommendations would not make everyone happy – some would think it goes too far, others would think it does not go far enough. Indeed, since we issued our report in early October that has been the case. Our recommendations have been variously characterized as “misguided,” “fueled by anger” and as something that reads like it is out of *The Onion*.

As community volunteers, we’ve done our best to examine the science, listen to the experts, listen to the public and develop recommendations that are in the best interest of the deer, our community, other animals and our shared environment. These were tough decisions to make. While we think our recommendations are prudent, humane and responsible, they are not the only way forward when it comes to community deer.

Our work involved the analysis of two very different issues: deer overabundance at Griffy Woods and concerns with deer in neighborhoods. At Griffy, IU scientists have clearly demonstrated the effects that deer are having on the forest ecosystem. In neighborhoods, the issue is different. We’ve been very clear from the beginning that concerns about deer in neighborhoods are currently almost entirely social, are subjective and are grounded in thresholds for acceptance of deer impacts and interference with human activities.

Our report is just advisory – it will be up to city officials to decide whether or not the present situation regarding deer at Griffy and in neighborhoods are deemed to be problems worth addressing. This is a continuing, evolving community dialogue. Just as public feedback was a vital part of the Task Force process, so too will it be vital during the more formal policy-making process. When it comes to neighborhood deer, it may very well be the case that the community wants more information before moving forward. In this regard, the Task Force reviewed and suggested possible approaches to establish an information gathering and monitoring system in the urban area.

As the discussion on deer continues, we remind concerned residents to approach this issue with the hallmark traits that make our community great: creativity, kindness and respect toward humans and other animals.

DRIVING TIPS

BE VIGILANT

When you drive, make a habit of watching from side to side, especially in areas of low visibility or where shrubs or grasses are close to the road.

WATCH FOR GROUP BEHAVIOR

Deer tend to travel in groups. If one deer crosses the road, watch for more to follow. Female deer tend to stay together as "doe groups" in winter and have young fawns following them in the spring and early summer. Keep in mind that a deer crossing in front of you may double-back.

OBSERVE DEER CROSSINGS

Always observe deer crossing warning signs. When approaching a posted area, slow down and maintain a slower speed.



BE AWARE OF SEASONS

In the fall, bucks are on the move due to rutting, and in some places, hunting seasons. In spring (May-June), yearlings are seeking new territories. Be extra careful driving during these times.

BE AWARE OF TIME OF DAY

Deer are most active at dusk and dawn. Be watchful during these times when deer may be crossing roads.

USE HIGH BEAMS

At night use high beams to see farther ahead. Slow down and watch for the eye-shine of deer near the road edges.

HONK! if you see a deer on the road or making its way onto the road.

DON'T SWERVE!

If possible, do not swerve to avoid a deer. Instead, brake firmly and sound your horn. Deer are easily confused; if you swerve, deer may run into the vehicle rather than away from it. Swerving could mean driving into another vehicle or off the road.

THE JOINT CITY OF BLOOMINGTON-MONROE COUNTY TASK FORCE is a collaborative, citizen-based effort formed in response to residents' concerns about deer in urban and suburban areas and at Griffy Lake.

The Task Force is charged with responsibly mitigating issues of human-deer interaction, examining the ecological impact of deer and engaging in public education. The group will offer its recommendations to local government and the Indiana Department of Natural Resources.

Learn more about the Task Force at:
www.bloomington.in.gov/deertaskforce

E-mail the Task Force at:
deertaskforce@bloomington.in.gov



Living
with **DEER**

Joint City of Bloomington-Monroe County Deer Task Force

c/o Bloomington City Council Office
401 N. Morton, Suite 110
Bloomington, IN 47402
812.349.3409

Joint City of Bloomington-Monroe County Deer Task Force

LIVING WITH DEER

Not that long ago, one could take a walk in the woods in Monroe County and likely never see a deer. Today, not only are deer commonplace in the woods, but it is not unusual to find white-tailed deer in Bloomington backyards. As deer have become more prevalent in areas of human habitation, nature and culture are mixing in new ways.



When it comes to deer-human interaction — and sometimes conflict — deer should not be entirely eliminated. Nor should residents endure unreasonable property damage. Instead, there must be a careful balance and respect for both people and deer. Here are some tips that residents can take to reduce deer damage.

DON'T FEED THE DEER!

Many people feed deer with the best of intentions. However, feeding deer is neither good for deer nor people. Feeding increases nose-to-nose contact and can spread disease, causes deer to no longer be fearful of humans (a bad thing for deer), can cause dietary health problems and will likely cause increase landscape damage to neighbor's yards.

Monroe County winters are not severe enough to warrant supplemental feeding. Feeding likely has little impact on deer condition, survival or reproduction.

FENCING

Deer will rarely jump over a 8' fence or into a space that they perceive to be an enclosure.

8' deer proof fence: This is a woven-wire fence that is good for keeping deer out of yards or large gardens for an extended period of time.

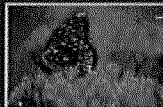
Snow fencing: Lattice-type snow fencing can be used successfully around small garden plots. Snow fencing is less expensive than woven wire and can be removed and reused as needed.

Angled fencing: Deer have poor depth perception. A fence top angled at 45 degrees toward the outside will often deter a deer.

DEER-RESISTANT PLANTS

By choosing species that are undesirable to deer, you can reduce the amount of damage to many plants. Deer-resistant plants include:

Flowers: Butterfly Weed, Woodland Larkspur, Penstemon, Daffodils, Wild Geranium, Healall, Obedient Plant, Hyssop, Rattlesnake Master, Christmas Fern, Evening Primrose, Wild Bergamot, Bee Balm, Lemon Mint, Wild Quinine, Wild Lupine, Purple Coneflower, Wild Columbine, Black-eyed Susan, New England Aster, Blue Wild Indigo, Prairie Blazing Star, Monkey Flower, Common & Marsh Milkweed, Joe Pye Weed, Queen of the Prairie and Coreopsis



Monarch on Butterfly Weed

Shrubs: Spicebush, American Holly, Leatherleaf, and Pawpaw

Grasses: Switchgrass, Big Bluestem, Little Bluestem, Indian Grass, Sideoats Grama, Bottlebrush and Prairie Cordgrass

Trees: American Barberry, Paper Birch, American Holly, Bigtooth Aspen, Quaking Aspen, American Beech, Gray Alder, Hazel Alder, Southern Arrowwood, Hawthorn, Tamarack, American Hornbeam, Black Locust and Eastern Hop Hornbeam

REPELLENTS

Repellants can be effective to deter deer over a limited time period in a localized area. Repellants do not eliminate browsing, they reduce it.

Deer-away Homebrew: Deer are especially repelled by smells that combine mint and rotten eggs. A number of these recipes are listed at: <http://www.deer-departed.com/deer-repellent-recipes.html>

Hair Bags: Try putting bags of human hair in fine mesh bags and hang the bags from areas that are experiencing the heaviest browsing. Bags should be placed in the spring, at least 3' apart and replaced monthly.

Soap: Suspend strongly-scented soap from tree branches or in bags near the damage, no greater than 3' apart. (Irish Spring works great.) Weathering actually makes the soap more effective!

Bloodmeal: Bloodmeal spread within 30' of the damage works for a short while, but may attract dogs and other carnivores.



Commercial Repellents

When considering any chemical repellent, be fully aware of application restrictions. Many commercial repellents are not safe for edible plants. Commercial repellents include: Hinder®, Magic Circle®, Thiram, Ro-pel® and Deer-Away®.*

SCARE DEVICES

Devices such as motion-sensitive lights and sprinklers work especially at the first sign of a problem. Deer eventually acclimate to scare devices. Try moving and varying the scare devices for extended efficacy.

Village Heritage Foundation

P.O. Box 398 • Pinehurst, North Carolina 28370

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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May 8, 2014

Nancy Fiorillo, Mayor
Village of Pinehurst
395 Magnolia Road
Pinehurst, NC 28374

Dear Mayor Fiorillo:

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Village Heritage Foundation, I wish to present our recommendation for a memorial in honor and memory of Mrs. Joyce Franke. As you know, Mrs. Franke served the Village of Pinehurst in a variety of important ways over several decades. She was not only the founder of the Village Heritage Foundation, she was our heart, soul and visionary. It is doubtful that the Fair Barn and the Arboretum would exist as we know them today were it not for Joyce's leadership. Former Councilman, Doug Lapins, nailed it in his letter of March 23 (attached) when he said "Pinehurst would not be what it is today if we had not had the good fortune to have Joyce among us."

We have consulted with Joyce's daughter and son and several members of the Arboretum Society. We propose to name the Arboretum Meadow "Joyce's Meadow" in memory of Joyce. That space was dear to Joyce and she spent hundreds of hours walking the site looking for opportunities to improve it.

We propose a plaque mounted on a short brick column and surrounded by a slate floor. Drawings are attached. We will locate the monument on the terrace below the Pergola in line with the steps and the live oak in the Meadow. We further propose a dedication ceremony sometime in September, including refreshments and a performance of some of Joyce's favorite music.

We estimate that the total cost of the plaque, monument, and dedication will be approximately \$10,000. We hope you will approve our plan and we invite the Village to contribute up to \$5,000 to complete this project. We would also like the Council to approve the naming plaque as shown on the attached sheet. We look forward to seeing the Council and key staff members at the dedication.

Kindest regards,



C. Foster Brown III
President

cc: Council members Cashion, Campbell, Phillips, and Strickland

RESOLUTION 10-03

Creating a Joint City of Bloomington-Monroe County Deer Task Force

- WHEREAS, Many community members are concerned about the number of deer in urban areas; and
- WHEREAS, Some residents are concerned about deer-vehicle collisions, tick-borne illnesses, damage to yard plantings and vegetable gardens and general safety; and
- WHEREAS, Urban environments have created excellent deer habitat and many citizens, through the planting of ornamental and/or vegetable gardens, provide an abundance of food and shelter; and
- WHEREAS, As the number of deer in urban environments grow, so too do deer-human conflicts; and
- WHEREAS, Urban areas can provide substantial carrying capacity for deer and the biological carrying capacity of some urban areas can approach 100 deer per square mile; and
- WHEREAS, Instead of biological carrying capacity, the community must decide how many deer is acceptable – the social carrying capacity; and
- WHEREAS, Many Bloomington and Monroe County residents have contacted elected officials of the City of Bloomington and Monroe County, requesting measures to control the urban deer population; and
- WHEREAS, The Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) has exclusive jurisdiction over the management of deer per Indiana Code §14-22; and
- WHEREAS, A prudent approach to deer-human co-existence involves a partnership between the citizens, local government and the IDNR; and
- WHEREAS, There is a significant lack of community knowledge about the complexity of addressing deer in urban environments; and
- WHEREAS, Understanding the nature of the deer issue and exploring approaches is in the interest of the citizens of the City of Bloomington and Monroe County;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF BLOOMINGTON, MONROE COUNTY, INDIANA, THAT:

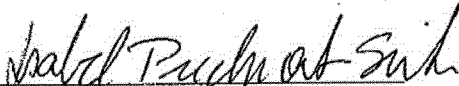
SECTION 1. The Joint City of Bloomington-Monroe County Deer Task Force shall be established to explore ways to address deer-human conflicts and to solicit community feedback on different possible approaches. Public education shall be part of the Task Force's charge.

- (1) Members. The Task Force shall be composed of eleven members.
- (2) Appointments. One member shall be appointed by the Mayor, three shall be appointed by the Bloomington Common Council and three shall be appointed by Monroe County Commissioners. One member of the Bloomington Common Council, one Monroe County Commissioner, a representative from the IDNR and the Director of the City of Bloomington's Animal Care and Control shall also serve on the Task Force.
- (3) Qualifications. Members shall include a variety of community representatives and expertise. Preference for Task Force members shall be given to: concerned residents, those with a background in biology (wildlife and/or ecology), veterinarians, gardeners, animal welfare representatives and law enforcement. Members should be open-minded and capable of working alongside members with differing opinions.

SECTION 2. The Task Force shall draft advisory recommendations for review by the City, County and the IDNR.

SECTION 3. The Task Force shall sunset once it submits its recommendations.

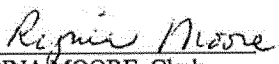
PASSED AND ADOPTED by the Common Council of the City of Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana, upon this 7th day of APRIL, 2010.


ISABEL PIEDMONT-SMITH, President
Bloomington Common Council

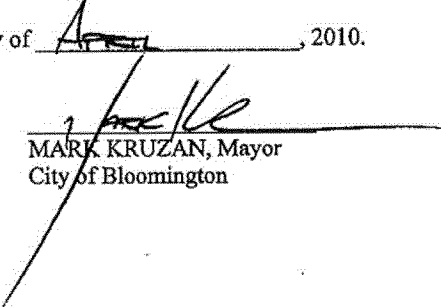
ATTEST:


REGINA MOORE, Clerk
City of Bloomington

PRESENTED by me to the Mayor of the City of Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana, upon this 8th day of APRIL, 2010.


REGINA MOORE, Clerk
City of Bloomington

SIGNED and APPROVED by me upon this 15th day of April, 2010.


MARK KRUZAN, Mayor
City of Bloomington

SYNOPSIS

This is a City of Bloomington-Monroe County resolution creating a citizen-based Deer Task Force. The resolution is sponsored by Councilmembers Dave Rollo and Andy Ruff of the Bloomington Common Council and Monroe County Commissioner Iris Kiesling. The legislation acknowledges that some in the community have called upon City and County governments to address the issue of deer in urban areas. As the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) has jurisdiction over the management of deer, this resolution calls for the Task Force to work closely with the IDNR in exploring options. The Task Force will engage in public education and will draft advisory recommendations for review by IDNR and local government. The group shall sunset once it issues its recommendations.

Signed copies to:
legalee (10) deputy mc. commissioners
CA/CAB clerk
animal care & control

RESOLUTION 14-41:

A RESOLUTION HONORING THE SERVICE OF MS. SANDRA RACE TO THE CONSERVATION COMMISSION FOR THE VILLAGE OF PINEHURST

THAT WHEREAS, the Village Council of Pinehurst, North Carolina wishes to acknowledge and express its appreciation to Ms. Sandra Race for the years of dedicated service to the citizens of Pinehurst as a member of the Conservation Commission for the Village of Pinehurst; and

WHEREAS, Ms. Race was appointed as the co-chair the Greenway Wildlife Habitat subcommittee on June 26, 2012, and served continuously and faithfully from that time; and

WHEREAS, Ms. Race was involved in many decisions affecting the character, appearance and ambience of the community, and was instrumental in encouraging numerous Pinehurst citizens to participate in Conservation Commission activities which helped conserve natural resources in and around the Village of Pinehurst; and

WHEREAS, Ms. Race was instrumental in coordinating efforts with the Greenway Wildlife Habitat subcommittee to identify plant and animal habitats needing to be saved, restored, and enhanced and promoting these wildlife habitats along the Pinehurst Greenway System and throughout the Village of Pinehurst.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Village Council of the Village of Pinehurst, North Carolina, in a regular meeting assembled this 8th day of July, 2014, as follows:

SECTION 1. That the Village Council hereby expresses on behalf of the citizens of Pinehurst, deep appreciation and gratitude for the gifts of time, ability and determination given as a member of the Conservation Commission and as a volunteer for the Village of Pinehurst.

SECTION 2. That the Village Manager is hereby directed to have a copy of this Resolution presented to Ms. Race as a token of our gratitude.

THIS RESOLUTION passed and adopted this 8th day of July, 2014.

VILLAGE OF PINEHURST
VILLAGE COUNCIL

(Municipal Seal)

By: _____
Nancy Roy Fiorillo, Mayor

Attest:

Approved as to Form:

Lauren M. Craig, Village Clerk

Michael J. Newman, Village Attorney

RESOLUTION 14-42:

A RESOLUTION HONORING THE SERVICE OF MS. LINDA QUEREC TO THE CONSERVATION COMMISSION FOR THE VILLAGE OF PINEHURST

THAT WHEREAS, the Village Council of Pinehurst, North Carolina wishes to acknowledge and express its appreciation to Ms. Linda Querec for the years of dedicated service to the citizens of Pinehurst as a member of the Conservation Commission for the Village of Pinehurst; and

WHEREAS, Ms. Querec served as the Community Outreach Chair and was appointed on February 22, 2011, and served continuously and faithfully from that time; and

WHEREAS, Ms. Querec was involved in many decisions affecting the character, appearance and ambience of the community, and was instrumental in encouraging numerous Pinehurst citizens to participate in Conservation Commission activities which helped conserve natural resources in and around the Village of Pinehurst; and

WHEREAS, Ms. Querec was instrumental in coordinating efforts with all of the Conservation Commission subcommittees while keeping the community educated through the Village newsletter and website, articles in the local newspaper, speaker events, live demonstrations, and brochures/pamphlets.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Village Council of the Village of Pinehurst, North Carolina, in a regular meeting assembled this 8th day of July, 2014, as follows:

SECTION 1. That the Village Council hereby expresses on behalf of the citizens of Pinehurst, deep appreciation and gratitude for the gifts of time, ability and determination given as a member of the Conservation Commission and as a volunteer for the Village of Pinehurst.

SECTION 2. That the Village Manager is hereby directed to have a copy of this Resolution presented to Ms. Querec as a token of our gratitude.

THIS RESOLUTION passed and adopted this 8th day of July, 2014.

(Municipal Seal)

VILLAGE OF PINEHURST
VILLAGE COUNCIL

By: _____
Nancy Roy Fiorillo, Mayor

Attest:

Approved as to Form:

Lauren M. Craig, Village Clerk

Michael J. Newman, Village Attorney

Incident IBR Reported Offenses Month To Month Comparison

Pinehurst Police Department

June 2014 - June 2013

Part I Offenses	June 2013	June 2014	+/-	Percent Changed	Year-To-Date 2013	Year-To-Date 2014	+/-	Percent Changed
Murder	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Rape	0	1	1	-	0	1	1	-
Robbery	0	0	0	0%	1	1	0	0%
Commercial	0	0	0	0%	1	1	0	0%
Individual	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Assault	0	0	0	0%	2	0	-2	-100%
Violent Total:	0	1	1	-	3	2	-1	-33%
Burglary	0	0	0	0%	1	0	-1	-100%
Residential	0	0	0	0%	1	0	-1	-100%
Non-Residential	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Commercial	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Other	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Larceny	10	20	10	100%	56	50	-6	-11%
Auto Theft	0	0	0	0%	2	0	-2	-100%
Arson	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Property Total:	10	20	10	100%	59	50	-9	-15%
Part I Total:	10	21	11	110%	62	52	-10	-16%

Part II Offenses	June 2013	June 2014	+/-	Percent Changed	Year-To-Date 2013	Year-To-Date 2014	+/-	Percent Changed
Drug	0	12	12	-	17	41	24	141%
Assault Simple	1	1	0	0%	7	8	1	14%
Forgery/Counterfeit	1	1	0	0%	1	2	1	100%
Fraud	6	8	2	33%	20	25	5	25%
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Stolen Property	0	3	3	-	3	6	3	100%
Vandalism	3	5	2	67%	22	19	-3	-14%
Weapons	0	0	0	0%	0	1	1	-
Prostitution	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
All Other Sex Offenses	0	4	4	-	2	4	2	100%
Gambling	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Offenses Against Family/Children	0	1	1	-	1	1	0	0%
D.W.I.	1	0	-1	-100%	2	6	4	200%
Liquor Law Violation	1	1	0	0%	2	3	1	50%
Disorderly Conduct	0	3	3	-	4	5	1	25%
Obscenity	0	0	0	0%	0	1	1	-
Kidnap	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
All Other Offenses	13	28	15	115%	110	112	2	2%
Part II Total:	26	67	41	158%	191	234	43	23%
Incident Total:	36	88	52	144%	253	286	33	13%

Arrest IBR Reported Offenses Month To Month Comparison

Pinehurst Police Department

June 2014 - June 2013

Part I Offenses	June 2013	June 2014	+/-	Percent Changed	Year-To-Date		+/-	Percent Changed
	2013	2014			2013	2014		
Murder	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Rape	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Robbery	0	0	0	0%	1	0	-1	-100%
Commercial	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Individual	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Assault	0	1	1	-	2	1	-1	-50%
Violent Total:	0	1	1	-	3	1	-2	-67%
Burglary	0	0	0	0%	10	0	-10	-100%
Residential	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Non-Residential	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Commercial	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Other	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Larceny	1	6	5	500%	19	19	0	0%
Auto Theft	0	0	0	0%	2	0	-2	-100%
Arson	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Property Total:	1	6	5	500%	31	19	-12	-39%
Part I Total:	1	7	6	600%	34	20	-14	-41%

Part II Offenses	June 2013	June 2014	+/-	Percent Changed	Year-To-Date		+/-	Percent Changed
	2013	2014			2013	2014		
Drug	0	39	39	-	24	87	63	263%
Assault Simple	0	5	5	-	6	10	4	67%
Forgery/Counterfeit	0	0	0	0%	0	3	3	-
Fraud	1	0	-1	-100%	6	6	0	0%
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Stolen Property	0	5	5	-	16	16	0	0%
Vandalism	0	0	0	0%	14	7	-7	-50%
Weapons	0	0	0	0%	1	2	1	100%
Prostitution	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
All Other Sex Offenses	0	4	4	-	1	4	3	300%
Gambling	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Offenses Against Family/Children	0	1	1	-	0	2	2	-
D.W.I.	3	5	2	67%	24	44	20	83%
Liquor Law Violation	1	2	1	100%	5	8	3	60%
Disorderly Conduct	0	5	5	-	3	6	3	100%
Obscenity	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
Kidnap	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0%
All Other Offenses	10	45	35	350%	117	171	54	46%
Part II Total:	15	111	96	640%	217	366	149	69%
Arrest Total:	16	118	102	638%	251	386	135	54%



HISTORY, CHARM, AND SOUTHERN HOSPITALITY

SUMMARY FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 2014

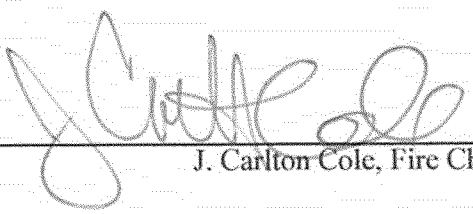
SUMMARY OF INCIDENT CALLS

TYPE OF INCIDENT	NUMBER THIS MONTH	NUMBER YTD	NUMBER THIS MONTH LAST YEAR	NUMBER YTD LAST YEAR	PERCENTAGE YTD
Fire	5	32	4	23	39%
Overpressure Rupture, Explosion, Overheat - no fire	0	2	0	0	200%
Rescue & EMS Incidents	7	68	9	39	74%
Hazardous Conditions - no fire	9	66	17	84	-21%
Service Call	8	92	17	97	-5%
Good Intent Call	21	139	20	117	19%
False Alarm & False Call	22	105	33	89	18%
Severe Weather & Natural Disaster	0	0	24	29	-2900%
Special Incident Type	0	1	0	0	100%
TOTAL INCIDENTS	72	505	124	478	6%

SUMMARY OF INSPECTION

TYPE OF INSPECTIONS	NUMBER THIS MONTH	NUMBER YTD	NUMBER THIS MONTH LAST YEAR	NUMBER YTD LAST YEAR	PERCENTAGE YTD
Residential	4	28	6	40	-30%
Residential New Systems	0	0	0	0	0%
Residential Fire Sprinkler	0	4	0	3	33%
Commercial	7	157	34	170	-8%
Plan Review/Site Inspections	1476	1480	2	6	24567%
Reinspection	21	142	21	70	103%
Occupancy Certificates	0	0	0	0	0%
TOTAL INSPECTIONS	1508	1811	63	289	527%
Violations Found:	14	349	109	262	33%
YTD Violations to be Corrected:		335		153	
YTD Violations Corrected:		244		139	
Correction Percentage:		73%		91%	

July 3, 2014


J. Carlton Cole, Fire Chief

FIRE DEPARTMENT

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