

OFFICE OF THE COUNCIL

COUNCIL MEMBERS

BRANDON McCULLOUGH, President
MARTHA PTASHNIK, Vice President
CARRIE BUDZINSKI
ROB GJONAJ DONOVIC
JIM JOLLY
SCOTT MORGAN
LAURA M. TOY



33000 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE
LIVONIA, MICHIGAN 48154-3097
(734) 466-2250
citycouncil@livonia.gov

OFFICE OF THE COUNCIL

**ELECTRONIC AGENDA PACKET FOR
THE REGULAR MEETING OF
MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 2024
7:00 P.M.**

**The electronic agenda is compiled, produced and
distributed by the City Council Staff.
(734) 466-2250**

The official documents are on file in the City Clerk's office.

**2002nd Regular Meeting Agenda of the Council of the City of Livonia
Monday, October 7, 2024**

7:00 p.m. - City Hall Auditorium
33000 Civic Center Drive, Livonia, Michigan

CALL TO ORDER

INVOCATION/PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

ROLL CALL

PRESENTATION OF MINUTES – Regular Meeting Minutes of September 23, 2024

AUDIENCE COMMUNICATION

REPORTS FROM THE MAYOR AND OTHER CITY OFFICIALS

- a. [Communication from the Department of Finance, dated September 18, 2024, re: forwarding the Departmental Purchase Reports, for the months ending July and August 2024.](#)

CONSENT AGENDA

1. [BLOCK PARTY: Krista Leavens, re: to be held Saturday, October 12, 2024, from 3:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., on Grandon Avenue, between Harrison and Brentwood Streets.](#)
2. [BLOCK PARTY: Jennifer Checcobelli and Heidi Miller, re: to be held Saturday, October 12, 2024, from 3:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., from 19031 Irving Street to Clarita Street, with a rain date of Saturday, October 19, 2024.](#)
3. [BLOCK PARTY AND STREET BARRICADE: Danielle Greason, re: to be held Thursday, October 31, 2024, from 5:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., on Emerson Court and Tulipwood Street, from West Chicago to Harrison Street.](#)
4. [REQUEST TO ACCEPT GRANT FUNDING: Office of the City Clerk, re: to accept grant funding on behalf of the Election Commission from the Institute for Responsive Government, a nonpartisan organization.](#)
5. [REQUEST TO AUTHORIZE APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURE TO SOLE SOURCE PROVIDER: Livonia Fire and Rescue, re: for the emergency repair of Fire Engine 3 engine failure, from budgeted funds.](#)
6. [AWARD OF CONTRACT: Engineering Division, re: for the 2024 Rear Yard Drainage Improvements on Fairway Drive in Section 20 and Puritan Avenue in Section 14, from budgeted funds.](#)

UNFINISHED BUSINESS – MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE(S)

7. [COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE MEETING OF SEPTEMBER 18, 2024](#)
 - a. [Subject matter of what options are available concerning the culling and management of the deer and coyote populations in the city. \(CR 213-23\)](#)
 - b. [The subject matter of a proposed responsible contractor ordinance. \(CR 241-24\)](#)

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

8. [REQUEST FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL ON A PROPOSED LOT SPLIT: Department of Assessment, re: for the property located South of Eight Mile Road, and West of Merriman Road, in the Northeast 1/4 Section 3, 20100 Osmus \(Petition 2023-12-LS-12\) and to waive the lot depth-to-width ratio for both proposed parcels "A" and "B".](#)

NEW BUSINESS

9. BLOCK PARTY: Anthony Mitchell, re: to be held Sunday, October 20, 2024, from 12:00 p.m. until 6:00 p.m., on Louise Street between Richland and Orangelawn Streets.
10. REQUEST TO APPROVE AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND THE CITY OF LIVONIA: Engineering Division, re: for the non-motorized trail head construction on the west side of Highway I-275/I-96, south of the Eight-Mile entrance ramp.
11. REQUEST TO AMEND COUNCIL RESOLUTION 16-24, BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LIVONIA ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE (SPREE): Brandon McCullough, Council President, re: to replace Council President Brandon McCullough with Councilmember Laura M. Toy, as the Council Representative.

AUDIENCE COMMUNICATION

NOTICE(S)

In accordance with Title II of the American with Disabilities Act as it pertains to access to Public Meetings, the City Clerk's Office of the City of Livonia, upon adequate notice, will make reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities. Please call (734) 466-2236 or email clerk@livonia.gov as soon as possible if you need assistance. Council agendas are available on the City's website www.livonia.gov - under Your Government, City Council, Agendas & Minutes.

LORI L. MILLER, CITY CLERK



LETTER TO THE LIVONIA CITY COUNCIL

Finance

September 18, 2024

MEETING DATE

R100724

PRESENTED BY

Debra Peck Lichtenberg, CPA, Finance Director

AGENDA ITEM

a. Communication from the Department of Finance, dated September 18, 2024, re: forwarding the Departmental Purchase Reports, for the months ending July and August 2024.

BACKGROUND DETAILS

Finance Ordinance 3.04.130(A) requires that a report be provided to the governing body regarding departmental purchases that are between \$15,000 and \$19,999. Attached hereto are the departmental purchases that meet this criterion for the months ending July 31, 2024 and August 31, 2024. Additional details on these purchases will be provided upon request.

PREFERRED COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION/RESOLUTION (Please complete this field. Attachments are not to be used in lieu of the recommendation)

We respectfully request that the City Council receive and file this report.

ATTACHMENTS

1. City Council - Receive and File Purchases - July and August 2024

APPROVED BY

Handwritten signature of Debra A. Lichtenberg in black ink.

Debra Peck Lichtenberg, CPA, Finance Director

Date: September 24, 2024

Handwritten signature of Maureen Miller Brosnan in black ink.

Maureen Miller Brosnan, Mayor

Date: September 24, 2024

[illegible]

For Month of : August 2024

<u>Item #</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Vendor</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	8/1/2024	Parks and Recreation	Aspen Outdoors	Golf Course equipment	\$17,699.95	Sole Source golf course equipment
2	8/1/2024	Parks and Recreation	DLZ Michigan	Shelden Park re-design	\$15,000.00	CR#378-20
3	8/7/2024	Fire	R&R	Fire Hose	\$19,024.00	5"x100' & 1.75"x50 Fire Hose
4	8/13/2024	DPW	Jerome H. Weimer	PACP/LACP/MACP training	\$17,360.00	training for DPW water / sewer staff at DPW HQ
5	8/31/2024	Civil Service	Governemntjobs.com	Recruitment Website	\$19,011.24	Sole Source for posting jobs with civil service process
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[illegible]

For Month of : July 2024

Item #	Date	Department	Vendor	Item	Cost	Description
1	7/1/2024	Police	PowerDMS	PowerPolicy Pro & Power	\$15,159.14	Accreditation & Policy Management Software
2	7/10/2024	Police	Vance's	Police Vests & Accessories	\$18,384.82	Police Equipment
3	7/12/2024	DPW	Superior Groundcover	Impact Attenuating Surfacing	\$16,272.00	PO#233 -playground woodchips for playground structures in parks
4	7/16/2024	Parks and Recreation	Fitness Things Inc.	Dumbbells & Racks	\$16,163.30	12 sided urethane Troy dumbbells and racks
5	7/24/2024	DPW	Southeastern Equipment	Tink Claw for Case loader	\$15,200.00	PO#247
6	7/24/2024	DPW	Truck and Trailer	Leaf box for 24	\$15,045.00	
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**CITY OF LIVONIA – CITY COUNCIL
MINUTES OF STUDY MEETING HELD SEPTEMBER 23, 2024**

1.

Meeting was called to order at 8:54 p.m. by Council President McCullough. Present: Vice President Martha Ptashnik, Rob Donovic, Carrie Budzinski, Scott Morgan, Laura Toy, Jim Jolly, and President McCullough. Absent: None.

Elected and appointed officials present: Carter Fisher, City Attorney; Mark Taormina, Planning and Economic Development Director; and Todd Zilincik, City Engineer.

Vice President Ptashnik led the meeting with the Pledge of Allegiance.

1. BLOCK PARTY: Krista Leavens, re: to be held Saturday, October 12, 2024, from 3:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., on Grandon Avenue, between Harrison and Brentwood Streets.

A representative of the petitioner presented the request to Council.

Councilmember Jolly offered an approving motion for the Consent agenda.

DIRECTION

APPROVING

CONSENT



LETTER TO THE LIVONIA CITY COUNCIL

1.

Clerk
September 4, 2024

MEETING DATE

S092324/R100724

PRESENTED BY

AGENDA ITEM

BLOCK PARTY: Krista Leavens, re: to be held Saturday, October 12, 2024, from 3:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., on Grandon Street, between Harrison and Brentwood Streets.

BACKGROUND DETAILS

This Fall Block Party will have a bounce house, barbeque, and fall crafts for kids.

PREFERRED COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION/RESOLUTION (Please complete this field. Attachments are not to be used in lieu of the recommendation)

Approve as submitted.

ATTACHMENTS

1. S092324 Block Party Krista Leavens Grandon St

APPROVED BY

Doris DeMarco, Deputy Clerk

Date: September 04, 2024

**REQUEST FOR NOISE WAIVER BLOCK PARTY and/or
BARRICADING OF CITY STREETS**

Send to: Livonia City Council, c/o City Clerk, 33000 Civic Center Drive, Livonia, MI 48154-3097
or hand deliver to the City Clerk's Office at least 8 weeks prior to the planned event

PLEASE PRINT

Date of Application: 8-27-2024 Date to appear at a Council Meeting: _____

Name of Neighborhood Representative: Krista Leavens

Address (please include zip code): 28615 Grandon Livonia MI 48150

Telephone Number with area code: Home: 734-306-0504 Office: _____

Email: Kleavens0404@gmail.com

Please circle what is being requested - "BLOCK PARTY" and/or "STREET BARRICADING"

<u>10-12-2024</u>	<u> </u>	<u>3pm - 9pm</u>
Date of Block Party and/or Barricading	Rain Date	Start/end time of Block Party and/or Barricading End time is no later than 10:00 p.m.

Location of Block Party and/or Barricading: (Be specific. Indicate which streets and between which boundaries).

Between Harrison and Brentwood on Grandon St.

Type of Event: Briefly (Describe activities planned. Music, barbecue, games, etc.) Fall Block Party
Bounce House, BBQ, Fall crafts for kids

How many barricades are you requesting (max. 10)? 2

Approximate Number Attending: 40-50

Date of Council Approval/Denial: _____

Council Resolution Number: _____

**CITY OF LIVONIA – CITY COUNCIL
MINUTES OF STUDY MEETING HELD SEPTEMBER 23, 2024**

2.

Meeting was called to order at 8:54 p.m. by Council President McCullough. Present: Vice President Martha Ptashnik, Rob Donovic, Carrie Budzinski, Scott Morgan, Laura Toy, Jim Jolly, and President McCullough. Absent: None.

Elected and appointed officials present: Carter Fisher, City Attorney; Mark Taormina, Planning and Economic Development Director; and Todd Zilincik, City Engineer.

Vice President Ptashnik led the meeting with the Pledge of Allegiance.

2. BLOCK PARTY: Jennifer Checcobelli and Heidi Miller, re: to be held Saturday, October 12, 2024, from 3:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., from 19031 Irving Street to Clarita Street, with a rain date of Saturday, October 19, 2024.

Heidi Miller, petitioner, presented the request to Council.

Councilmember Donovic offered an approving motion for the Consent agenda.

DIRECTION

APPROVING

CONSENT



LETTER TO THE LIVONIA CITY COUNCIL

2.

Clerk
September 4, 2024

MEETING DATE

S092324/R100724

PRESENTED BY

AGENDA ITEM

BLOCK PARTY: Jennifer Checcobelli and Heidi Miller, re: to be held Saturday, October 12, 2024, from 3:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., from 19031 Irving Street to Clarita Street, with a rain date of Saturday, October 19, 2024.

BACKGROUND DETAILS

Request to host a block party and barricade street from 19031 Irving Street and at the intersection of Clarita and Irving Street, from 3:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. on Saturday, October 12, 2024. The event will have barbeque, games, music, and a bounce house. Approximately 50 people will attend.

PREFERRED COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION/RESOLUTION (Please complete this field. Attachments are not to be used in lieu of the recommendation)

Approve as submitted.

ATTACHMENTS

1. S092324 Block Party Jennifer Checcobelli Irving St

APPROVED BY

Doris DeMarco, Deputy Clerk

Date: September 04, 2024

**REQUEST FOR NOISE WAIVER BLOCK PARTY and/or
BARRICADING OF CITY STREETS**

Send to: Livonia City Council, c/o City Clerk, 33000 Civic Center Drive, Livonia, MI 48154-3097
or hand deliver to the City Clerk's Office at least 8 weeks prior to the planned event

PLEASE PRINT

September 3rd 2024

Date of Application: ~~July 2, 2024~~ Date to appear at a Council Meeting: _____

Name of Neighborhood Representative: Jennifer Checcobelli / Heidi Miller

Address (please include zip code): 18973 Irving St.

Telephone Number with area code: Home: 248.331.3442 Office: _____

Email: JLByrnes@yahoo.com / hemiller13@gmail.com

Please circle what is being requested - **"BLOCK PARTY"** and/or **"STREET BARRICADING"**

October 12th

October 19th

~~August 17th~~

~~August 17th~~

3:00 - 10:00

Date of Block Party
and/or Barricading

Rain Date

Start/end time of Block Party and/or Barricading
End time is no later than 10:00 p.m.

Location of Block Party and/or Barricading: (Be specific. Indicate which streets and between which boundaries).

Irving St. starting just past Primos entrance down
to Clarita.

Type of Event: Briefly (Describe activities planned. Music, barbecue, games, etc.) _____

Block Party. BBQ, Games, music, bounce house

How many barricades are you requesting (max. 10)? 10

Approximate Number Attending: 45-50

Date of Council Approval/Denial: _____

Council Resolution Number: _____

**CITY OF LIVONIA – CITY COUNCIL
MINUTES OF STUDY MEETING HELD SEPTEMBER 23, 2024**

3.

Meeting was called to order at 8:54 p.m. by Council President McCullough. Present: Vice President Martha Ptashnik, Rob Donovic, Carrie Budzinski, Scott Morgan, Laura Toy, Jim Jolly, and President McCullough. Absent: None.

Elected and appointed officials present: Carter Fisher, City Attorney; Mark Taormina, Planning and Economic Development Director; and Todd Zilincik, City Engineer.

Vice President Ptashnik led the meeting with the Pledge of Allegiance.

3. BLOCK PARTY AND STREET BARRICADE: Danielle Greason, re: to be held Thursday, October 31, 2024, from 5:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., on Emerson Court and Tulipwood Street, from West Chicago to Harrison Street.

Danielle Greason, petitioner, presented the request to Council.

Councilmember Jolly offered an approving motion for the Consent agenda.

DIRECTION

APPROVING

CONSENT



LETTER TO THE LIVONIA CITY COUNCIL

3.

Clerk
September 4, 2024

MEETING DATE

S092324/R100724

PRESENTED BY

AGENDA ITEM

BLOCK PARTY AND STREET BARRICADE: Danielle Greason, re: to be held Thursday, October 31, 2024, from 5:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., on Ermerson Court and Tulipwood Street, from West Chicago to Harrison Street.

BACKGROUND DETAILS

The Emerson Oaks subdivision is requesting to close traffic to block Tulipwood from Harrison Road and block Ermerson Court from West Chicago for a Halloween block party. The event will have games and music with approximately 140 people attending.

PREFERRED COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION/RESOLUTION (Please complete this field. Attachments are not to be used in lieu of the recommendation)

Approve as submitted.

ATTACHMENTS

1. S092324 Block Party Danielle Greason Emerson Oaks

APPROVED BY

Doris DeMarco, Deputy Clerk

Date: September 04, 2024

**REQUEST FOR NOISE WAIVER BLOCK PARTY and/or
BARRICADING OF CITY STREETS**

Send to: Livonia City Council, c/o City Clerk, 33000 Civic Center Drive, Livonia, MI 48154-3097
or hand deliver to the City Clerk's Office at least 8 weeks prior to the planned event

PLEASE PRINT

Date of Application: 9/3/24 Date to appear at a Council Meeting: _____

Name of Neighborhood Representative: Danielle Greason

Address (please include zip code): 9645 Emerson Ct, Livonia, MI 48150

Telephone Number with area code: Home: 313 850 0845 Office: _____

Email: emersonoakshoa@gmail.com

Please circle what is being requested – **“BLOCK PARTY”** and/or **“STREET BARRICADING”**

10/31/2024

Date of Block Party
and/or Barricading

✓

Rain Date

5:00p - 9:00p

Start/end time of Block Party and/or Barricading
End time is no later than 10:00 p.m.

Location of Block Party and/or Barricading: (Be specific. Indicate which streets and between which boundaries).

Block Tulipwood from Harrison Rd and Block
Emerson Ct from West Chicago. The Emerson Oaks
subdivision will be closed to through traffic, accessible by
party which includes games, music, ^{walking only}

How many barricades are you requesting (max. 10)? 2-4 depending on size

Approximate Number Attending: 140

Date of Council Approval/Denial: _____

Council Resolution Number: _____

2024 SEP -3 PM 4:22
RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK

**CITY OF LIVONIA – CITY COUNCIL
MINUTES OF STUDY MEETING HELD SEPTEMBER 23, 2024**

4.

Meeting was called to order at 8:54 p.m. by Council President McCullough. Present: Vice President Martha Ptashnik, Rob Donovic, Carrie Budzinski, Scott Morgan, Laura Toy, Jim Jolly, and President McCullough. Absent: None.

Elected and appointed officials present: Carter Fisher, City Attorney; Mark Taormina, Planning and Economic Development Director; and Todd Zilincik, City Engineer.

Vice President Ptashnik led the meeting with the Pledge of Allegiance.

4. REQUEST TO ACCEPT GRANT FUNDING: Office of the City Clerk, re: to accept grant funding on behalf of the Election Commission from the Institute for Responsive Government, a nonpartisan organization.

Lori Miller, City Clerk, presented the request to Council.

Vice President Ptashnik asked if there is a specific target for this grant money.

Ms. Miller indicated it will be used for security and absentee ballots.

Councilmember Toy asked how much the cost has increased due to the new laws. She also asked if more people want to vote absentee than in the past.

Ms. Miller said election costs have almost doubled and people all over the world want to vote in the Presidential Election.

Councilmember Budzinski offered an approving motion for the Consent agenda.

DIRECTION

APPROVING

CONSENT



LETTER TO THE LIVONIA CITY COUNCIL

4.

Clerk
September 13, 2024

MEETING DATE

S092324/R100724

PRESENTED BY

Lori Miller, MiPMC Level 2, City Clerk

AGENDA ITEM

REQUEST TO ACCEPT GRANT FUNDING: Office of the City Clerk, re: to accept grant funding on behalf of the Election Commission from the Institute for Responsive Government, a nonpartisan organization.

BACKGROUND DETAILS

The Clerk's Office was provided information from the Michigan Bureau of Elections regarding opportunities to obtain grant funding from the Institute for Responsive Government, a nonpartisan organization. The deadline to complete and return the application was Friday, September 13, 2024.

On September 10, 2024, on behalf of the Election Commission, I completed and submitted the online application for the grant funding entitled "*A More Responsive Government 2024 Grant Program*" being coordinated by the nonpartisan organization the Institute for Responsive Government. I am happy to report I received notification on September 12, 2024, the City of Livonia has been awarded the maximum dollar amount of the grant in the sum of \$60,000.00. These funds must be used for Human Expenses (strategic and operational positions, temporary and seasonal/support positions); Physical Expenses (Voting locations, storage facilities, and administrative facilities); Technological expenses (Voter Registration systems, election systems, and electronic pollbooks); and Security expenses (at all polling locations, including City Hall).

Attached please find all supporting documentation. I am seeking your support and acceptance of the requested grant funding from the Institute for Responsive Government.

Your consideration of this request is appreciated.

PREFERRED COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION/RESOLUTION (Please complete this field. Attachments are not to be used in lieu of the recommendation)

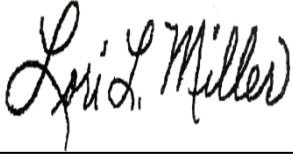
Accept and approve the grant funding as awarded in the amount of \$60,000.00 for the Election Commission.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Ltr to Council, Grant Funding 09-13-24
2. Approved Grant from IRG - 09-12-24

3. Acknowledgment of Grant Application 09-10-24
4. IRG Information re Responsive Govt 2024 Grant, 09-24
5. Grant Application, IRG 09-10-24

APPROVED BY



Lori Miller, MiPMC Level 2, City Clerk

Date: September 13, 2024



Maureen Miller Brosnan, Mayor

Date: September 13, 2024

LORI L. MILLER
CITY CLERK

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK

DORIS E. DeMARCO
DEPUTY CITY CLERK



33000 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE
LIVONIA, MICHIGAN 48154-3097
(734) 466-2230
FAX: (734) 421-1147

September 13, 2024

Honorable Members of the City Council
City of Livonia, Michigan

Re: Request for Acceptance of Grant Funding for Election Commission from the
Institute for Responsive Government, a nonpartisan organization

Dear Council Members:

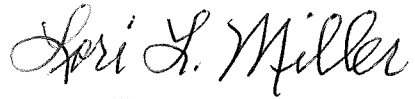
The Clerk's Office was provided information from the Michigan Bureau of Elections regarding opportunities to obtain grant funding from the Institute for Responsive Government, a nonpartisan organization. The deadline to complete and return the application was Friday, September 13, 2024.

On September 10, 2024, on behalf of the Election Commission, I completed and submitted the online application for the grant funding entitled "*A More Responsive Government 2024 Grant Program*" being coordinated by the nonpartisan organization the Institute for Responsive Government. I am happy to report I received notification on September 12, 2024, the City of Livonia has been awarded the maximum dollar amount of the grant in the sum of \$60,000.00. These funds must be used for Human Expenses (strategic and operational positions, temporary and seasonal/support positions); Physical Expenses (Voting locations, storage facilities, and administrative facilities); Technological expenses (Voter Registration systems, election systems, and electronic pollbooks); and Security expenses (at all polling locations, including City Hall).

Attached please find all supporting documentation. I am seeking your support and acceptance of the requested grant funding from the Insittue for Responsive Government.

Your consideration of this request is appreciated.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Lori L. Miller".

Lori L. Miller

/llm

Encs. Application for grant funding
Supporting documentation for grant funding
Acceptance of grant funding

Miller, Lori

From: Institute for Responsive Government Grants <grants@responsivegov.org>
Sent: Thursday, September 12, 2024 2:59 PM
To: Miller, Lori
Subject: Application Approved + Grant Agreement: Responsive Gov Grant Program
Attachments: Grant_Agreement-IRG1-91483.pdf; Application-91483.pdf

Dear Lori L. Miller,

I'm pleased to share that the Institute for Responsive Government has reviewed your application for our nonpartisan A More Responsive Government 2024 Grant Program **IRG1-91483** and has approved a grant award totaling **\$60,000**.

Please find the grant agreement attached for signature. The agreement must be signed by an authorized representative for your jurisdiction. Please [upload the signed copy](#) at your earliest convenience. If needed, you can also return it via email to grants@responsivegov.org. We will follow up regarding next steps once we've received the signed grant agreement.

Additionally, please use [this optional form](#) to share public, nonconfidential information about your approval process and timeline to help us follow up with you at the appropriate time.

If you have questions, please email grants@responsivegov.org and include your reference number **IRG1-91483**.

Thank you for all you do on behalf of Livonia City voters!

All the best,
Sam Olikier-Friedland
Executive Director
Institute for Responsive Government

Miller, Lori

From: Institute for Responsive Government <noreply@jotform.com>
Sent: Tuesday, September 10, 2024 12:55 PM
To: Miller, Lori
Subject: Application Received: Responsive Gov Grant Program
Attachments: Application-91483.pdf

Dear Lori L. Miller,

Thank you for submitting your application to Responsive Gov's nonpartisan *A More Responsive Government 2024 Grant Program*. We are currently reviewing the applications we've received and will send you a status update soon. A copy of your grant application is attached for your records. Your reference number is IRG1-91483.

If you have questions, please email grants@responsivegov.org and include your reference number IRG1-91483.

Sincerely,

Sam Oliker-Friedland
Executive Director
Institute for Responsive Government

Application Summary

Please review the application summary below. To make a change, use the "Back" button at the bottom of this page.

Office Information

Office: Livonia City Clerk, Wayne County

State: MI

Jurisdiction: Livonia city, MI

Office Website: <https://www.livonia.gov/194/City-Clerk>

Physical Address: 33000 Civic Center Drive , Livonia, MI 48154

Mailing Address: The office mailing address is the same as the physical address above

How many active registered voters does your jurisdiction have as of June 2024?: 80871

Approximately how many full time staff (or equivalent) do you have on your election team?: 4

Jurisdiction's total one-year budget allocated to elections for the fiscal year that includes June 2024?: 679174.00

Please upload a copy of your elections budget for the fiscal year that includes June 2024. [Election Budget thru 06.30.2024.pdf](#)

Applicant Information

Applicant Name: Lori L. Miller

Applicant Job Title: City Clerk

Applicant Email: lmiller@livonia.gov

Share a link to an official government page that contains your bio or lists you in a staff directory:

<https://www.livonia.gov/194/City-Clerk>

Phone Number - Desk: 7344662233

Phone Number - Work Mobile: 3136170097

Grant Information

Amount Requested: \$60,000.00

Human Expenses: Strategic and Operational Positions, Temporary/Seasonal Support Positions

Physical Expenses: Voting Locations, Storage Facilities, Administrative Facilities

Technological Expenses: Voter Registration Systems, Election Systems, Electronic Poll Books

Other Expenses: Security expenses at all polling locations (17 sites, 44 precincts & 1 Early Voting Center)

Briefly describe how you anticipate using the grant funds

: The Presidential election will see higher than normal volumes of voters. Additional resources and people are needed to meet the demands of the voters. I plan to staff our Early Voting site for 9 days, 8 hours each day with two (2) additional staff members than was used in this year's previous elections. In addition, I plan to add at least (2) inspectors to every polling location for November to provide voter look-up and direction to keep waiting times at a minimum. This will also require additional tablets and/or electronic poll books at the precincts to assist in this endeavor.

Our Absentee Ballot Permanent List has exceeded 21,000 voters. I need additional temporary and seasonal workers to process the incoming applications and help stuff outgoing ballots. Once the ballots are returned, those same additional temporary and seasonal workers can assist in the receiving and sorting of absentee ballots. The continued increase in absentee ballots increases the cost of

administering an election due to: manpower to run our counting boards, added security measures now that poll watchers and challengers can observe counting boards; additional postage both outgoing and guaranteed return postage of ballots; additional printing expenses of ballots and all printed election materials; additional training of added staffing at the precinct and in-office; and the added expenses of administering an Early Voting site which requires promoting (printed materials to go out to public) and advertising to reach our voters, including additional signage and newsletters to voters.

The uptake in voter registrations up to and including Election Day requires additional trained seasonal staff to be able to meet the demands of the voters. This also requires additional resources such as additional tablets or laptops to look up voters with QVF access.

Additional printed materials for our Early Voting site is required, as well as additional more expensive poll books for our pre-processing of absentee ballots due to volume of absentee ballots. This includes additional resources such as high-speed letter openers of the absentee ballot envelopes and additional scanners to receive in the ballots.

Additional overtime compensation for full-time election personnel to oversee the (9) days of Early Voting and the additional one-day of pre-processing of absentee ballots. Additional overtime compensation for added security trainings offered by Homeland Security to include specific election tabletop exercises to prepare for the Presidential election.

Title of Individual Signatory Authorized to Sign a Grant Agreement: City Clerk

Name of Individual Signatory (if applicable): Lori L. Miller

Optional Questions

Why are you seeking this additional source of funding? We're piloting something new, and if it works, we'll include it in future budgets., We get by with our current budget but want to upgrade beyond the bare minimum., We're still deciding how to spend grant funds, but can't ignore the opportunity for supplemental funding.

In the context of your annual elections budget, what impact will this funding have on your election operations? A massive impact

A More Responsive Government 2024 Grant Program

TL;DR

Responsive Gov is proud to announce a nonpartisan grant program to support local elections offices in states that have prioritized the future of their voting systems. Local elections offices in Colorado, Delaware, Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico, Nevada, and Washington, D.C. — the states that received the highest grade on Responsive Gov's nonpartisan Election Policy Progress Reports — are eligible for grant funding to support planning and operationalizing secure, efficient, and accessible election administration. The deadline for grant applications is Friday, September 13, 2024, or when available funds are exhausted. More details about the grant program are below.

About the Need

Far too often, local election offices are severely underfunded. Due to lack of adequate federal funding, states and local governments are expected to foot the vast majority of the bill for running secure, efficient, and accessible elections. And while many states share a portion of the costs of running elections with local governments, in nearly all cases local governments shoulder the majority of the financial burden. As a result, many local jurisdictions simply do not have enough money allocated to fund every need that comes with running elections.

At the same time, states have taken bold steps to make their elections even more secure, efficient, and accessible for eligible voters. Many states that passed innovative, pro-voter policies in the last three years are working on implementing those changes over the next year — while election officials are still tasked with running a high-cost, high-turnout federal election.

Implementing pro-voter policies typically saves states money in the long term, but doing so often takes an upfront investment. And some new policies that increase access — like expanded in-person early voting — or that improve security and integrity — like expanded risk-limiting audits or new cybersecurity technology — represent new costs that local election

offices have to account for. ***States shouldn't face tradeoffs between implementing new, innovative policies and ensuring election offices have the baseline resources they need to securely and efficiently run elections.***

About the Program

The Institute for Responsive Government's nonpartisan *A More Responsive Government 2024 Grant Program* aims to support local elections offices in states that have prioritized the future of their voting systems.

A More Responsive Government 2024 Grant Program is nonpartisan and open to any local election office in the seven states—Colorado, Delaware, Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico, Nevada, and Washington, D.C.—that received the highest grade on the Institute for Responsive Government's nonpartisan Election Policy Progress Reports from 2021-2023.

These seven states took the most significant steps towards making their election laws more responsive and user-friendly for voters and election administrators over the past three years.

- Grant funds can be used to cover expenses incurred between June 1, 2024 and May 31, 2025, for the nonpartisan public purpose of planning and operationalizing secure, efficient, and accessible election administration.
- Examples of uses that fall within this public purpose include expenditures on any of the key human, physical, and technological assets the U.S. Department of Homeland Security has concluded are necessary to conduct elections. Local election officials decide how to allocate grant funds consistent with this public purpose, subject to their state and local oversight rules.
- Each office that applies will be expected to ensure that accepting grant funds under this program is consistent with applicable law. Nothing in this application or in the grant agreement represents legal advice.
- Applications are currently open in the following states: Colorado, Delaware, Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico, Nevada, and Washington, D.C.
- The deadline for grant applications is Friday, September 13, 2024, or when available funds are exhausted.

Apply Here

If you have any questions about the grant program, please contact grants@responsivegov.org.

Frequently Asked Questions

Is my office eligible to apply for a grant?

×

Your office is eligible to apply for a grant if:

1. You're an office in a county, municipality, or other local jurisdiction primarily responsible for administering election activities covered by the grant;
2. Your election office is in a state that scored the highest grade on one of Responsive Gov's nonpartisan [Election Policy Progress Reports](#);
3. Applicable federal, state, and local law permits you to apply for and receive philanthropic funding.

The Institute for Responsive Government's [Election Policy Progress Reports](#) grade states on whether they passed laws that made their election system more responsive and user-friendly for voters and election administrators. The States that received the highest grade awarded on Responsive Gov's [Election Policy Progress Reports](#) (an "A" in 2021-2022 or an A+ in 2023) are:

- Colorado (A) – 2021-2022
- Delaware (A) – 2021-2022
- Michigan (A+) – 2023
- Minnesota (A+) – 2023
- New Mexico (A+) – 2023
- Nevada (A) – 2021-2022
- Washington, D.C. (A) – 2021-2022

How much funding is available?

×

\$6 million is currently available for grantmaking through the *A More Responsive Government 2024 Grant Program*.

How much money can my office apply for?

×

Grant awards for eligible offices are based exclusively upon the 2022 Citizen Voting Age Population in your jurisdiction, as measured by the U.S. Census Bureau.

Tiers for grant awards are as follows:

Jurisdiction Citizen Voting Age Population	Grant Award
1 – 4,999	\$ 6,000
5,000 – 9,999	\$ 10,000
10,000 – 24,999	\$ 18,000
25,000 – 49,999	\$ 30,000
50,000 – 99,000	\$ 60,000
100,000 – 199,000	\$ 100,000
200,000 – 349,999	\$ 200,000
350,000 – 849,999	\$ 350,000
850,000 – 1,349,999	\$ 850,000
1,350,000 – 1,850,000	\$ 1,350,000

You may request a grant award in an amount less than the amount for which your office qualifies.

What expenses do grants cover?

×

Grant funds may be used to cover expenditures incurred between June 1, 2024 and May 31, 2025 for the nonpartisan public purpose of planning and operationalizing secure, efficient, and accessible election administration. Examples of uses that fall within this public purpose include expenditures for the key human, physical, and technological assets that the U.S. Department of Homeland Security has concluded are necessary to conduct elections:

Key Physical Components: Equipment and materials*, facilities, and records that support or provide protection.

- Voting Locations
- Technical Facilities
- Storage Facilities
- Processing Facilities
- Administrative Facilities
- Voting Hardware

*includes basic election administration supplies like pens, postage, stickers, paper, envelopes

Key Technological Components: Hardware and software components critical to supporting election mission, including computers, servers, databases, and other IT systems and assets used to fulfill one of the following functions:

- Voter Registration Systems
- Election Systems
- Election Management Systems
- Tabulation Systems
- Results Reporting
- Public Information Systems
- Electronic Poll Books
- Internal Production Software and Servers

Key Human Components: Personnel with specialized training, certification, knowledge, skills, authorities, or roles whose absence could cause undesirable consequences or hamper the election security mission.

- Strategic and Operational Positions
- Temporary/Seasonal Support Positions

If you have an expense that is not listed in these examples, but that falls within the nonpartisan public purpose of planning and operationalizing secure, efficient, and accessible election administration, please let us know in your application.

Will Responsive Gov have any role in reviewing or approving which expenditures I choose to use grant funds on?

×

No. Responsive Gov will have no role in reviewing or approving your expenditures. In addition, Responsive Gov will have no role in the operation or administration of elections conducted by your office.

Grant funds must be used for the nonpartisan public purpose of planning and operationalizing secure, efficient, and accessible election administration. The Grant Application simply asks you to identify which category or categories of expenditures that fall within this public purpose you anticipate using grant funds to support (for example, "electronic poll books", "temporary/seasonal support positions", "voting locations"). But your answer to this question does not affect the amount of grant funds you are eligible for. Instead, you are eligible for a set amount of grant funds based upon your jurisdiction's citizen voting age population.

If you receive a grant and your office later decides to allocate those grant funds towards a different category of permissible expenditures, there is no need to inform, update, or seek the input or approval of Responsive Gov before

doing so, as long as those new expenditures are consistent with the nonpartisan public purpose of planning and operationalizing secure, efficient, and accessible election administration. At the end of the grant period, you will be asked to provide a brief report on how you used your grant funds to support planning and operationalizing secure, efficient, and accessible election administration. (see below).

Do I have to find matching funds to qualify for this grant?

x

No. This is not a grant that requires matching funds.

Are grant funds available to replace ongoing government funding?

x

No, the purpose of the grant is to supplement the funds available to an election office. The grant agreement provides that grant funds cannot be used to substitute for previously budgeted funds that would otherwise be provided.

What information do I need to provide in the application?

x

Election officials already have enough on their plate. Responsive Gov strives to make the application process for this grant program as streamlined and straightforward as possible. It should take less than an hour to gather necessary materials and complete the application.

To apply for the grant, you will need to provide:

- Office contact information (e.g., address, mailing address, phone, and email)
- The total number of active registered voters in your jurisdiction as of June 1, 2024
- The number of full-time staff in your office
- Your jurisdiction's one-year budget allocated to elections for the fiscal year including June 1, 2024
- A copy of your jurisdiction's total one-year budget allocated to elections for the fiscal year that includes June 1, 2024
- A short description of your intended use of grant funds
- The title and, if known, name of the person or government body authorized to sign a grant agreement

Responsive Gov will ask you only for public, non-confidential information necessary to verify your jurisdiction's eligibility to apply for and receive a grant.

Do I have to provide any non-public, confidential information to apply for or receive a grant?

x

No. Responsive Gov will never ask for any non-public, confidential information about your voters, procedures, or equipment.

Who should submit the application for the election office?

x

The person who submits the grant application must be authorized to do so and will be your office's point of contact for the grant application. It's up to you to determine who that should be.

When can I submit the application?

×

You can submit your application beginning on Wednesday, August 21, 2024. The application deadline is September 13, 2024, or whenever available funds are exhausted, so we encourage you to apply as soon as possible. Applications will be considered on a rolling basis based on the time the application was submitted.

When will I receive the grant?

×

Responsive Gov will make every effort to disburse funds as quickly as possible. After you submit your application, Responsive Gov anticipates that it will take about 2 weeks to verify your eligibility. After the grant agreement is approved by Responsive Gov, the disbursement timeline will depend on your local process for approving the grant agreement.

How will I receive the grant funds?

+

What reporting is required?

+

Who is funding the grant?

×

Grants are being funded by the Institute for Responsive Government, a nonpartisan, nonprofit organization exempt from federal income taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the tax code. Responsive Gov will report its financial information on IRS Form 990, and will make its Form 990 available for public review after it is filed with the IRS.

What is the Institute for Responsive Government?

+

What are the Institute for Responsive Government's Election Policy Progress Reports?

×

For the past two years, the Institute for Responsive Government has issued Election Policy Progress Reports. These annual reports grade all 50 states and DC on their efforts over the past year to make voting and elections more efficient, secure, and accessible. The reports consider executive and administrative action on election law, and grade each state against its peer states in terms of existing election policy.

In 2021-2022, Responsive Gov used a grading scale where an "A" grade was the highest grade that a state could be awarded. In 2023, Responsive Gov updated its grading scale so that an "A+" grade was the highest grade that a state could be awarded. In both reports, the states with the highest grades are the ones that made the most progress during that year in adopting solutions to make life easier for election officials and voters. Examples of these policies include, but are not limited to, technology upgrades to statewide voter registration databases, the use of centralized vote centers, expanded in-person early voting, secure automatic voter registration, improvements to mail ballot security such as online ballot tracking and online mail ballot request portals, protections against harassment of elections officials, procedures that prevent non-citizens from inadvertently being asked to register to vote, risk-limiting audit procedures, and expanded language access procedures.

You can review the Election Policy Progress Reports [here](#).

What happens to unspent funds at the end of the grant period?

×

The grant period for this program is from June 1, 2024, through May 31, 2025. Covered costs may be applied to the grant only during this period. To request an extension of the grant term, the jurisdiction must provide a written request, including a new requested end date, to Responsive Gov before the end date of the grant term. The local jurisdiction must receive an amendment to the Grant Agreement to expend funds beyond the grant term.

Who should I reach out to with questions about grants?

×

You can email Responsive Gov at grants@responsivegov.org.

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Made by **Wide Eye**

September 11, 2024

Release: Responsive Gov Awards \$6 Million to Support Local Elections Offices Across Six States and Jurisdictions Through New Nonpartisan Grant Program

Grants Were Awarded To Cover Expenditures That Facilitate The Planning And Operationalizing Of Secure, Efficient, Accessible Elections

CHICAGO, IL — This week, the Institute for Responsive Government's ***A More Responsive Government 2024 Grant Program*** committed \$6 million in nonpartisan grant funding to support local elections offices in states that prioritized the future of their voting systems. The new, nonpartisan 2024 program awarded grants in over 200 localities across six states to facilitate secure, efficient, and accessible elections. Local elections offices can use the grant funds to cover expenses incurred between June 1, 2024 and May 31, 2025.

Although funds currently available for grantmaking are exhausted, the Institute for Responsive Government is encouraging eligible local election offices to submit an application to join a waitlist. If additional funding becomes available, applications will be considered based on the time the waitlist application was submitted.

"Secure, efficient, and accessible elections require two things: pro-voter, pro-democracy policies and the resources for election officials to implement them," **said Sam Oliker-Friedland, executive director of the Institute for Responsive Government.** "Our team at the Institute for Responsive Government is thrilled to play a small part in supporting jurisdictions that have demonstrated a commitment to improving our elections with our grant program, so that every eligible American voter can make their voice heard at the ballot box."

"With budget negotiations ongoing in Congress, we hope that the federal government will heed election officials around the country – who have been tirelessly advocating for adequate, consistent funding year after year – and take the steps needed to protect the health of and future of our democracy." **Oliker-Friedland added.**

A More Responsive Government 2024 Grant Program was open to any jurisdiction in the seven states that received the highest grade on the Institute for Responsive Government's **Election Policy Progress Reports** from 2021-2023 — Colorado, Delaware, Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico, Nevada, and Washington, D.C. The organization's progress reports found that these seven states took the most significant steps towards making their election laws more responsive and user-friendly for voters and election administrators over the past three years.

Data from the *A More Responsive Government 2024 Grant Program*:

- Over 200 local elections offices serving over 6 million eligible voters were awarded grants. Grant award amounts were based exclusively upon the 2022 Citizen Voting Age Population in each jurisdiction, as measured by the U.S. Census Bureau.

- Election offices reported that they anticipated spending grant funds on a wide range of key election infrastructure, including poll worker salaries, enhanced physical security measures, up-to-date computer hardware and software, electronic pollbooks, voting booths and other polling place supplies, and disability access improvements for voting locations.
- Election offices in all types of jurisdictions applied for and were awarded grants—rural, urban, suburban; small, medium, and large; red, blue, and purple.
- About ⅔ of applicants indicated that the funding would have “a massive impact” on their offices’ abilities to safely, effectively, and securely run elections.

Grant funds can be used to cover expenditures including but not limited to expenditures for the key human, physical, and technological assets that the U.S. Department of Homeland Security has identified as necessary to conduct elections – from voter registration systems to election staffing to storage facilities. Local election officials decide how to allocate grant funds among the particular nonpartisan election administration needs in their jurisdiction. Responsive Gov will have no role in reviewing or approving expenditures. In addition, Responsive Gov will have no role in the operation or administration of elections conducted by these election offices.

To speak with Sam Oliker-Friedland about the grant program and adequately funding U.S. elections, please contact dan@responsivegov.org.

###

Institute *for* Responsive Government

A More Responsive Government 2024 Grant Program

Thank you for your interest in the Institute for Responsive Government's nonpartisan A More Responsive Government 2024 Grant Program! After submitting this information, Responsive Gov may ask for additional public, non-confidential information to help determine your jurisdiction's eligibility for a grant. We will never ask you for non-public information about your voters or election operations. Responsive Gov reserves the right to verify any information you provide with third party sources. By submitting this application, you consent to the collection of the information you submit, which may be used for the purposes described in [Responsive Gov's Privacy Policy](#). You also represent that you are authorized to do so on behalf of your election office.

Jurisdiction Selection and Grant Eligibility

Responsive Gov has provided prepopulated information regarding eligibility as a convenience. Nothing in this application is intended to reflect a legal determination or legal advice. We encourage you to check independently with your state, county, or city attorney to verify whether your office can apply for and/or receive or use grant funds under applicable law.

Select your state

Michigan

Which election office in Michigan?

Municipality-level election office

Livonia city (Wayne County)

Clerk

☒ Livonia City Clerk, Wayne County, MI is eligible to apply for this grant program.

This application is eligible to apply for up to \$60,000. More information about the funding formula is available [here](#).

Office Information

This application is for Livonia City Clerk, Wayne County in Livonia city, MI.

What is your office website? *

<https://www.livonia.gov/194/City-Clerk>

Office Physical Address *

33000 Civic Center Drive

Address Line 1

Address Line 2

Livonia

City

MI

State

48154

Zip Code

Office Mailing Address *

- ☒ The office mailing address is the same as the physical address above
- ☐ The office mailing address is different than the physical address

How many active registered voters does your jurisdiction have as of June 2024? *

80871

Approximately how many full time staff (or equivalent) do you have on your election team? *

4

What is your jurisdiction's total one-year budget allocated to elections for the fiscal year that includes June 2024? *

679174.00

Please upload a copy of your elections budget for the fiscal year that includes June 2024. *

[Choose Files](#) Election Bu...30.2024.pdf

This is your current budget, not including any additional needs that the grant funds will cover.

Applicant Information

Provide information on the individual applying on behalf of Livonia City Clerk, Wayne County, MI.

Who is completing the grant application? *

Lori L.

First Name

Miller

Last Name

What is your job title? *

City Clerk

What is the email you use for work? *

lmiller@livonia.gov

Share a link to an official government page that contains your bio or lists you in a staff directory *

<https://www.livonia.gov/194/City-Clerk>

What number can we reach you at during business hours?

Desk *

7344662233

Please enter a valid phone number

Extension

#

Work mobile

3136170097

Please enter a valid phone number

Grant Information

Eligible election offices can use the funds to cover expenses incurred between June 1, 2024 and May 31, 2025 for the nonpartisan public purpose of planning and operationalizing secure, efficient, and accessible election administration. Examples of uses that fall within this public purpose include expenditures for the key human, physical, and technological assets that the U.S. Department of Homeland Security has concluded are necessary to conduct elections.

This application is eligible for up to \$60,000. More information about the funding formula is available [here](#).

Amount Selection *

- ☒ Yes, I am applying for the maximum amount
- ☐ No, I am applying for less than that amount

You are applying for \$60,000.00 in funding through this grant program.

Intended Use of Grant Funds

Grant funds must be used exclusively for the nonpartisan public purpose of planning and operationalizing secure, efficient, and accessible election administration. Please indicate your intended use(s) of grant funds. Select all that apply.

Your answer to this question does not affect the amount of grant funds you are eligible for. Instead, you are eligible for a set amount of grant funds based upon your jurisdiction's citizen voting age population.

Grant funds may be used for any nonpartisan purpose that falls under the categories listed below. If you receive a grant and your office later decides to allocate those grant funds towards a different category of permissible expenditures, there is no need to inform, update, or seek the input or approval of Responsive Gov before doing so, as long as those new expenditures are consistent with the nonpartisan public purpose of planning and operationalizing secure, efficient, and accessible election administration.

Human – Personnel with specialized training, certification, knowledge, skills, authorities, or roles whose absence could cause undesirable consequences or hamper election security.

✓ Human Expenses

- ☒ Strategic and Operational Positions
- ☒ Temporary/Seasonal Support Positions
- ☐ Other

Physical – Equipment and materials*, facilities, and records that support or provide protection.
**includes basic election administration supplies like pens, postage, stickers, paper, envelopes*

✓ Physical Expenses

- ☒ Voting Locations
- ☐ Technical Facilities
- ☒ Storage Facilities
- ☐ Processing Facilities
- ☒ Administrative Facilities
- ☐ Voting Hardware
- ☐ Other

Technological – Hardware and software components critical to supporting election, including computers, servers, databases, and other IT systems and assets used to fulfill one of the following functions:

✓ Technological Expenses

- ☒ Voter Registration Systems
- ☒ Election Systems
- ☐ Election Management Systems
- ☐ Tabulation Systems
- ☐ Results Reporting
- ☐ Public Information Systems
- ☒ Electronic Poll Books
- ☐ Internal Production Software and Servers
- ☐ Other

Other Expenses – If you believe that your intended use of grant funds is not listed among the above examples, but nevertheless falls within the nonpartisan public purpose of planning and operationalizing secure, efficient, and accessible election administration, please describe the expense below.

Other Expenses**Briefly describe how you anticipate using the grant funds. ***

openers of the absentee ballot envelopes and additional scanners to receive in the ballots.
Additional overtime compensation for full-time election personnel to oversee the (9) days of Early Voting and the additional one-day of pre-processing of absentee ballots. Additional overtime compensation for added security trainings offered by Homeland Security to include specific election tabletop exercises to prepare for the Presidential election.

Provide the full name and title of the government official authorized to sign a grant agreement, if awarded. This is who the grant agreement will be addressed to. The signatory could be, for example, the head of the election department or chair of the board of elections, the city or county attorney, the mayor or county executive, or chair of the county commission. There may be multiple officials who could fill this role, in which case we encourage you to select one who can be available to sign the agreement quickly.

Title of Individual Signatory Authorized to Sign a Grant Agreement ***Name of Individual Signatory (if applicable)**

First Name

Last Name

Optional questions

Responsive Government believes in robust and sustainable public funding of local election offices. To help us better understand the need for public funding, we're researching why offices apply for grants and the impact grant funds have on your election operations. We'd appreciate your response to the following optional questions to help us with our research. Your responses will not affect your grant application.

Why are you seeking this additional source of funding? Select all that apply.

- ☐ We have unfunded mandates.
- ☐ We need to purchase a big-ticket item.
- ☒ We're piloting something new, and if it works, we'll include it in future budgets.
- ☐ We have one-time costs that won't repeat in future years.
- ☐ We can't afford some basic necessities because our local government doesn't understand why it's necessary.
- ☐ We can't afford some basic necessities because our local government doesn't have enough funding.
- ☒ We get by with our current budget but want to upgrade beyond the bare minimum.
- ☐ Our current budget is sufficient, so we'll use this grant to go above-and-beyond.
- ☒ We're still deciding how to spend grant funds, but can't ignore the opportunity for supplemental funding.
- ☐ Other

In the context of your annual elections budget, what impact will this funding have on your election operations?

- ☒ A massive impact
- ☐ A moderate impact
- ☐ Some impact

Application Summary

Please review the application summary below. To make a change, use the "Back" button at the bottom of this page.

Office Information

Office: Livonia City Clerk, Wayne County

State: Michigan

Jurisdiction: Livonia city, MI

Office Website: <https://www.livonia.gov/194/City-Clerk>

Physical Address: 33000 Civic Center Drive , Livonia, MI 48154

Mailing Address: The office mailing address is the same as the physical address above

How many active registered voters does your jurisdiction have as of June 2024?: 80871

Approximately how many full time staff (or equivalent) do you have on your election team?: 4

Jurisdiction's total one-year budget allocated to elections for the fiscal year that includes June 2024?: 679174

Please upload a copy of your elections budget for the fiscal year that includes June 2024.

Applicant Information

Applicant Name: Lori L. Miller

Applicant Job Title: City Clerk

Applicant Email: lmiller@livonia.gov

Share a link to an official government page that contains your bio or lists you in a staff directory: <https://www.livonia.gov/194/City-Clerk>

Phone Number - Desk: 7344662233

Phone Number - Work Mobile: 3136170097

Grant Information

Amount Requested: \$60,000.00

Human Expenses: Strategic and Operational Positions, Temporary/Seasonal Support Positions

Physical Expenses: Voting Locations, Storage Facilities, Administrative Facilities

Technological Expenses: Voter Registration Systems, Election Systems, Electronic Poll Books

Other Expenses: Security expenses at all polling locations (17 sites, 44 precincts & 1 Early Voting Center)

Briefly describe how you anticipate using the grant funds: The Presidential election will see higher than normal volumes of voters. Additional resources and people are needed to meet the demands of the voters. I plan to staff our Early Voting site for 9 days, 8 hours each day with two (2) additional staff members than was used in this year's previous elections. In addition, I plan to add at least (2) inspectors to every polling location for November to provide voter look-up and direction to keep waiting times at a minimum. This will also require additional tablets and/or electronic poll books at the precincts to assist in this endeavor.

Our Absentee Ballot Permanent List has exceeded 21,000 voters. I need additional temporary and seasonal workers to process the incoming applications and help stuff outgoing ballots.

Once the ballots are returned, those same additional temporary and seasonal workers can assist in the receiving and sorting of absentee ballots. The continued increase in absentee

ballots increases the cost of administering an election due to: manpower to run our counting boards; added security measures now that poll watchers and challengers can observe counting boards; additional postage both outgoing and guaranteed return postage of ballots; additional printing expenses of ballots and all printed election materials; additional training of added staffing at the precinct and in-office; and the added expenses of administering an Early Voting site which requires promoting (printed materials to go out to public) and advertising to reach our voters, including additional signage and newsletters to voters.

The uptake in voter registrations up to and including Election Day requires additional trained seasonal staff to be able to meet the demands of the voters. This also requires additional resources such as additional tablets or laptops to look up voters with QVF access.

Additional printed materials for our Early Voting site is required, as well as additional more expensive poll books for our pre-processing of absentee ballots due to volume of absentee ballots. This includes additional resources such as high-speed letter openers of the absentee ballot envelopes and additional scanners to receive in the ballots.

Additional overtime compensation for full-time election personnel to oversee the (9) days of Early Voting and the additional one-day of pre-processing of absentee ballots. Additional overtime compensation for added security trainings offered by Homeland Security to include specific election tabletop exercises to prepare for the Presidential election.

Title of Individual Signatory Authorized to Sign a Grant Agreement: City Clerk

Name of Individual Signatory (if applicable): Lori L. Miller

Optional Questions

Why are you seeking this additional source of funding? We're piloting something new, and if it works, we'll include it in future budgets., We get by with our current budget but want to upgrade beyond the bare minimum., We're still deciding how to spend grant funds, but can't ignore the opportunity for supplemental funding.

In the context of your annual elections budget, what impact will this funding have on your election operations? A massive impact

If additional funding becomes available, would you like to be notified that you could receive additional grant funds? *

☒ Yes

☐ No

☒ I understand that I will be emailed a copy of this application for my records. *

☒ I certify that I am permitted to submit this grant application on behalf of Livonia City Clerk, Wayne County in Livonia city, MI. *

Your Initials *

LLM

Please verify that you are human *

I'm not a robot

reCAPTCHA
Privacy - Terms

Today's date

09-10-2024

Date

**CITY OF LIVONIA – CITY COUNCIL
MINUTES OF STUDY MEETING HELD SEPTEMBER 23, 2024**

5.

Meeting was called to order at 8:54 p.m. by Council President McCullough. Present: Vice President Martha Ptashnik, Rob Donovic, Carrie Budzinski, Scott Morgan, Laura Toy, Jim Jolly, and President McCullough. Absent: None.

Elected and appointed officials present: Carter Fisher, City Attorney; Mark Taormina, Planning and Economic Development Director; and Todd Zilincik, City Engineer.

Vice President Ptashnik led the meeting with the Pledge of Allegiance.

5. REQUEST TO AUTHORIZE APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURE TO SOLE SOURCE PROVIDER: Livonia Fire and Rescue, re: for the emergency repair of Fire Engine 3 engine failure, from budgeted funds.

John McKee, Livonia Fire Department Training Officer, presented the request to Council.

Councilmember Morgan offered an approving motion for the Consent agenda.

DIRECTION

APPROVING

CONSENT



LETTER TO THE LIVONIA CITY COUNCIL

5.

Fire
September 9, 2024

MEETING DATE

S092324/R100724

PRESENTED BY

Robert Jennison, Fire Chief

AGENDA ITEM

REQUEST TO AUTHORIZE APPROPRIATION AND EXPENDITURE TO SOLE SOURCE PROVIDER: Livonia Fire and Rescue, re: for Fire Engine 3 engine failure, from budgeted funds.

BACKGROUND DETAILS

Lü ää NöSälJSÖüfzfttë NöSijdzSäúSŔ ūKI-ú /lúë /2dzyÖlf I-LJLJN2ÖS LJl-ëYŠyŭ ū2 /dzYŶlyä {I-fŠä I-yŔ {ŠNÖXÖŠZ отсл² ë2YlyŶ 5ŠI-Nö2NŶ aL пумнл ly ūKŠ I-Y2dzyŭ 2f помсрыфнм ly LJl-Nöüäz fl-ö2NŶ I-yŔ FNŠΛEKŭz f2NŶ I-y ŠYŠNöŠyÖë NöSLJl-NŶ ū2 CÄNŶ 9yŶlyŶ o φ Kλä ØŠKλÖfŠ ädzffSŶNŶSŔ ŠyŶlyŶ fI-lfdzNŶS ūKdzä NöSyŔŠNŶlyŶ ūKŠ ØŠKλÖfŠ ly2LJŠNŶl-ötŠ I-yŔ 2dzŭ 2f äSŶNÖXÖŠφ 9yŶlyŶ o ää I- нлмс LJdzNÖKI-äSŶ ØäŭK 2ÖSŶNŶ тлшлл YlfŠäz I-yŔ ää y2 f2yŶSŶNŶ dzyŔŠNŶ ØI-NŶNŶI-yŭëφ φKŠ I-LJLJl-NŶl-üdzä ää 2f ÖNÄŭÄÖI-f lYlJ2NŶl-yÖŠ ū2 2LJŠNŶl-üä2yä I-yŔ KI-Ŕ ŠYŠNöŠyÖë NöSLJl-NŶ ää LJŠNŶf2NŶYŠŔ I-ä lJdzlÖŶtë I-ä LJ2äälÖfŠ ly2NŶŔŠNŶ ū2 YI-lyŭI-lyŔŔSŶNŶNŶYŠyŭ 2LJŠNŶl-üä2yäφ /dzYŶlyä ää ūKŠ ä2fŠ ØŠyŔ2NŶ ū2 NöSLJl-NŶ ūKŠ I-LJLJl-NŶl-üdzäφ

PREFERRED COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION/RESOLUTION (Please complete this field. Attachments are not to be used in lieu of the recommendation)

Lü ää ūKŠ NöSÖ2YŶŠyŔl-üä2y 2f ūKŠ CÄNŶ 5ŠLJl-NöüYŠyŭ ūKI-ú /2dzyÖlf LJN2ÖSŠŔä I-ä f2ft2ÖäY

! dzŭK2NŶlŠ LJl-ëYŠyŭ ū2 /dzYŶlyä {I-fŠä I-yŔ {ŠNÖXÖŠZ отсл² ë2YlyŶ 5ŠI-Nö2NŶ aL пумнл I- ä2fŠ ä2dzNÖŠ f2NŶ fÄNŶ ŠyŶlyŶ I-LJLJl-NŶl-üdzä NöSLJl-NŶ ää ly ūKŠ I-Y2dzyŭ 2f помсрыфнм FN2Y f2zyŔä I-fNŠl-Ŕë ödzŔEŠŬSŔ ly I-ÖÖ2dzyŭ млмпооуπ φоφπмлл ö±ŠKλÖfŠ a I-lyŶŠyl-yÖŠπ /2yŭNŶl-Öüdzl-fŭφ

SPECIFIC NAME OF PRODUCT AND NUMBER TO BE PURCHASED (if more than one)

N/A

CONTRACT: Amount and/or purchase price and length of contract (with dates if applicable)

N/A

DETAILED WORK BEING PERFORMED

N/A

FISCAL CONSIDERATIONS (Amount requested and Account(s) used. If applicable, Grant Funding information)

N/A

ACCEPTANCE OF BID (Please detail the following: Why accepted, why not lowest bidder, company name, contact person, full address)

N/A

REASON TO WAIVE BID PROCESS (Emergency, Professional services, No advantage to City and why, Consortium package, etc): /dzYYlyā {I-fŠā I-yŘ {ŠINŲŲŲŠ ā ūKŠ āzēŠ āzdzŲŲŠ f2NŲ fANŲŠ Šy3lyŠ I-LJLJ1-NŲ-Ųdzā
NŲŠLJ1-ANŲ

ATTACHMENTS

1. Cummins Sales & Service Invoice

APPROVED BY



Robert Jennison, Fire Chief

Date: September 10, 2024



Debra Peck Lichtenberg, CPA, Finance Director

Date: September 13, 2024



Maureen Miller Brosnan, Mayor

Date: September 13, 2024



Sales and Service

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Cummins Sales and Service
PO Box 772639
Detroit, MI 48277-2639

DEARBORN MI BRANCH
3760 WYOMING
DEARBORN, MI 48120-
(313)843-6200

INVOICE NO

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customerpayment.cummins.com

BILL TO

LIVONIA FIRE DEPT
37876 PLYMOUTH RD
LIVONIA, MI 48150-5028

CHUCK HOFFMAN - 734 4526311

PAGE 1 OF 6

*** CHARGE ***

DATE	CUSTOMER ORDER NO.	DATE IN SERVICE	ENGINE MODEL	PUMP NO.	EQUIPMENT MAKE
		29-FEB-2016	ISL9 CM2350 L101		PIERCE
CUSTOMER NO.	SHIP VIA	FAIL DATE	ENGINE SERIAL NO.	CPL NO.	EQUIPMENT MODEL
222459		02-AUG-2024	73922915		ENFORCER
REF. NO.	SALESPERSON	PARTS DISP.	MILEAGE/HOURS	PUMP CODE	UNIT NO.
163883			70430		E3

QUANTITY ORDERED	BACK ORDERED	QUANTITY SHIPPED	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	PRODUCT CODE	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
OSN/MSN/VIN		4P1BAAFF0GA016248					
COMPLAINT		E3: TOWED IN, AXLES ARE OUT, UNIT WON'T START CUSTOMER THINKS THE STARTER IS BAD, CUSTOMER SUPPLIED STARTER IS IN CAB, SEE LIONEL ESTIMATE					
CAUSE		UNIT NEEDS A OVERHAUL (INFRAME) HIGH CRANK CASE PRESSURE WITH AIR COMPRESSOR BYPASSED 18" OF BLOWBY. WITH TURBO CHARGER BYPASSED 17" OF BLOWBY.					
CORRECTION		TECHNICIAN ADMINISTRATIVE TIME - NON-FIELD ACTION SERVICE EVENT JOB SAFETY ASSESSMENT ELECTRONIC SERVICE TOOL - OPERATE COURTESY VISUAL INSPECTION DIAGNOSTIC LABOR THANK YOU FOR YOUR BUSINESS STEAM CLEAN - SINGLE COMPONENT REPAIR STARTING MOTOR - REMOVE AND INSTALL, EACH VOLTAGE - MEASURE, EACH FOUR TECHNICIAN ADMINISTRATIVE TIME - NON-FIELD ACTION SERVICE EVENT JOB SAFETY ASSESSMENT PISTON AND LINER - REMOVE AND INSTALL, ALL (WITH EGR) PISTON PROTRUSION - MEASURE, ALL CONNECTING ROD - INSPECT FOR REUSE, ALL AIR CLEANER ASSEMBLY (INCLUDING BRACKET) - REMOVE AND INSTALL, EACH AIR COMPRESSOR INLET TUBE - REMOVE AND INSTALL ENGINE RUN-IN , WITHOUT DYNAMOMETER - TEST (ON-HIGHWAY) REFRIGERANT COMPRESSOR AND BRACKET - REMOVE AND INSTALL AIR CONDITIONER SYSTEM - EVACUATE AND RECHARGE BEARINGS, MAIN, ROD AND THRUST - REMOVE AND INSTALL, ALL EGR COOLER - REMOVE AND INSTALL AFTERTREATMENT DIESEL PARTICULATE FILTER - REMOVE AND INSTALL AIR INTAKE AND EXHAUST SYSTEM - INSPECTION ENGINE - SNAP TEST (AFTERTREATMENT DISCONNECTED) (CMI)					

Billing Inquiries? Call (877)480-6970

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AUTHORIZED BY (print name) _____ SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____



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PO Box 772639
Detroit, MI 48277-2639

DEARBORN MI BRANCH
3760 WYOMING
DEARBORN, MI 48120-
(313)843-6200

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37876 PLYMOUTH RD
LIVONIA, MI 48150-5028

CHUCK HOFFMAN - 734 4526311

PAGE 2 OF 6
*** CHARGE ***

DATE	CUSTOMER ORDER NO.	DATE IN SERVICE	ENGINE MODEL	PUMP NO.	EQUIPMENT MAKE
		29-FEB-2016	ISL9 CM2350 L101		PIERCE
CUSTOMER NO.	SHIP VIA	FAIL DATE	ENGINE SERIAL NO.	CPL NO.	EQUIPMENT MODEL
222459		02-AUG-2024	73922915		ENFORCER
REF. NO.	SALESPERSON	PARTS DISP.	MILEAGE/HOURS	PUMP CODE	UNIT NO.
163883			70430		E3

QUANTITY ORDERED	BACK ORDERED	QUANTITY SHIPPED	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	PRODUCT CODE	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
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OSN/MSN/VIN4P1BAAFF0GA016248

AFTERTREATMENT DIESEL OXIDATION CATALYST - CLEAN
AFTERTREATMENT DIESEL OXIDATION CATALYST - INSPECT
AFTERTREATMENT DIESEL PARTICULATE FILTER - INSPECT
QUOTE
T6-ELECTRICAL/ELECTRONIC SYSTEMS
BEARINGS, MAIN, ROD AND THRUST - REMOVE AND INSTALL, FIRST PAIR
THANK YOU FOR YOUR BUSINESS
CUSTOMER BILLABLE
BL420
LAST SAVED : 09 AUG 2024 04:55:07 PM EDT
TALKED TO TYLER ADVISED ON 42,000.00 OKAY TO REPAIR , SENT EMAIL TO CHUCK ALSO

NF981
LAST SAVED : 16 AUG 2024 11:14:13 AM EDT
CUSTOMER HAS SUPPLIED THE TURBO AND ACT, A BELT AND EGR COOLER.

COVERAGE REMARK

1	COURTESY INSPECTION	COURTESY INSPECTION		
		PARTS:		0.00
		PARTS COVERAGE CREDIT:		0.00 CR
		TOTAL PARTS:	0.00	
		SURCHARGE TOTAL:		0.00
		LABOR:		0.00
		LABOR COVERAGE CREDIT:		0.00 CR
		TOTAL LABOR:	0.00	

WARRANTIES APPLIEDDIST WARR IN SHOP

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AUTHORIZED BY (print name)SIGNATUREDATE



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PAGE 3 OF 6

*** CHARGE ***

DATE		CUSTOMER ORDER NO.		DATE IN SERVICE	ENGINE MODEL	PUMP NO.	EQUIPMENT MAKE	
				29-FEB-2016	ISL9 CM2350 L101		PIERCE	
CUSTOMER NO.		SHIP VIA		FAIL DATE	ENGINE SERIAL NO.	CPL NO.	EQUIPMENT MODEL	
222459				02-AUG-2024	73922915		ENFORCER	
REF. NO.		SALESPERSON		PARTS DISP.	MILEAGE/HOURS	PUMP CODE	UNIT NO.	
163883					70430		E3	
QUANTITY ORDERED	BACK ORDERED	QUANTITY SHIPPED	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	PRODUCT CODE		UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
OSN/MSN/VIN		4P1BAAFF0GA016248						

MISC.: 0.00
MISC. COVERAGE CREDIT: 0.00 CR
TOTAL MISC.: 0.00

1	1	03-01568	5/8 HOLE HUB GASKET	E1-OTHER	6.99	6.99
2	2	3824421	CLEANER,SOLVENT	CECO	53.07	106.14
1	1	3945917	KIT,MAIN BEARING	CECO	347.90	347.90
6	6	3950661	BEARING,CONNECTING ROD	CECO	30.38	182.28
6	6	3966244	BEARING,CONNECTING ROD	CECO	33.78	202.68
1	1	3163087	LUBRICANT	CECO	40.84	40.84
1	1	5633436	KIT,OVERHAUL	CECO	5,364.87	5,364.87
4	4	5286984	STUD	CECO	12.94	51.76
4	4	5263462	NUT,TWELVE POINT	CECO	4.69	18.76
6	6	5579409PX	KIT,INJECTOR	DRC	1,650.34	9,902.04 *
6	6	4954679D	INJECTOR, XPI GRYPHON	CLEAN	303.75	1,822.50
-6	0	4954679D	INJECTOR, XPI GRYPHON	DIRTY	303.75 -	1,822.50
1	1	FF63054-NN	PAC,FF	FLG	66.11	66.11
1	1	LF9009	PAC, LF	FLG	61.15	61.15
12	12	CC36077	OAT	FLG	19.31	231.72
1	1	6410398	KIT,WATER PUMP	CECO	297.81	297.81
12	12	3944593	SCREW,HEX FLANGE HEAD CAP	CECO	5.45	65.40

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PAGE 4 OF 6

*** CHARGE ***

DATE		CUSTOMER ORDER NO.		DATE IN SERVICE	ENGINE MODEL	PUMP NO.	EQUIPMENT MAKE	
				29-FEB-2016	ISL9 CM2350 L101		PIERCE	
CUSTOMER NO.		SHIP VIA		FAIL DATE	ENGINE SERIAL NO.	CPL NO.	EQUIPMENT MODEL	
222459				02-AUG-2024	73922915		ENFORCER	
REF. NO.		SALESPERSON		PARTS DISP.	MILEAGE/HOURS	PUMP CODE	UNIT NO.	
163883					70430		E3	
QUANTITY ORDERED	BACK ORDERED	QUANTITY SHIPPED	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	PRODUCT CODE		UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
OSN/MSN/VIN		4P1BAAFF0GA016248						
12		12	3945252	SPACER,MOUNTING	CECO		8.87	106.44
1		1	3683940	SEAL,EXHAUST MANIFOLD	CECO		63.77	63.77
1		1	4341358	RAD HOSE	EXPART2		59.58	59.58
1		1	1077211	AIR CLEANER	EXPART3		349.12	349.12
1		1	FREIGHT	FREIGHT	E1-OTHER		85.00	85.00
6		6	V891001	P BL 1 S GN2 15W-40 BULK	VALVOLINE		17.47	104.82
1		1	5529501RX	HEAD,CYLINDER	DRC		5,791.78	5,791.78
1		1	4942132D	HEAD, CYLINDER	CLEAN		405.00	405.00
-1		0	4942132D	HEAD,CYL ISC/QSC ISL/QSL	DIRTY		405.00	- 405.00
1		1	5297942	TUBE,CPR WATER INLET	CECO		125.23	125.23
1		1	5295242	TUBE,CPR WATER INLET	CECO		130.82	130.82
1		1	5255739	TUBE,BREATHER	CECO		102.84	102.84
1		1	5297792	TUBE,PRESSURE SENSING	CECO		108.45	108.45
2		2	4934278	WASHER,SEALING	CECO		4.47	8.94
1		1	102408	CLAMP,V BAND	CECO		55.08	55.08
25		25	80241GL	5/8 SILIC HEAT HOS	E1-DAYCO		11.04	276.00
2		2	145530	SEAL,O RING	CECO		3.88	7.76
1		1	5080545	BELT	EXPART1		88.72	88.72
1		1	3164067	SEALANT	CECO		27.26	27.26
1		1	78225GL	2 1/4 SILICONE HOSE	E1-DAYCO		44.60	44.60
1		1	77250GL	2-1/2" HOSE	E1-DAYCO		28.56	28.56

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CHUCK HOFFMAN - 734 4526311

PAGE 5 OF 6

*** CHARGE ***

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CUSTOMER NO.	SHIP VIA	FAIL DATE	ENGINE SERIAL NO.	CPL NO.	EQUIPMENT MODEL
222459		02-AUG-2024	73922915		ENFORCER
REF. NO.	SALESPERSON	PARTS DISP.	MILEAGE/HOURS	PUMP CODE	UNIT NO.
163883			70430		E3

QUANTITY ORDERED	BACK ORDERED	QUANTITY SHIPPED	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	PRODUCT CODE	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
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OSN/MSN/VIN 4P1BAAFF0GA016248

1	1	3926704	CLAMP,T BOLT	CECO		37.20	37.20
1	1	3926704	CLAMP,T BOLT	CECO		37.20	37.20
1	1	2880482	CLAMP,V BAND	CECO		74.87	74.87
1	1	2880213	CLAMP,V BAND	CECO		72.85	72.85
2	2	2871862	CLAMP,V BAND	CECO		92.04	184.08
2	2	2871452	GASKET,AFM DEVICE	CECO		54.71	109.42
1	1	2880215	GASKET,AFM DEVICE	CECO		23.70	23.70
1	1	2866636	GASKET,AFM DEVICE INLET	CECO		18.59	18.59
1	1	3163075	PAINT	CECO		30.99	30.99
1	1	3862524	SEAL,RECTANGULAR RING	CECO		16.15	16.15
1	1	A/C LINE	A/C LINE ASSEMBLY	EXPART2		84.55	84.55 *
4	4	C31SXHD	P G31 CCA950 RC195	NABS		125.16	500.64 *
4	4	B-CORE-D	CORE	CLEAN		30.00	120.00
-4	-4	B-CORE-D	CORE	DIRTY		30.00	- 120.00
1	0	2548034	EXHAUST PIPE	EXPARTC		1,480.80	1,480.80 *

TAX EXEMPT NUMBERS:

PARTS:	27,182.26
PARTS COVERAGE CREDIT:	11,360.85CR
TOTAL PARTS:	15,821.41
SURCHARGE TOTAL:	0.00
LABOR:	15,436.80
LABOR COVERAGE CREDIT:	0.00CR
TOTAL LABOR:	15,436.80

Courtesy Inspection :
Oil and coolant FAIL

Billing Inquiries? Call (877)480-6970

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PAGE 6 OF 6

*** CHARGE ***

DATE	CUSTOMER ORDER NO.	DATE IN SERVICE	ENGINE MODEL	PUMP NO.	EQUIPMENT MAKE
		29-FEB-2016	ISL9 CM2350 L101		PIERCE
CUSTOMER NO.	SHIP VIA	FAIL DATE	ENGINE SERIAL NO.	CPL NO.	EQUIPMENT MODEL
222459		02-AUG-2024	73922915		ENFORCER
REF. NO.	SALESPERSON	PARTS DISP.	MILEAGE/HOURS	PUMP CODE	UNIT NO.
163883			70430		E3

QUANTITY ORDERED	BACK ORDERED	QUANTITY SHIPPED	PART NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	PRODUCT CODE	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
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OSN/MSN/VIN 4P1BAFF0GA016248

MISC.:	400.00
MISC. COVERAGE CREDIT:	0.00CR
TOTAL MISC.:	400.00
FREIGHT	400.00
LOCAL	0.00

Billing Inquiries? Call (877)480-6970

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SUB TOTAL: 31,658.21

TOTAL TAX: 0.00

TOTAL AMOUNT: US \$ 31,658.21

AUTHORIZED BY (print name) _____ SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

**CITY OF LIVONIA – CITY COUNCIL
MINUTES OF STUDY MEETING HELD SEPTEMBER 23, 2024**

6.

Meeting was called to order at 8:54 p.m. by Council President McCullough. Present: Vice President Martha Ptashnik, Rob Donovic, Carrie Budzinski, Scott Morgan, Laura Toy, Jim Jolly, and President McCullough. Absent: None.

Elected and appointed officials present: Carter Fisher, City Attorney; Mark Taormina, Planning and Economic Development Director; and Todd Zilincik, City Engineer.

Vice President Ptashnik led the meeting with the Pledge of Allegiance.

7. AWARD OF CONTRACT: Engineering Division, re: for the 2024 Rear Yard Drainage Improvements on Fairway Drive in Section 20 and Puritan Avenue in Section 14, from budgeted funds.

Todd Zilincik, City Engineer, presented the request to Council.

Councilmember Budzinski offered an approving motion for the Consent agenda.

DIRECTION

APPROVING

CONSENT



LETTER TO THE LIVONIA CITY COUNCIL

7.

Engineering
September 12, 2024

MEETING DATE

S092324/R100724

PRESENTED BY

Todd Zilincik, P.E., City Engineer

AGENDA ITEM

AWARD OF CONTRACT: Engineering Division, re: for the 2024 Rear Yard Drainage Improvements on Fairway Drive in Section 20 and Puritan Avenue in Section 14, from budgeted funds.

BACKGROUND DETAILS

The Engineering Department reviews various residential areas throughout the City of Livonia that regularly experience backyard drainage problems that include significant ponding water that doesn't dissipate due to poor soil conditions or lack of existing rear yard drainage structures. In some instances, the rear yard grades have changed or altered over 40–50 years along with sheds, wood piles or other obstacles that have blocked the positive drainage flow over time to the low point.

There were two (2) problematic areas that were a high priority and selected for drainage improvements as part of the 2024 Rear Yard Drainage Improvements project. These locations were chosen based upon several factors including severity of the problem, number of properties affected, and property owner feedback. The property owners have been calling in drainage complaints for years, eager to work with the City to find a permanent solution to resolve their issue. The genuine need for these improvements is due to lack of existing storm sewers to serve as an outlet for stormwater and the cost-effectiveness for providing improvements. The 1st area is located on Fairway in Section 20, which will benefit 10 residential homes within the proposed improvements with an existing 12 feet wide utility easement. The 2nd location is on Puritan, located west of Henry Ruff and includes 2 homes on Greenland with improvements impacting a total of 6 residential homes. This will require a 20-foot wide easement from the residents to allow installation of proposed storm sewer improvements and storm structures.

The Engineering Division prepared two (2) sets of plans for each target location; Alternate #1 and Alternate #2. Alternate #2 was developed to include additional drainage improvements including additional inlet structures, perforated drainage pipe for drying out wet soils, and replacing mucky clay soils with sandy soils.

The Engineering Division prepared specifications and arranged for the taking of bids on September 10, 2024, for the 2024 Rear Yard Drainage Improvements Project. In response to the advertisement on the Michigan Intergovernmental Trade Network (MITN), three (3) bids were submitted. Bidders were permitted to submit bids for Alternate #1, Alternate #2, or both. The bids may be summarized as follows:

NAME OF BIDDER

AMOUNT OF BID

Superior Excavating, Inc. Auburn Hills, MI	\$162,638.00 (Alternate #1) \$ 173,440.00 (Alternate #2)
Lawrence M. Clarke, Inc. Belleville, MI	\$205,280.00 (Alternate #1) \$ 218,860.00 (Alternate #2)
D'Angelo Brothers, Inc. Farmington Hills, MI	\$293,733.00 (Alternate #1) (No bid submitted for Alternate #2)

After reviewing the bids, we are requesting to award the contract to the low qualified bidder, Superior Excavating, Inc. for this project, a part of Alternate #2 in the amount of \$173,440.00. Superior Excavating has done similar work for numerous municipalities in Michigan, and they are highly regarded by the communities and consultants they have worked with. The Engineering Division has checked their references.

Due to the bids received being higher than our preliminary estimates, and higher than the amount that we have budgeted for this project, we are requesting to utilize funding from the Footing Drain Disconnect Program.

In order to proceed with this project, it is respectfully recommended that the Council take the following actions:

- Award contract in the total amount of not-to-exceed \$173,440.00 to Superior Excavating, 2420 Auburn Rd., Auburn Hills, Michigan 48326. The award should be on the basis of the bid unit prices and said amount to be adjusted based upon the quantities of work actually completed.
- Authorize expenditure from budgeted funds in the amount not-to-exceed \$100,000.00 from Account No. 401-000-974-000 and an appropriation and expenditure in the amount not-to-exceed \$73,440.00 from Account No. 592-559-158-000
- Authorize the City Engineer to approve minor adjustments to the work as required.

PREFERRED COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION/RESOLUTION (Please complete this field. Attachments are not to be used in lieu of the recommendation)

We respectfully recommend that the Council Proceeds as follows:

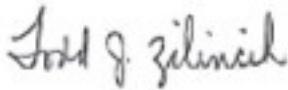
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- Authorize expenditure from budgeted funds in the amount not-to-exceed \$100,000.00 from Account No. 401-000-974-000 and an appropriation and expenditure in the amount not-to-exceed \$73,440.00 from Account No. 592-559-158-000
- Authorize the City Engineer to approve minor adjustments to the work as required.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Plan Set - Alternate 2
2. Bid Tab - Rear Yard Drainage Improvements Project - 9.10.24

APPROVED BY



Todd Zilincik, P.E., City Engineer

Date: September 13, 2024



Don Rohraff, Director of Public Works

Date: September 13, 2024



Debra Peck Lichtenberg, CPA, Finance Director

Date: September 13, 2024



Carter Fisher, City Attorney

Date: September 13, 2024



Maureen Miller Brosnan, Mayor

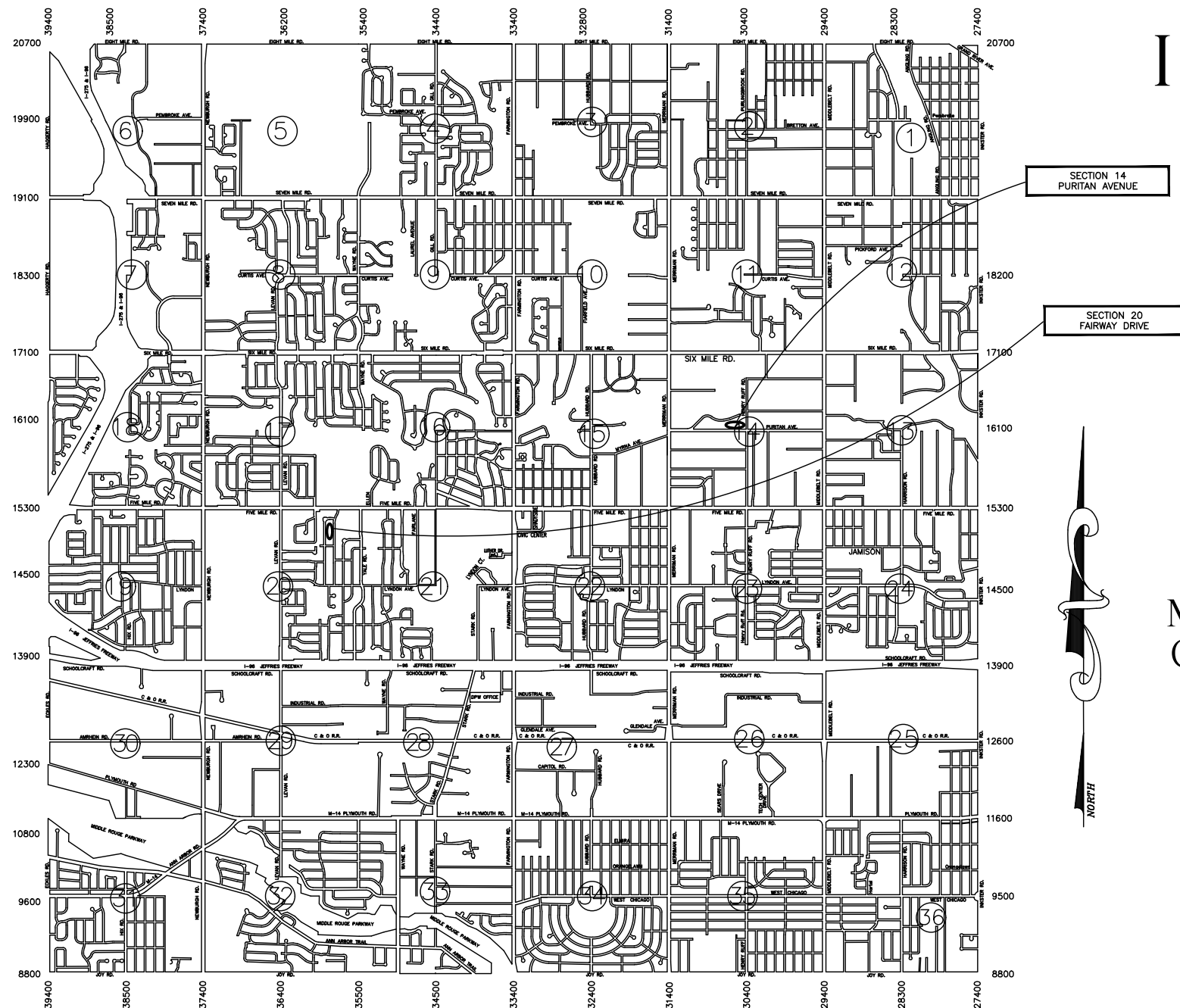
Date: September 13, 2024

CITY OF LIVONIA
WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN
□ MAUREEN MILLER BROSNAN
MAYOR

BRANDON J. McCULLOUGH
PRESIDENT

JIM JOLLY
LAURA TOY
ROB DONOVIC

ENGINEERS
CITY OF LIVONIA
ENGINEERING DEPT.
12973 FARMINGTON ROAD
LIVONIA, MI. 48150



Cover Sheet and Location Map
Fairway Drive Plan and Profile
Puritan Avenue Plan and Profile
Standard Detail Sheets

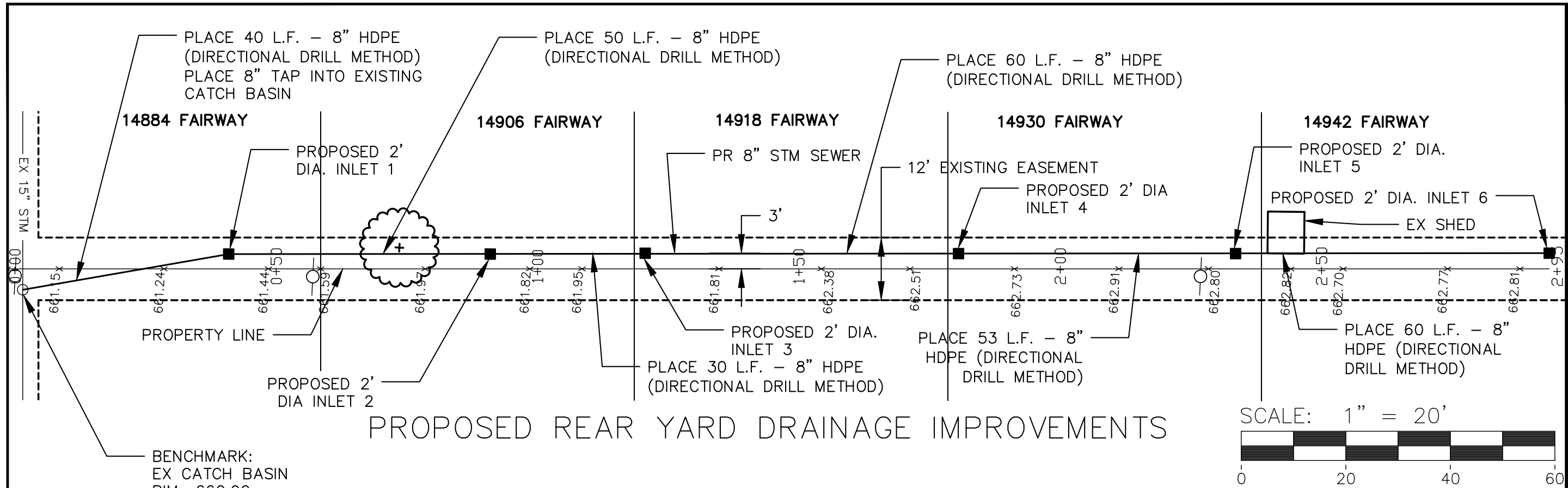
Sheet #1
Sheet #2
Sheet #3
Sheets #4 thru #5

REAR YARD DRAINAGE	
JOB No.	DATE:
REVSIONS:	SHEET 1 OF 3
	CADD: AD
	ENG: AD
	PM: TH
	TECH:
	FBI:

	CITY OF LIVONIA Department of Public Works – Engineering Division 12973 Farmington Road Livonia, Michigan 48150 (734) 466-2570 Office, (734) 466-2195 Fax
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RELEASED FOR :	DATE	

TROY HALL, P.E.



NOTE:

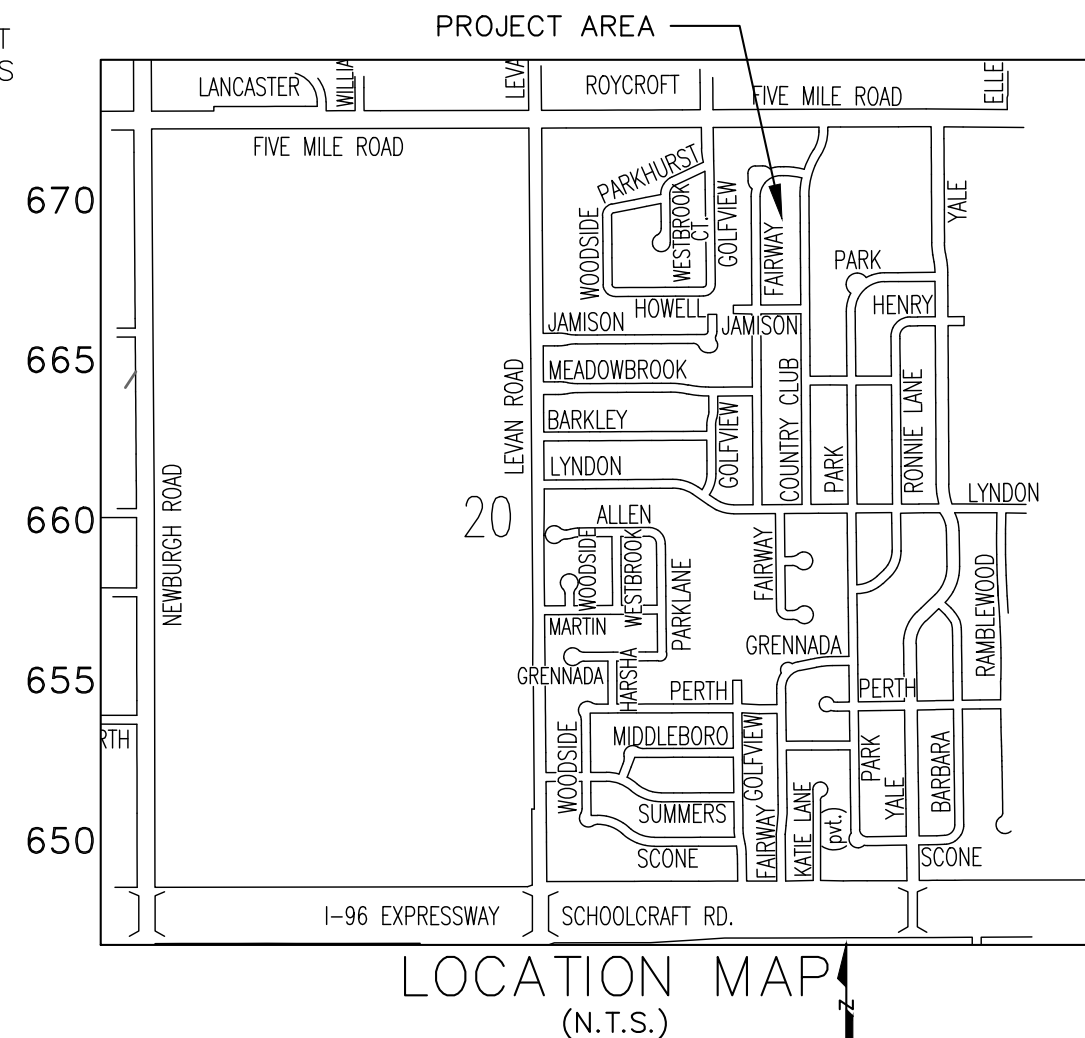
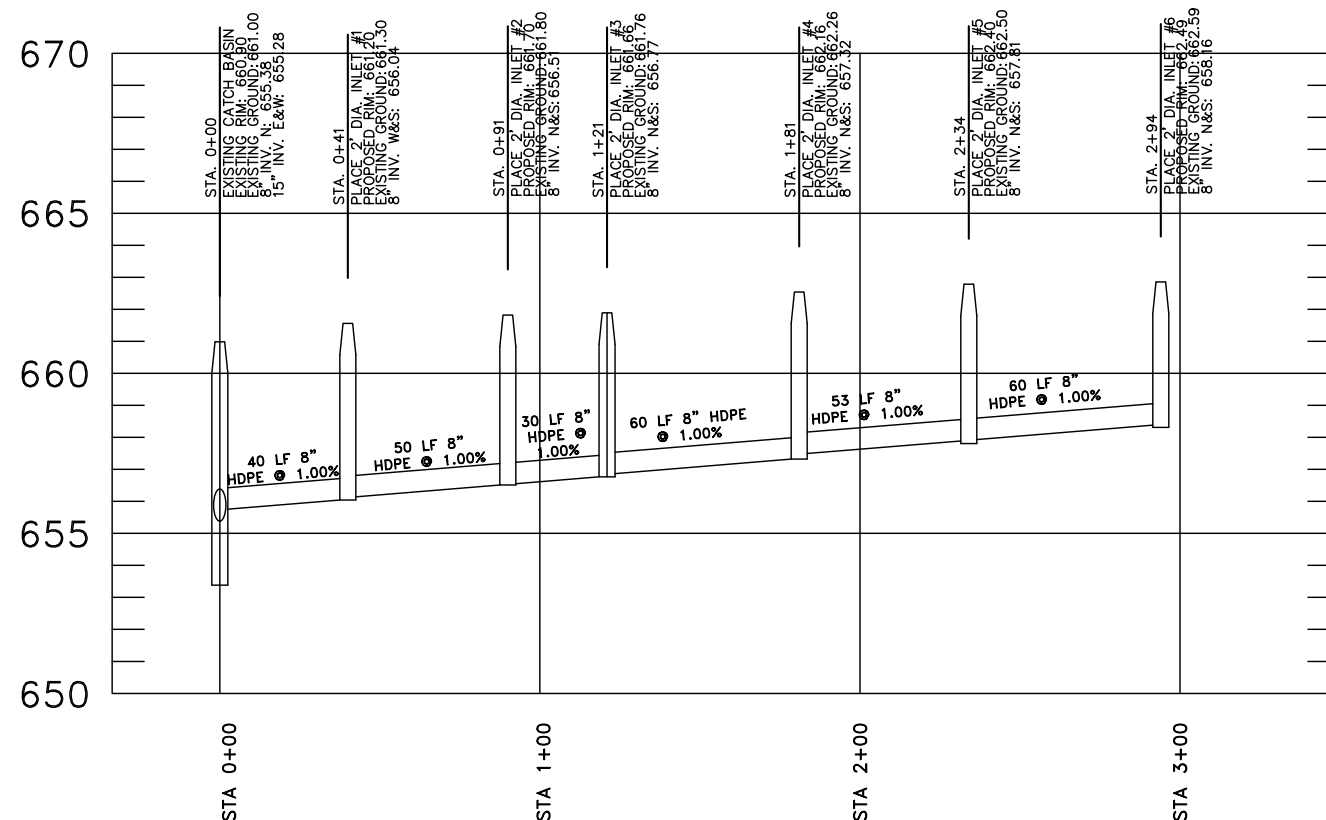
- ALL WORK BY CONTRACTOR TO BE COMPLETED WITHIN 12 FEET WIDE EASEMENT
- RESTORATION WORK OUTSIDE EASEMENT CONSIDERED INCIDENTAL AND REQUIRES PERMISSION FROM PROPERTY OWNER

NOTE:

PROPOSED INLETS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED TO INCLUDE 6" PERFORATED UNDERDRAIN BLEEDERS.

NOTE:

ALL PROPOSED INLETS TO BE STANDARD INLET "A" WITH FRAME AND COVER "B". SEE STORM SEWER DETAILS SHEETS



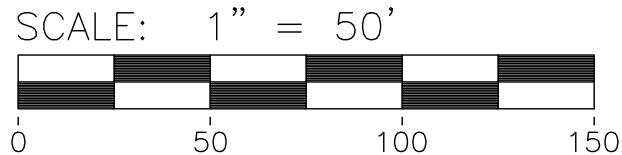
CITY OF LIVONIA

Department of Public Works, Engineering Division
12973 Farmington Road
Livonia, Michigan 48150
(734) 466-2570, (734) 466-2195 Fax

Rear Yard Drainage Improvements
Fairway Drive, Alternate 2
Section 20, City of Livonia, Michigan

JOB #:	
DATE:	
SHEET 2 OF 3	

PROPOSED REAR YARD DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS

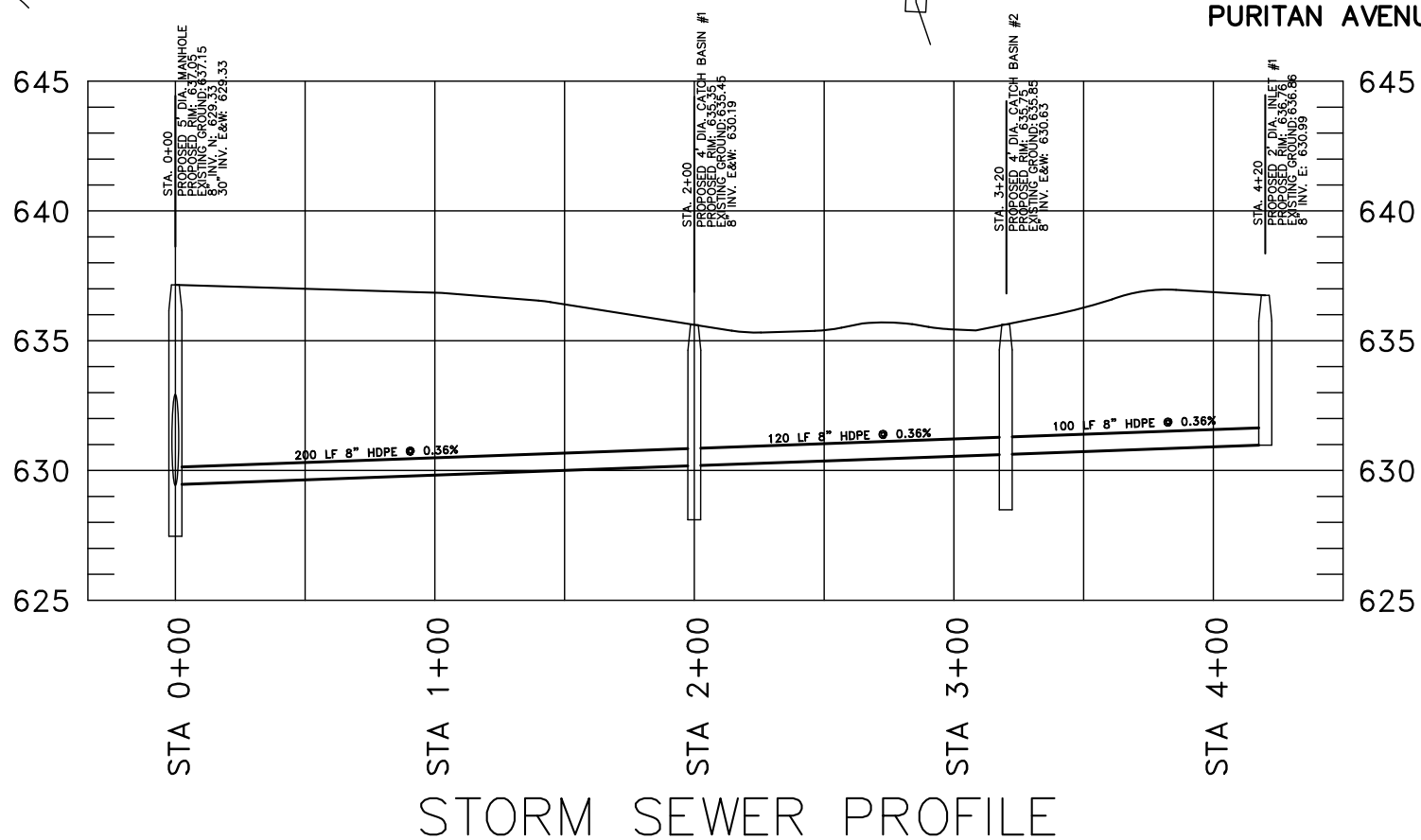
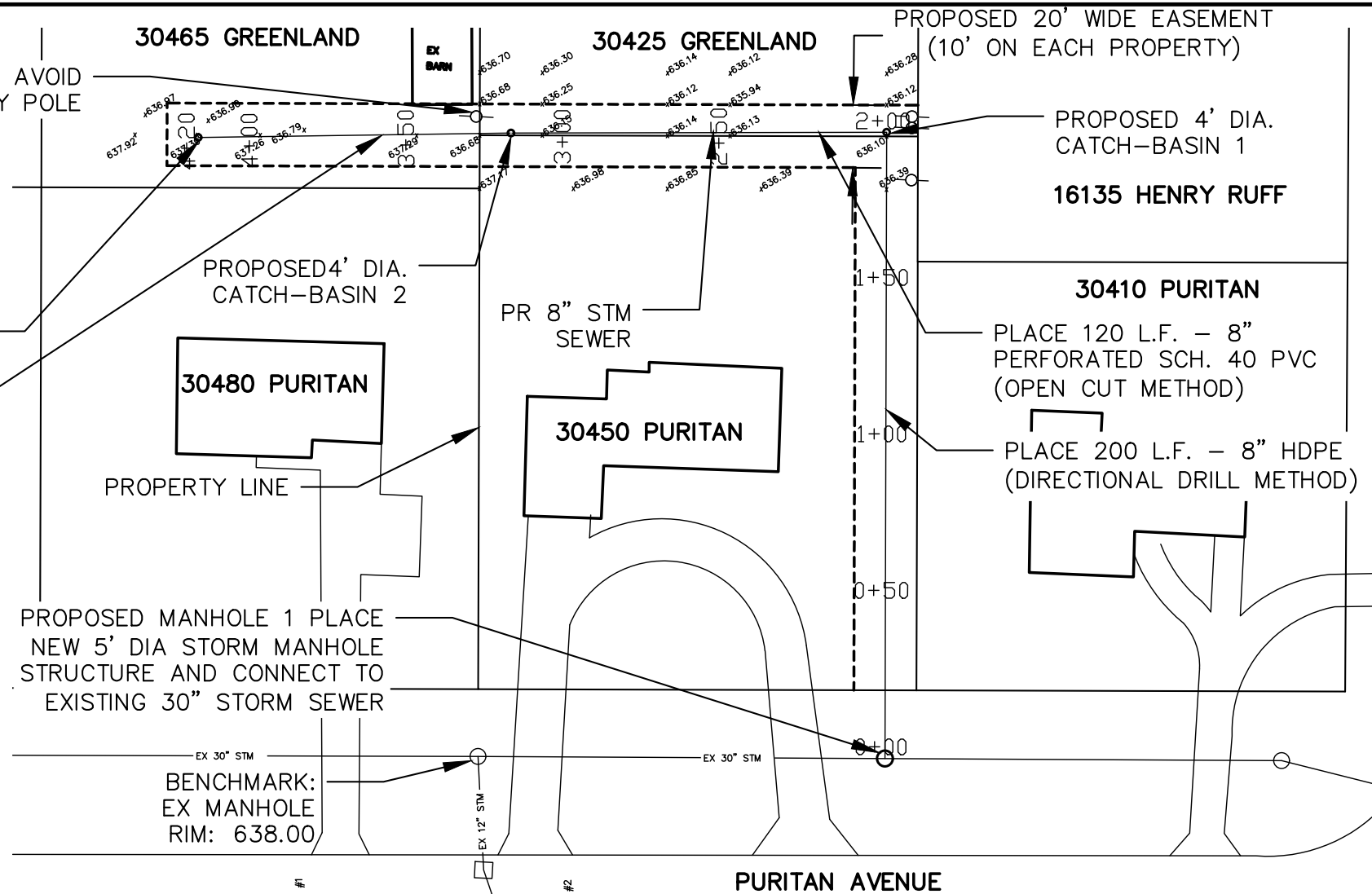


NOTES:

SECTIONS OF PIPE INSTALLED VIA THE OPEN CUT METHOD SHALL BE BEDDED IN COMPACTED PEA GRAVEL OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT. TRENCH SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH CLASS II SAND, CAREFULLY COMPACTED.

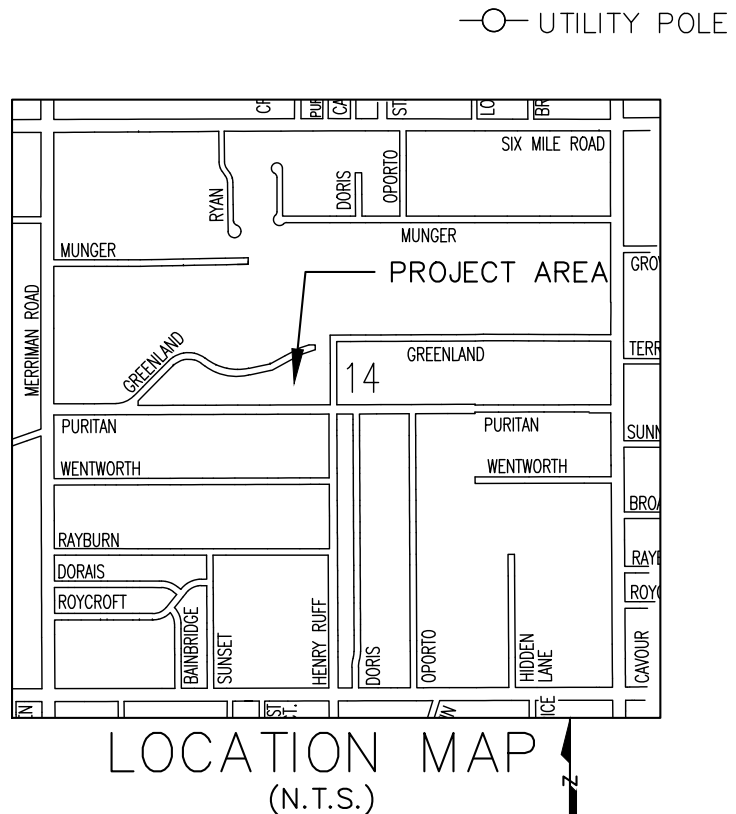
EXCAVATED AREAS' FINISHED GRADES SHALL BE SLOPED TO DRAIN TO THE CLOSEST INLET OR CATCH BASIN

ALL PROPOSED INLETS TO BE STANDARD INLET "A" AND ALL PROPOSED CATCH BASINS TO BE STANDARD CATCH BASIN "A" WITH FRAME AND COVER "C". SEE STORM SEWER DETAIL SHEETS.



NOTE:

BACK FENCE LINE FOR 30450 PURITAN IS TO BE REMOVED AND NOT REPLACED.





CITY OF LIVONIA

Department of Public Works, Engineering Division
12973 Farmington Road
Livonia, Michigan 48150
(734) 466-2570, (734) 466-2195 Fax

Rear Yard Drainage Improvements

Puritan Avenue, Alternate 2

Section 14, City of Livonia, Michigan

JOB #:

DATE:

SHEET 3 OF 3

**City of Livonia Engineering Division
2024 Rear Yard Drainage Improvements
Bid Tabulation -- Alternate #1
September 10, 2024**

D'Angelo Brothers, Inc.
30836 W. Eight Mile Rd.
Farmington Hills, MI 48336
(248) 515-1942
Contact: Vince D'Angelo

Lawrence M. Clarke, Inc.
50850 Bemis Rd.
Belleville, MI 48111
(734) 481-1565
Contact: Lynn Harmala

Superior Excavating, Inc.
2420 Auburn Rd.
Auburn Hills, MI 48326
(248) 853-7075
Contact: Kristine Terpstra

ITEM	DESCRIPTION	EST. QTY		UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE
DIVISION A: FAIRWAY DRIVE									
1	Mobilization	1	I.s.	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
2	8" HDPE Pipe, SDR-17, Directional Drill	292	I.f.	\$275.00	\$80,300.00	\$120.00	\$35,040.00	\$130.00	\$37,960.00
3	2' Diameter Inlet	4	ea.	\$4,800.00	\$19,200.00	\$4,500.00	\$18,000.00	\$2,600.00	\$10,400.00
4	Tap Into Existing Manhole	1	ea.	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$3,600.00	\$3,600.00
5	Restoration (Includes 3" Topsoil, Seed, Mulch and Fertilizer)	150	s.y.	\$35.00	\$5,250.00	\$30.00	\$4,500.00	\$20.00	\$3,000.00
6	Remove and Replace Fencing	1	I.s.	\$5,800.00	\$5,800.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,200.00	\$5,200.00
7	Traffic Control	1	I.s.	\$2,800.00	\$2,800.00	\$7,500.00	\$7,500.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
8	Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control (SESC) Measures	1	I.s.	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
9	Inspector Days (based on 8 hrs/day) (minimum 7 days)		days	\$500.00	\$4,500.00	\$500.00	\$4,000.00	\$500.00	\$3,500.00
TOTAL DIVISION A:					\$125,850.00		\$93,040.00		\$68,660.00
DIVISION B: PURITAN AVENUE									
10	Mobilization	1	I.s.	\$6,500.00	\$6,500.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$3,300.00	\$3,300.00
11	8" HDPE Pipe, SDR-17, Directional Drill	377	I.f.	\$275.00	\$103,675.00	\$120.00	\$45,240.00	\$114.00	\$42,978.00
12	2' Diameter Inlet	1	ea.	\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00	\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00	\$2,600.00	\$2,600.00
13	4' Diameter Catch Basin	2	ea.	\$6,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$6,500.00	\$13,000.00	\$5,200.00	\$10,400.00
14	5' Diameter Storm Sewer Manhole	1	ea.	\$15,858.00	\$15,858.00	\$8,000.00	\$8,000.00	\$6,700.00	\$6,700.00
15	Restoration (Includes 3" Topsoil, Seed, Mulch and Fertilizer)	150	s.y.	\$35.00	\$5,250.00	\$30.00	\$4,500.00	\$20.00	\$3,000.00
16	Dewatering	1	I.s.	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$8,500.00	\$8,500.00	\$9,400.00	\$9,400.00
17	Brush Clearing and Tree Removal	1	I.s.	\$8,500.00	\$8,500.00	\$4,500.00	\$4,500.00	\$5,200.00	\$5,200.00
18	Remove and Replace Fencing	1	I.s.	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,400.00	\$5,400.00
19	Traffic Control	1	I.s.	\$2,800.00	\$2,800.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
20	Inspector Days (based on 8 hrs/day) (minimum 8 days)		days	\$500.00	\$5,000.00	\$500.00	\$5,000.00	\$500.00	\$4,000.00
TOTAL DIVISION B:					\$167,883.00		\$112,240.00		\$93,978.00
TOTAL PROJECT (A + B)					\$293,733.00		\$205,280.00		\$162,638.00

Bids Advertised:
MITN, August 8, 2024
Addendum, August 29, 2024
Bid Opening Date: September 10, 2024

**City of Livonia Engineering Division
2024 Rear Yard Drainage Improvements
Bid Tabulation -- Alternate #2
September 10, 2024**

D'Angelo Brothers, Inc.
30836 W. Eight Mile Rd.
Farmington Hills, MI 48336
(248) 515-1942
Contact: Vince D'Angelo

Lawrence M. Clarke, Inc.
50850 Bemis Rd.
Belleville, MI 48111
(734) 481-1565
Contact: Lynn Harmala

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ITEM	DESCRIPTION	EST. QTY		UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL PRICE
DIVISION A: FAIRWAY DRIVE									
1	Mobilization	1	I.s.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00
2	8" HDPE Pipe, SDR-17, Directional Drill	293	I.f.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$120.00	\$35,160.00	\$130.00	\$38,090.00
3	6" Perforated Underdrain	100	I.f.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$60.00	\$6,000.00	\$24.00	\$2,400.00
4	2' Diameter Inlet	6	ea.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,500.00	\$21,000.00	\$2,600.00	\$15,600.00
5	Tap Into Existing Manhole	1	ea.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$3,600.00	\$3,600.00
6	Restoration (Includes 3" Topsoil, Seed, Mulch and Fertilizer)	200	s.y.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30.00	\$6,000.00	\$20.00	\$4,000.00
7	Remove and Replace Fencing	1	I.s.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$4,500.00	\$4,500.00	\$5,200.00	\$5,200.00
8	Traffic Control	1	I.s.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
9	Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control (SESC) Measures	1	I.s.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
10	Inspector Days (based on 8 hrs/day) (minimum 7 days)		days	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	\$5,000.00	\$500.00	\$3,500.00
TOTAL DIVISION A:					\$0.00		\$101,660.00		\$77,390.00
DIVISION B: PURITAN AVENUE									
11	Mobilization	1	I.s.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$3,400.00	\$3,400.00
12	8" HDPE Pipe, SDR-17, Directional Drill	200	I.f.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$130.00	\$26,000.00	\$114.00	\$22,800.00
13	8" Perforated PVC Pipe, Sch. 40 PVC, Open Cut (Includes Geotextile filter fabric, pea gravel bedding, and sand backfill)	220	I.f.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$60.00	\$13,200.00	\$72.50	\$15,950.00
14	2' Diameter Inlet	1	ea.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00	\$2,600.00	\$2,600.00
15	4' Diameter Catch Basin	2	ea.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$6,500.00	\$13,000.00	\$5,200.00	\$10,400.00
16	5' Diameter Storm Sewer Manhole	1	ea.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$9,000.00	\$9,000.00	\$6,700.00	\$6,700.00
17	Restoration (Includes 3" Topsoil, Seed, Mulch and Fertilizer)	300	s.y.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$30.00	\$9,000.00	\$22.00	\$6,600.00
18	Dewatering	1	I.s.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8,500.00	\$8,500.00	\$12,000.00	\$12,000.00
19	Brush Clearing and Tree Removal	1	I.s.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$5,200.00	\$5,200.00
20	Remove and Replace Fencing	1	I.s.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,400.00	\$5,400.00
21	Traffic Control	1	I.s.	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00
22	Inspector Days (based on 8 hrs/day) (minimum 8 days)		days	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$500.00	\$5,000.00	\$500.00	\$4,000.00
TOTAL DIVISION B:					\$0.00		\$117,200.00		\$96,050.00
TOTAL PROJECT (A + B)					\$0.00		\$218,860.00		\$173,440.00

Bids Advertised:
MITN, August 8, 2024
Addendum, August 29, 2024
Bid Opening Date: September 10, 2024

Managing Deer Within Suburban Communities



Does your community have a deer problem?

One challenge for many community leaders is determining whether their community has a deer problem. In many situations, deer tend to impact certain neighborhoods more than others. This often causes varying opinions between residents on the local deer population. Community leaders should first begin by attempting to identify the level of impact within their community.

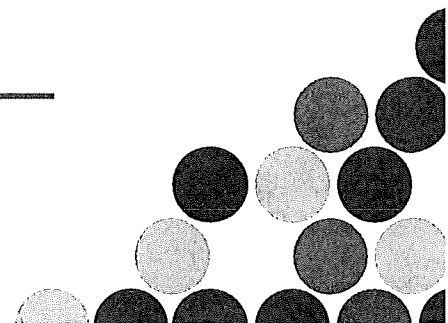
What is the best approach for your community to monitor local deer impacts?

It is important to focus on monitoring the impacts, rather than the number of deer within a community. Deer can have both biological impacts (ex. impact to forest health) and social impacts (ex. deer-vehicle collisions) within a community. Some items to consider monitoring to better understand the impacts of deer include:

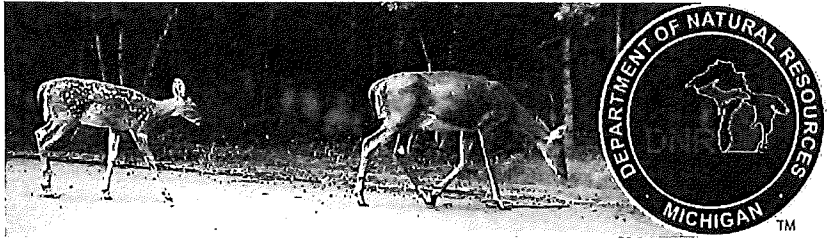
- Monitoring deer-vehicle collisions, both in number and location, over time.
- Hiring a naturalist or botanist to survey/estimate deer impacts to natural areas.
- Recording complaints of landscape damage.
- Surveying residents to express their opinions of deer within the community.



For more information, visit mi.gov/deer



Managing Deer Within Suburban Communities

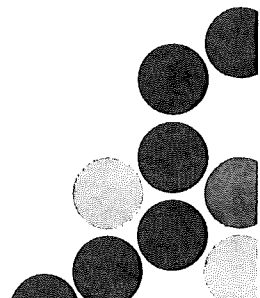


Once your community has decided there is a problem with deer, what should you do?

- Contact a local biologist to discuss available options. (Visit mi.gov/wildlife to find a list of wildlife biologists.)
- Cost effective and efficient methods are typically proposed as initial actions for communities to consider.
 - Fencing, repellents, prohibiting recreational feeding, and hunting are all options that are worth considering to mitigate deer impacts within your community.
- Review local ordinances that may contribute towards or alleviate deer conflicts.
 - Feeding can artificially concentrate deer in a small area. Ordinances that prevent feeding of deer may help alleviate some problem areas within the community.
 - Many solutions to resolving deer conflicts include removing the animals from the community. A review of ordinances that prohibit the discharge of firearms or archery equipment is prudent.

As a community, what else should be done?

- It is strongly encouraged that community leaders hold public meetings on the topic of deer management prior to any decisions being made.
- If your community wishes to pursue non-traditional techniques, such as sharpshooting, to address deer conflicts, a comprehensive plan will need to be developed and presented to the DNR for approval.



Managing Deer Within Suburban Communities



Lethal Management Considerations

Often, the best approach for long-term deer management in suburban areas is the implementation of lethal techniques, resulting in the immediate removal of deer from the population. If continued year-to-year, this approach can prove to be an effective permanent solution to suburban deer issues. Communities are encouraged to estimate support before beginning lethal removal, as these approaches can be controversial. Two of the most common practices are managed hunts and sharpshooting.

A managed hunt is a specialized hunt, generally with added restrictions, designed to meet the needs and objectives of communities. These limits may include limiting hunter numbers and equipment, restricting days or times to hunt, requiring shooting proficiency tests, and more. A managed hunt generally has some oversight within the community, as well as a reporting requirement to assist with safety measures. These hunts also require the purchase of licenses by hunters participating.

Sharpshooting, unlike a managed hunt, requires the deployment of experienced marksmen to quickly and efficiently remove deer from an area. This method is often employed where other methods are ineffective or in areas with limited access. Sharpshooting is typically done by using center-fire rifles. Compared to other deer management techniques, sharpshooting can be relatively costly, though remains highly effective in terms of number of deer removed over short periods of time.



For more information visit: www.mi.gov/deer



Managing Deer Within Suburban Communities



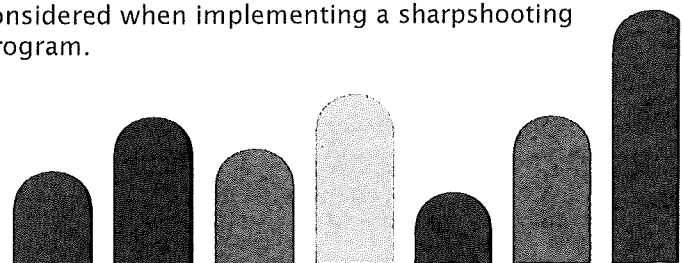
To help guide communities in considering each approach:

Managed Hunt

- A review of local ordinances and authority to implement hunting should be conducted.
- Hunts should be timed to coincide with statewide deer hunting seasons to increase efficiency and timeliness.
- A hunt manager should be assigned to oversee details of the program.
- Safety for participants and non-participants is the top priority during an urban managed hunt. Communities may want to limit equipment to short-ranged projectiles.
- It is recommended that some sort of proficiency exam be passed to verify the competency of the hunters participating.
- All hunters should participate in a brief informative session outlining the conditions or restrictions of participating in the hunt, the safety and visibility concerns of hunting within the community, overall conduct and appearance, etc.
- Hunt managers may wish to add restrictions to hunters that favor the taking of antlerless deer.
- Hunt managers may want to develop or adopt a liability waiver or form.
- Hunters should be assigned hunt locations and/or dates, depending on restrictions and program structure. It may also be prudent to inform landowners if private lands are involved.
- The hunt manager is encouraged to compile all relevant data to evaluate the success of the program and have this information publicly available for all to see and access.

Sharpshooting

- Safety is a top priority with deer removal, so a community hiring sharpshooters should pursue individuals or groups with a demonstrated safety record and proficiency.
- Sharpshooting with specialized equipment is authorized by permit only, issued by the DNR.
- Costs associated with sharpshooting are the responsibility of the permittee.
- Liability and safety of all sharpshooting efforts are the responsibility of the permittee.
- Donation of all venison from removed deer should be donated to local or nearby food shelters.
- Baiting to attract deer for removal efficiency can be permitted by the DNR.
- Conducting sharpshooting efforts in the winter is most likely to increase efficiency of removal.
- Humane euthanasia should be a priority. Deer shot in the brain are considered humanely euthanized by the AVMA, with cervical vertebrae and heart secondary options when safe head shots are not possible. Sharpshooters are encouraged to humanely dispatch deer.
- Equipment used for removal of deer should be powerful enough to humanely and instantly dispatch deer, while limiting safety concerns for community residents. Projectile size, frangibility, trajectory, and shooting locations should all be considered when implementing a sharpshooting program.



Managing Deer Within Suburban Communities



Planting Deer-Resistant Plants

Deer enjoy a variety of plants in their diet and tend to show preference for certain foods so long as they are available. Planting certain deer-repelling plants, while avoiding plants which are preferred by deer is one strategy to help reduce or eliminate landscape damage by browsing. These lists are meant to serve as a general guide when helping to aid landscaping decisions, but should not replace recommendations by local horticultural experts.

Trees, shrubs and vines that are seldom damaged by deer*:

Common Name	Latin Name	Common Name	Latin Name
Alder (Gray, Hazel)	<i>Alnus incana, Alnus serrulata</i>	Tamarack	<i>Larix laricina</i>
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier spp.</i>	Drooping Leucothoe	<i>Leucothoe fontanesiana</i>
Black Chokeberry	<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	Spicebush	<i>Lindera benzoin</i>
Pawpaw	<i>Asimina triloba</i>	Tulip Tree	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis spp.</i>	Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Paper Birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	Bayberry	<i>Myrica spp.</i>
Boxwood	<i>Buxus spp.</i>	Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>
American Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus caroliniana</i>	Eastern Hop Hornbeam	<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>
American Bittersweet	<i>Celastrus scandens</i>	Spruce	<i>Picea spp.</i>
Eastern Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Japanese Pieris	<i>Pieris japonica</i>
Leatherleaf	<i>Chamaedaphne calyculata</i>	Pine	<i>Pinus spp.</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus spp.</i>	Aspen	<i>Populus spp.</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus spp.</i>	Locust (Black, Honey)	<i>Robinia spp.</i>
Russian Olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Elderberry	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>
American Beech	<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	Sassafras	<i>Sassafras albidum</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus spp.</i>	Elm	<i>Ulmus spp.</i>
American Holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	Arrowwood (Southern)	<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>
Mountain Laurel	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	American Cranberry Bush	<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>

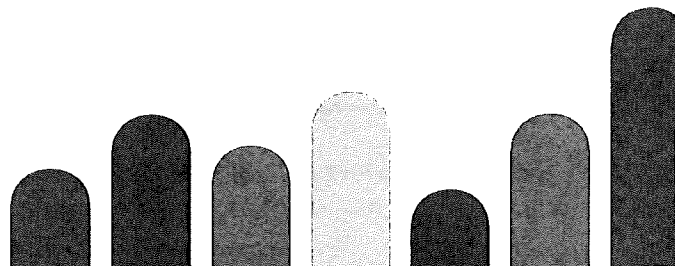
* Certain species may prove more palatable within a specific genus

Trees, shrubs, and vines that are preferred and frequently damaged by deer#*:

Common Name	Latin Name	Common Name	Latin Name
Fir	<i>Abies spp.</i>	Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera spp.</i>
Maple	<i>Acer spp.</i>	Magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>
Horse-Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Apple	<i>Malus spp.</i>
Barberry	<i>Berberis spp.</i>	Sweet Mock Orange	<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>
Trumpet Creeper	<i>Campsis radicans</i>	White Pine	<i>Pinus strobus</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus spp.</i>	Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
American Hazlenut	<i>Corylus americana</i>	Firethorn	<i>Pyracantha coccinea</i>
Smokebush	<i>Cottinus coggygia</i>	Bradford/Callery Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>
Bush Cinquefoil	<i>Dasiphora fruticosa</i>	Oak	<i>Quercus spp.</i>
Winged Euonymus	<i>Euonymus alatus</i>	Rhododendron	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>
Forsythia	<i>Forsythia spp.</i>	Sumac	<i>Rhus spp.</i>
Witch Hazel	<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>	Willow	<i>Salix spp.</i>
English Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	European Mountain Ash	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Hydrangea	<i>Hydrangea macrophylla</i>	Lilac	<i>Syringa spp.</i>
Rose of Sharon	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>	Yew	<i>Taxus spp.</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex spp.</i>	Cedars/Arborvitae	<i>Thuja spp.</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus spp.</i>	Basswood	<i>Tilia spp.</i>
European Larch	<i>Larix decidua</i>	Hemlock	<i>Tsuga canadensis</i>
Privet	<i>Ligustrum spp.</i>	Viburnum	<i>Viburnum spp.</i>

* Certain species may prove more palatable within a specific genus.

List is not comprehensive. Other trees, vines, and shrubs may be frequently damaged by deer browsing.



Plants (flowers) that are seldom damaged by deer*:

Common Name	Latin Name	Common Name	Latin Name
Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Lavender	<i>Lavandula spp.</i>
Monkshood	<i>Aconitum napellus</i>	Prairie Blazing Star	<i>Liatris pycnostachya</i>
Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia eupatoria</i>	Wild Lupine	<i>Lupinus perennis</i>
Wild Columbine	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	Bugleweed	<i>Lycopus virginicus</i>
Milkweed	<i>Asclepias spp.</i>	Lemon Mint	<i>Monarda citriodora</i>
Butterfly Weed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Mint	<i>Mentha spp.</i>
Blue Wild Indigo	<i>Baptisa australis</i>	Monkey Flower	<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>
Bluebeard	<i>Caryopteris spp.</i>	Bergamont	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>
Lily of the Valley	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Bee Balm	<i>Monarda spp.</i>
Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis spp.</i>	Daffodil	<i>Narcissus spp.</i>
Crocus	<i>Crocus sativus</i>	Catnip	<i>Nepeta cataria</i>
Larkspur	<i>Delphinium spp.</i>	Evening Primrose	<i>Oenothera biennis</i>
Common Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	Pachysandra	<i>Pachysandra terminalis</i>
Purple Cornflower	<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Wild Quinine	<i>Parthenium integrifolium</i>
Rattlesnake Master	<i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i>	Beardtongue	<i>Penstemon spp.</i>
Joe Pye Weed	<i>Eutrochium purpureum</i>	Obedient Plant	<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>
Queen of the Prairie	<i>Filipendula rubra</i>	Christmas Fern	<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>
Fritillaria	<i>Fritillaria meleagris</i>	Heal-All	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>
Geranium	<i>Pelargonium spp.</i>	Black-Eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>
Daylilies	<i>Hemerocallis spp.</i>	Spiraea	<i>Spiraea japonica</i>
Bluebell	<i>Hyacinthoides non-scripta</i>	New England Aster	<i>Symphyotrichum novae-angliae</i>
Hyssop	<i>Hyssopus officinalis</i>	Common Mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
Spotted Deadnettle	<i>Lamium maculatum</i>	Yucca	<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>
Bleeding Heart	<i>Dicentra spp.</i>	Zinnia	<i>Zinnia elegans</i>

* Certain species may prove more palatable within a specific genus



THIS PAGE WILL BE REPLACED BY
THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE
MINUTES OF SEPTEMBER 18, 2024



LETTER TO THE LIVONIA CITY COUNCIL

1.

Council Office
August 16, 2024

MEETING DATE

COW091824/R100724

PRESENTED BY

AGENDA ITEM

Subject matter of what options are available concerning the culling and management of the deer and coyote populations in the city. (CR 213-23)

BACKGROUND DETAILS

At the Regular Meeting of July 10, 2023

On a motion by Councilmember McIntyre, supported by Councilmember Morgan and unanimously adopted, it was:

#213-23 RESOLVED, that having considered the report and recommendation of the Public Safety and Health Committee, dated June 19, 2023, submitted pursuant to Council Resolution 18-22, regarding the subject matter of what options are available concerning the culling and management of the deer and coyote populations in the City, the Council does hereby refer this item to the Committee of the Whole for its report and recommendation.

Councilmember McIntyre reported on the Public Safety and Health Committee Meeting of June 19, 2023, regarding culling and management of the deer and coyote population.

At the Regular Meeting of September 29, 2019

Councilmember Scott Bahr requested the subject matter of what options are available concerning the culling and management of the deer and coyote populations in the city be referred to the Public Safety, Health and Environment Committee.

PREFERRED COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION/RESOLUTION (Please complete this field. Attachments are not to be used in lieu of the recommendation)

To discuss subject matter as presented

ATTACHMENTS

1. R071023 Subject matter of deer cull moved from PSH to COW CR 213-23
2. R071023 New Data - Resident Response recd 7-27-23
3. LetterToCouncil-Deer Population 7-19-23
4. Deer population info provided at R071023
5. Coyote info provided at R071023
6. R071023 New Data 6 - Resident Response
7. R071023 New Data 5 - Resident Response
8. R071023 New Data 4 - Resident Response

9. R071023 New Data 3 - Resident Response
10. R071023 New Data 2 - Resident Response
11. R071023 New Data 1 - LPD response - Deer Crashes
12. PSH061923 Min
13. PsH061923 New Data 2 - Management of Deer Population - Recd 6-19-23
14. PSH061923 New Data 1 - Resident response - Recd 6-19-23
15. PSH061923 LTC deer population
16. R092319 Subject matter of deer and coyote in the City CR 329-19 (MISC)

APPROVED BY

Regular Meeting Minutes of July 10, 2023

On a motion by Councilmember McIntyre, supported by Councilmember Morgan and unanimously adopted, it was:

#213-23 RESOLVED, that having considered the report and recommendation of the Public Safety and Health Committee, dated June 19, 2023, submitted pursuant to Council Resolution 18-22, regarding the subject matter of what options are available concerning the culling and management of the deer and coyote populations in the City, the Council does hereby refer this item to the Committee of the Whole for its report and recommendation.

<i>UNFINISHED BUSINESS ITEM 10 (Regular Meeting of July 10, 2023)</i>
--

Motion:	Toy
Second:	Bahr
Ayes:	McCullough, McIntyre, Toy, Bahr, Donovic, Morgan, Jolly
Nays:	None
Absent:	None

Kasprowicz, Sara

From: noreply@civicplus.com
Sent: Thursday, July 27, 2023 4:36 PM
To: CityCouncil
Subject: Online Form Submittal: City Council Inquiries

City Council Inquiries

This form is for any questions, comments, or concerns you may have for the City in regards to city council meetings or other city council inquiries. If you leave contact information, the City will reply within 2 business days. If this is an emergency, please dial 9-1-1.

First Name	Douglas
Last Name	Piazza
Address	29631 Nottingham Circle Livonia, Mi. 48152
Email Address	bond66@juno.com
Phone Number	3135822602
Topic	Other City Council Inquiry
Date of Issue	7/27/2023
Attachment (Optional)	<i>Field not completed.</i>
Comments	I have heard that Livonia is having a problem with surplus deer. I suggest that Livonia adopt the solution that the city of Dearborn found several years ago for the same problem. The city of Dearborn hired hunters. The deer meat was donated to charities. Douglas Piazza, a Livonia resident (phone:313 582 2602) email:bond66@juno.com

Email not displaying correctly? [View it in your browser.](#)

July 12, 2023

Members of the City Council
City of Livonia
33000 Civic Center Dr.
Livonia, MI 48154

Re: Deer Debate: Dilemma or Opportunity?

Dear Councilpersons,

Thank you for addressing the concerns of residents regarding the increased deer population - and other wildlife - taking place in Livonia. While watching the July 10th council meetings and listening to the discussion of possible abatement suggestions, I gazed out my front window to see two lovely doe sauntering slowly across my lawn. This is not an unusual sight in our neighborhood, but it still catches me off-guard -- and I love it!

As many Livonia residents can claim, I, too, have lived in this city for decades. First in 1965 as a child living on Bobrich west off Merriman, long before Rotary Park was developed. After marrying, my husband & I lived on Fairfax west off Purlingbrook for 11 years, then back on Bobrich for 10 years (Rotary Park was in full swing), and now we've lived on Munger east off Merriman since 2004 - with a yard that backs up to the Bell Creek. Not that my re-locations throughout Livonia are pertinent, however, it was not until 2005 that I ever set eyes on a single deer in any Livonia neighborhood! But now, witnessing a "herd" of 8-12 (or more) deer grazing in yards is commonplace. New fawns are plentiful. While working in my yard, I've been no farther than 25 feet from a deer who was not the least bit concerned with my presence. I've not seen any aggressive deer behavior towards humans or pets - only between bucks that get in a tussle every now and then.

The coyote-sightings on Munger over the last 20 years have dwindled considerably. Whatever Livonia's efforts were/are in this matter are appreciated. I realize all wildlife can contribute positively and negatively to the ecosystem but I wonder if the deer have helped cull the coyotes; I've witnessed groups of deer taking on single coyotes that threaten the fawns.

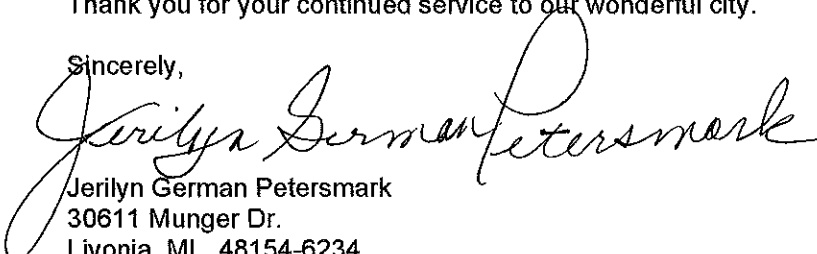
The lack of natural predators, continued in-fill housing throughout the city, and residents who actually FEED THE DEER make it obvious that Livonia's deer population is increasing at a rate that makes residents concerned and, sometimes, angry. I've adjusted; the deer have taught me I can't expect my blooming lilies to last more than a day or my roses to provide colorful enjoyment. I've also learned to drive slowly down my street at dawn & dusk. Live deer lounging on lawns have taken the place of those ceramic ornamental deer once sold from Martin's shop on Inkster Road.

Yes, I've seen deer crossing five-lane Merriman south of Six Mile and I've also seen a buck walking through my neighborhood with an arrowhead stuck in his hindquarters. And yes, I know deer are being struck and killed by vehicles throughout the city. I am not opposed to responsible culling, if that option is determined to offer the best chance of reducing the deer population, especially before a driver's or passenger's life is lost due to a vehicle/deer collision.

Now, let's talk turkeys. One extremely large tom and seven to eight hens have taken up residence in the ravine adjacent to my yard. They're not shy about walking down the middle of Munger and into open garages. This morning, two large hens and 12 poults waddled across my back patio. They were darling, but this influx of wild turkeys is possibly how the deer population came to be what it is now.

Thank you for your continued service to our wonderful city.

Sincerely,


Jerilyn German Petersmark
30611 Munger Dr.
Livonia, MI 48154-6234
JPetersmark@gmail.com
734.516.2297

Lethal Removal

It is commonly assumed that hunting or organized deer culling will decrease the deer population; however, there are issues with this approach:

1. **Increased reproduction:** Deer are very adaptable, and their productivity is keenly tied to their food resource. When there are fewer deer in an area and abundant food, they will maximize their reproduction – i.e. having twins and triplets in the spring instead of a single fawn. This causes their numbers to rebound quickly after any deer removal. Therefore, even if deer numbers can be lowered, they don't stay at that level.
2. **Immigration of new deer to area:** Deer from the surrounding area may take advantage of any vacated niche. This, combined with a high reproductive rate, can lead to deer numbers bouncing back quickly after any depopulation effort.
3. **Deer moving to sanctuary areas once hunting or professional culling commences:** Deer will move into unhunted "safe" areas within their habitat (or even make long distance movements) in response to hunting or culling activities. Once lethal control has ceased, they move right back into their original territory.
4. **Increased removal effort:** Even if deer numbers are lower after lethal removal efforts, it then requires more effort by hunters or sharpshooters to take out the same number of deer (since the deer will be scarcer and warier) in subsequent years. Lower deer numbers also make the environment less attractive to hunters, and drive up costs for professional culling.
5. **Recurring challenge:** Getting deer numbers to a low level, and then keeping them at that level, can be extremely difficult and result in the need for perpetual annual hunts or culling activities.

SPECIAL CHALLENGES FOR COMMUNITY LEADERS TO CONSIDER BEFORE INITIATING LETHAL CONTROL:

1. **Inaccessible hunting areas:** Many community hunts or culls are limited to larger public green space areas for safety reasons. This is particularly problematic in densely populated areas. Even where density is lower, some private landowners will not want hunters on their properties. These challenges of access, combined with localized deer home ranges in urban and suburban areas, mean that deer killed in one area may not be the ones causing conflicts elsewhere.
2. **Safety concerns:** Residents in urban and suburban communities may be concerned about safety issues such as stray arrows or shotgun slugs going into their yards or homes, and panicked or wounded deer darting onto roadways.
3. **Ethical concerns:** Before instituting any lethal control program, it should be determined that there are no humane alternatives available that could be used instead. Lethal control should only be used when necessary to protect human safety and when no humane alternatives are available. If lethal control is deemed necessary, any control method should predictably and effectively cause the least amount of harm to the least amount of animals.
4. **Controversy:** Any sort of cull or hunt will result in a certain amount of controversy. In the worst cases, for example when wounded animals are seen by distressed citizens, the public can become

divided and angry, drawing time and attention away from other issues of public concern.

5. **Logistical issues:** Wounded deer may run off huntable property onto private land. Therefore the town may need to consider:
 - Will adjoining landowners be asked to allow hunter trespass for blood trail tracking purposes?
 - Will public parks be closed during hunting periods?
 - Will other recreational activities be impeded?
 - Will set-back restrictions (pertaining to firearms discharge within a certain distance of a dwelling) be amended to allow for more hunter access?
6. **Additional liability insurance:** Town attorneys need to explore if the town or community is covered for all liability in regard to culling activity.
7. **High direct and indirect costs:** If sharpshooters are used, there will be a recurring annual cost. If public hunters are used, there are indirect costs for the community such as law enforcement staff time and overtime, and restricted use of town green space.
8. **Use of public funds:** Doing “something” (e.g. a deer cull) may appease those who want to see action taken, but if the conflicts aren’t solved, then it’s ultimately a waste of taxpayer dollars.



A Note on Deer Fertility Control

Deer fertility control is an innovative and advancing field with demonstrated applicability to suburban and urban deer populations. Options range from immunocontraception (using a vaccine that induces an immune response to block reproduction) to surgical sterilization (which involves surgically removing reproductive organs or interrupting the fertilization pathway).

Most of these tools are still in experimental phases, and thus are not available for general use at this writing. However, researchers are refining and field-testing deer fertility control methods, while policy managers pursue federal and state registration to allow for future management applications.

A more detailed description of fertility control methods is provided in Appendix I.

For more information about fertility control options or to further discuss the process of conducting a pilot project, please contact HSUS via email: wildlife@hsus.org.

Additional resources may also be found through The Botstiber Institute for Wildlife Fertility Control: www.wildlife fertility control.org, or through the Science and Conservation Center: www.sccpzp.org.



Solving Problems with Deer

A template conflict management and
coexistence plan for white-tailed deer



THE HUMANE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES

HOW TO USE THIS DEER CONFLICT MANAGEMENT & COEXISTENCE PLAN

This deer conflict management and coexistence plan has been prepared by The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS) for use by communities (including, but not limited to, cities, villages, towns, counties, homeowners associations, etc.) in humanely and effectively preventing and solving conflicts with white-tailed deer. The information in this plan has been gathered from scientific and peer-reviewed articles, from experts in the field of human-deer conflict resolution, and from successful deer conflict management models across the U.S. We invite you to use this plan as your own or modify it as necessary to suit the needs of your community.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The HSUS would like to specially thank Laura Simon for her expertise and work in the creation of this plan. We would also like to thank the following individuals for their expert review: John Hadidian, Allen Rutberg, and Colin Berry.

PHOTO CREDITS

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Introduction

As cities and towns develop land and make changes to the landscape that make it more attractive to white-tailed deer, the inevitable result is a growing number of human-deer conflicts, ranging from garden and ornamental browse damage to roadway collisions. One of the most publicly supported and sustainable ways for communities to resolve these conflicts is by promoting policies of co-existence, which acknowledge the need to resolve conflicts while also encouraging appreciation of wildlife. Community leaders can and should promote ways to resolve conflicts with deer effectively and humanely, on both an individual and community level.

The goal of this **deer conflict management plan is twofold:** 1) to provide a framework for evaluating community issues with white-tailed deer and 2) to recommend step-by-step actions that address conflicts with deer through a comprehensive, practical, effective, science-based, humane, long-term and community-supported plan.

The end result of putting a plan in place is a community that's more knowledgeable and better equipped to co-exist with deer and other wildlife.



Biology of white-tailed deer

White-tailed deer are North America's most abundant large herbivore, with a range extending from southern Canada down to South America. Because of their ability to adapt to human-dominated landscapes, white-tails are also the deer species most commonly encountered in urban and suburban areas. For this reason, this conflict-management plan focuses on white-tailed deer (referred to from here on as "deer"), although much of the content presented also applies to issues with other deer species.

Deer are most active around dawn and again at dusk but may be active at any time of day, traveling well-used trails to their preferred feeding and bedding areas. Their diet changes seasonally and varies locally based on what is available. As ruminants, their 4-chambered stomachs are very good at breaking down both high and low quality food, digesting a varied diet including leaves, buds, twigs, fruits and nuts, grass, corn, alfalfa, and even lichens and other fungi. They eat a wide variety of green succulent plants in spring and summer, and in the fall eager consumption of acorns, corn and other tree nuts allows them to build up a store of fat that enables them to survive the winter season, when only low-quality foods such as the buds and twigs of woody plants are available.

Deer prefer "edge" habitat, the boundary between forest and field, where abundant browse is accessible. Because suburban landscapes mimic this desired type of habitat, providing food, water, and safe bedding sites close together, it's no wonder deer exist at high densities in suburbs.

Deer live in matrifocal family groups consisting of the doe and her female offspring from this and previous years. Bucks may aggregate at some times of the year in small groups, but during the mating season are more solitary. In places like Canada and the northern U.S. (which have long winters with high snow cover), deer may "yard up" temporarily in large groups to limit exposure to weather. A deer's home range is usually less than a square mile, sometimes considerably less for does living in suburbs.

Mating season (or "rut") begins in November in the northern parts of their range and in January or February in the southern parts of their range. This rutting behavior, combined with the onset of hunting season, means deer are on the move, resulting in increased roadway crossings at this time of year.

Deer are highly adaptable; they adjust easily and quickly to changing environmental conditions. In lean years, deer tend to have just one fawn or none, reabsorbing their embryos when their nutritional status is poor. When their food supply is good, twins or triplets may be born.

When fawns are born they are reddish-brown, weighing about as much as a small cat, with those classic white spots on their sides and back that serve to camouflage them. They need this camouflage because the doe "parks" her fawns somewhere (often a suburban backyard) and only visits her fawns twice a day to nurse them, usually around dawn and dusk.

At about a month old, the fawns will start traveling around with their mother, and imitate what she does. In this way, they learn the features of their habitat, what and where to browse, who their predators are, and how to

avoid them. They are weaned sometime after ten weeks old. Male fawns usually leave after a year, but female offspring separate from their mothers over a couple of years and may share their mother's home range as adults.

Deer have quite a few predators, including coyotes, wolves, bobcats, dogs and people. They use speed and agility to outrun these predators, sprinting up to 30 miles per hour and leaping as high as 10 feet and as far as 30 feet in a single bound. Although they are great jumpers, fences that are 8 feet or higher typically deter them.



Deer conflicts and solutions

ROOT OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN DEER AND PEOPLE:

There are several root causes of conflicts between deer and people in urban and suburban areas:

- **Suburban development:** Conversion of farmland and forest to suburbs brings people and deer together in an environment where both species thrive, inviting conflict. Suburbia's golf courses, parks, grassy lawns and tree-lined or hedge borders and the flowers, ornamentals, bird feeders and vegetable gardens in suburban backyards provide more food for deer in suburbia than mature woods where most vegetation is out of reach in the forest canopy. For the deer, good nutrition means excellent physical condition and a high reproductive rate; for people, proliferating deer in suburbs means browse lines, depleted gardens, and road hazards.
- **Wildlife feeding:** Safe from harassment and hunting, suburban deer can quickly lose their fear of people and pets and make themselves at home in backyards and on playing fields. Intentional backyard feeding emboldens them even more, concentrating deer and worsening conflicts.
- **Clashing values and perceptions:** People vary in their values, perceptions and attitudes towards deer. Hunters, wildlife watchers, animal advocates and deer feeders see and relate to deer differently. As a result, residents will differ in their views on how deer issues should be handled, on what the deer conflict is, and even if one even exists! Their desires and perceptions may be incompatible, leading to discord and controversy.

BACKYARD AND GARDEN COMPLAINTS:

Much to the displeasure of gardeners, deer enjoy browsing on many of the ornamental plants (such as tulips, roses, and hostas) commonly and widely used in urban and suburban landscaping. The best way to prevent deer damage to gardens is to replace plants attractive to deer with more deer-resistant native species and to protect highly desirable plants with repellents or fencing.

SOLUTIONS:

1. **Alternative plantings:** Encouraging residents to plant deer-resistant flowers and ornamental varieties will bring the best results. There is a wide variety of less tasty yet equally beautiful flower and ornamental options, and many gardening resources which your community website can link to, such as the local Cooperative Extension Service, nurseries, and deer-resistant gardening specialty lists (see Resources).
2. **Repellents:** A variety of repellent products, used singly (or better yet) in combination, can create a very effective multi-sensory deterrent to repel deer. Commercial repellents work by creating unpleasant tastes or odors, gastrointestinal discomfort, or a sense of pain (hot pepper or peppermint) when the active ingredient comes in contact with the eyes, nose, or mucous membranes of the deer. There are a variety of repellents on the market, yet some work better than others. Some of the more effective repellents contain a sulphurous odor (e.g., rotten eggs), believed to induce fear by giving off smells that deer associate with rotten meat or a predator. The trick is to not only choose the right repellent, but to also apply it diligently – which means every 2 weeks and after any heavy rains. (Please see Appendix E for recommended repellents and application instructions).

3. **Physical Barriers:** There are many options for protecting garden and landscaping plants. An 8 foot woven wire fence will keep deer out of larger areas, plastic netting can be used over particular bushes, and individual protective “tubes” and fencing can be placed around prized seedlings until they grow out of reach of the deer. There are also various options with electric fences. Some contain scent attractants (to ensure quick contact with electrified material) or moveable polytape “fences,” which consist of nylon material with electric fibers running through it.
4. **Scare-based devices:** There are various scare-based products on the market, such as a motion-sensing “Scarecrow” sprinkler device that is hooked up to a hose and blasts any animal moving within a set range with a strong burst of water. Other devices pose a mild electric shock or emit deer distress calls. Although deer may acclimate to scare devices over time, if moved around and put on an alternating schedule, the deterrent effect will last longer.

DEER- VEHICLE COLLISIONS

It is estimated that each year there are roughly 1.5 million deer/vehicle collisions on U.S. roadways. Many factors contribute to deer-vehicle collisions, such as traffic volume, driver speed and distraction, extent to which roads bisect habitat, development patterns, extent of visual barriers, and speed limit.

Fortunately, there are many humane and effective ways to reduce the number of collisions involving deer, ranging from increasing individual awareness and caution to implementing new technology and structures. One community (Rochester Hills, MI) that implemented these solutions found a large drop in deer-car collisions in the first year, and has experienced success with a multi-faceted approach for approximately \$5000 a year (see Appendix D for more information).

SOLUTIONS:

1. **Public education:** Some of the best collision-reducing efforts focus on public education of both current and new drivers. The messaging should focus on the following points:
 - Be vigilant. Watch from side to side as you drive, especially in areas of low visibility or where shrubs or grasses are near the road.
 - Watch for group behavior. Deer often travel in groups. If one deer crosses the road, slow down and watch for more to follow. Females travel together in winter, and fawns follow their mothers in spring and summer.
 - Be extra cautious in the fall, when bucks are on the move due to rutting and hunting seasons, and in the spring (May to June), when yearlings are seeking new territories.
 - Be especially watchful at dusk and dawn, when deer tend to be more active.
 - Use your high beams at night and turn down interior lights to see farther ahead. Slow down and watch for the eye-shine of deer near road edges.
 - Try to drive straight, avoiding swerving around wildlife; rather, try to brake firmly and blow your horn. Animals are easily confused. If you swerve, deer may run into the vehicle rather than away from it. And swerving could mean driving into another vehicle or off the road into poles or fences.
 - Slow down! Speeds below 45 mph result in fewer accidents with deer.

1. The Black-legged tick has well over 100 hosts, including all mammals, lizards, and many popular songbirds.
2. Studies have shown that the removal of one host isn't enough to suppress the Lyme-disease causing tick (Ostfeld, 2011, Jordan et al, 2007). Even when a high proportion of deer are removed from a location, the ticks switch to other hosts or congregate in higher densities on the remaining deer.
3. Deer removal programs may also put the public more at risk by creating disease "hot spots" (S. Perkins et al, 2006; Ostfeld, 2011). That is, mature ticks that normally latch onto large hosts (i.e., deer) are more likely to end up on people and dogs after deer populations have been reduced.

There's good reason why the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and health authorities don't recommend hunting to control Lyme disease - because it hasn't been shown to work.

SOLUTIONS:

1. **Public education campaign** about the need to routinely check oneself and family members for ticks after being outdoors, taking precautions like wearing light-colored clothing, tucking in sleeves and socks, using tick-repelling products on your skin and insecticidal sprays on properties, doing habitat alteration to reduce tick and tick-host habitat, and consulting a doctor immediately when signs of Lyme disease or the characteristic rash occur. (see CDC website: www.cdc.gov/lyme/index.html)
2. **The 4-poster:** This device uses deer to kill ticks. It contains a corn bait to attract deer, and when they eat the corn, a chemical (10% permethrin) is applied (by rollers) to their necks and shoulders, killing 95%-98% of the adult ticks. This device has been tested by the USDA in a 5 state, 7 year research program and has proven extremely effective in reducing tick numbers (McGraw and McBride, 1991). A study done at the Goddard Flight Center also found that by using the 4-Poster system, adult ticks were completely eliminated by the 2nd year of the study; and all stages were reduced 91-100% by year 3 (Solberg et al, 2003). The advantages granted by this kind of device seem to outweigh any disadvantages stemming from the supplemental feeding of deer. This device is well suited to a community level approach.
3. **Damminix Tick Tubes** consist of cardboard tubes filled with permethrin-treated cotton balls which mice use for nesting material. The ticks that feed on mice in the spring and fall are exposed to permethrin and killed. This product is commercially available and well suited to a property-level approach.

AGGRESSIVE DEER

Rarely, there have been cases of deer being aggressive towards dogs and people. The cause of this is often protectiveness over fawns, or sometimes humans going into enclosures where bucks are in rut. These incidents are very rare, not always verified, and often associated with different individual perceptions.

SOLUTIONS:

Educating the public about:

- Not approaching a deer with fawns
- Keeping dogs on a leash (particularly during fawn-rearing season, which occurs late spring to summer)
- Hazing methods such as approaching a deer and opening and closing an umbrella, clapping hands and yelling, or shaking an aluminum can with coins inside.

BIODIVERSITY LOSS/FOREST REGENERATION:

Deer can certainly impact ecosystems and have a strong influence on forest biodiversity. However, many other factors impact forest biodiversity in largely invisible ways, such as acid rain, insect damage, parasitic organisms, invasive and other competing plant species, pollution, and weather extremes. In addition, the natural process of forest growth stages (i.e. succession) means that as forests grow, trees mature and their canopies shade out the slower growing plants below. The result is that forests become less diverse as they age. Sun-loving flowers may be shaded out of existence with or without deer.

While we may want to see a certain flower grow somewhere, this doesn't mean it "should" be there. There is no forest blueprint for what should grow. What we want to see in the natural world is influenced by our aesthetic preferences—which may not be grounded in any biological reality. It's vital that community leaders have baseline data collected so that deer impacts can be measured, and make sure any action plan is tailored to achieving very defined and realistic goals which can be reliably assessed.

SOLUTIONS:

There are various ways to increase biodiversity and forest regeneration. Borrowing from the field of forestry, one can utilize the following techniques: permanent or moveable fencing, overstory thinning, small patch cuts, liming, fertilization of soil, stem protectors, etc. The first step, however, is defining exactly what is to be achieved, and understanding the growing conditions and type/extent of habitat manipulation required for the desired plant species and assemblages.



The Comprehensive Approach

There is no one solution to conflicts with deer. A good deer conflict mitigation program will be comprehensive and multifaceted. The focus needs to be on managing deer *conflicts*, not deer numbers. Many communities get mired in arguments about how many deer they have and how many deer they want, and lose sight of more effective, less costly, and more publicly acceptable ways to manage deer conflicts.

THE PROBLEM WITH NUMBERS

One of the biggest challenges with focusing on deer numbers, rather than deer conflicts, is that it's extraordinarily difficult to determine how many deer "should" live in an ecosystem or community. Often, the terms "biological carrying capacity" and "cultural carrying capacity" are used, but what do those terms mean?

Biological carrying capacity (BCC) is the number of deer a given piece of land (or ecosystem) can support. If BCC is exceeded, that means there's not enough food for all and some deer will starve. Except in the most extreme and prolonged winters, adult deer rarely starve in suburbs; before deer populations reach that point, fawn production and survival drop off. However, the term is often misapplied. You may hear that "BCC has been exceeded" because people see localized signs of heavy browsing. However, this doesn't necessarily mean that the deer are in critical condition – or that they are anywhere near exceeding their biological carrying capacity. It may just mean that they are eating certain kinds of plants more heavily than others. Likewise, you may hear that 25 deer per square mile (or another number) is what your community "should have." This one-size-fits-all recommendation is a political judgment that has nothing to do with biology. Depending on the type and quality of food and cover, different kinds of habitats can support different numbers of deer –there's no one magical number that any community "should" have.

Cultural carrying capacity is the number of deer that is desired or tolerated by people in a given community. Yet this concept is impossible to define because no one level of deer will satisfy all residents. For a gardener, 2 deer may be too many, yet for a nature lover or hunter, 25 deer might be welcome. Surveys show us that people tend to assume that wildlife numbers are parallel with conflict occurrence and severity. That is, people's desires for more or fewer deer are dependent on whether they're experiencing conflicts, and the severity of those conflicts. If the conflict is resolved without removing deer, their tolerance level goes up and they perceive there to be fewer deer, even if the number of deer remains exactly the same. Community leaders need to be aware of this phenomenon, and be careful to focus programs on reducing wildlife conflicts, rather than overly focusing on wild animal numbers.

Another problem with focusing solely on deer numbers, rather than conflicts, is that progress can be difficult to measure. Obtaining an accurate count of the number of deer in a community can be both expensive and difficult (with all survey methods involving biases and varying margins of error).

CRUCIAL ELEMENTS OF A DEER CONFLICT MITIGATION PLAN

The focus for an effective deer conflict management plan needs to be on addressing the root cause of conflicts with deer by using an adaptive management framework, i.e. one that is flexible and allows for modification as conflicts or unforeseen issues arise.

There are several elements that are crucial to the success of any deer conflict mitigation plan:

- **Collect site-specific data to indicate the localization and seriousness of the conflict.** The focus needs to be on assessing and defining your community's specific deer-related conflicts.
- **Set clear, achievable and measurable goals.** These goals need to be tailored to address specific conflicts and have clear benchmarks to assess program success.
- **Use strategies that are long-term and site specific.** Avoid "quick fix" strategies that don't provide long-term benefits.
- **Create an ongoing monitoring program.** A solid monitoring system is vital for assessing whether the program has achieved its goals, in addition to seeing what changes need to be made. This could be as simple as setting up a resident complaint and/or collision reporting system.
- **Clearly spell out the long term-costs and time-line.** The public needs to know how much public money is supporting the program, over what time period, and where and when certain activities will occur (including those which might impact them, such as park closings).
- **Public outreach, education and involvement are pivotal to program success & community support.** Make sure the public is part of the process, is solicited for their input, informed of all key meetings and decisions, is educated about how to co-exist with deer and resolve conflicts, and if possible directly involved in providing data and assessing outcomes. The community's web site and all other outreach and media avenues should be used to achieve this goal.



What communities can do: A step by step guide

The goal is to create a Deer Conflict Management Plan which clearly outlines the community's deer-related conflicts and attempts to resolve them in a site-specific manner. The focus needs to be on managing deer conflicts, not deer numbers!

STEP 1: GATHER LOCAL DATA:

- a. **Conduct resident surveys:** Surveys can be distributed through a town-wide mailing with either the survey itself attached (with a return envelope) or through a link to an online survey platform (such as SurveyMonkey). These surveys need to objectively measure residents' attitudes towards deer, the type and severity of their conflicts with deer, and their preferences regarding ways to manage these conflicts. Sample survey questions are included in Appendix B.
- b. **Deer-car collision data** should be collected through a robust accident-reporting system, with data collected by the Public Works or police department which includes date, time of day, exact location of accident, injuries (and severity), damage to vehicle, light conditions, etc. (see Appendix D- sample Collision Report form). Using this data, identify collision hotspots for warning sign/device placement and mitigation measures and flag the locations of roadway sightline barriers which need to be removed.
- c. A **complaint reporting system** is helpful for centralizing all deer- related complaints into one central source and logging them into a universal database which includes type of complaint (damage to garden/ ornamentals, collisions, orphaned fawn, deer sighting), level of severity, and exact location.
- d. **Collect information on the location and type of deer attractants** in town, such as location of public flower exhibits, roadside or roadway- divider floral beds and who maintains them (ex: Garden Club), and to what extent they contain deer preferred flower species. Also record location of people who feed deer for follow-up visits.
- e. **Deer habitat** can be assessed by plotting on a map or Geographic Information System all parcels of public and private green space, noting areas of high deer density and possible deer corridors.
- f. **Deer feeder locations** and any areas where feeding stations have been reported should be identified.

STEP 2: DO MAP OVERLAYS

Once all the above data is collected, map overlays can be created showing accident hotspots, location and type of complaints, location of deer feeding activities, and where certain attractants are that entice deer into roadways. Plotting this type of data will give you a clear picture of what and where your community's specific deer conflicts are, and where solutions can be applied in a site-specific manner.

STEP 3: CREATE PUBLIC INPUT CHANNELS

The extent to which any deer program is accepted by residents mostly depends on their perception of how fair and open the process was and if their concerns were heard. To this end, the following can be done:

- a. **Conduct resident survey** (as outlined above)

- b. **Set up a deer task force.** To be effective and credible, this committee should be balanced, with all important stakeholder positions fairly represented.
- c. **Have open public forums** to discuss the deer situation. Residents should be encouraged to speak at these forums. Guest/expert speakers can also be very helpful, but again, credibility requires that diverse views are represented among speakers.
- d. **Present easily accessible information to public:** The town or city's website and other outreach/ media connections can be utilized to provide good information to the public about deer conflict management methods such as how to deer-proof your garden or yard and avoid collisions, and why not to feed deer. It can also be used to keep the public apprised about what the town is considering, any key meetings, and the work of its deer committee. Make sure that any report or information includes long and short-term costs (direct, indirect) and a specific timeline. The media and other information distribution channels should be utilized to maximize public awareness, education and outreach.

STEP 4: CREATE ACTION PLAN: UTILIZE RANGE OF NON-LETHAL OPTIONS FOR SITE-SPECIFIC APPLICATION

After completing the Evaluation phase, set out the Action Plan as approved by the Deer Task Force and community leaders, and based on public input. One designated person should be in charge of overseeing the deer program (i.e. serve as the Deer Program Coordinator). The Coordinator could develop a master list of volunteers who, after appropriate training, can speak to those residents who call with complaints, do site visits, and even give samples of repellents or information about deer-resistant plants for those who are having backyard deer issues. The deer program can and should be promoted as a source of community pride, as something that is achievable with some effort on the part of all residents, and something that can bring about a harmonious relationship between residents and their community wildlife. Components of the action plan should be specific, measurable, and specific to the root causes of conflicts with deer in the community:

A. Deer Damage to Gardens

- a. **Public Education:** Put conflict-solving information on community website (including web links to local resources), and informative flyers in community mailings on where to find deer-resistant plant lists, repellents, and fencing options. Local Cable TV and news media, electric bill inserts, and other information distribution channels should be considered along with special public presentations given for residents on conflict-solving methods.
- b. Host deer-resistant gardening workshops for residents which are presented in the evening or on weekends by an expert and also include site visits to homes for private consultations.
- c. Promote deer-resistant flower and ornamental species in all community landscaping and floral displays. Collaborate with garden club and local beautification committees to ensure that all town floral displays contain deer-resistant species and use these to publicize preventative gardening strategies.
- d. Set up town study plots. Have a deer-resistant garden plot next to a deer-attracting garden plot, plus various plots to which certain repellants are applied (along with control plots for comparison). Put photos of deer damage (or lack of) on website and use study plots to educate residents how to garden defensively.
- e. Host deer-proofing demonstration days – Utilize boy scouts and other local volunteer groups to put up fencing or tree guards at local parks and have “deer discount days” at local garden stores (i.e. where deer deterrent products are discounted on certain days, etc).

B. Deer-Car Collisions: Once local deer collision data has been collected and analyzed, the following solutions can be applied. Coordinate a roadway maintenance plan which is overseen by a designated person:

- a. Do educational outreach (i.e. “Don’t Veer for Deer” campaign): put information on community web site, PSAs, local media. Focus on peak months (Nov-Dec rut and May-July fawn rearing). (See Appendix D for more information)
- b. New driver education: get driving tips and Don’t Veer for Deer campaign literature to all new driver education programs (partner with high school, driving school, programs for the elderly, etc).
- c. Reduce visual barriers on roadways: do vegetative management and brush removal to increase visibility on major roadways and negotiate with private landowners about reducing roadway brush on private property adjacent to major roads or accident hotspots.
- d. Treat collision hot spots, utilizing speed bumps, fencing, movable changeable message boards, warning devices (ex: Streiter lites, Deer Deter Wildlife Crossing Guard (<http://strieter-lite.com> ; <http://deerdeter.com>), and evaluating hot spots for possible lower speed limit designation
- e. Investigate possible salt replacement alternatives for winter.
- f. Set up and maintains accident-reporting system and continue mapping accident locations and other details.
- g. Use Rochester Hills MI “Don’t Veer for Deer” campaign as a model – see <http://www.rochesterhills.org/index.aspx?NID=569>

C. Deer feeders

- a. Develop educational literature, publicizing how feeding is not good for the deer.
- b. Encourage neighbor-to-neighbor sit-downs and have town personnel conduct diplomatic visits to offenders.
- c. A deer feeding ban ordinance can be passed to discourage the feeding of deer, and contact information provided for the reporting of violators.

D. Lyme disease

- a. Public education campaign focusing on personal prevention steps, including links on community website to CDC and other expert resources regarding disease prevention methods (personal protection measures, landscaping practices, etc.
- b. Tick Management: Consider drawing up community –based plan for strategic placement of 4-Posters (see Lyme disease section for more information on 4-posters).

E. Biodiversity issues

- a. Seek out collaboration with local Natural Resource schools/universities to have college students do field survey work to objectively assess deer impacts and browsing levels on local flora and establish baseline data.
- b. Consider use of forestry methods (fertilizing, temporary or permanent fencing, stem protectors, etc) to protect valued plant communities.

F. Aggressive/Habituated deer

- a. Assessment: Have local animal care and control professional evaluate the situation.

- b. Educate residents about temporary and rare nature of aggressive deer situations, importance of keeping dogs and people away from fawns, and describe hazing methods they can use if a deer comes too close or becomes threatening.
- G. **Orphaned fawns:** This topic should be included in all educational materials and in spring-summer media (See Appendix F for more information):
- That the vast majority of seemingly “orphaned fawns” are NOT orphaned and should be left alone.
 - It is common to have fawns “parked” in yards and fields by their mother and as they rely on environmental camouflages for protection. The doe will nurse her fawn twice a day but stays away the rest of the time since her odor will attract predators (fawns are odorless). Once the fawn is about a month old, it will travel around with its mother.
 - Only if the fawn is injured, wandering and vocalizing all day, and/or a dead lactating doe is found in the road should the fawn go to a licensed wildlife rehabilitator.
 - If the fawn is picked up by a well-intentioned resident, the resident needs to be advised to quickly return the fawn to the original site for the mother to reclaim.

STEP 5: PROGRAM ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING:

1. Set up a robust resident complaint and deer-car collision reporting system and monitor over time to see if goals are achieved and if accidents and “nuisance” complaints decline over time (See Appendices B, C and G)
 - a. **Resident complaints:** record type, extent, duration, location of complaint, time and date
 - b. **Collision reporting:** accident location (exact), time of day, if injuries, damage to car(s), if just dead deer in road, etc.
2. Conduct resident survey every year to measure resident satisfaction with program, see if satisfaction ratings increase.



Appendix A: Sample Resolution

Resolution No. _____

A Resolution Approving a Deer Conflict Management Plan

WHEREAS the City of _____ has a duty and responsibility to protect their health, safety and welfare of its residents; and

WHEREAS it is recognized that deer are a natural part of the landscape and the ecology of the region, despite human encroachment upon their habitat; and

WHEREAS deer provide great pleasure to residents and are beneficial to the community as a whole, and

WHEREAS deer may create conflicts due to their browsing activities and movements and certain human activities may serve to unintentionally create or exacerbate such deer-human conflicts; and

WHEREAS due to the varied interests of persons and organizations regarding actions that can be taken in the management of deer, a written management plan is desirable to ensure that the varied interests are evaluated and considered when seeking to address conflicts with deer, and;

WHEREAS the purpose of the Deer Conflict Management & Coexistence Plan is to provide effective long term solutions to deer conflicts, including education, habitat modification, hazing, exclusion, repellent methods, and tolerance, to resolve and reduce human-deer conflicts within the City in a humane, ecologically sound, and effective manner; and

WHEREAS deer-related conflicts can be resolved through public education about deer-resistant gardening, defensive driving, tick-borne disease prevention, and feeding bans along with effective roadway signage and maintenance practices, among other recommended actions; and

WHEREAS the City is directed to prioritize nonlethal methods, including education and methods list within the Deer Management Plan, as primary methods in deer management; and ,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF _____ that the Deer Conflict Management Plan attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference, is hereby approved. The resolution shall be effective immediately.

Adopted and approved this _____ day of _____

Attest _____

Appendix B: Sample Public Survey

Name _____

Address _____

Phone (cell) _____ (home) _____ Email: _____

1. Do you enjoy seeing deer in the community?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Sometimes
- d) In the community, but not in my yard

2. Are you experiencing any deer issues currently?

___Yes ___No

3. What deer-related issues are you/ have you experienced in the past year? (*Browsing = eating of vegetation)

- a) Deer-auto collision
- b) Browsing* of vegetable gardens
- c) Browsing* on ornamentals/ flowers
- d) Browsing* of crops
- e) Human-habituated "too tame" deer
- f) Neighbor feeding deer and attracting them to my yard
- g) Other: _____

4. Rate the level of severity of any deer issue you've experienced in the past year:

Use a 1-5 scale here, with 1 being caused no problem to 5 being caused a severe problem:

- a) Deer-car collision ____
- b) Browsing on vegetable garden ____
- c) Browsing on ornamentals/ flowers ____
- d) Browsing of crops ____
- e) Human-habituated "too tame" deer ____
- f) Neighbor feeding deer ____
- g) Other: _____

5. Have you taken any actions to alleviate the deer issues?

Yes__ No__

6. What actions have you taken? (circle all that apply, and indicate how successful the action was on a 1-5 scale—with 1 being ineffective and 5 being highly effective)
- a) ☐ Tolerance / no action
 - b) ☐ Switched to planting deer-resistant flower/ plant varieties
 - c) ☐ Used fencing / netting / barriers
 - d) ☐ Used repellents
 - e) ☐ Scare devices
 - f) ☐ Hazing – i.e. using scare tactics to re-instill natural fear of humans
 - g) ☐ Other: _____
7. What kind of deer conflict management program is acceptable to you?
- a) Prefer non-lethal (no killing of deer) options only
 - b) Prefer Lethal (killing of deer) options only
 - c) Combination of both options above for managing issues
 - d) No opinion/Don't care
 - e) Other: _____
8. What specific actions are acceptable to you?
- a) Do nothing/ leave deer alone
 - b) Non-lethal population control measures –dart deer with contraception vaccine or use surgical sterilization
 - c) Non-lethal conflict mitigation measures – public education and workshops on deer resistant gardening, prevention of Lyme disease, preventing deer-vehicle collisions, etc.
 - d) Lethal measures – archery hunting
 - e) Lethal measures – shotgun hunting
 - f) Lethal measures –sharpshooting program
 - g) Other: _____
9. How do you feel about deer?
- a) I enjoy the presence of deer,
 - b) I enjoy the presence of deer, BUT I am experiencing some conflicts
 - c) I do not enjoy the presence of deer and regard them as nuisances
 - d) I'm concerned about collisions
 - e) I'm concerned about Lyme disease
 - f) Other: _____
10. Please provide additional comments or a description of issues that you would like to make the committee aware of regarding deer.

Appendix D: Tips for Avoiding Deer/Vehicle Collisions

This kind of information can be put into educational materials, posters, fliers and web site text to help residents reduce the likelihood of collisions with deer:

BE VIGILANT: When you drive, make a habit of watching from side to side, especially in areas of low visibility or where roadside 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.

BE AWARE OF SEASONS: In the fall (Nov –Dec), bucks are on the move due to rutting and hunting seasons. In spring (May- June), fawns are following their mothers. Be extra careful driving at these peak times of year.

BE AWARE OF TIME OF DAY: Deer are most active at dusk and dawn. Be watchful, especially during early morning and evening, when wildlife may be moving across roads.

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

DRIVE STRAIGHT! Do not swerve to avoid wildlife but stay in your lane, brake firmly, and blow your horn. Animals are easily confused. If you swerve, you may collide with another car, telephone pole, fence or other roadside object. Also deer may run into the vehicle rather than away from it.

IF YOU HIT A DEER: Pull off the roadway. Turn on the vehicle hazard flashers, and be careful of other traffic when you leave your car. Don’t attempt to drag a deer off the roadway unless you know it’s dead and it’s safe to do so. An injured deer can cause serious injury.

See: <http://www.rochesterhills.org/index.aspx?NID=569> and www.deercrash.org for more information and http://www.michigandeercrash.com/Deer_Crash_Brochure.pdf for a sample brochure

Appendix E: Repellents & Scare Devices

Repellents are products that are meant to disrupt and reduce deer browsing. However, deer are very adaptable. Therefore, the effectiveness of repellents will depend on a number of factors:

- Seasonal changes in plant palatability
- Local deer taste preferences
- Availability of alternative foods
- Time of year
- Deer density
- Type of repellent and concentration of active ingredients
- Durability of the repellent and how often it is applied

Plants are most vulnerable in winter when snow cover or extreme cold reduces food availability, and in early spring when young, succulent spring growth on ornamentals may occur before native plants. In addition, most repellents require reapplication at regular 2-3 week intervals and after heavy rains. This is why people may consider repellents to be labor-intensive and not always cost-effective, particularly over larger acreage. On the more positive side, repellents are easy to apply and invisible, thus having much aesthetic appeal.

WHAT MAKES SOME REPELLENTS MORE EFFECTIVE THAN OTHERS?

Odor-Based Repellents: The most effective deer repellents tend to be those that produce sulfurous odors and are considered “fear-inducing.” These repellents depend completely on detection through odor. It is believed that deer associate a sulphur smell with the presence (or carnage) of a predator or spoiled food. Not all sulphurous odors are equally effective, however. For example, compounds containing garlic seem to be less effective than sulphur compounds in urine.

Aside from fear-inducing odors, repellents use other modes of action (some repellents combine several modes of action) which include:

- **Taste:** These include bitter ingredients that presumably create a bad flavor. Taste receptors in deer are different from those in humans; some compounds which are very bitter to people don't bother deer at all. Taste-based repellents must be continually applied to the growing parts of plants. Taste-based repellents seem to have a shorter duration of effectiveness than odor-based. This may be due to the lack of an associated odor cue, so deer repeatedly sample growing plants and quickly notice if the hot pepper flavor is absent from any plant parts.
- **Pain:** these include ingredients like hot pepper (capsaicin) or ammonia, which cause irritation on contact with the mucous membranes, eyes, mouth, nose or gut.
- **Conditioned aversion:** these products cause animals to form an association between the treated item and a feeling of sickness, usually gastrointestinal.

TIPS FOR SUCCESSFUL REPELLENT APPLICATION:

1. All repellents work best if applied before the deer's feeding pattern becomes established. This means applying repellents before bud-break and as new growth appears. The goal is not to break a browsing habit, but rather to prevent one from forming!
2. Repellents need to be reapplied after heavy rains. Routine reapplication every 2-3 weeks is vital so that new, growing plant parts are protected as well.
3. Deer may become accustomed to the same repellent and ignore it over time. Alternating repellents may help to keep the deer confused and more wary.
4. At the height of growing season, choose an odor repellent over a taste-based one. Taste-based repellents need to be constantly applied to any new growth to keep the whole plant tasting bad.

HOW DO I CHOOSE A REPELLENT?

Many repellents are stocked by local garden, farm supply or hardware store, and it's a good idea to ask what seems to be working best in your area.

NON-COMMERCIAL REPELLENTS:

Soap Bars: Hanging a bar of soap from a bush or tree will help protect it. Be sure to leave the soap wrapper ON and drill a hole through the center of the soap and suspend it with a string. The brand of soap must be high in tallow fatty acid, like Irish Spring. Glycerin and coconut-based fatty acid soaps do NOT seem to repel deer well. Disadvantage: the sphere of protection is limited to the immediate area around the tree/bush. Be sure to hang the soap bars no more than 3 feet apart, up to a height of 6 feet, all around the tree/bush.

Human Hair: Although hanging sachets of human hair costs very little, it does not consistently repel deer. Hair can be obtained from beauty salons and barbershops quite easily, however. Hair should be bagged in 1/8-inch mesh bags or nylon stockings, and contain at least 2 handfuls of hair apiece. Bags should be hung at least 3 feet apart from each other and up to a height of 6 feet if the tree/bush to be protected has a wide diameter. Refresh the bags monthly with fresh hair.

HOMEMADE SOLUTIONS:

- Mix 3 eggs well in a blender. Mix with 1 gallon of water. Spray on plants. Reapply after heavy rains. Disadvantage: this solution may clog sprayer.
- Mix 4 eggs, 2 oz. red pepper sauce, 2 oz. chopped garlic. Blend with enough water to make 1 quart. Strain and apply with spray can.

A SAMPLING OF COMMERCIAL REPELLENTS:

Deer Away Big Game Repellent (BGR): This product comes in both a powder and liquid) and has scored well in repellent studies. BGR is an odor-based repellent comprised mostly of putrescent egg solids. It is usually available in garden stores.

Miller's Hot Sauce and Deer Away Deer and Rabbit Repellent: Both of these products rely on trigeminal nerve irritation in the mouth caused by the hot pepper sensation. The effectiveness of any capsaicin-based (hot

pepper) product appears to depend largely on the concentration of capsaicin used and that the product be reapplied every 2-3 weeks (or less) so that any new plant growth is covered.

Hinder: This is an odor deterrent, based on ammonium soaps high in fatty acid. This is one of the few products that can be used on garden vegetables. It is usually available in garden stores.

Milorganite: This human sewage-based fertilizer is primarily an odor deterrent, available at most garden stores. Recommendation: Spread in a wide band around the perimeter of a garden, reapply as directed and after heavy rains. It is usually available in garden stores.

SCARE DEVICES:

Another way to deter deer is to scare them. However, deer tend to habituate to most scare devices over time. Their initial fear of a device that looks, moves, or sounds strangely may even result in curiosity followed by rapid habituation as the deer learns that the device is not harmful. Here are some examples but this list is not all-inclusive:

- **Scarecrow Motion Activated Sprinkler:** This is a motion sensor combined with a sprinkler that attaches to a spray hose. When a deer comes into its adjustable, motion detecting range, a sharp burst of water is sprayed at the animal. By combining a physical sensation with a startling stimulus, this device appears to be more effective than other devices that rely on sights or sounds alone. This device reportedly is effective for other mammals that may come into gardens.
- **Havahart #5250 “Electronic Deer Repellent”:** This highly portable “repellent” consists of 3 stake-like devices, cotton and a scent lure and is aesthetically colored to blend into the environment. The deer are attracted to the lure and receive a mild electric shock when they reach it. The concept is to train them, through aversive conditioning, to stay away from gardens. This 3-post device covers 1200 square feet of garden, according to the company. The current produced by this device has very low amperage and duration of only a few milliseconds.
- **Ultrasonic Devices:** There are several devices which are intended to repel wildlife by producing high-frequency, short-wave ultrasonic sounds that are inaudible to people but are heard by the target animals. While ultrasonic devices placed in yards and other outdoor areas can be effective for keeping deer away, devices like “deer whistles” meant to be affixed to car bumpers to prevent deer-auto collisions have not been shown to be effective.

Appendix F: Handling Orphaned Fawn Calls

In late spring and summer, residents may see a helpless-looking fawn curled up in their yard. They often assume the fawn is orphaned, and grab the animal. They don't realize that this is the worst thing they can possibly do.

What's happened is that the mother deer has "parked" her fawn somewhere that seemed safe in the night. The fawn is completely dependent on her spotted coat (blends into the landscape) and on being scent-less to avoid detection by dogs, coyotes, and other sources of danger.

Only when the fawn is a month old will she start traveling around with her mother. Until then, she stays put – more or less—and waits for her mother to come back and nurse her 2-3 times a day – usually in the early morning or at night. The doe does not stay with her fawn because she doesn't want to attract predators.

People don't realize this, and instead "kidnap" many healthy fawns, mistakenly thinking they're orphaned. They don't realize the mother is frantically looking for her baby, and that the fawn needs to be raised by its mother in order to learn vital survival skills.

If the caller has already picked up the fawn, they should be instructed to:

- Promptly return the fawn to exactly where she was found. (Let the caller know that, contrary to popular myth, the doe will not abandon her fawn due to human scent.)
- Do not stay at the site or the mother will stay away.

ONLY under the following circumstances should the caller be instructed to take the fawn to a licensed wildlife rehabilitator:

- If the mother is definitely dead (ex: if roadstruck – the undersides can be checked for signs of lactation).
- If the fawn has been crying and wandering around all day.
- If the fawn is definitely injured (i.e. broken leg --- not to be confused with their normal wobbly stage when they first start moving around.)

Rehabilitators can be located by going to: www.humanesociety.org/wildliferehab

Appendix G: Sample Public Complaint Form

Name _____ Date: _____

Address _____ City: _____

Email _____

Phone _____

Is complaint at your home? If not, location: _____

COMPLAINT TYPES:

___ Browsing flowers

___ Browsing vegetable garden

___ Browsing trees/ ornamental

___ Collision with own vehicle

___ Collision with other vehicle

___ Caught in netting or fence

___ Came into house or dwelling

___ At birdfeeder

___ Aggressive to pet

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

___ Aggressive to person

___ Neighbor feeding deer

CONCERNS (NO ACTUAL CONFLICT)

___ Concern about having collision

___ Concern about Lyme disease

___ "Too many deer"

___ Concern for deer welfare

___ Orphaned fawn

___ Want to hunt in town

___ Don't want hunting in town

Appendix H: Deer Fertility Control

OVERVIEW

The first step for a community considering the use of fertility control to manage deer population numbers is to closely evaluate whether it is justified based on the characteristics and severity of deer conflicts. It is important to determine whether fertility control will really address your community's particular concerns. Once this has been discussed, and your community's plan seeks to include a fertility control component, the next step would be to contact a fertility control researcher or service provider to further discuss your community's goals, problems, and possible solutions and learn about what options might be practical and logistically feasible. At this time, most fertility control programs for deer are multi-year research-based projects and require significant scientific justification and oversight in order to be carried out in the field.

Fertility control options may be initially expensive and labor intensive, but because these options result in few or no fawns being born, they provide a long-lasting effect and prevent that "bounce back" in deer numbers that would otherwise occur every spring fawning season. Laboratory and field researchers continue to develop, test, and refine deer fertility control tools and techniques. The following material will provide additional information on different methods and applications of current deer fertility control efforts.

IMMUNOCONTRACEPTION

Immunocontraception is a fertility control method that uses the body's immune response to prevent pregnancy. There are multiple immunocontraceptive products being utilized, researched, refined, and field-tested for use in deer.

The most extensively tested immunocontraceptive is **porcine zona pellucida (PZP)**, a protein based vaccine that is given to females via intramuscular injection (either by hand or with a dart delivered via CO₂-powered dart gun or blowpipe). This injection causes her to produce antibodies that bind to her egg coating and block sperm attachment, thereby blocking fertilization during breeding. Currently, PZP is being tested on deer in the field under state-issued scientific use permits.

Currently developed PZP formulations utilized include:

- **Native (PZP)** – Provides a year of contraception with two initial treatments. Contraception is extended for one or more years with annual boosters. May be delivered by dart or by hand. Native PZP is EPA-Registered for use in deer as *ZonaStat-D*, but is pending final revisions; state registrations, which will be needed for management use, are pending. Native PZP is manufactured at the Science and Conservation Center in Billings, MT. <http://www.sccpzp.org/>
- **PZP- 22** – Combines the native PZP vaccine with a set of controlled-release PZP pellets that extend contraception to approximately 2 years or more with a single injection. Past studies in deer have documented the success of hand-injections. Field studies testing effectiveness and longevity of remotely delivered PZP-22 booster treatments are underway. PZP-22 is not yet registered with the EPA, nor with any individual states. **SpayVac®** - Is a PZP vaccine produced by Immuno Vaccine Technologies, Nova Scotia, Canada which has demonstrated multi-year effectivity with a single dose. The mechanism of

action of SpayVac® may differ somewhat from that of native PZP and PZP-22. SpayVac® is not yet registered with the EPA, nor with any individual states.

Another immunocontraceptive agent that has been effectively used in deer fertility control programs is GonaCon™. In contrast to PZP-based vaccines, GonaCon™ works by specifically targeting the hormone GnRH (gonadotropin releasing hormone). GnRH is a normally occurring hormone that stimulates and regulates the production of sex hormones in males and females. Antibodies produced in response to GonaCon™ injections neutralize naturally-occurring GnRH and block the release of these sex hormones, resulting in infertility. Because the steroid hormones blocked by *GonaCon™ influence behavior and many physiological processes, it should be applied with caution until more field testing has been completed. In particular, use on males should be avoided because of its demonstrated effects on antler growth.*

- **GonaCon™** - was developed by the USDA/APHIS National Wildlife Research Center in Fort Collins, Colorado, and registered by the EPA for use in white-tailed deer in 2009. In captive studies, this vaccine has also demonstrated multi-year fertility control in female deer (approximately 2 to 4 years) with a single injection.

SURGICAL STERILIZATION

Surgical sterilization involves a much more invasive process than immunocontraception, but once performed is permanent. Like other methods of fertility control, surgical sterilization is still in the experimental stages (with the exception of the state of Maryland, where this method is permitted for deer management outside of research). This method requires the management team to have specific expertise in both chemical capture (sedation darting) and veterinary anesthesia and surgery.

Though sex-specific, there are multiple methods of surgical sterilization procedures being applied in the field, all of which are performed under anesthesia by a licensed veterinarian with adequate training in such techniques.

For female deer:

Ovariectomy - ovaries are surgically removed. This procedure yields permanent infertility, as animals cannot reproduce without ovaries and eggs present for impregnation.

Tubal Ligation - Fallopian tubes are clamped and separated so eggs won't travel from the ovary into the uterus. This method is commonly referred to as getting one's "tubes tied", and since the sex organs that produce and house eggs are still present, there is a very small chance that an egg could still find its way into the uterus and the animal could become pregnant. Therefore, since a pregnancy can technically still occur (although rare), this method does not guarantee permanent infertility 100% of the time.

For Male Deer:

Vasectomy - the vas deferens are clamped and separated to avoid the advance of sperm from the testicles into the seminal stream. Similar to tubal ligation, since the sex organs (testes) that produce and house sperm are still present, there is a very small chance that sperm could still find its way into the seminal stream. Therefore, since release of sperm can technically still occur (although rare), this method does not guarantee permanent infertility 100% of the time. Castration, or removal of both testes, is NOT recommended in deer. Given the role that testosterone plays in deer behavior and antler growth, the

testes should remain in the body to avoid potentially life threatening side effects related to inhibited antler development.

Fertility Control Field Research Requirements

At this time, most fertility control methods are only permitted for use under the auspices of research by field scientists. Regardless of the method of fertility control, research projects require sound scientific study design, where the purpose and outcomes will contribute to the existing body of research and knowledge within the field. Research permits are awarded at the discretion of the individual state's wildlife and natural resource authorities, who generally require a full research proposal be submitted. Additional review and permissions from Institutional Animal Care and Use Committees may be required under the Animal Welfare Act and other applicable laws. Depending on the technology being tested, EPA authorization may also be needed.

For management applications, fertility control project plans must still be reviewed and permitted by the state wildlife authority. Each state wildlife authority will impose requirements that they see fit for their individual state's requirements and needs.

For more information about fertility control options or to further discuss the process of conducting a pilot project, please contact HSUS Staff via email: wildlife@hsus.org

ADDITIONAL FERTILITY CONTROL RESOURCES

- Botstiber Institute for Wildlife Fertility Control: www.wildlifefertilitycontrol.org
- Science and Conservation Center: www.sccpzp.org

Resources

DEER-VEHICLE COLLISIONS:

- www.deercrash.com - put together by various DOTs with methods and reviews
- www.michigandeercrash.com/Deer_Crash_Brochure.pdf - sample brochure

DEER –RESISTANT PLANTS:

- hwww.deerresistantplants.com
- www.easywildflowers.com – great native flower resource
- wildlifehotline.org/deer.html
- www.humanesociety.org/deer
- www.deerproofyourgarden.com –gardening expert Sandy Baker is available to give public presentations, private landowner garden assessments, and make deer-proofing recommendations for communities
- Local garden stores
- Local Cooperative Extension Service – for listing of native deer-resistant plants

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Controlling deer populations humanely

Wildlife fertility control

SHARE



Killing programs aimed at reducing deer populations are often controversial, difficult to execute safely in urban and suburban areas, and don't result in long-term population reduction. Wildlife fertility control offers a humane way to manage deer populations where necessary and appropriate.

PZP (porcine zona pellucida) is an immunocontraception vaccine that can be used to control fertility in adult female deer and other mammals. Unlike some fertility control vaccines and methods that can cause undesirable behavior changes, PZP simply prevents fertilization from occurring. Most importantly, because PZP is a natural protein, like all other proteins found in animals, it is safe to use and will not harm animals. PZP can be delivered to adult female deer by hand or remotely using darts shot from a dart gun.

Recent improvements in the PZP vaccine now prevent deer from having fawns for up to three years with just one treatment. These vaccines significantly reduce the time needed to dart animals and, more importantly, reduce the costs of treating deer.

Since the 1990s, the HSUS has conducted several successful PZP immunocontraception research projects on deer. The biggest and most successful have been at Fire Island National Seashore (FINS) in New York, on Fripp Island in

South Carolina and at the [National Institute of Standards and Technologies \(NIST\)](#) in Gaithersburg, Md.

Fire Island National Seashore was the HSUS's original deer study site. The primary goals there were to see how effective PZP was in deer and whether or not more than 200 of them could be darted each year. Both were easily accomplished, but more importantly, we found immunocontraceptives alone could be used to stabilize and reduce a deer population over time.

Recent improvements in the PZP vaccine now prevent deer from having fawns for up to three years with just one treatment.

The HSUS has also been using PZP to treat the deer population at NIST for 20 years. During this time, the number of deer collisions has dramatically decreased, the remaining deer have become healthier and the deer population growth rate remains low, despite the fact that urbanization and development around the facility results in constant migration of new deer into the facility's deer population.

The immunocontraception study on Fripp Island, S.C., has been the most successful. Over a five-year period, the deer population decreased by nearly 60 %. In addition, residents of Fripp Island are very pleased by the results, happy to see that the remaining deer population on the island is healthier and causing fewer conflicts.

Surgical sterilization

Sterilization programs are another option for humanely controlling the population growth of white-tailed deer and although sometimes cost-prohibitive, recent programs have shown great results.

Resources

[Deer advocate toolkit \[PDF\]](#)

[Deer Conflict Management & Coexistence Plan \[PDF\]](#)

[Donate](#)

How to avoid vehicular collisions with deer

Slow down and be aware—especially at dawn and dusk and in the fall

SHARE



Each year, there are roughly 1.5 million deer/vehicle collisions on U.S. roadways.

Fortunately, there are many humane and effective ways to reduce the number of collisions involving deer, ranging from increasing individual awareness and caution to implementing new technology and structures.

Public officials frequently attribute deer/vehicle collisions to increasing deer populations, while failing to consider the impact of humans on the landscape. We have created more roadways with more people driving on them, disrupted migration routes by roadways and given rise to ever-shrinking wildlife habitat.

Additionally, frequent mowing of roadsides (which creates succulent plant growth), along with road-salt use in the winter, attract deer to roads.

Road design, road condition and driving speeds are the factors that most strongly influence the number of deer/vehicle collisions. Bumpier, narrower roads with twists and turns, and slower travel speeds (under 45 mph) result in fewer collisions with wildlife.

Give Wildlife a Brake

Drive with deer in mind

Be vigilant. Watch from side to side as you drive, especially in areas of low visibility or where shrubs or grasses are near the road.

Watch for group behavior. Deer often travel in groups. If one deer crosses the road, slow down and watch for more to follow. Females travel together in winter and fawns follow their mothers in spring and summer.

Be extra cautious in the fall, when bucks are on the move due to rutting and hunting seasons, and in the spring (May to June), when yearlings are seeking new territories.

Be especially watchful at dusk and dawn, when deer tend to be more active.

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

Try to drive straight, avoiding swerving around wildlife; rather, try to brake firmly and blow your horn. Animals are easily confused. If you swerve, deer may run into the vehicle rather than away from it. And swerving could mean driving into another vehicle or off the road into poles or fences.

Slow down!

Making roads safer

Enforce speed limits in areas with deer. The lower the speed, the fewer collisions with deer.

Erect fences. One of the most successful techniques for alleviating deer/vehicle collisions is to use fencing to prevent deer from crossing roads.

Install devices that warn deer of oncoming cars.

Streiter Lite® reflectors, which reflect headlights to create an optical illusion of a fence and alert deer to oncoming vehicles, have been reported to reduce deer/vehicle collisions by 60 to 100 %.

Deer Deter devices alert deer to oncoming vehicles by combining a strobe light effect with ultrasonic high-pitched sounds.

Deer in the garden

When your backyard buffet draws hooved wildlife

SHARE    

Deer conflicts in the garden can be easily avoided or minimized thanks to a variety of readily available solutions. There may not be a perfect answer, but we do have a good toolbox for you to work with.

Tolerance is a good thing

Tolerance is needed when figuring out the best solution for your particular deer problems. Some damage is bound to happen where there are deer, but you can minimize the damage. Under mild browsing conditions, a good repellent may be all that's needed. Under heavy browsing conditions, you may need to limit your plants to the more deer-resistant varieties and use deer-proof fencing around your garden.

Adjust what you plant

Take a look at what is attracting the deer and where it is planted. Replace hard-hit flowers and other plants with more deer-resistant species. There are many deer-resistant annual and perennial flowers, ornamentals and tree species to choose from.

A deer's taste buds vary geographically and seasonally and are affected by what alternative plants are available. Your local Cooperative Extension Service office can be an excellent source of information on what types of flowers and ornamentals deer usually avoid in your area.

Good fences make good deer neighbors

Where deer browsing is a serious problem, the only completely effective way to protect crops or plants is with fencing. However, when deer are really hungry, they will jump fences up to eight feet high (some say even higher).

Where deer browsing is a serious problem, the only completely effective way to protect crops or plants is with fencing.

There are a variety of fencing options ranging from eight-foot woven wire fencing to electric fence garden kits to poly-tape (electrified nylon) fences, which are portable and good for more temporary use. The best type depends on how large an area you need to protect and for how long, so check with your local garden store or local Cooperative Extension agents before buying anything. The eight-foot-high woven wire fence stands out as the most effective deer barrier and it lasts more than 20 years.

Electric fences

Electric fences can work very well for deterring deer, yet these provide more of a “psychological barrier” than a physical one. (Deer can jump over them, but the use of electric shock teaches deer to stay away.) They can be constructed in a variety of configurations (such as baited; single strand; five, seven or nine wires pitched either horizontally or vertically) and are powered by high-voltage, low-amperage chargers that provide timed pulses of short duration.

To ensure that deer learn their lesson, some electric fences have a scented bait attachment which entices the deer to make contact with the fence—after which they receive a mild jolt to their nose or tongue. Aluminum foil squares containing a dab of peanut butter can provide the same “enhancement” when folded over single or multi-strand electric fences.

Electric fences must be maintained with regular voltage checks and mowing so that overgrowth doesn't short out the lower wires.

Netting, chicken wire and hardware cloth (wire mesh)

“Buck rubs” are the damage caused by bucks rubbing against trees to remove the velvet from their antlers. Prevent buck rubs by wrapping trees with any commercial product sold for that purpose, or by placing cylinders of hardware cloth or corrugated plastic sleeves around the trunks.

To prevent browsing on young saplings, use small-scale, temporary fencing enclosures or individual tree “shelters” (plastic or hardware cloth cylinders) until they reach a height of four to five feet.

You can drape mesh netting over low-growing plants or vegetables that are likely to get eaten or encapsulate them with protective netting, chicken wire or hardware cloth. We have received reports of birds getting caught in the netting, so use it with caution or consider using hardware cloth instead.

Repellents

A variety of repellent products used singly or—better yet—in combination, can create a very effective multi-sensory deterrent to repel deer. Commercial repellents work by creating unpleasant tastes or odors, gastrointestinal discomfort, or a sense of pain (hot pepper or peppermint) when the active ingredient comes in contact with the eyes, nose or mucous membranes.

Some of the more effective repellents contain a sulphurous odor (e.g., rotten eggs), believed to induce fear by giving off smells that deer associate with rotten meat or a predator. Some examples of popular repellents include Liquid Fence, Bobbex and Deer Away® Big Game Repellent. Liquid Fence and Deer Away Big Game Repellent score consistently high in studies assessing repellent effectiveness.

A variety of repellents is stocked at your local garden, farm supply or hardware store. Ask which particular repellent seems to work best in your area.

Tips for applying repellents

All repellents work best if applied before the deer's feeding pattern becomes established. Apply repellents before bud-break and as new growth appears, to prevent a browsing habit from forming.

Reapply repellents after heavy rains and at least every two to three weeks.

Deer may become accustomed to the same repellent, so alternate repellents to keep the deer confused and warier. At the height of growing season, use an odor repellent over a taste-based one. Taste-based repellents need to be constantly applied to any new growth to keep the whole plant tasting bad.

Hang bars of soap that are high in fatty acid (e.g., Irish Spring brand) on trees or shrubs you want to protect. With any strategy, moving things around and switching types of products will help keep deer on their toes and make them wary.

Predator urines make big promises but have scored poorly in studies. The source of predator urine products are fur farms, which raise wild animals for their pelts. The animals suffer from terrible, cramped conditions and die extremely inhumane deaths. For this reason alone, predator urine products should never be used.

Scare devices

The key to using scare devices is to couple them with other strategies (repellents, for example), to vary the kind used, and to change their location in the yard or garden.

The Scarecrow Motion-Activated Sprinkler attaches to a garden hose. When a deer comes into its adjustable, motion-detecting range, a sharp burst of water is sprayed at the animal. The combination of physical sensation and a startle effect provide effective aversive conditioning.

The Havahart Spray-Away Elite Motion Detector is similar in action to the Scarecrow, yet is hose-free and solar powered. This device uses infra-red technology to detect animal movement

The Havahart 5250 Electronic Deer Repellent consists of 3 stake-like devices and a scent lure. Deer are attracted to the lure and then receive a mild electric shock when they reach it.

The Deer Shield Electronic Deer Guard is a device which emits varied digital recordings of alarmed and territorial deer, thereby using their own form of communication to inspire deer to go elsewhere.

A final word

Deer are curious and motivated by their need to eat, so they may test and retest the barriers and deterrents you use. You can stay a step ahead of them by changing what you apply so they don't get accustomed to any one strategy. With a little ingenuity and diligence, you will find it really is possible to live in deer country—and have your flowers and vegetables too.

Resources

[Deer advocate toolkit \[PDF\]](#)

[Deer Conflict Management & Coexistence Plan \[PDF\]](#)

[Are deer responsible for biodiversity loss and forest growth failures?](#)

[Why killing programs don't solve deer conflicts](#)

[Controlling deer populations humanely](#)

Also of interest:

[4,000 Beagles](#)

[How to get your dog to stop digging](#)

[Fence out digging animals](#)

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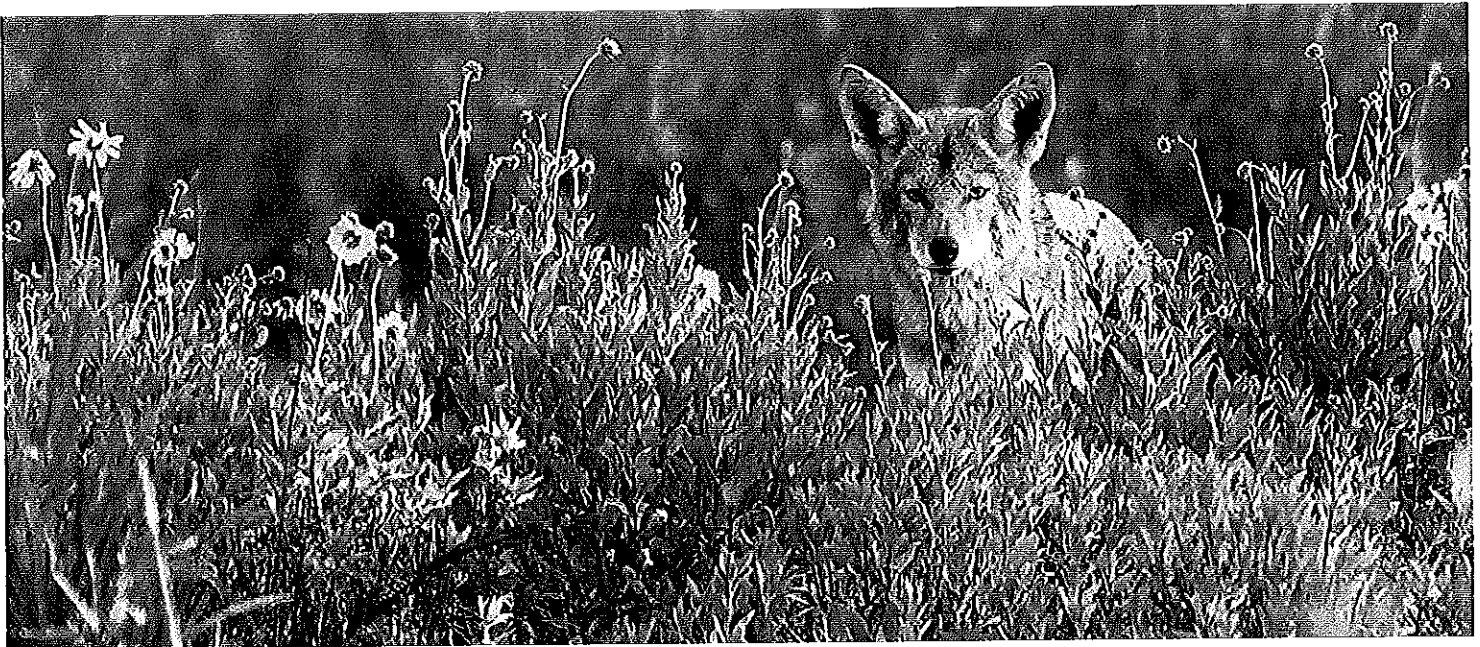
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Why killing coyotes doesn't work

Trapping and killing won't stop conflicts with coyotes

WILD NEIGHBORS (ADAPTED FROM THE BOOK)

SHARE



Charles Wood

For more than a century, human beings have waged a war on coyotes, killing them with poison, traps, guns, hunting dogs and a variety of other cruel coyote killing methods.

Nonetheless, the wary nature of coyotes and their remarkable adaptability has allowed them to quadruple their range throughout North America.

As a result, communities across the country are encountering coyotes and experiencing conflicts that they have never had to face before. The presence of

coyotes in a community can be alarming to those who are not used to living with them.

Occasional attacks by coyotes on pets and coyote aggression toward people (although rare) can trigger an alarm from people who fear for the safety of their pets and children. To allay this, communities may feel they need to initiate wide-scale programs to trap and kill coyotes.

These killing programs don't work and are inhumane. Better solutions exist.

What does work?

Coyotes are here to stay—it's up to us to find ways of coexisting with them. A program combining education in techniques to resolve coyote conflicts and how to discourage coyotes offers the best method for handling and preventing conflicts with coyotes and is working already in a number of communities.

HAZING

Hazing is the most effective method, making use of deterrents to move an animal out of an area or discourage an undesirable behavior or activity. Hazing can help maintain a coyote's fear of humans and deter them from backyards and play spaces.

[Read More](#)

Why don't coyote-killing programs work?

They are ineffective.

It is extremely difficult to ensure that the problem-causing coyote(s) will be the one(s) located and killed.

Coyotes removed from an area will quickly be replaced by others. Coyote pairs hold territories, which leaves single coyotes ("floaters") constantly looking for

new places to call home.

If attractants in a neighborhood are not removed (e.g., pet food, garbage, etc.) new coyotes in an area can quickly become "nuisance" coyotes.

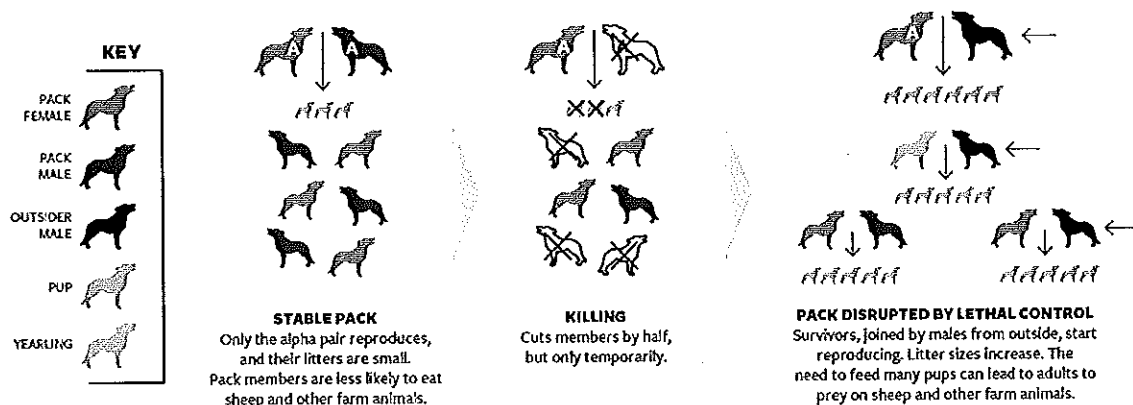
They won't reduce coyote populations.

Research suggests that when aggressively controlled, coyotes can increase their reproductive rate by breeding at an earlier age and having larger litters, with a higher survival rate among the young. This allows coyote populations to quickly bounce back, even when as much as 70 % of their numbers are removed. (see infographic below)

It is nearly impossible to completely eradicate coyotes from an area. Despite bounties and large-scale efforts to kill coyotes over the last 100 years, coyotes have in fact expanded their range throughout the U.S. and Canada tremendously. One study even found that killing 75 % of a coyote population every year for 50 years would still not exterminate the population.

Why killing doesn't work

Shoot or poison coyotes and you will have just as many again within a year or two. Kill one or both members of the alpha pair (A)—the only pair who normally reproduces—and other pairs will form and reproduce. At the same time, lone coyotes will move in to mate, young coyotes will start having offspring sooner, and litter sizes will grow.



Removal is costly.

Coyotes are intelligent animals and are difficult to catch. Even a skilled trapper or sharpshooter, at a hefty price tag, will need many hours to catch a targeted coyote.

Trapping is inhumane.

The most common devices used to capture coyotes are leg-hold traps and neck snares. Both can cause severe injuries, pain and suffering.

Pets become unintended victims of traps set for coyotes. An informal search of media reports suggests thousands of unintended incidents have occurred, causing heartbreak for the families affected.

Non-target wild animals are also caught in traps, and many sustain injuries so severe that they die or must be killed.

What about diseased coyotes?

Some coyote trappers claim that diseased coyotes are to blame for pet attack incidents and that removing such animals from the population is the answer. This is not the case.

There is no evidence that coyotes with mange are more likely to attack people or pets. Mange-afflicted coyotes can simply appear threatening because they are weak, strange-looking (due to hair loss) and may be found resting in suburban areas during the daytime.

Attacks on dogs during the months of April-December are probably caused by coyotes who have lost their fear of people. This occurs when coyotes are being fed in residential areas and are not chased away by people.

A 10-year study of over 300 coyotes in the greater Chicago metropolitan area found only two coyotes who had attacked pets. Necropsies done on these coyotes showed that they had been eating pet food, but were otherwise healthy.

Can we relocate coyotes?

Although it may seem like a more humane alternative, relocating coyotes is not a good idea.

Relocating a coyote is most often a death sentence for that animal.

Coyotes are very territorial and occupy large home ranges up to 40 square miles.

If relocated, they will do almost anything to get back home.

Unfamiliar with their new terrain, they are often killed by cars.

They can be injured or killed during territorial disputes with coyotes already established in the area that they are released in.

In addition, state wildlife laws usually prohibit the relocation of coyotes, since they are a rabies-vector species (even though rabies is very rare in coyotes).

Resources

[Solutions for Coyote Conflicts \[PDF\]](#)

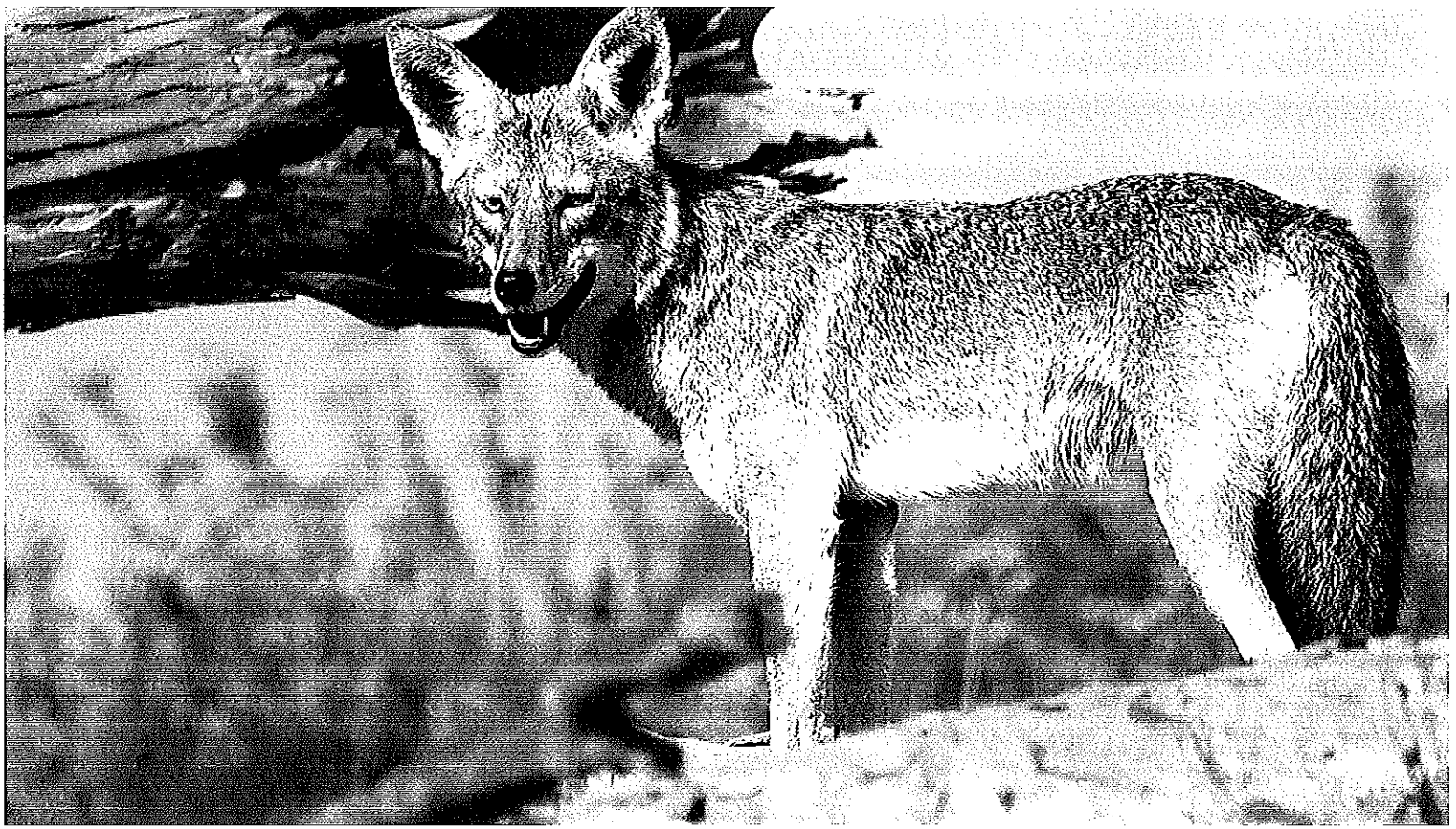
[Preventing Coyote Conflicts \[PDF\]](#)

[Coyote Hazing Guidelines \[PDF\]](#)

[Coyote Management Plan \[PDF\]](#)

[Coyote Advocate Toolkit \[PDF\]](#)

Your gift can do so much for animals in need.



Introduction and goals

The goal of this template coyote management and coexistence plan is to provide a program for reducing human-coyote conflicts while prioritizing human safety. The suggested actions outlined in this plan are designed to increase citizens' knowledge and understanding of how coyotes behave and make clear how such behavior can be managed to reduce or eliminate conflicts with coyotes.

This coyote management and coexistence plan is based on scientific research, a thorough understanding of coyote ecology and biology in urban settings, and the best known management practices and management tools. This plan is guided by the following basic principles:

1. Human safety is a priority in managing human-coyote interactions.
2. Coyotes serve an important role in ecosystems by helping to control the population of rodents, Canada geese, rabbits and other urban mammals.
3. Preventive practices such as reduction and removal of food attractants, habitat modification and responding appropriately when interacting with wildlife are key to minimizing potential interactions with coyotes.
4. Solutions for coyote conflicts must address both problematic coyote behaviors (such as aggression toward people and attacks on pets) and the problematic human behaviors (intentionally or unintentionally feeding coyotes and letting pets outside unattended) that contribute to conflicts.
5. Non-selective coyote removal programs are ineffective for reducing coyote population sizes or preventing human-coyote conflicts.
6. A community-wide program that involves residents is necessary for achieving coexistence among people, coyotes and pets.



How to use this template coyote management plan

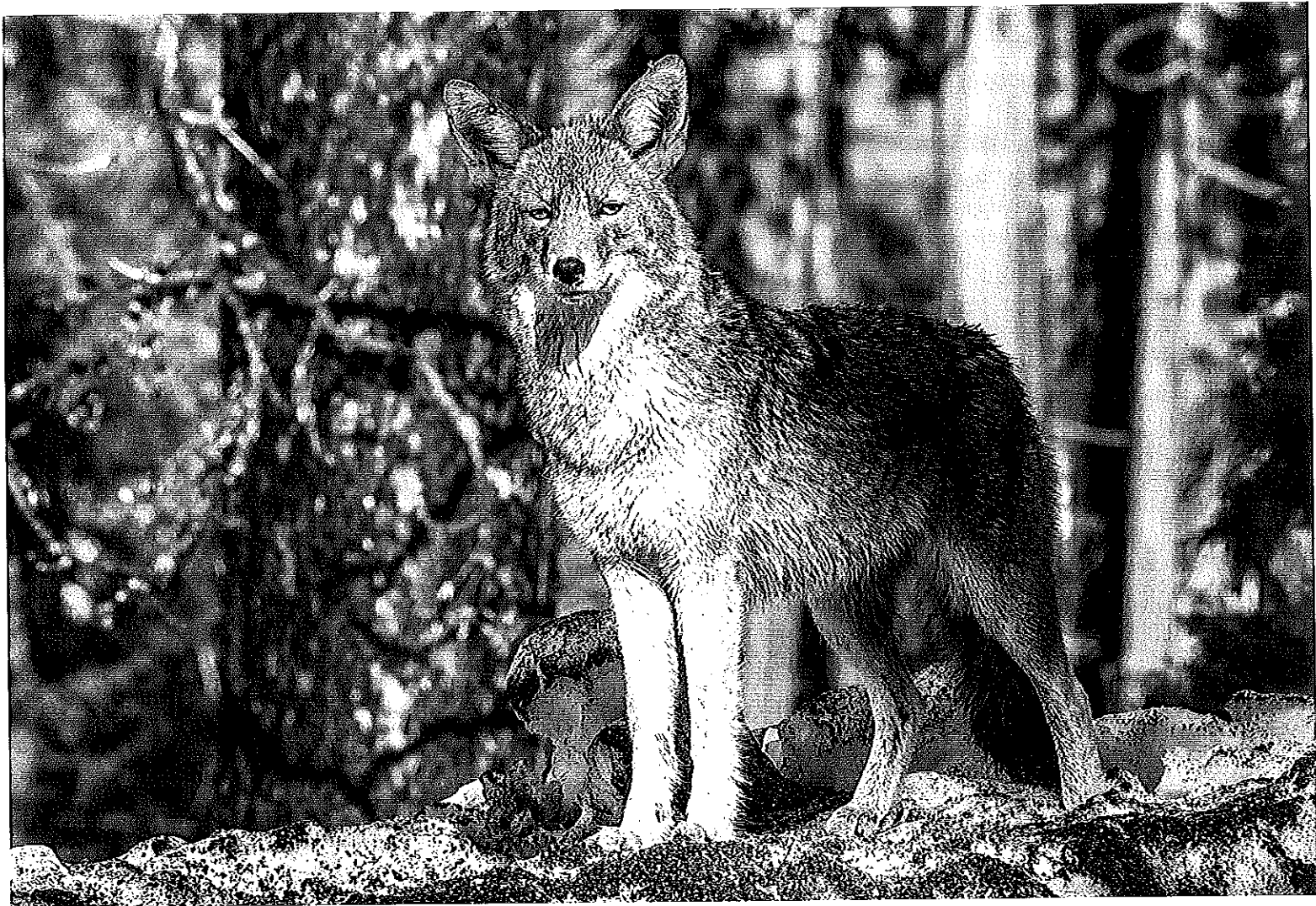
This coyote management and coexistence plan has been prepared by the Humane Society of the United States for use by communities (including, but not limited to, cities, villages, towns, counties, homeowners associations, etc.) in humanely and effectively preventing and solving conflicts among coyotes, people and companion animals. The information in this plan has been gathered from scientific and peer-reviewed articles, from experts in the field of human-coyote conflict resolution, and from successful coyote management plans across the U.S. We invite you to use this plan as your own or modify it as necessary to suit the needs of your community.

Acknowledgements

The HSUS would like to specially thank Paula-Marie Lewis, a Ph.D. student at Griffith University, Australia, for her work in the creation of this management plan.

We would also like to acknowledge the following coyote management plans, which helped to influence the ideas and guidelines presented in this plan:

- City and County of Broomfield (CO) Coexistence with Wildlife Policy
- City of Calabasas (CA) Coyote Management Plan
- City of Centennial (CO) Coyote Management Plan
- City of Davis (CA) Coyote Management and Coexistence Plan
- City and County of Denver (CO) Coyote Management Plan
- Portland (OR)-Vancouver (BC) Model Coyote Management Policy
- Village of Riverside (IL) Coyote Home Audit Checklist
- City of Wheaton (IL) Coyote Policy



The coyote

Due to their intelligence and adaptability—in addition to extensive urbanization and the subsequent decline of larger predators—coyotes have successfully expanded their range across North America. Coyotes are now found in all states in the U.S. except Hawaii and have become well established in nearly every ecosystem. They live in deserts, swamps, tundra and grasslands, brush, dense forests, cities and suburbs. People can live among coyotes yet never see them. Often it's only an evening chorus or group howling and yipping that alerts us to the presence of this wild canid in our neighborhoods. It is important to keep in mind that coyotes have been interacting with and adapting to people for at least the last 100 years.

ECOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

Coyotes are curious, smart and adaptable creatures and our urban areas provide the perfect balance of food, shelter and water for them. What you may not know is that even in fragmented and urbanized landscapes, coyotes can play an integral role in their environment by providing ecosystem services and helping to maintain species diversity. Coyotes in urban areas not only provide free rodent control by feeding on mice and rats, but also help to regulate the population size of other species that may cause conflicts with people in urban areas (such as voles, wild turkeys, white-tailed deer and Canada geese).

GENERAL BIOLOGY, REPRODUCTION AND BEHAVIOR

Appearance and signs: Most coyotes weigh approximately 25-35 pounds, although their long legs and thick fur make them appear larger. Coyote fur varies in color from gray-brown to yellow-gray. They have a black-tipped tail which helps to distinguish them from other canids such as foxes. Coyotes also have yellow/amber eyes (which help to distinguish them from domestic dogs), large ears and narrow, pointed muzzles (which help to distinguish them from wolves).

Since coyotes are naturally very skittish and afraid of humans, they are rarely seen. Thus, their signs (including prints, scat and vocalizations) may be a better indicator of their presence. Coyote prints are similar to those of a domestic dog's, but are usually observed in a straight line (as opposed to the meandering path of domestic dog tracks). More commonly, coyote howling or other vocalizations may be heard. Coyotes produce a variety of sounds (including howls, barks, whines and yips) to communicate with one another and defend their territory. Small groups of two or three coyotes can distort their voices and sound like a group of 20. Coyotes also use scat (feces) to communicate by depositing it in the middle of a trail or on the edge of their territory. Coyote scat is similar to dog scat in size and appearance, but unlike dog scat, it is rope-like and typically filled with hairs, seeds and bones.

Diet: Coyotes are opportunistic omnivores with great flexibility in their diet. They generally hunt small mammals such as mice, rats, voles, rabbits and prairie dogs, but will also eat fruit and berries and will even scavenge road-killed animals. In urban areas, coyotes are also known to eat pet food, unsecured garbage and compost. They may also prey on unattended domestic pets such as cats and small dogs if given the opportunity. This does not indicate a danger to humans, but is rather a natural coyote behavior. This behavior can be prevented by reducing human-associated food attractants in urban areas and not letting pets outside unattended (unless protected by a coyote-proof enclosure or fence).

Social structure: Most coyotes (called resident coyotes) live in family groups with one breeding pair and three to four other related individuals. Coyotes do not hunt in packs, but work together to defend their territory from other coyote family groups. Other coyotes (called transient coyotes) live alone or as an isolated mated pair.

Coyotes mate once per year during their breeding season (which occurs from January through March). During the pup season (April through August), the breeding pair will give birth to pups (typically in April or May). Litter size depends on available resources and the number of coyotes in the area. The average litter size is four to seven pups. Coyotes will place their pups in a den for the first 6 weeks, after which the pups will learn to hunt with their parents. Coyote dens are found in steep banks, rock crevices and underbrush, as well as in open areas. During dispersal season (September through December), the pups from the previous year (yearlings) will leave the family group and become transient coyotes in search of a new home range.

Habitat: Coyotes are naturally diurnal (most active at dawn and dusk), but often shift to more nocturnal activity in urban and suburban areas in an effort to avoid people. Coyotes prefer open space and natural preserve areas over human-dominated landscapes, but are extremely adept at living in proximity to people. Coyotes thrive in these areas because food, water and shelter are abundant.

Home range sizes vary for each individual coyote. Research has shown that home range sizes for resident coyotes average 2-5 square miles, while transient coyotes have larger home ranges (averaging 10 square miles). Home range size can be an important indicator of resource distribution and abundance and also may correlate with population density.

Coyote attractants in urban areas

Coyotes are drawn to urban and suburban areas for the following reasons:

1. **Food.** Urban areas provide a bounty of natural food choices for coyotes, who primarily eat rodents such as mice and rats. However, coyotes can be further attracted into suburban neighborhoods by human-associated food such as pet food, unsecured compost or trash, and fallen fruit in yards. Intentional and unintentional feeding can lead coyotes to associate humans with sources of food, which can result in negative interactions among coyotes, people and pets. To reduce food attractants in urban and suburban areas:
 - Never hand-feed or otherwise deliberately feed a coyote.
 - Avoid feeding pets outside. Remove sources of pet food and water. If feeding pets outside is necessary, remove the bowl and any leftover food promptly.
 - Never compost any meat or dairy (unless the compost is fully secured).
 - Maintain good housekeeping, such as regularly raking areas around bird feeders, to help discourage coyote activity near residences.
 - Remove fallen fruit from the ground.
 - Keep trash in high-quality containers with tight-fitting lids. Only place the cans curbside the morning of collection. If you leave trash cans out overnight, they are more likely to be tipped over and broken into.
 - Bag especially attractive food wastes such as meat scraps or leftover pet food. If it is several days before garbage will be picked up, freeze the food temporarily or take it to a dumpster or other secure storage container.
2. **Water.** Urban areas provide a year-round supply of water in the form of storm water impoundments and channels, artificial lakes, irrigation, pet water dishes, etc., which support both coyotes and their prey.
 - In dry conditions, water can be as alluring as food, so remove water bowls set outside for pets and make watering cans unavailable.
3. **Access to shelter.** Parks, greenbelts, open spaces, golf courses, buildings, sheds, decks and crawl spaces, etc., increase the amount and variability of cover for coyotes. They allow coyotes to safely and easily remain close to people, pets, homes and businesses without detection.
 - In the spring, when coyotes give birth and begin to raise young, they concentrate their activities around dens or burrows in which their young are sheltered. Coyotes may take advantage of available spaces under sheds or decks for use as a den, bringing them into close contact with people and pets.
4. **Unattended pets.** Pets are a normal part of an urban landscape. Within their territory, coyotes may consider pets as potential prey or potential competitors. **Free-roaming pets**, especially cats and sometimes small dogs, may attract coyotes into neighborhoods. The best way to minimize risk to pets is to not leave them outside unattended.
 - **Cats.** Coyotes primarily eat small mammals such as mice and rats, but will also prey on slightly larger mammals such as rabbits and groundhogs. Approximately the same size as a groundhog or rabbit, free-roaming outdoor cats may also be seen as eligible prey items by coyotes. It is important to note that attacks on cats are normal coyote behavior and do not indicate a danger for people. The only way to protect cats from coyotes (and the other dangers of outdoor life such as cars, disease, dogs and other wildlife) is to keep cats indoors (or only let them outside in a secure enclosure or when accompanied by a person and under the control of a leash and harness).
 - **Feral cats.** People who feed feral cats are often concerned that coyotes might prey on the cats. These concerns are well founded, as coyotes will be attracted to both the outdoor pet food and the cats themselves as prey. Although there is no sure way to protect feral cats from coyotes, the following tips can be helpful:
 - Feed cats only during the day and at a set time—and pick up any leftovers immediately.

- Provide escape routes for cats.
- Haze coyotes seen on the property (see Appendix B). Making them feel uncomfortable will encourage them to stay out of the area.
- **Dogs** are also vulnerable to coyote confrontations. These incidents generally involve coyotes who are accustomed or habituated to people (usually due to wildlife feeding) or coyotes who are protecting their territory and pups (usually during breeding season).
 - Small, unattended dogs may be seen as potential prey for coyotes. It is important to either keep dogs on a leash 6 feet long or shorter when outdoors or to stay within 6 feet of them when outside. (Coyotes may view a dog on a leash longer than 6 feet as an unattended pet.) Attacks on unattended small dogs are normal coyote behavior and do not indicate a danger for people.
 - Although attacks on larger dogs are rare, coyotes will sometimes go after a large dog when they feel that their territory is threatened. This generally occurs during the coyote breeding season, which takes place from January through March. During this time, it is especially important not to let dogs outside unattended and to keep them on leashes (6 feet long or shorter) when in public areas.
- Fences can be used to keep coyotes out of residential yards, but they must be “coyote-proof.” Coyote-proof fences are at least eight feet tall and made of a material that coyotes cannot climb or at least 6 feet tall with a protective device on top such as a “coyote roller (coyoteroller.com) that rolls off any coyotes (and dogs) that try to scramble over the fence. To prevent coyotes from digging under a fence, it should extend underground at least twelve inches or include an L-shaped mesh apron that extends outward at least 18 inches and is secured with landscape staples.
- **Other domestic animals** kept outside, such as chickens and rabbits, may also be viewed as prey by coyotes. Protect poultry or other outdoor animals from coyotes (and other predators) with protective fencing (both structural and electric), by ensuring that they are confined in sturdy cages or pens each evening and by using livestock-guarding animals where possible.

EDUCATION AND OUTREACH

A critical element of a successful coyote management plan is the education and awareness of residents.

Education is the key to having residents make appropriate decisions regarding their safety and managing their property and pets. This involves decreasing food attractants, taking precautions with pets and creating tolerance of normal coyote behavior.

An educational campaign should focus on how residents can coexist with coyotes successfully. Educational outreach opportunities include:

1. **Educational materials.** These can include brochures, informational postcards mailed or hand-delivered to specific neighborhoods with a high number of coyote sightings and interactions, detailed information and appropriate links made available on local websites, e-newsletters, development of various public service announcements to run on public access channels, or coyote signage posted in appropriate parks and open spaces.
2. **Trainings.** Incorporate coyote education in schools and make educational seminars and trainings available to the public.
3. **An outreach and education team.** Composed of trained community volunteers (Appendix B), a team can help with community outreach by tabling at community events, presenting in classrooms and/or following up directly with individuals and neighborhoods who may have concerns.

HAZING: AN INTERVENTION TECHNIQUE

Generally, coyotes are reclusive animals who avoid human contact. Coyotes in urban and suburban environments, however, may learn that neighborhoods provide easy sources of human-associated food while presenting few real threats. These coyotes, having lost their fear of humans, may visit yards and public areas even when people are present and may cause conflicts with people and pets. Humans have contributed to this habituation of coyotes by not reacting when they see a coyote. We have a tendency to either ignore them due to fear or to be enamored by them because they are wild and it is “cool” to see one. To coexist safely, it’s important to modify this behavior and attitude in resident coyote populations.

The best solution for addressing problematic coyote behavior is by instituting a community-based hazing program (See Appendix B).

Hazing is an activity or series of activities that is conducted in an attempt to change behaviors of habituated coyotes and/or to re-instill a healthy fear of people in the local coyote population. Hazing techniques include generating loud noises, spraying water, shining bright lights, throwing objects, shouting, etc. Hazing can help maintain coyotes’ fear of humans and deter them from neighborhood spaces such as backyards, greenbelts and play spaces.

A hazing program encourages the use of harassing actions without employing weapons or causing bodily harm to the coyote. The more often an individual animal is hazed, the more effective hazing is in changing coyote behavior. Being highly intelligent animals, coyotes who are hazed quickly learn to avoid neighborhoods, people and pets.

The goals of hazing are to:

- Reverse the habituation of coyotes to people, teaching them to once again fear and avoid humans
- Discourage coyotes from entering public areas such as parks, playgrounds and yards when people are present
- Discourage coyotes from approaching people and pets
- Empower residents by giving them tools to use when they encounter a coyote, thereby reducing their fear of coyotes
- Increase awareness about coyote behavior among residents and involve the community in coyote management efforts

Basic hazing: Consists of directly facing the coyote and being “big and loud” by waving your arms over your head, making loud noises or squirting the coyote with water until the coyote(s) chooses to leave. Using a variety of different hazing tools is critical because coyotes can become desensitized to the continued use of just one technique, sound or action (see Appendix B). Basic hazing can be performed by anyone and includes the following techniques:

Coyote coexistence strategies and techniques

MONITORING AND COLLECTING DATA

Monitoring and data collection are critical components of an effective coyote management plan. This is best accomplished with input from both residents and city officials using a coyote hotline and/or an online reporting form.

The purpose of monitoring human-coyote interactions is to document where coyotes are frequently seen, to count how many coyotes are within an area and to identify human-coyote conflict hotspots. Gathering specific data on incidents will allow for targeting of educational campaigns and conflict mitigation efforts, as well as the ability to measure success in reducing conflicts over time.

A standard Coyote Incident Form (Appendix A) should be made available to residents and employees to allow for consistent reporting of coyote incidents. Contact information—including the date, time, name, address and phone number of the individuals submitting the report—should be included, as well as specific information about the incident.

HUMAN-COYOTE CONFLICT DEFINITIONS

The following definitions will be used for the process of categorizing human-coyote conflicts:

Coexistence:

Humans and coyotes exist together. Humans take an active role in helping coyotes in their community stay wild by removing attractants, taking responsibility for pet safety, hazing coyotes in their neighborhood and learning about coyote ecology and behavior.

Observation:

The act of noticing signs of a coyote(s), such as tracks, scat or vocalizations, but without visual observation of the coyote(s).

Sighting:

A visual observation of a coyote(s). A sighting may occur at any time of the day or night.

Encounter:

A direct meeting that is between human and coyote(s) with no physical contact and that is without incident.

Incident:

A conflict between a human and a coyote where the coyote exhibits any of the following behaviors: growling, baring teeth, lunging or making physical contact with the person. A human is not bitten.

Human attack:

A human is bitten by a coyote(s).

Provoked: An attack where the involved human encourages the coyote to engage. Examples include a human hand-feeding a coyote, approaching a coyote with pups or intervening in a coyote attack on a pet.

Unprovoked: An attack where the involved human does not encourage the coyote to engage.

The following definitions will also be used for the process of categorizing conflicts among coyotes, pets and livestock.

Pet attack:

Coyote(s) kills or injures a domestic pet.

Attended: Pet is on a leash less than 6 feet in length or is in the presence of a person less than 6 feet away.

Unattended: Pet is free-roaming, walking off-leash more than 6 feet from a person, or on a leash longer than 6 feet.

Livestock loss/depredation:

Coyote(s) kills or injures livestock.

reproductive rates), allowing for quick regeneration of their population numbers. The disruption of their family group structure leads to an increase in the number of females breeding in the population, and the increase in available resources leads to larger litter sizes, earlier breeding ages among females and higher survival rates among pups. This allows coyote populations to bounce back quickly, even when as much as 70 percent of their numbers are removed through lethal control efforts. For these reasons, lethal programs are not effective at reducing coyote populations, and non-selective coyote trapping programs are not effective at solving conflicts.

In addition, coyotes removed from an area will quickly be replaced by transient coyotes looking for a vacant home range. If the root causes of human-coyote conflicts have not been addressed, incoming coyotes may quickly become nuisance coyotes as well. It is far better to have well-behaved resident coyotes who will hold territories and keep transients at bay than to risk having to deal with newcomers who do not know the “rules.”

Lethal responses (coyote removal) should be considered only in the event of an unprovoked, confirmed attack on a human. If implemented, lethal control efforts should focus on the offending coyote(s) only, rather than the coyote population at large. This

requires significant surveillance efforts to make sure that the correct animal(s) is targeted and removed.

Lethal control should be considered as only one of a suite of management interventions (e.g., removal of attractants, hazing, etc.) that involve an array of humane and non-lethal measures. It is worth remarking that if non-lethal control techniques are effective enough to reduce human-coyote interactions and conflicts to acceptable levels, then the lethal control limited option may remain in the toolbox without being used.

LOCAL ORDINANCES

In addition to the suggested responses below, the following community-wide ordinances may be helpful:

Leash law. Implementing a leash law and monetary fine for off-leash dogs can help address problematic behavior that could lead to coyote-pet conflicts. Residents should be instructed to keep pets on a leash 6 feet long or shorter.

Anti-feeding ordinance. Banning the feeding of wildlife (exceptions may be made for bird feeders) and establishing a monetary fine may be helpful in addressing problematic feeding behavior that can lead to the habituation of coyotes.

- Yelling and waving your arms while approaching the coyote.
- Making loud noises with whistles, air horns, megaphones, soda cans filled with pennies, pots and pans.
- Throwing projectiles such as sticks, small rocks, cans, tennis balls or rubber balls at the direction of the coyote.
- Squirting water from a hose, water gun or spray bottle (with vinegar water).

See this fun and educational video for more hazing tips:
bit.ly/19hkRB2

High-intensity hazing: Consists of approaching the animal quickly and aggressively, throwing projectiles, paint balls, pepper balls, sling shots, clay pellets or pepper spray at the coyote. High-intensity hazing should only be carried out by trained professionals such as animal control and police officers. High-intensity hazing should be used in specific areas and only in response to more egregious incidents.

LETHAL CONTROL

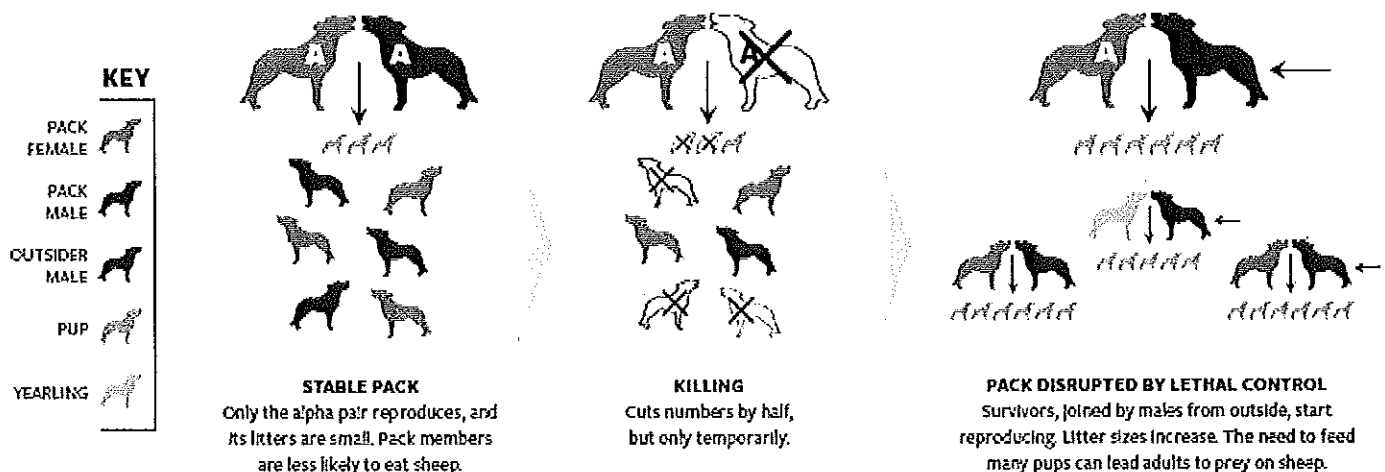
Lethal control programs may seem like a quick fix to problems among coyotes, people and pets. However, removal programs are not effective in reducing coyote populations or addressing the root causes of conflicts. Coyote removal programs are costly (due to the difficulty of catching coyotes) and controversial among the public.

When implementing lethal control, it is extremely difficult to ensure that problem-causing coyote(s) will be the ones located and killed. Since firearms are usually unsafe to use in urban and suburban areas, traps (which are by design non-selective for particular coyotes) are generally the method used. Because coyotes are so intelligent and wary of human scent, it is very difficult to catch any coyote in a trap, never mind the problem-causing coyote.

Research has shown that when lethally controlled, coyotes exhibit a “rebound effect” (a surge in their

Why killing doesn't work

Shoot or poison coyotes and you will have just as many again within a year or two. Kill one or both members of the alpha pair (A)—the only one that normally reproduces—and other pairs will form and reproduce. At the same time, lone coyotes will move in to mate, young coyotes will start having offspring sooner, and litter sizes will grow.



Coyote Behavior	Classification	Response
Coyote injures or kills pet off-leash with human nearby (within 6 feet)	Attended Pet Attack	Gather information on specific animals involved and report circumstances. Educate on pet management, coyote attractants and hazing. Perform yard/neighborhood/public area audit*. Post education signs and/or send educational materials to residents in the area. Implement high intensity hazing techniques (by ACOs, police, etc.)—using rubber bullets, paintball guns, etc.
Coyote injures or kills pet on-leash (within 6 feet)	Attended Pet Attack	Gather information on specific animals involved and report circumstances. Educate on pet management, coyote attractants and hazing. Perform yard/neighborhood/public area audit*. Post education signs and/or send educational materials to residents in the area. Implement high-intensity hazing techniques (by ACOs, police, etc.)—using rubber bullets, paintball guns, etc.
Coyote aggressive toward person, showing teeth, back fur raised, lunging, nipping without contact	Incident	Gather information on specific animals involved and report circumstances. Educate on pet management, coyote attractants and hazing. Perform yard/neighborhood/public area audit*. Post education signs and/or send educational materials to residents in the area. Implement high-intensity hazing techniques (by ACOs, police, etc.)—using rubber bullets, paintball guns, etc.
Coyote has bitten human (Human encouraged coyote to engage by hand feeding, approaching coyote with pups, intervening during pet attack, etc.)	Provoked Human Attack	Identify and gather information on all details of attack (including action of victim before and after attack, whether feeding or pets were involved, action of victim towards coyote and how incident was resolved.) Any human bitten by a coyote(s) will need to seek the advice of their physician concerning the administration of a post-exposure rabies vaccination. If the offending coyote is killed, he/she should not only be tested for rabies, but should be also given a full necropsy (to determine general health and whether feeding was involved). Educate residents on coyote attractants, yard/neighborhood audits, hazing and pet management. Levy fines (for wildlife feeding or leash law violations) when appropriate. Implement high-intensity hazing techniques (by ACOs, police, etc.)—using rubber bullets, paintball guns, etc. for any other habituated or bold coyotes in area.
Coyote has bitten human (Human did not encourage coyote to engage)	Unprovoked Human Attack	Identify and gather information on all details of attack (including action of victim before and after attack, whether feeding or pets were involved, action of victim towards coyote and how incident was resolved.) Any human bitten by a coyote(s) will need to seek the advice of their physician concerning the administration of a post-exposure rabies vaccination. If the offending coyote is killed, he/she should not only be tested for rabies, but should be also given a full necropsy (to determine general health and whether feeding was involved). Lethal control efforts, if implemented, should focus on the offending coyote(s), rather than the coyote population at large. Educate residents on coyote attractants, yard/neighborhood audits, hazing and pet management. Levy fines (for wildlife feeding or leash law violations) when appropriate. Implement high-intensity hazing techniques (by ACOs, police, etc.)—using rubber bullets, paintball guns, etc. for any other habituated or bold coyotes in area.

* (See Appendix C)

Human-coyote conflict classification and recommended responses

Coyote Behavior	Classification	Response
Coyote heard; scat or prints seen	Observation	Distribute educational materials and information on normal coyote behavior.
Coyote seen moving through the area (day or night)	Sighting	Distribute education materials and information on normal coyote behavior.
Coyote seen resting in area (day or night)	Sighting	If area frequented by people, educate on normal coyote behavior and how to haze to encourage animal to leave. Look for and eliminate attractants.
Coyote entering a yard (no person present)	Sighting	Educate on coyote attractants; provide hazing information and yard audit*.
Coyote following or approaching a person with no incident	Encounter	Educate on hazing techniques. Look for and eliminate attractants.
Coyote following or approaching a person and pet with no incident	Encounter	Educate on hazing techniques and pet management. If an open area, post education signs to alert other residents to keep dogs on leash and to haze coyotes. If it is pup season and there is a known den nearby, consider blocking off the path or area until pup season is over.
Coyote entering a yard with pets, no incident	Encounter	Educate on coyote attractants and pet management, provide hazing information and yard audit*.
Coyote entering yard with people and pets, no pet attack occurring	Encounter	Gather information on specific animals involved and report circumstances. Educate on coyote attractants and pet management, provide hazing information and yard audit*.
Coyote injures or kills unattended pet in back yard	Unattended Pet Attack	Gather information on specific animals involved and report circumstances. Educate on coyote attractants and pet management, provide hazing information and yard audit*.
Coyote injures or kills pet off-leash in open space area	Unattended Pet Attack	Gather information on specific animals involved and report circumstances. Educate on pet management and hazing, Look for and eliminate food attractants. Post education signs in open area to alert other residents to keep dogs on leash and to haze coyotes. If it is pup season and there is a known den nearby, consider blocking off the path or area until pup season is over.
Coyote injures or kills livestock	Livestock Loss/Depredation	Gather information on specific animals involved and report circumstances. Educate on proper livestock husbandry (including the use of secure enclosures, livestock guarding animals, and/or proper fencing).

OFFICE USE ONLY:

Outcome of incident: _____

Human injuries: _____ Post-exposure rabies vaccination recommended: Yes ☐ No ☐

Pet injuries: _____ Pet killed: Yes ☐ No ☐

Coyote injuries: _____ Coyote euthanized: Yes ☐ No ☐

Coyote necropsy results: _____

Stomach contents: human food: Yes ☐ No ☐

Sign of disease: Yes ☐ No ☐

If Yes, describe: _____

DEFINITIONS:

OBSERVATION:

The act of noticing signs of a coyote(s), such as tracks, scat or vocalizations, but without visual observation of the coyote(s).

SIGHTING:

A visual observation of a coyote(s). A sighting may occur at any time of the day or night.

ENCOUNTER:

A direct meeting that is between human and coyote(s) with no physical contact and that is without incident.

INCIDENT:

A conflict between a human and a coyote where the coyote exhibits any of the following behaviors: growling, baring teeth, lunging or making physical contact with person. A human is not bitten.

HUMAN ATTACK:

Provoked: An attack where the involved human encourages the coyote to engage. Examples include a human hand-feeding a coyote, approaching a coyote with pups or intervening in a coyote attack on a pet.

Unprovoked: An attack where the involved human does not encourage the coyote to engage.

PET ATTACK:

Coyote(s) kills or injures a domestic pet.

Attended: Pet is on a leash less than six feet in length or is in the presence of a person less than six feet away.

Unattended: Pet is free-roaming, walking off-leash more than six feet from a person or on a leash longer than six feet.

LIVESTOCK LOSS/DEPREDATION:

Coyote(s) kills or injures livestock.

Appendices

Appendix A:

COYOTE INCIDENT REPORT FORM

Date: _____ Time of interaction: _____ Duration of Interaction: _____

Name of reporting party: _____

Address of reporting party: _____

Phone number of reporting party: _____

Address of interaction: _____

Location type (park, commercial property, residential property, natural preserve, vacant land, other): _____

Type of interaction: *Observation, Sighting, Encounter, Incident, Pet Attack: Attended/Unattended, Human Attack: Provoked/Unprovoked?* (See reverse for definitions) _____

Activity of reporting party prior to interaction (e.g., walking, running, riding bike): _____

Was the coyote being intentionally fed? Yes ☐ No ☐

Was there pet food present? Yes ☐ No ☐

Was unsecured garbage present? Yes ☐ No ☐

Were other food attractants present? Yes ☐ No ☐

(e.g., bird seed, compost, fruit, etc.) If yes, describe: _____

Was a pet involved? Yes ☐ No ☐

Type of pet: Cat ☐ Dog ☐ Other ☐ _____

Breed/weight of pet: _____

Was pet on leash? Yes ☐ No ☐

(If yes, was leash longer than 6 ft.?) Yes ☐ No ☐

Description of interaction/what happened: _____

Actions taken by reporting party (e.g., ran away, hazed coyote, none, etc.): _____

How did coyote respond? (e.g.,* ran away, approached, etc.) _____

6. Hazing efforts should be exaggerated at the beginning of a hazing program, but less effort will be needed as coyotes learn to avoid people and neighborhoods. Coyotes learn quickly, and their family members and pups will emulate their behavior, leading to a ripple effect throughout the local coyote population.
7. Certain levels of hazing must always be maintained so that coyotes do not learn or return to unacceptable habits.
8. Obviously sick or injured coyotes should not be hazed by the general public. In these cases, police or animal control officers should be contacted.
9. People should never run from or ignore a coyote. Running from a coyote can initiate a chasing instinct, while ignoring a coyote creates habituation and negates the positive effects of hazing.
10. It is important to identify and remove possible coyote attractants in conjunction with hazing. Hazing will be less effective if food attractants are plentiful in a neighborhood.

Appendix B:

GUIDELINES FOR IMPLEMENTING A COMMUNITY-BASED HAZING PROGRAM

Because coexisting with wildlife involves the community, the most successful coyote hazing programs involve residents and volunteers. Residents are best equipped to respond consistently and at the most opportune times in their own neighborhoods, greenbelts, parks and open spaces. Coyotes will also learn to fear the general public faster if they are hazed by the residents that they already encounter in their home ranges.

Involving the community in coyote hazing efforts has the additional benefit of empowering residents and reducing their fear of coyotes by giving them tools to address coyote conflicts themselves.

Before attempting to haze coyotes on their own, residents should first be properly trained on the following topics:

- Basic coyote ecology and behavior.
- Seasonal behavior changes—breeding season, pups, denning behavior.
- Influences of human behavior on coyotes.
- How to identify and remove food attractants.
- Safety tips for pets.
- Hazing techniques, tools and tips for success.

When possible, in-person trainings and meetings are the best way to relay this information to residents and to train them in coyote hazing techniques. Supplemental materials, such as handouts, brochures and websites, can also provide this information when necessary.

CREATING A VOLUNTEER HAZING TEAM

A group of volunteers trained in coyote hazing techniques can be quite useful to respond to coyote conflicts in public areas (such as parks, playgrounds, etc.). The following guidelines are suggested for managing a volunteer hazing team:

1. Volunteers should be trained in proper coyote hazing techniques (as discussed above).

2. Volunteers should be added to a Community Citizen Volunteer email list, from which they will be notified of “hot spots” and asked to haze in the area.
3. Updates, additional coyote information, electronic flyers and handouts should be sent to members of the Community Citizen Volunteer group to disseminate to the general public.
4. Volunteers should fill out a Hazing Interaction Report after each hazing activity.
5. Hazing Interaction Reports will include the following details:
 - Date, location, time of day, number of coyotes.
 - Initial coyote behavior, hazing behavior, coyote response.
 - Effectiveness ratings.
 - Tools and techniques used.
 - Additional details/comments.

COYOTE HAZING TIPS FOR SUCCESS

1. Hazing is most effective when an individual coyote is hazed by a variety of people using a variety of tools and techniques.
2. The coyote being hazed must be able to recognize that the potential threat is coming from a person. Therefore, hiding behind a bush and throwing rocks or hazing from inside a car or house (for example) isn’t effective.
3. When hazed for the first time, a coyote may not respond at first or may run a short distance away. If this happens, it is important to continue hazing (and intensify the hazing if possible) until the coyote leaves the area. Otherwise, the coyote will learn to wait until the person gives up. Inconsistent hazing will create an animal more resistant to hazing instead of reinforcing the notion that “people are scary.”
4. Make sure to provide an escape route for the coyote. Do not corner the coyote or chase the animal in the direction of traffic or other people.
5. A group of coyotes should be hazed in the same manner as a single coyote. In a group, there will always be a dominant coyote who will respond first, and once he runs away, the others will follow.

Appendix D:

EXAMPLE COYOTE RESOLUTION

RESOLUTION NO. _____

A RESOLUTION APPROVING A COYOTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

WHEREAS, the City of _____ has a duty and responsibility to its residents to protect the public health, safety, and welfare of its residents; and

WHEREAS, the city of _____ desires to identify and achieve a balance between the importance of human safety and the ecology of the region; and

WHEREAS, due to the varied interests of persons and organizations regarding actions that can be taken in the management of coyotes, a written management plan is desirable to ensure that the varied interests are evaluated and considered when seeking to address conflicts with coyotes, and;

WHEREAS, the City of _____ has developed a Coyote Management Plan to provide recommendations for educating the community regarding living and interacting with wildlife and addressing perceived or actual conflicts with coyotes including sightings, attacks on pets, aggressive behavior of coyotes, and a general fear of harm to life and property caused by coyotes, and;

WHEREAS, the purpose of the Coyote Management Plan is to provide effective solutions to coyote conflicts, including a behavior classification and recommended response chart, to resolve and reduce human-coyote conflicts within the City in a humane and effective manner; and

WHEREAS, a combination of education and hazing have been found to be the most effective methods to alleviate the potential dangers that may result from coyote-human interactions, and

WHEREAS, the _____ is directed to utilize non-lethal methods, including education and hazing methods, as primary methods in coyote management, considering lethal responses (coyote removal) only in the event of an unprovoked attack on a human,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by _____, that:
The Coyote Management Plan attached hereto and incorporated herein by reference, is hereby approved.
The resolution shall be effective immediately.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED THIS _____ **DAY OF** _____

ATTEST: _____

Appendix C:

COYOTE YARD AUDIT CHECKLIST

(For municipal or homeowner use)

	OK	FIX	Ways to mitigate
FOOD			NEVER hand-feed or intentionally feed a coyote!
Pet Food			Never feed pets outdoors; store all pet food securely indoors.
Water Sources			Remove water attractants (such as pet water bowls) in dry climates.
Bird Feeders			Remove bird feeders or clean fallen seed to reduce the presence of small mammals that coyotes prefer to eat.
Fallen Fruit			Clean up fallen fruit around trees.
Compost			Do not include meat or dairy among compost contents unless fully enclosed.
BBQ Grills			Clean up food around barbeque grills after each use.
Trash			Secure all trash containers with locking lids and place curbside the morning of trash pickup. Periodically clean cans to reduce residual odors.
LANDSCAPING			Trim vegetation to reduce hiding places and potential denning sites.
STRUCTURES/ OUTBUILDINGS			Restrict access under decks and sheds, around woodpiles, or any other structure that can provide cover or denning sites for coyotes or their prey.
FENCING			Enclose property with an 8-foot fence (or a 6-foot fence with an additional extension or roller-top) to deter coyotes. Ensure that there are no gaps and that the bottom of the fence extends underground 6 inches or is fitted with a mesh apron to deter coyotes from digging underneath.
PETS			Never leave pets unattended outside.
			Never allow pets to "play" with coyotes.
			Fully enclose outdoor pet kennels.
			Walk pets on a leash no longer than 6 feet in length.

We encourage you to take steps to eliminate attractants on your property in order to minimize conflicts with coyotes. We also urge you to share this information with friends and neighbors because minimizing conflicts is most effective when the entire neighborhood works together.

Our Promise



We fight the big fights to end suffering for all animals.

Together with millions of supporters, we take on puppy mills, factory farms, trophy hunts, animal testing and other cruel industries. With our affiliates, we rescue and care for thousands of animals every year through our animal rescue team's work and other hands-on animal care services.

We fight all forms of animal cruelty to achieve the vision behind our name: a humane society.
And we can't do it without you.



**THE HUMANE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES**

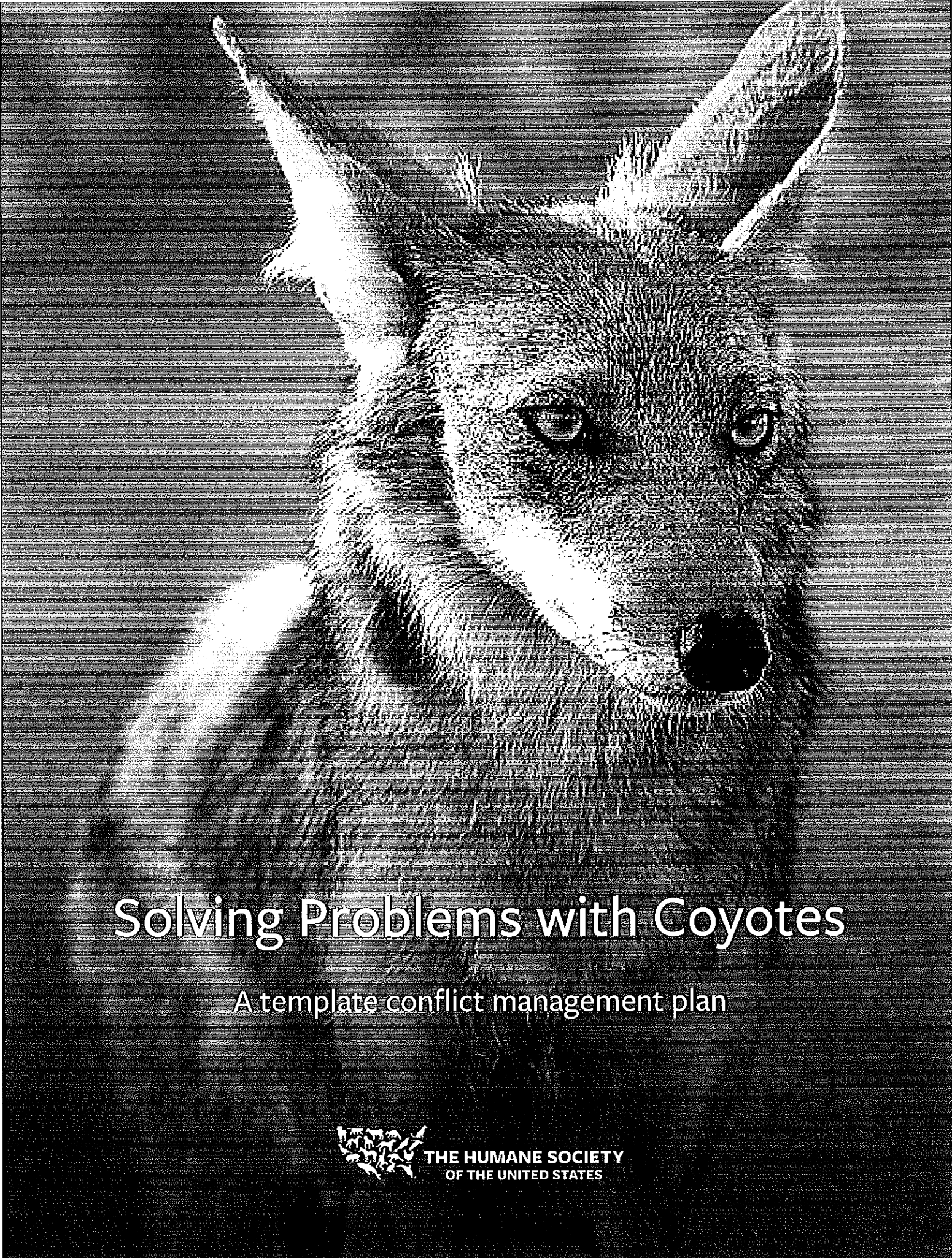
1255 23rd Street, NW, Suite 450 Washington, DC 20037
humanesociety.org

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Solving Problems with Coyotes

A template conflict management plan



THE HUMANE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES

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From: [Marlene Katafias](#)
To: [CityCouncil](#)
Subject: Deer Management in Livonia
Date: Thursday, June 29, 2023 2:00:45 PM

Hello,

My name is Marlene Katafias, 15100 Merriman. I was at the special meeting to discuss the deer problem. I didn't speak since I didn't have anything additional to say. The deer population has indeed expanded in recent years. I have lived at this address since 1952 and never saw deer here prior to 15 years ago or so. I believe one of the council members was going to check out how other municipalities have done with culling and I looked into a few myself. Please check with the following that seem to have had some success, although it does have to be an annual event.

Big Rapids, Michigan. They have been partnering with the USDA Wildlife Services and Michigan Sportsmen Against Hunger since 2014 and appear to have some success with the program, plus the venison goes to feed the hungry.

Michigan Parks Authority has been culling deer in the Metro Parks system since 1999 and consider the program a success.

Since I agree that something must be done, I just wanted to pass the above information on.

I have been sitting in on Council Meetings lately to become familiar how are local government works and would like to let all of you know that I think you are doing an outstanding job.

Thank you

Marlene Katafias
734-891-7297
mkatafias@gmail.com



Virus-free. www.avg.com

NEW DATA RECEIVED FOR REGULAR
MEETING OF JULY 10, 2023

From: [Simmons, Jennifer](#)
To: [CityCouncil](#); [Mayor Staff](#)
Cc: [Brosnan, Maureen Miller](#)
Subject: FW: Deer issue
Date: Tuesday, June 27, 2023 10:26:27 AM

Jennifer Simmons
Constituent Relations Specialist
City of Livonia | Mayor's Office
(734) 466-2204
jsimmons@livonia.gov

From: Jennifer Jerore <forev099@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, June 26, 2023 10:57 PM
To: Mayor Maureen Miller Brosnan <mayor@livonia.gov>
Subject: Deer issue

I cannot attend the meeting regarding the deer population but wanted to send a comment as I feel strongly about the subject. Deer are in there natural habitat and I don't think we should give into a few noisy citizens because they are eating there hostas. Up north in the middle of the woods at our cottage we plant things deer don't like and that solves the problem, we need to be respectful of Wildlife, what is next squirrels or chipmunks? My voteleave the deer ALONE we have other things we can be using tax dollars to address....

Thank you
Jennifer Jerore

[Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPhone](#)



Kasprowicz, Sara

From: clerk
Sent: Thursday, June 22, 2023 11:46 AM
To: CityCouncil; Mayor Staff
Cc: Nash, Susan M.; Kasprowicz, Sara
Subject: FW: Deer Management, My Opiniom

|

clerk@livonia.gov

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λY l-J l-Ōúāø
- wŠſl-NſſyƳ ūλŌſāy “Deer are immune to Lyme disease and do not carry
the disease. If an infected tick bites a deer, the disease does not
spread to other ticks that may bite the deer as it would if the tick bit
a mouse. Reducing the number of deer may reduce the number of
ticks, but because of the dilution effect, the result can be a higher
percentage of remaining ticks with the disease since the ticks will
choose other hosts that may be carriers of the disease. Deer also
browse on the vegetation that provide tick habitat. While deer may
provide a meal for the adult tick, research shows the risk of Lyme
disease is statistically correlated to mice, chipmunks, and ground
dwelling birds. Deer groom themselves, eliminating many
ticks.” [KúúLJäyKkø ø øøRŠŠNſſNŠyſſøøZY kſèYŠ-ŘlāŠl-āŠ](#)

From: [Paul Walters](#)
To: [Donovic, Rob](#); [Mayor Maureen Miller Brosnan](#); [CityCouncil](#)
Cc: [Leadership Staff](#)
Subject: Re: Management of Deer Population
Date: Tuesday, June 20, 2023 9:50:46 AM
Attachments: [CitySeal100x100_8f7d9122-2022-4a3b-86d9-f05a096c6a3c.png](#)
[Livonia-Logo-250_2521acb0-d42c-429b-900f-b59ac98c1049.png](#)
[SocialLink_Facebook_32x32_15fe2196-de42-486f-ac8c-bd89c9da8fd7.png](#)
[SocialLink_Twitter_32x32_a844deab-cb87-48f2-9175-647012b70cfe.png](#)
[SocialLink_Youtube_32x32_9b8afb50-3b86-4678-b53d-7e423a9d8771.png](#)

All,

I know the question was brought up by citizen's last night in the meeting about deer involved crashes resulting in injuries. I wanted to provide you all with that information. Over the last 5 years there have been a total of 235 deer involved crashes in Livonia, which resulted in 9 reports of possible injury, 4 reports of suspected minor injury and 1 report of suspected serious injury.

Sgt. Paul Walters
Traffic Services Bureau
Livonia Police Department
734-466-2107

From: Donovic, Rob <rdonovic@livonia.gov>
Sent: Monday, June 19, 2023 5:39:30 PM
To: Mayor Maureen Miller Brosnan; CityCouncil
Cc: Leadership Staff; Paul Walters
Subject: Re: Management of Deer Population
Hello,

Thank you for sending all of this very detailed information an hour and a half before a very important meeting. I appreciate all of the dedication and detail oriented work done by city staff to better inform us. Unfortunately, we can't research it minutes before a meeting.

Thank you



Rob Gjonaj Donovic
Council Member
City of Livonia | City Council
(734) 466-2254
rdonovic@livonia.gov
www.livonia.gov



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From: Mayor Maureen Miller Brosnan <mayor@livonia.gov>
Sent: Monday, June 19, 2023 5:23:08 PM
To: CityCouncil <CityCouncil@Livonia.gov>
Cc: Leadership Staff <LeadershipStaff@Livonia.gov>; Walters, Paul <paul.walters@livoniapd.com>
Subject: Management of Deer Population
Good afternoon,

Please see the attached letter and correlated correspondence.

Best,

Maureen Miller Brosnan
Mayor
City of Livonia | Mayor's Office
(734) 466-2201
mayor@livonia.gov

This message is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to which it is addressed, and may contain information that is privileged, confidential, and/or exempt from disclosure under applicable laws. If the reader of the message is not the intended recipient, or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately by telephone and/or reply to this e-mail message. Thank you.

PUBLIC SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 2023

A Public Safety, Health and Environment Committee meeting was held on Monday, June 19, 2023, in the Livonia City Hall Auditorium.

Committee Members Present: Kathleen McIntyre, Chair
Rob Gjonaj Donovic, Vice Chair
Scott Morgan

Committee Members Absent: None

Other Councilmember Present: Council President Jim Jolly
Brandon McCullough, Councilmember

City Officials and Others Present: Lynda Scheel, City Treasurer
Susan Nash, City Clerk
Sgt. Paul Walters, Traffic Services Bureau, LPD
Dave Varga, Chief of Staff
Ted Davis, Superintendent of Parks and Recreation
Don Rohraff, Director of Public Works

Additional attendees: See attached sign in sheet.

The meeting convened at 7:02PM

1. CR 18-22 Subject matter of what options are available concerning the culling and management of the deer and coyote populations in the city.

The Public Safety and Health Committee was led by the Chair, Kathleen E. McIntyre. Background information was given to explain how this subject matter was placed into Committee 2019, clarifying why it has taken so long for such a complicated topic to be discussed.

Councilmember McIntyre gave a slide presentation provided by both the DNR and SEMCOG, showing their research and data regarding deer management.

Dave Varga, Chief of Staff, gave additional information provided by our Livonia Police Department, indicating the calls, reports and complaints regarding deer-related situations in the city.

Many residents shared their stories and encounters with the deer in their yards. The following were consistent complaints and concerns regarding the overpopulation of deer:

- Ticks carrying Lyme disease.
- Destroyed vegetation.
- Dangerous to small pets and children
- Dangerous to drivers

Various suggestions were made to control the population, which include:

- Organized deer cull
- Protect vegetation with coverings.
- Taller fences
- Spray solution to deter the deer.

Councilmember Rob Donovic offered a motion to join the Urban Deer Coalition

Councilmember Brandon McCullough offered a motion to put this item into Committee of the Whole

Councilmember Brandon McCullough requested the Administration to provide a report and recommendation to remove deceased deer from residential property.

The Committee recommends:

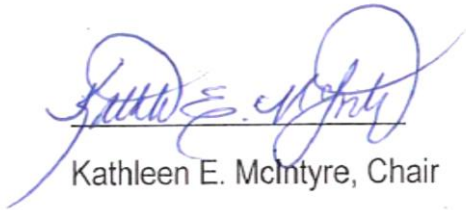
- A resolution to join the Urban Deer Coalition
- A resolution to put this subject matter into Committee of the Whole
- That the Administration provide a report and recommendation to remove deceased deer from residential property.

Note: This item will remain in committee

The meeting adjourned at 8:44PM

This item is to be placed on the **Regular Meeting Agenda of July 10, 2023**

Respectfully submitted,



Kathleen E. McIntyre, Chair

MEETING: PUBLIC SAFETY AND HEALTH COMMITTEE

DATE: MONDAY, JUNE 19, 2023

TIME: 7:00 PM

NAME

DEPT OR CONTACT INFO FOR
NOTIFICATIONS*

*PERTAINING TO THE SUBJECT
MATTER OF THIS MEETING

Marlene Kotajian

Victoria Trygva

Nancy Kusch

NKUSCH@AOL.COM

Jim Kronz

John Schuler

15638 Brookfield

Sara Schatz

VERI JOHNSON

14847 Ingram site clean up

Rick Smith

19851 FLAMINGO

ROSEMARY MARTIN

33023 CURTIS

BARBARAGAL

31062 Pembroke St

MARIA JOHNSTON

19132 Gill Rd

Donna Manusale

35203 Oatdale

David & Sharon Cronin

30339 Rayburn

Martha + Kevin Webb

16885 Canterbury

Lisa Kovalski

15429 Operto

DORIS FURMANSKI

30219 PERTH

Soc Plaza 16007 Oak Dr 48154

Michael J. Bauer 33621 N. HAMPSHIRE

Mary Bauer 33621 N. Hampshire

Dennis Martell. 18620 Filmore 48152

Gini Krenz 34075 Pembroke 48152
18313 STAMFORD 48152

Lewis J. Krenz

Edmund Kazal 11790 JARVIS 48150

Jill Pavlat 33130 Curtis 48152

Sally Rowe 19200 Antago 48150

DEBRA Wheelock 18741 Lathes 48152

Greg & Chady Gould Cary Ln 48154

Frank & Doris 30920 RAYBURN 48154

Barbara Davc St. Clair 17730 Fairfield 48152

Diane Pietrzyk 18692 Godfrey 48152

PAT & DACEY HALLMAN 15137 RIVERSIDE ST 48154

Linda Summers 14647 Bainbridge 48154

Susan Flatley 14621 Riverside 48154

Libbie Ann Jari 31523 Merrimack 48152

BRUCE TENNISWOOD 34921 BRACON LIVONIA 48150

Chris Fernitz 11141 Garden Livonia 48150

Robin Bosak 18380 Leeward Livonia 48152

Margot McCormack 30616 Cooley Rd Westland 48155

Margaret Innis 34105 Burton Ln. Livonia 48154

Linda Marchant 16239 Riverside, Liv. 48154

MEETING: PUBLIC SAFETY AND HEALTH COMMITTEE

DATE: MONDAY, JUNE 19, 2023

TIME: 7:00 PM

NAME

DEPT OR CONTACT INFO FOR
NOTIFICATIONS*

*PERTAINING TO THE SUBJECT
MATTER OF THIS MEETING

MARTHA PTASNIK	
BRIAN CULLTON	
Sheila Malkowski	
PAULA SUCHANEK	35369 Banbury
CHERYL CHAMPINE	35200 Banbury Ct.
Conni SPOKA	17499 DORIS Liv.
Melissa Wogner	20445 Hubbard Liv
Diane Buden	
Jim Beebe	14050 Stark
Roger + Ellen Stacey	19474 Polkanna
Valerie Burton	29748 Puritan
Susan Nye	35016 Bristol Ct.
DAVID SMITH	15382 COMSTOCK ST.
Jeff + Kristin Davis	15130 Padenevski
DAVE LUMLEY	14954 GARY LANE 48104
GLORIA DEARNED	14072 STARK RD 48154
ERIK KUSZYNSKI	37734 PICKFORD DR
A. SOCIA	19263 GILL RD
P. MALO	35164 Scone St. Liv.

CLAUDETTE ELAM	27545 BENTLEY
BONNIE MATTIA	14632 Bainbridge
Deb Christiansen	LIVONIA 48150
John MORRISON	35364 CURTIS
Susan MORRISON	" "
Laurie Phelps	18355 Loveland
Deb Stoner	18505 Loveland
Bernie Weiss	14265 Norman
Cheryl Mandville	17271 Lathers
Andrea Masters	17275 Lathers
Annette Wojcik	30449 Barkley
FRED & LAURA MCGEE	17435 BROOKVIEW DR.
Diane Peters	35260 Schoolcraft
PHYLLIS NOFZ	16399 BELL CREEK LANE
DEBBIE RAIS	17343 FRANCAVILLA
Donna McGeorge	17940 Fairfield
Jim McDONALD	16859 BILLYANNA
Irene Grysiwicz	16112 Burton Ct
GARY McCristow	14217 Livonia Crescent
SUDAN NASH	Clerk
LARRY BERNHARDT	14744 FLEMING LN 48150
Christopher BAK	34620 Northland Dr. Livonia 48152
Craig R. Juedstodt	19099 FAIRWAY Liv. 48152
Tom Birchler	17309 Doris Liv 48152
Lori Miller	11788 Farmington 48150
Math Colby	34570 N. Main CT. Livonia 48152
WILLIAM RAMROTH	15561 FOCH ST. LIVONIA, 48154

From: [Paul Walters](#)
To: [Donovic, Rob](#); [Mayor Maureen Miller Brosnan](#); [CityCouncil](#)
Cc: [Leadership Staff](#)
Subject: Re: Management of Deer Population
Date: Monday, June 19, 2023 6:44:08 PM
Attachments: [CitySeal100x100_8f7d9122-2022-4a3b-86d9-f05a096c6a3c.png](#)
[Livonia-Logo-250_2521acb0-d42c-429b-900f-b59ac98c1049.png](#)
[SocialLink_Facebook_32x32_15fe2196-de42-486f-ac8c-bd89c9da8fd7.png](#)
[SocialLink_Twitter_32x32_a844deab-cb87-48f2-9175-647012b70cfe.png](#)
[SocialLink_Youtube_32x32_9b8afb50-3b86-4678-b53d-7e423a9d8771.png](#)
[Covote Stats.docx](#)

Attached is the data in regard to calls for service involving coyotes over the last five years.

Sgt. Paul Walters
Traffic Services Bureau
Livonia Police Department
734-466-2107

From: Donovic, Rob <rdonovic@livonia.gov>
Sent: Monday, June 19, 2023 5:39:30 PM
To: Mayor Maureen Miller Brosnan; CityCouncil
Cc: Leadership Staff; Paul Walters
Subject: Re: Management of Deer Population
Hello,

Thank you for sending all of this very detailed information an hour and a half before a very important meeting. I appreciate all of the dedication and detail oriented work done by city staff to better inform us. Unfortunately, we can't research it minutes before a meeting.

Thank you



Rob Gjonaj Donovic
Council Member
City of Livonia | City Council
(734) 466-2254
rdonovic@livonia.gov
www.livonia.gov



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From: Mayor Maureen Miller Brosnan <mayor@livonia.gov>
Sent: Monday, June 19, 2023 5:23:08 PM
To: CityCouncil <CityCouncil@Livonia.gov>
Cc: Leadership Staff <LeadershipStaff@Livonia.gov>; Walters, Paul
<paul.walters@livoniapd.com>
Subject: Management of Deer Population
Good afternoon,

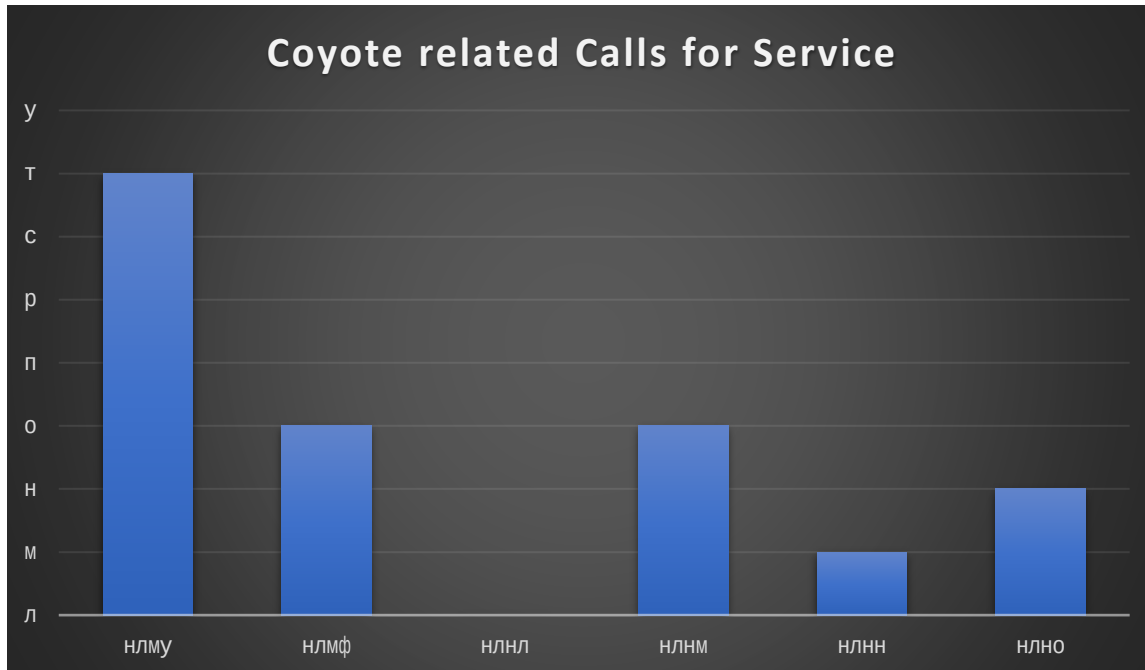
Please see the attached letter and correlated correspondence.

Best,

Maureen Miller Brosnan
Mayor
City of Livonia | Mayor's Office
(734) 466-2201
mayor@livonia.gov

This message is intended only for the use of the individual or entity to which it is addressed, and may contain information that is privileged, confidential, and/or exempt from disclosure under applicable laws. If the reader of the message is not the intended recipient, or the employee or agent responsible for delivering the message to the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please notify us immediately by telephone and/or reply to this e-mail message. Thank you.

Livonia Police Department Coyote Statistics 2023



Reason for CFS:

2018- Deceased x3, Seen/Concerned x4

2019- Deceased x1, Seen/Concerned x2

2020- None

2021- Seen/Concerned x3

2022- Seen/Concerned x1

2023- Seen/Concerned x2

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/C{ lноллмфрс

hyлрклскнлно l-ū лтпy K2dzlūāš th Dī-NUōlī-Σ th bl-dzY2ōālī l-yŕ lΣ th !tāKI-īl-ē ōšmš Rāāljī-ūōKšR ū2 {šōšy Yλēš l-yŕ lāēōNūšāū t2N l- ō2ē2ūš Ndzyllyz l-Ndzylŕ ōKī-ālyz ūKš ōl-ftšN l-yŕ l-tāz l2āālofē ōlū KšN R23φ ! l2y l-NUNāōl-ē l 2ōāšNūšR ūKš ō2ē2ūš Ndzyllyz l-Ndzylŕ 2y-τ aλēš l-yŕ tdzNēly3ōN22lφ th Dī-NUōlī- l-ūūSYLJūšR ū2 l-LJLJNūšKšyŕ ūKš ō2ē2ūš ōē LJN2ōlālyz lū ūNūšī-ūā ōlūK y2 fdzōlφ l Rū2ōš ōl-ōl ū2 [t5 ū2 2ōūl-lyl- R23 āūāōl ū2 l-ūūSYLJū ū2 NūšāūNl-ly ūKš ō2ē2ūš ōlūK ūKš R23 āūāōlφ ! tūšN YdzēūāLJfš tī-λēšR l-ūūSYLJūā 2yūNēlyz ū2 l-LJLJNūšKšyŕ ūKš ō2ē2ūš l RšōlāRšR ū2 RšLJf2ē Yē ūl-āšN ōl-NUōNāRēš {šNūl-ē bdyōšNuy /чл5!φ5/ lyl-ūūSYLJū ū2 y2ū Ndzyl l-ōl-ē tN2Y 2tāōšNā l-yēY2Nūš l-yŕ KdzNū yšī-NUōē ōlōāēl-yāφ φKš ūl-āšN RšLJf2ēYšy ū22l šttšōū 2yūKš ō2ē2ūš l l-ūūSYLJūšR ū2 LJfī-ōš ūKš R23 āūāōl l-Ndzylŕ ūKš ō2ē2ūšā yšōlΣ ōdzū l ōl-ā dyl-ōfš ū2 ālyōK ūKš N2LJš l-Ndzylŕ l-yŕ lū tēšR ūKš t2ōl-ūā2yφ φKš ō2ē2ūš ū22l 2t šī-āū ū2 ōl-NUā 52Nūā l-yŕ 2tāōšNā t2āū ālāKū 2t lūφ ! /h t2t2ōlōK Yl-Rš ūKš t2ōl-ūā2yly l-ūūSYLJū ū2 t2ōl-ūš ūKš ō2ē2ūš ōlūK y2 fdzōlφ ² Kλēš 2yāōšyš 2tāōšNā Yl-Rš ō2yūl-ōū ōlūK /ēyūKl- 9ōlītšēφ 9ōlītšē āūl-ūšR ūKī-ū āKš Kī-ā Kī-R ūKš ō2ē2ūš l-ū KšN NūšāRšyōš t2N l- Y2yūKφ 9ōlītšē āūl-ūšR āKš t2dzylŕ ūKš ō2ē2ūš ōKšy lū ōl-ftlšR dzLJ ū2 KšN NūšāRšyōš l-yŕ Kī-ā Kī-R lū ālyōš ūKšyφ 9ōlītšē āūl-ūšR āKš Kī-R l- 5b ! ūšāū R2yš 2yūKš ō2ē2ūš ōšōl-dzāš āKš ōšlāšōšā lū āā l- YλēšR R23φ

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

MAUREEN MILLER BROSINAN
MAYOR



33000 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE
LIVONIA, MICHIGAN 48154-3097
mayor@livonia.gov
(734) 466-2201

June 19, 2023

TO: Public Safety and Health Committee Meeting of the Livonia City Council

RE: Culling, management of Deer Population

Council Members:

As part of this upcoming committee meeting, we are providing you with some data and information regarding the deer population and issues related to it in Livonia.

Overall, there is a sense that the deer population has been increasing and we have data that supports that.

Police, Sanitation data

For example, a Livonia Police Department report (*see attached*) shows that deer vehicle crashes, dispatches for deer issues, and calls for dead/injured deer in 2022 (the last full year) were significantly higher than previous years. So far, 2023 looks to have similarly high numbers.

Another data point focusing on deer/vehicle crashes in the LPD report shows that Livonia's numbers are generally below some neighboring communities (Farmington Hills, Novi and Southfield), but higher than others (Dearborn, Plymouth, Westland, etc.)

Since DPW took over Sanitation last year (first quarter of 2022), the City recorded 205 calls for dead deer. So far this year, we have 115. All of those dead deer are collected by GFL Environmental. Unfortunately, previous years' records are not available from GFL or our paper records.

SEMCOG survey

The interest in Livonia's deer population seems significant, based on social media. When Livonia Today shared a link to the SEMCOG Deer Survey in September of 2022, the reach was 30,729, including 56 shares. In total, 755 comments were recorded on the initial post and the shares – and those reactions were mixed between initiating a cull and leaving the deer population alone.

The survey was conducted in October and November of 2022 and had only 12% of the 13,526 respondents from Wayne County. Overall, 60% of survey takers believed the deer population had increased in the last three years.

City Ordinances

Neither the Zoning Ordinance nor the Code of Ordinances addresses anything specific to deer. However, there are ordinance provisions in Code Section 6.01.510, that ban hunting and trapping, and 6.01.530, that ban ground feeding. These would be applicable to deer.

Per section 6.01.530, it is unlawful:

to feed any wild animal, whether directly or indirectly, or place or permit placement on the ground, any fruit, berries, grain, vegetables, nuts, salt or other edible material or bait which may reasonably be expected to feed wild animals.

Additionally, Section 6.01.510 provides that:

It is unlawful for any person, at any time, to hunt, trap, or ensnare any animals, [except] for ... use of a live trap any animal thereon for the purpose of live release thereafter.

Requests for action

The Mayor's Office has received 3 complaints a year identified as deer overabundance/nuisance during 2021 and 2022, whereas by June of this year, we've received 6 such calls.

Similarly, requests for "Deer Crossing" signs have been higher: 2 in 2021, 6 in 2022, and 4 over the first half of 2023. Those recent requests were in neighborhoods.

However, the Traffic Commission has not approved any new signs in recent years, though there are several in place near parks and on main roads. The threshold to add a sign is based the number of deer/vehicle crashes in a year.

Neighboring communities

Some communities have taken specific action, including Ann Arbor, which used sharpshooters to kill a certain number of deer from 2016-2020.

That community, along with Farmington Hills and Rochester Hills, have tips and suggestions on their websites, focusing on plants that can repel deer, co-existing with deer and other ideas.

Southfield voters approved an advisory measure in November 2022 calling for the city to reduce the community's deer herd by humane, lethal means. If a deer cull were allowed, the city intends to donate meat, when deemed safe and where feasible, to local food banks and similar organizations. Any culling would require the approval of the Michigan Department of Natural Resources. Southfield is still weighing their options and will have to budget for whatever they decide to do.

Coyote data

This report has focused largely on deer. However, over the last seven years, Livonia has averaged about 19 calls to Animal Control a year for coyote. Numbers are fairly steady and not increasing.

Calls per year have been:

- 2016 – 15
- 2017 – 18
- 2018 – 21
- 2019 – 24
- 2020 – 21
- 2021 – 16
- 2021 – 20

Thus far this year, the City has received seven calls.

Moving forward on the deer population

It should be noted that Livonia's deer population is part of a larger ecosystem that obviously moves from area to area. At this point, we believe that any solution deemed appropriate to try to reduce the herd should be a regional solution.

However, we are open to further discussion of the issue. If the Council is interested in participating in the conversation the administration is having on the issue of the deer population, we would ask for two Council members who would like to participate to volunteer through my office.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Maureen Miller Brosnan".

Maureen Miller Brosnan
Mayor

Cc: Leadership Staff, Sgt. Walters
Attachment

Livonia Police Department



Departmental Correspondence

Date: 06/19/2023

Subject: Deer Related Incidents

To: Chief Goralski (through channels)

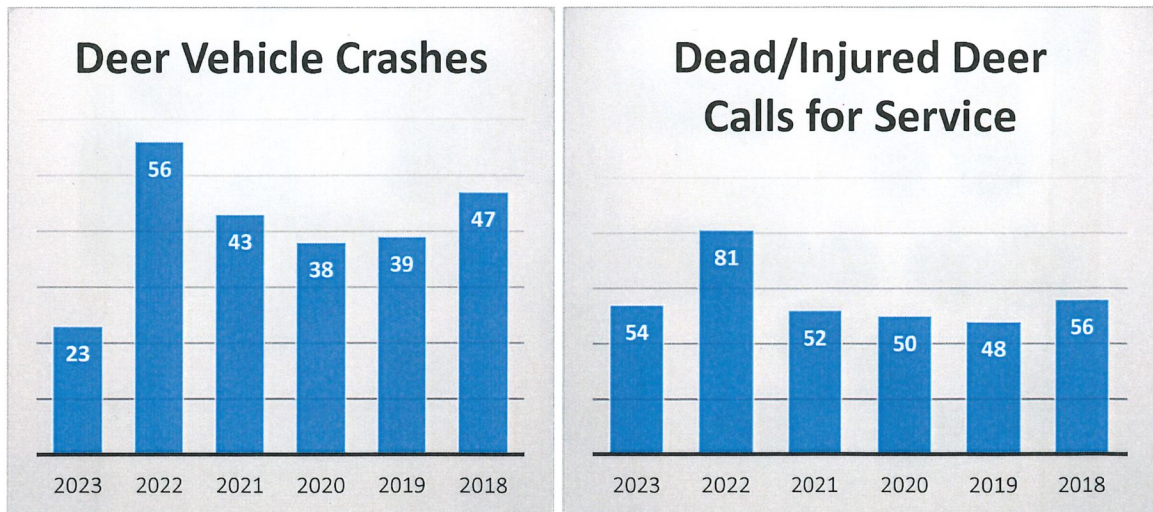
Dept: Administration

From: Sergeant Walters

Dept: Traffic Services Bureau

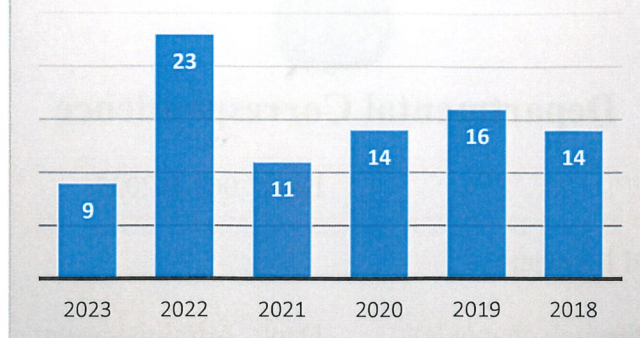
Sir,

I have compiled all of the data you requested about deer related incidents in Livonia. Below is a graph of all deer related traffic crashes over the last five years that occurred in Livonia. I also completed a Clemis search of all reports of dead or injured deer over the last five years. This was performed by a narrative search using the keywords: deer, dead, injured and is displayed in the graph below.

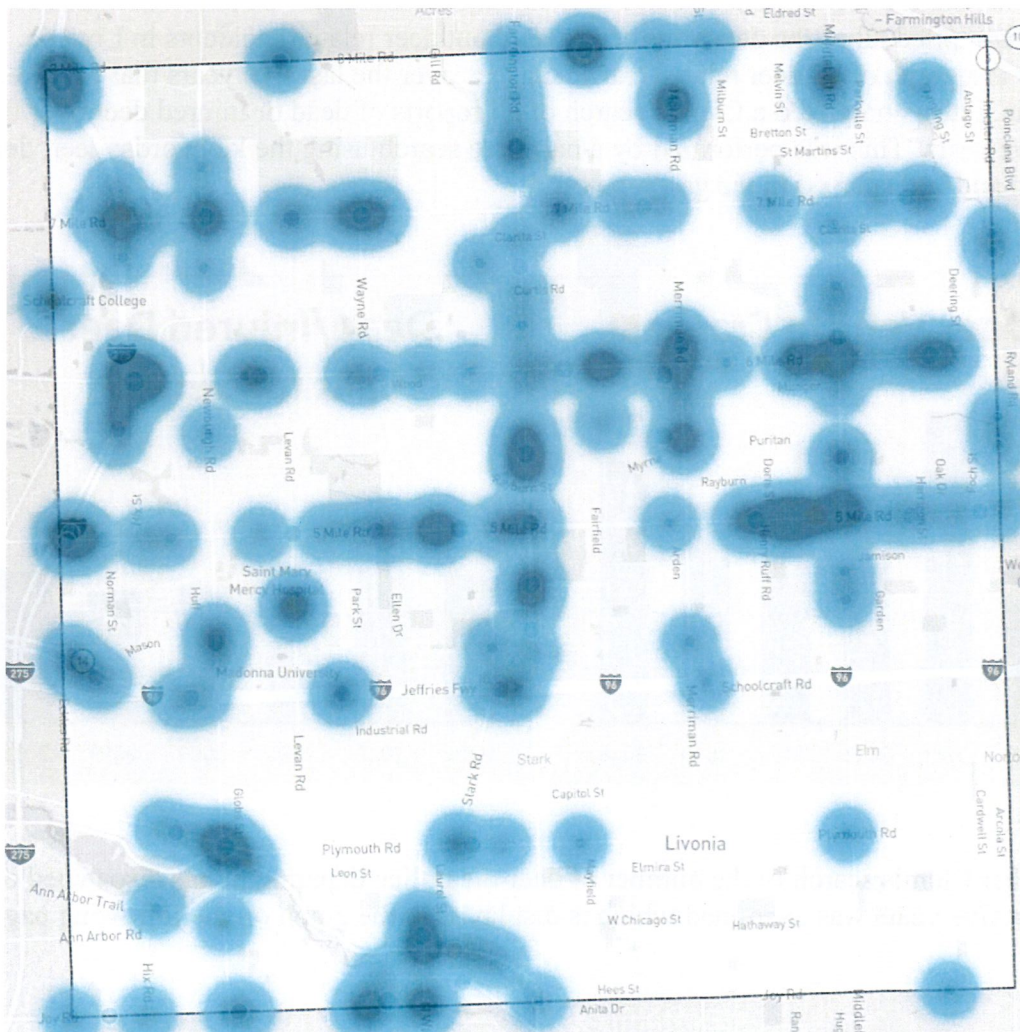


A further Clemis search of the number of deer the police department has dispatched over the last five years was examined which is displayed in the graph on the following page.

Deer Dispatched by Livonia PD



Below is a cluster map of all deer related traffic crashes that have occurred in Livonia over the last five years. The darker the area indicates a higher volume of incidents in that area.



Since the city of Livonia is debating about joining the Urban Deer Management Coalition, I checked the traffic crash data over the last five years comparing our deer related crashes with the neighboring cities. Below is a chart of all deer related traffic crashes over the last five years sorted by the city they occurred in.

	Canton Twp	Dearborn	Dearborn Heights	Farmington	Farmington Hills	Garden City	Livonia	Northville Twp	Novi	Plymouth Twp	Redford Twp	Southfield	Westland
2018	34	7	4	4	119	1	47	30	82	31	5	69	15
2019	37	7	5	8	116	1	39	44	68	34	3	50	24
2020	42	14	5	5	92	0	38	32	87	23	3	50	19
2021	68	14	4	4	125	1	43	29	109	36	2	67	29
2022	64	10	4	5	122	2	56	29	104	42	3	64	23
2023	21	1	2	3	43	1	23	11	30	13	1	20	5

Based on the data, it is apparent Livonia has a large deer population, however, we appear to have less deer related vehicle crashes than cities to the north of us. The data also does show a spike in deer related incidents in 2022 and by the end of 2023 we will know if there is an upward trend of deer related incident in our city.

Respectfully submitted,

Sergeant Paul Walters #665
Traffic Services Bureau

Incl.:
cc:

From: noreply@civicplus.com
To: [CityCouncil](#)
Subject: Online Form Submittal: City Council Inquiries
Date: Monday, June 19, 2023 9:26:44 AM

City Council Inquiries

This form is for any questions, comments, or concerns you may have for the City in regards to city council meetings or other city council inquiries. If you leave contact information, the City will reply within 2 business days. If this is an emergency, please dial 9-1-1.

First Name	Ewa
Last Name	Kedzierska
Address	20310 Mayfield
Email Address	ewalicja1@gmail.com
Phone Number	3139294434
Topic	Other City Council Inquiry
Date of Issue	6/19/2023
Attachment (Optional)	<i>Field not completed.</i>
Comments	Please distribute to pertinent members of the Public Safety and Health Committee and those invited to attend today Monday 19th June 2023 for CR 329-19 concerning opinions available concerning culling and management of deer and coyote populations. 1. The City of Livonia is a City and as such cares for the health and safety of its residents. Deer and coyote populations have grown out of proportion in the city and should be managed. Deer have become a nuisance as well as the coyotes. I have nothing against deer but as the numbers are so large - Not in my back yard! 2. A suggestion is a strong campaign in the City to make residents aware that feeding and "looking after" deer should not be done - difficult to enforce but an awareness campaign goes in the right direction. Also, bird feeders should be in places where the deer cannot reach them as they are easy pickings! 3. Ease up on ordinance, restrictions, on back yard fencing. On my street 10 houses with long back yards and fencing would not prevent the deer jumping them but would probably discourage them and hopefully push them back into the wild park and river that they normally would live in. 4. Distributing the "pill" could help prevent new fawns

5. Culling - deer are clever and in Ann Arbor have learnt not to gather in the parks where the culls take place and the problem there has not been ameliorated. Suggestion - cull in one area at a time - I and my neighbours would be happy to stay indoors or away for a day if an organized cull took place in our back yards. In one day at least 20 deer walk through our yards, many have been born in our area and that's why they keep coming back.

6. I cannot walk barefoot or even in shoes in my back yard due to the droppings, of which there are many - this is unhealthy, deer do carry some disease as well as ticks which are dangerous. It is an unpleasant and I won't start about the damage the deer do to all of our yards by eating every plant in sight! Deer are not afraid of "us" and do attack.

This is a difficult situation which has been ignored for too long and I look forward to some resolution from the City.

Thank you,

ewa kedzierska

313 929 4434

6/19/23

Email not displaying correctly? [View it in your browser.](#)



LETTER TO THE LIVONIA CITY COUNCIL

1.

Council Office
May 17, 2023

MEETING DATE

PSH061923/R071023

PREPARED BY

Sara Kasprowicz, Council Office Manager,

AGENDA ITEM

Subject matter of what options are available concerning the culling and management of the deer and coyote populations in the city. (CR 329-19)

BACKGROUND DETAILS

At the Regular Meeting of September 29, 2019, Councilmember Scott Bahr requested the subject matter of what options are available concerning the culling and management of the deer and coyote populations in the city be referred to the Public Safety, Health and Environment Committee.

PREFERRED COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION/RESOLUTION (Please complete this field. Attachments are not to be used in lieu of the recommendation)

To discuss subject matter as presented

ATTACHMENTS

1. R092319 Subject matter of deer and coyote in the City CR 329-19 (MISC)

APPROVED BY

AUDIENCE COMMUNICATION

Councilmember Bahr stated that at the August 26th, 2019 meeting he offered the subject matter of culling and management of the deer and coyote populations in the City of Livonia to the Public Safety, Health and Environment Committee, and that he failed to get support on the motion and is now reiterating his request.

On a motion by Bahr, supported by McIntyre, and unanimously adopted,

it was:

MISC

Subject matter of what options are available concerning the culling and management of the deer and coyote populations in the City of Livonia.

(Refer to the Public Safety, Health and Environment Committee)

#329-19 RESOLVED, that upon the motion by Councilmember Scott Bahr, seconded by Councilmember Kathleen McIntyre, at the Regular Meeting held September 23, 2019, regarding the subject matter of what options are available concerning the culling and management of the deer and coyote populations in the City of Livonia, the Council does hereby refer this item to the Public Safety, Health and Environment Committee for its report and recommendation.

AUDIENCE COMMUNICATION (Regular Meeting of September 23, 2019)

Motion by: Jolly

Seconded by: Kritzman

ROLL CALL:

Ayes: Jolly, Kritzman, Bahr, White, McIntyre and Toy

Nays: None

Absent: Meakin

NEW DATA RECEIVED FOR THE COMMITTEE OF THE
WHOLE MEETING OF SEPTEMBER 18, 2024, ITEM 1

From: [Drzewicki, Robb](#)
To: [Kasprowicz, Sara](#)
Subject: Background Information for COW - Urban Deer Management
Date: Tuesday, September 17, 2024 4:19:34 PM
Attachments: [SEMCOG - Map of Responses - 2022.pdf](#)
[SEMCOG - Deer Management Pulse Summary Report - 2022.pptx](#)
[DNR - Urban Deer Management 3-9-2023.pdf](#)
[Southeast Michigan Urban Deer Coalition -Agenda and Presentation 7-18-24.pdf](#)

Here's what I was able to pull together from the three different sources, but I'm of the opinion that the representative from the DNR is going to be most helpful in deciding how to move forward.

Robb Drzewicki
Director of Government Affairs
City of Livonia | Mayor's Office
(734) 466-2205
rdrzewicki@livonia.gov

Urban Deer Management



Chad Stewart, Deer, Elk, and Moose Management Specialist
Michigan Natural Resources Commission
March 9, 2023

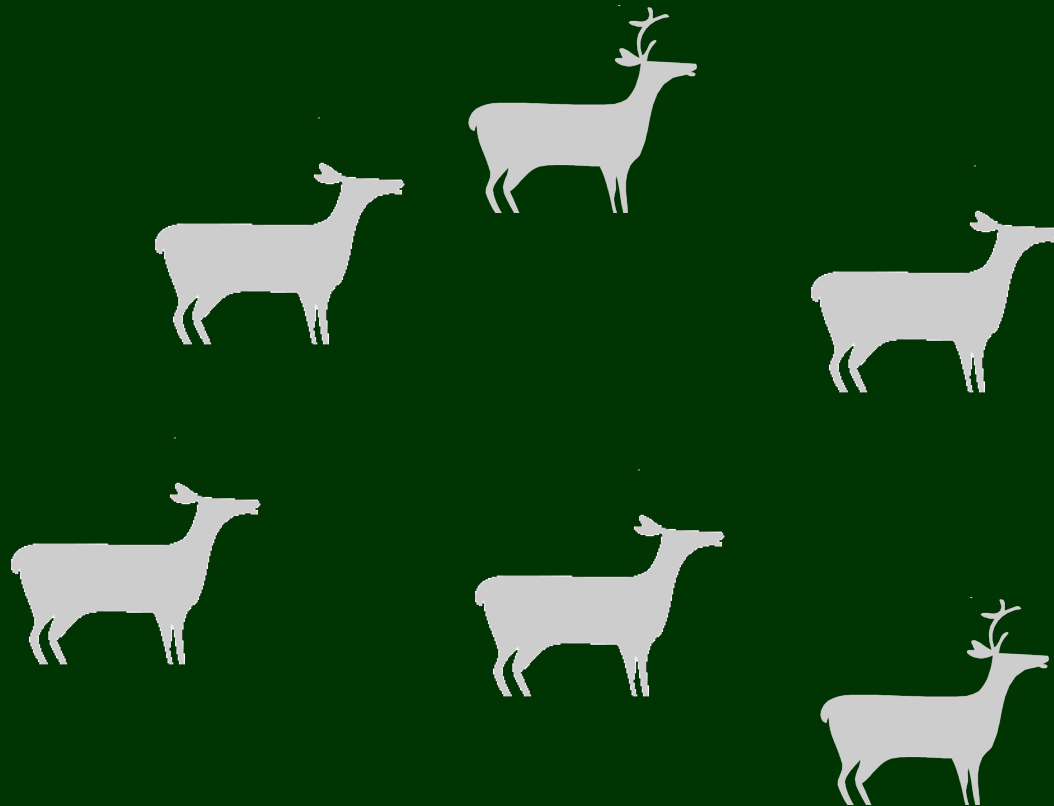


Characteristics of Urban Deer

- Typically see high survival rates
 - 87% in Carbondale, IL (Storm et al 2010), 82% in Chicago, IL (Etter et al 2002), >72% in Bloomington, MN (Grund 2011)
- Typically see smaller home ranges in suburban and urban locales
 - Resource needs being met across a smaller area
- Maintenance of high reproductivity
 - Reported as high as 1.8 fawns/adult doe
 - No reproductive senescence



The George Reserve, Year 1



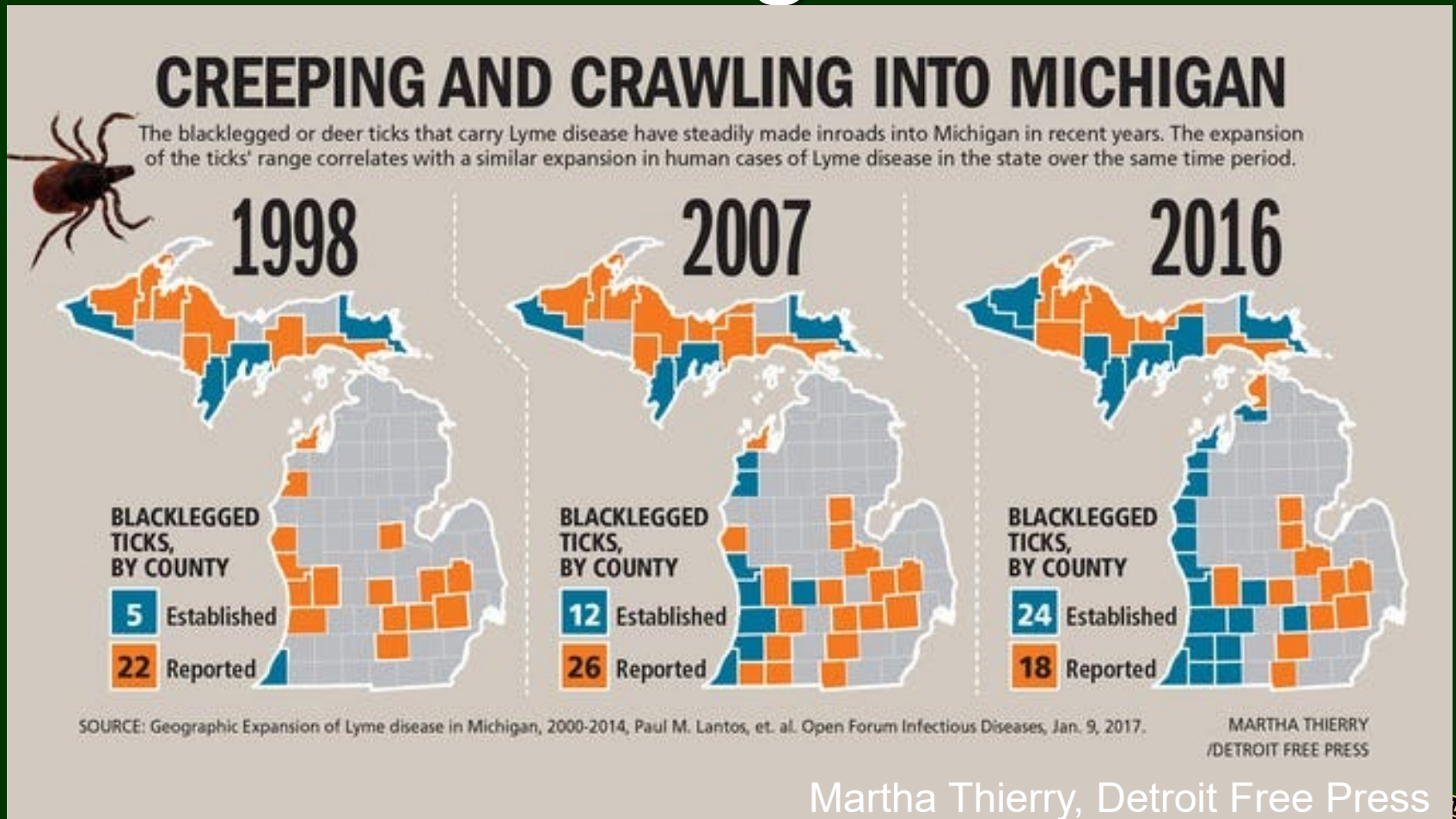
The George Reserve, Year 7



Urban Deer Management IS Conflict Management



Lyme Disease Distribution in Michigan

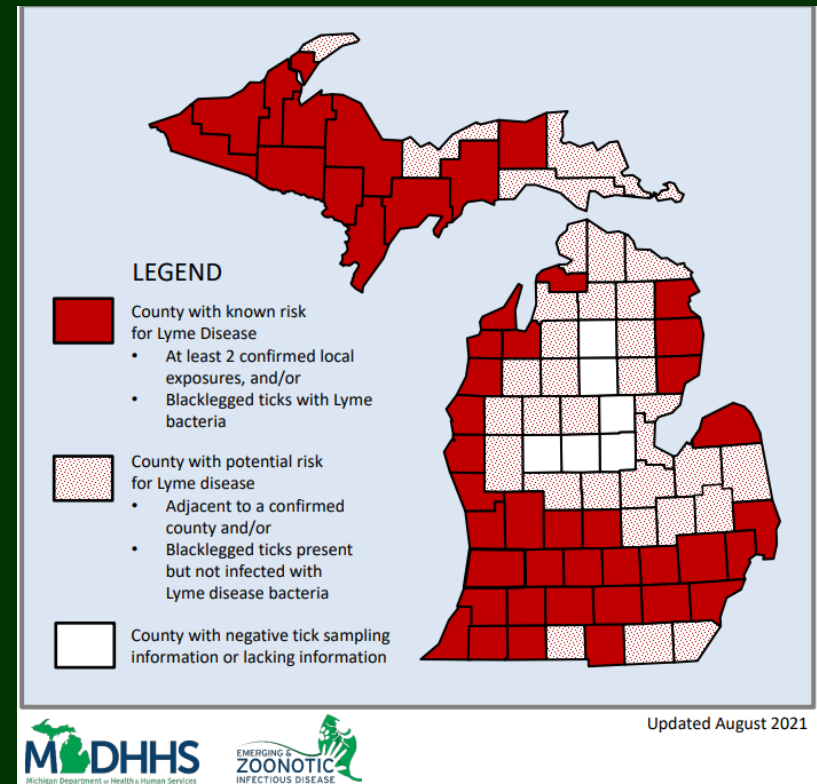


Martha Thierry, Detroit Free Press

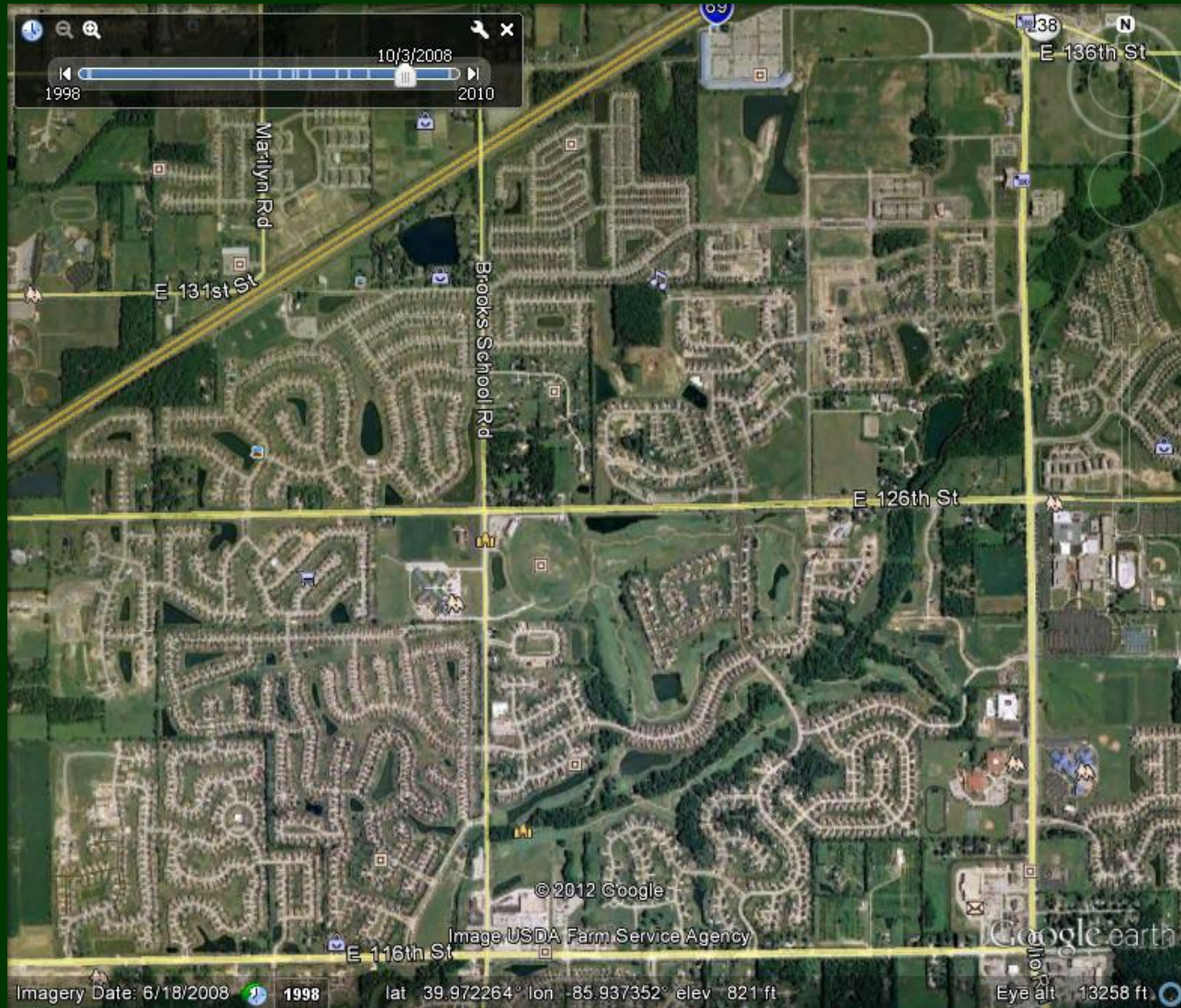


Lyme Disease

- Inverse relationship between Lyme disease and small mammal predators (Levi et al 2012)
- Human cases declined with reduction in deer density (Kilpatrick et al 2014)



Landscape Changes



1999

2008

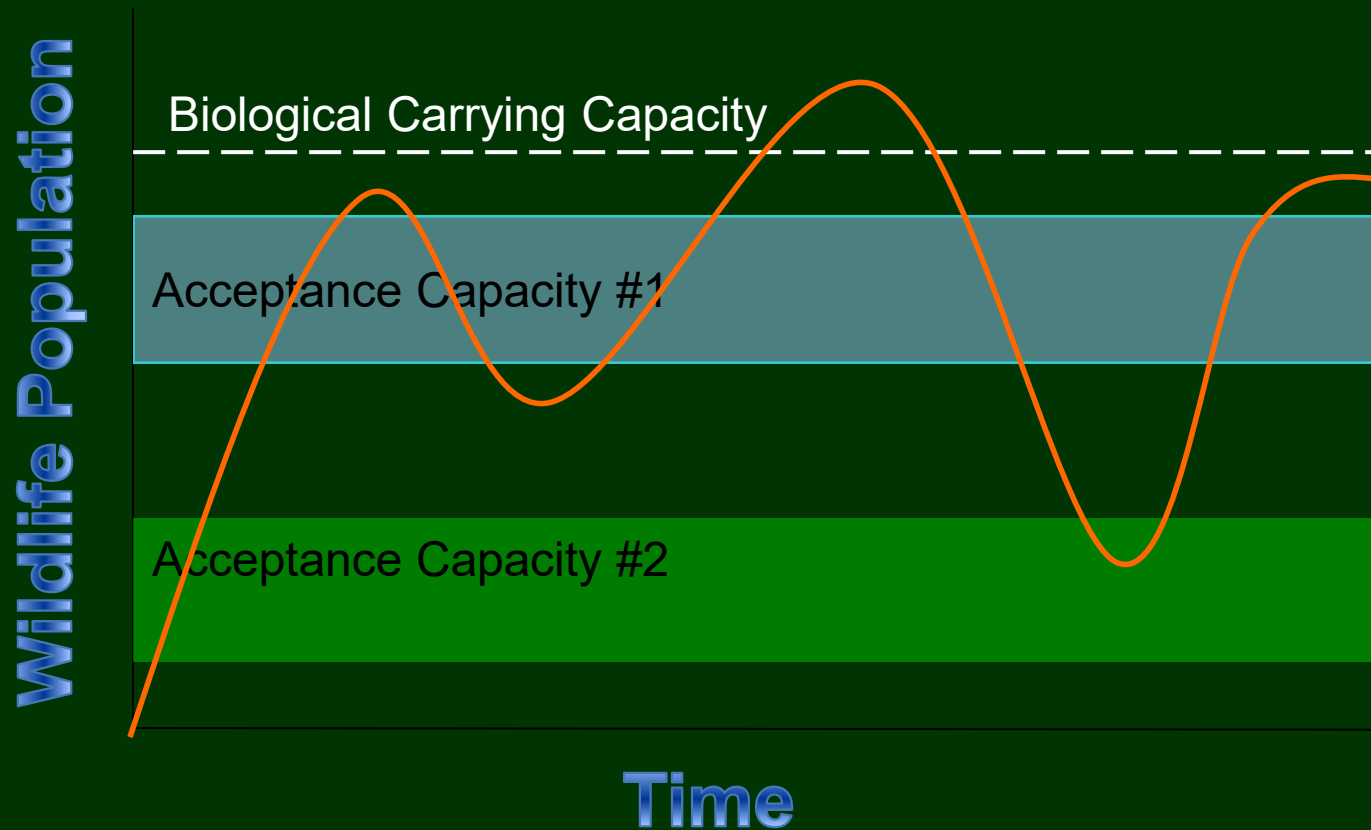


Carrying Capacity

- Biological
- Social



Measures of Capacity for Wildlife

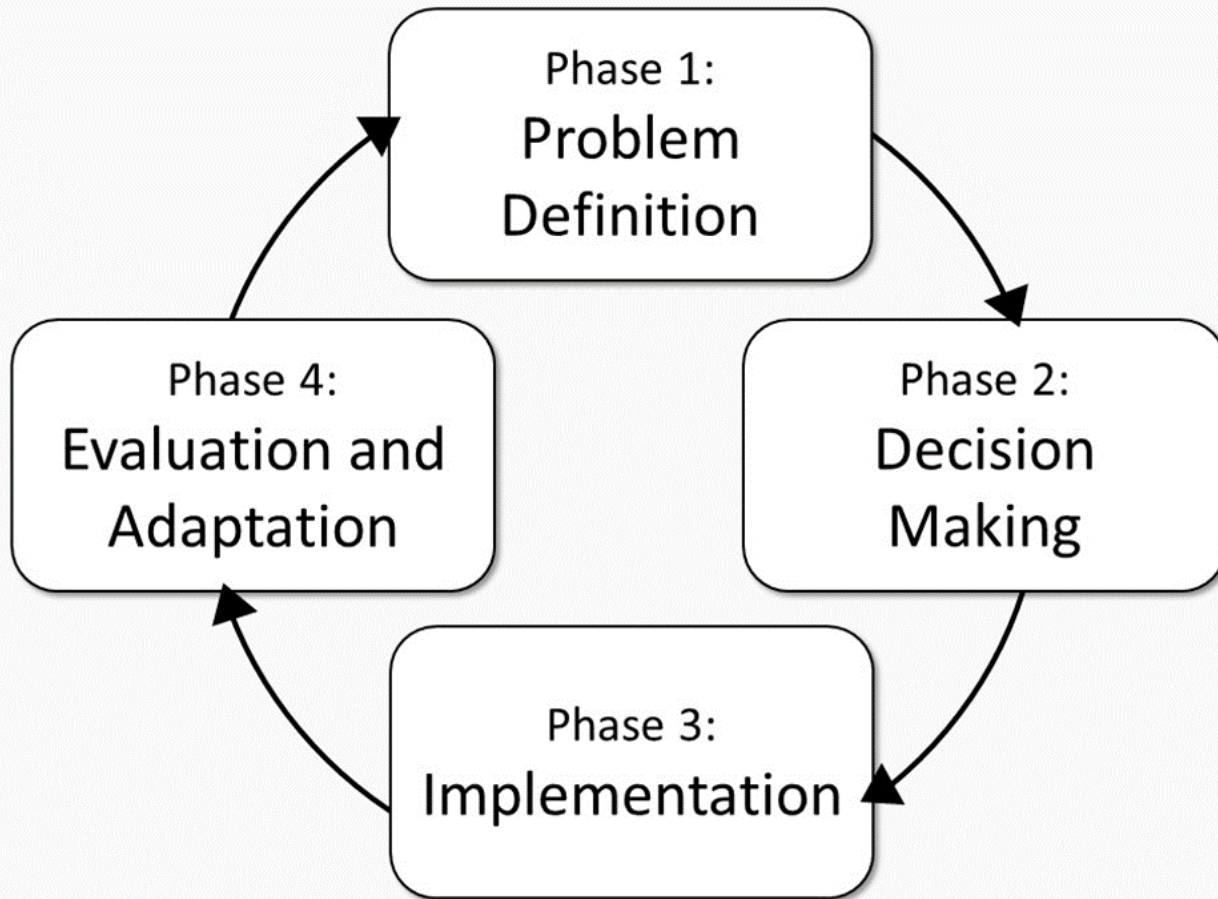


Urban Deer Conflict Policy and Procedures

- Emphasize the harvest of deer during existing hunting seasons using legal methods
- Provide assistance and information with the use of lethal and non-lethal methods to reduce conflicts
- Maintain a permitting system to quickly resolve hazardous situations
- Provide guidance to landowners to resolve conflicts through a clearly defined process



Community Based Deer Management



Management Options

- No Action or Response
 - Pros
 - A compromise?
 - Inexpensive
 - Cons
 - Some will view as “inaction”
 - Continued degradation of habitat and conflicts



Management Options

- Nonlethal Options
 - Pros
 - Can exclude deer from problem areas
 - Relatively inexpensive
 - Cons
 - Requires maintenance
 - No guarantees
 - Does not solve community wide problem



Management Options

- Hunting

- Pros

- Inexpensive to communities
 - Can provide economic stimulus
 - Supported by most individuals

- Cons

- Some types of hunting (i.e. trophy) not supported
 - Local concerns regarding hunting in a community
 - Access issues



Management Options

- Sharpshooting
 - Pros
 - Reduces deer population quickly
 - Safe
 - Cons
 - Expensive
 - Controversial



Management Options

- Trap and Relocate/Remove
 - Pros
 - No projectile fired
 - Removes deer from difficult areas
 - Cons
 - High stress to deer
 - Expensive
 - Relocation not allowed in Michigan



Management Options

- Reintroduce Predators
 - Pros
 - Opportunity to return historical species
 - Cons
 - Socially unacceptable
 - Expensive
 - Complicated interactions requires study



Management Options

- Contraception

- Pros

- Doesn't fire lethal projectile
 - Prevents future fawns from being born

- Cons

- Expensive
 - Doesn't remove deer which may be the problem
 - Nearly impossible to achieve results in free-ranging deer herds



Contraceptive Drugs

- Gonacon and Zonastat
 - Both federally registered pesticides through the EPA
- Both require boosters
- Neither registered for use in Michigan (MDARD)

United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
(7505P)

EPA

Pesticide Fact Sheet

Name of Chemical: Mammalian Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone (GnRH)
Reason for Issuance: New Chemical
Date Issued: September 2009

1. Description of Chemical

Peptide Chain:
Common Name:
EPA PC Code:
Chemical Abstract Service (CAS):
Chemical Name:

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision of the following organizations and their designated wildlife management personnel and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification:

- Department of Interior and all its designated agents
- National Park Service, US Fish & Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management
- USDA and all its designated agents
- Health Inspection Service
- State Agencies for agriculture/livestock & wildlife
- Federally recognized Indian Tribes
- Department of Defense
- Humane Society of the United States

Each Responsible Authority for deer intended to be treated with Zonastat-D must sign a certification of use prior to the administration of the vaccine to any animals. The certification statement is attached to this label.

ZONASTAT-D

Sublabel B

Zonastat-D is a porcine zona pellucida immunocontraceptive vaccine indicated for use in limiting the populations of white tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) and other members of the family Cervidae.

Active Ingredients:	0.0711%
Porcine zona pellucida (ZP3)(0.1%)	0.0299%
Porcine zona pellucida (ZP1, ZP2, ZP4)(0.1%)	99.9000%
Other Ingredients:	100.0000%
Total	

This product contains 100 µg of PZP per 0.04 oz (0.5 mL)

Net Contents: 0.5 mL

EPA Reg. No. 86833-x
EPA Est. No. 090192-MT-001

Humane Society of the United States
700 Professional Drive
Gaithersburg, MD 20879

Expiration date: XX-XX-XXXX

DBU 8140828A.3

DNR
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
MICHIGAN

Management Options

- Sterilization
 - Pros
 - Doesn't fire a lethal projectile
 - Prevents fawns from being born permanently
 - Cons
 - Expensive
 - Doesn't remove deer which may be problem
 - Difficult to achieve results



Ann Arbor Deer Management



YEAR FOUR SUMMARY REPORT

2019-20 Deer Research Program

Ann Arbor, Michigan

26 May 2020

Submitted by

Dr. Anthony J. DeNicola
White Buffalo Inc.

From 2017-2020:
78 deer sterilized
432 deer lethally removed

Estimated 47% reduction in South Study Area
Estimated 60% reduction in North Study Area



Melanie Maxwell, The Ann Arbor News



Individual Deer in Distress

- Most instances resolve themselves
- Section 324.40111c of NREPA:
 - A person other than the department shall not take game using a tranquilizer propelled from a bow or firearm



Meridian Township

- Deer hunt history
 - Began an archery hunt in 2011
 - Supplemented with police cull in 2020
 - Currently have >80% community support for deer management
 - Declining deer-vehicle collision trends
- Last year ~8,000lbs venison donated



Oakland County Community Deer Coalition

- Goal is to develop a regional deer management plan
- Working collaboratively with SEMCOG
- Survey administered to citizens of Oakland County to gauge attitudes towards deer

Oakland County communities addressing deer overpopulation with new survey



Photo by: SCRPIS

By: Jenn Schanz

Posted at 5:56 AM, Sep 30, 2022 and last updated 10:00 AM, Sep 30, 2022

(WXYZ) — Up through November 11, leaders in several Oakland County communities are asking for the public's input; about deer.

OAKLAND COUNTY

Community input sought on Oakland County deer population



Mark Hicks

The Detroit News

Published 11:15 p.m. ET Sept. 13, 2022



Think close encounters with deer have become too much of a problem lately in Oakland County? Officials want to hear from you.



Thank You

www.michigan.gov/deer



Southeast Michigan Pulse of the Region

Deer Management

SEMCOG

Background on Cobalt Community Research

- 501c3 not for profit research coalition
- Mission to provide research and education
- Developed to meet the research needs of schools, local governments and nonprofit organizations
- Partner with SEMCOG and MAC on previous studies

Methodology

- Assessment conducted in October-November 2022 through an invitation to participate distributed to local communities and the media.
- Valid response from 13,526 residents.

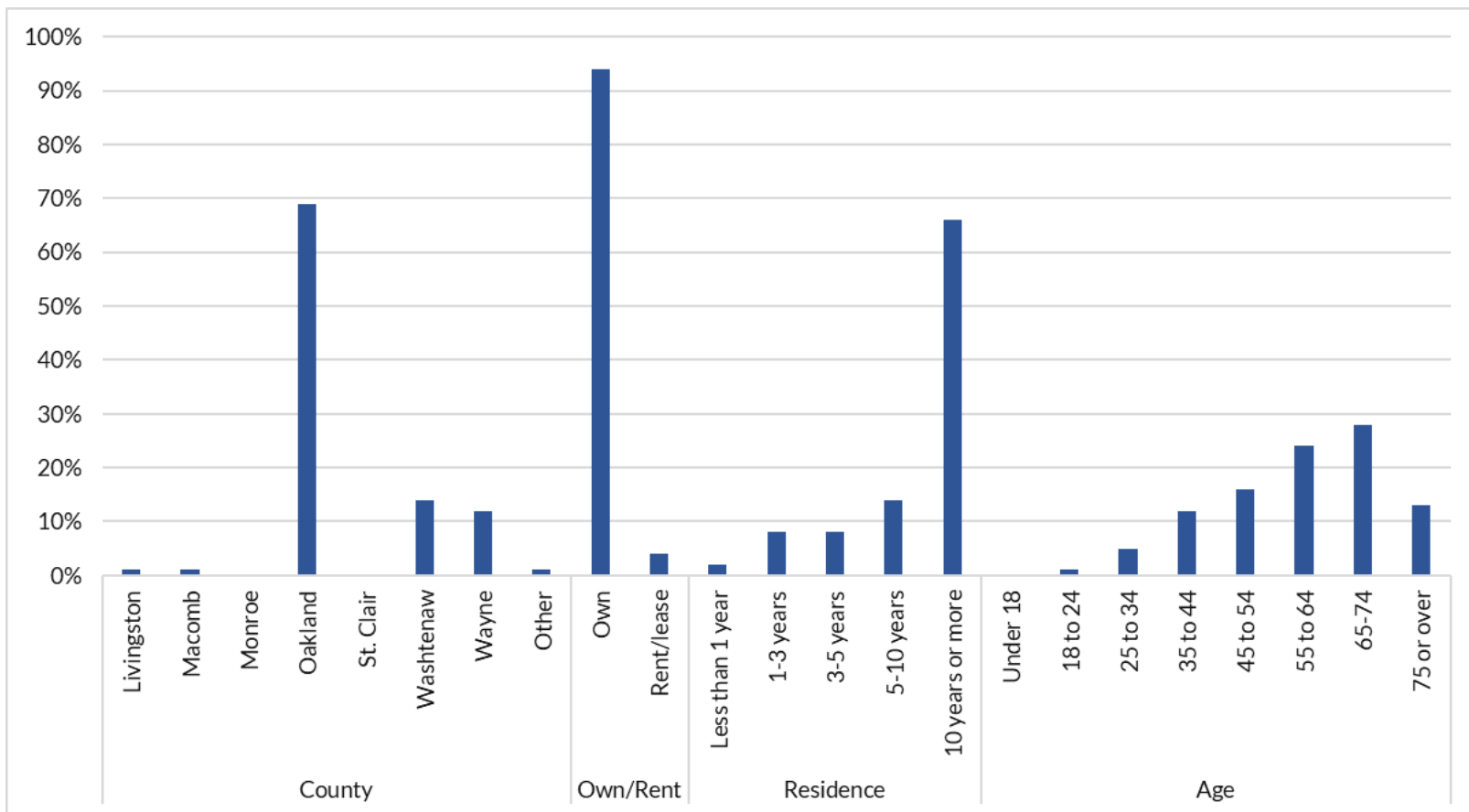
Respondent ZIP Codes

1. 48336 – Farmington
2. 48025 – Franklin
3. 48322 – West Bloomfield



Page 4

Respondent Type



Preserving Voice: Looking Into Detail

SEMCOG 2022 Deer Study N=13526		Perception of Population				Feelings about Deer				
		Increased	Decreased	Stayed around the same	Don't know	I enjoy seeing and having deer around	I enjoy seeing deer, but have some concerns	I generally regard deer as a nuisance	I have no particular feelings about deer	Other (please specify)
Overall		59%	7%	29%	5%	38%	39%	27%	2%	6%
County	Livingston	28%	15%	48%	9%	73%	23%	9%	1%	2%
	Macomb	33%	14%	43%	11%	61%	29%	14%	2%	7%
	Monroe	35%	6%	39%	19%	61%	29%	10%	-	3%
	Oakland	66%	6%	25%	3%	30%	43%	31%	2%	7%
	St. Clair	39%	11%	44%	6%	61%	33%	-	-	6%
	Washtenaw	39%	14%	37%	10%	51%	31%	20%	2%	6%
	Wayne	55%	7%	33%	6%	53%	36%	14%	2%	6%
	Other	22%	17%	51%	11%	79%	14%	4%	2%	5%
Own/Rent	Own	60%	7%	28%	4%	37%	40%	27%	2%	6%
	Rent/lease	40%	10%	36%	14%	58%	34%	10%	3%	6%

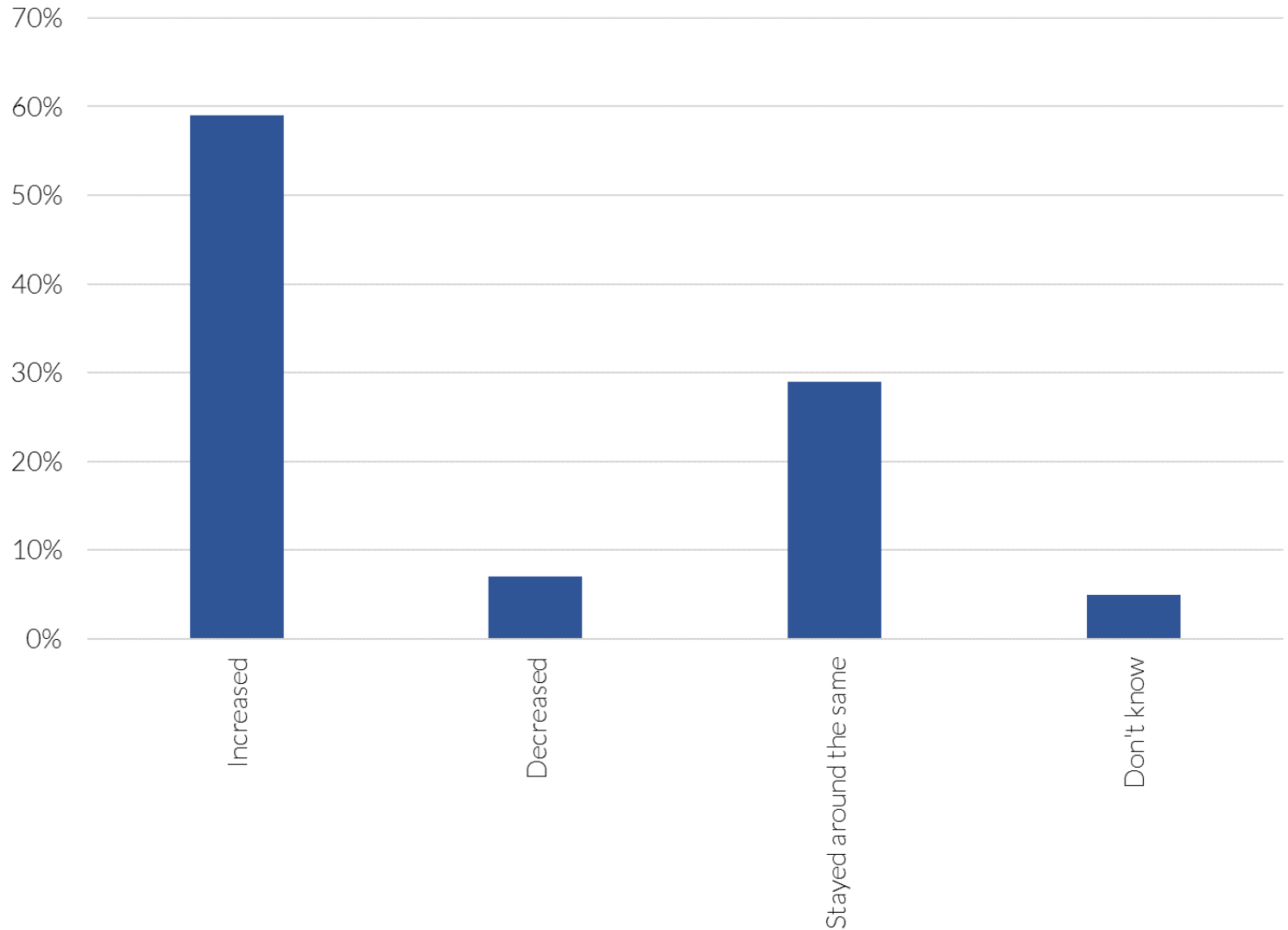
↑
Consistent across
demographic
cohorts

↑
Varies by demographic
cohort

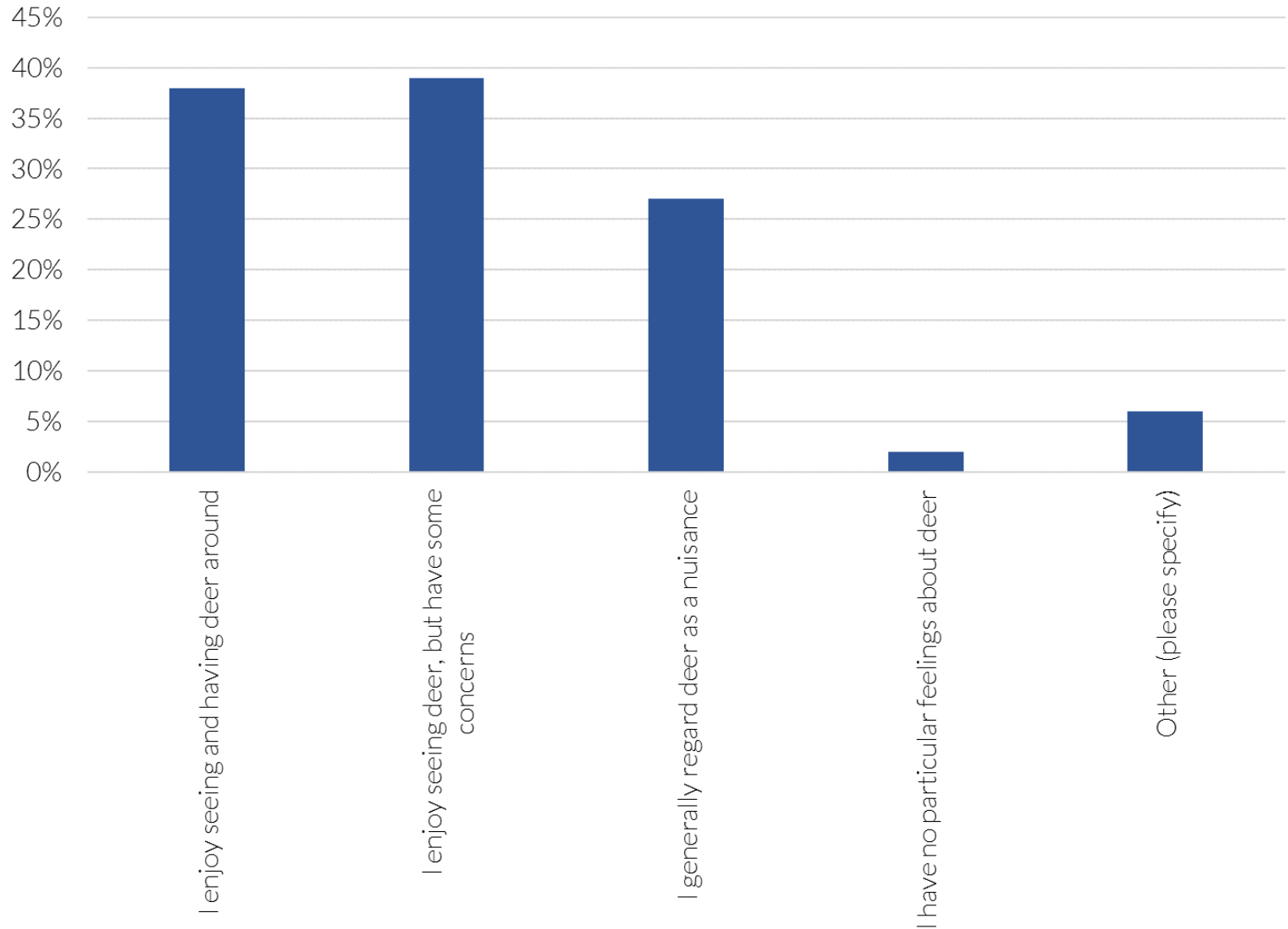
Results



Perception of Deer Population Over 3 Years



Feelings about Deer



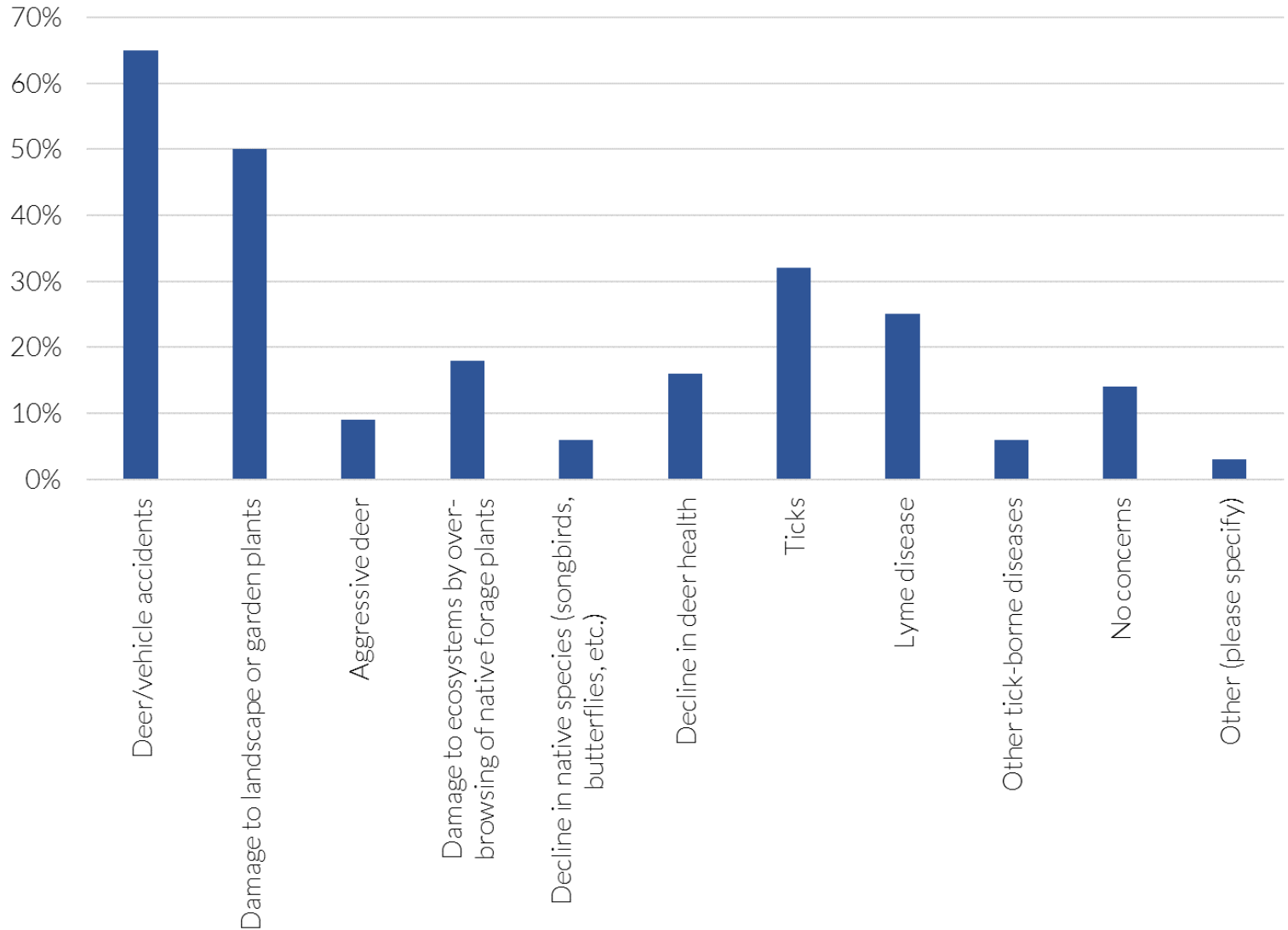
Other Feelings

Top Themes

1. **Danger:** Many residents feel the deer population is a danger to their landscaping and family members due to increased risk of deer tick related diseases. They are also concerned about the amount of auto accidents that are directly related to the deer population.
2. **Concern:** Residents are concerned about the destruction to property, specifically gardens and landscaping. They are also worried that the deer population has become too large, is taking over the area, and is causing an increase in deer related auto accidents.
3. **Overpopulation:** Many of the residents feel that the population could be reduced to a lower number.



Concerns about Deer



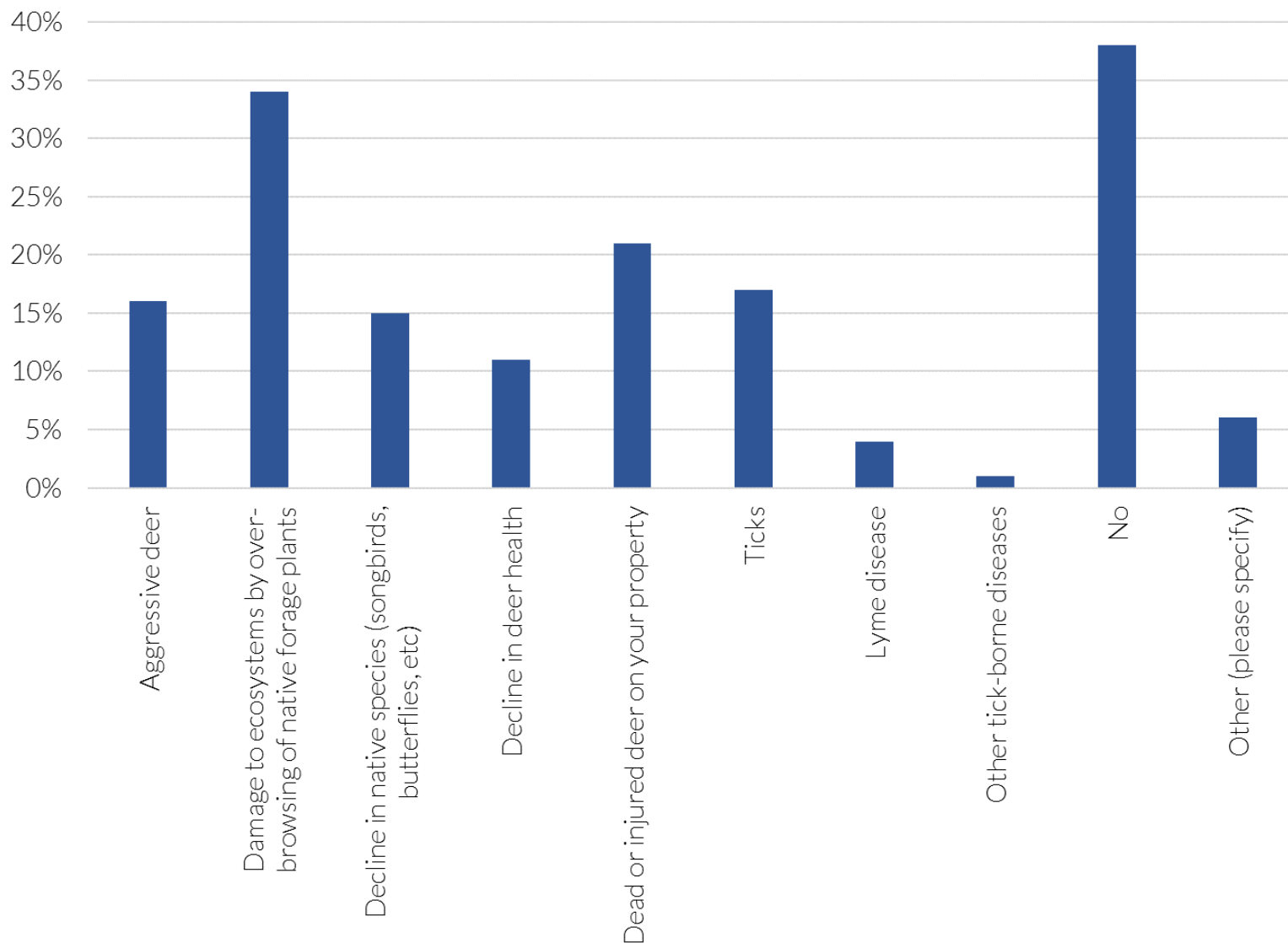
Other Concerns

Top Themes

1. **Poop:** Residents are concerned about the amount of deer feces in their yards. They would like to see cities mitigate the deer population so they can enjoy their back yards.
2. **Disease:** Residents are worried about friends, pets and family members getting a disease from the deer ticks and feces in their yards. They are also concerned about Chronic Wasting Disease.
3. **Habitats:** Some residents are concerned about habitat loss for the deer and construction that will farther reduce safe wildlife areas. Many are concerned about the increase of predators.



Experienced/Observed any of the Following



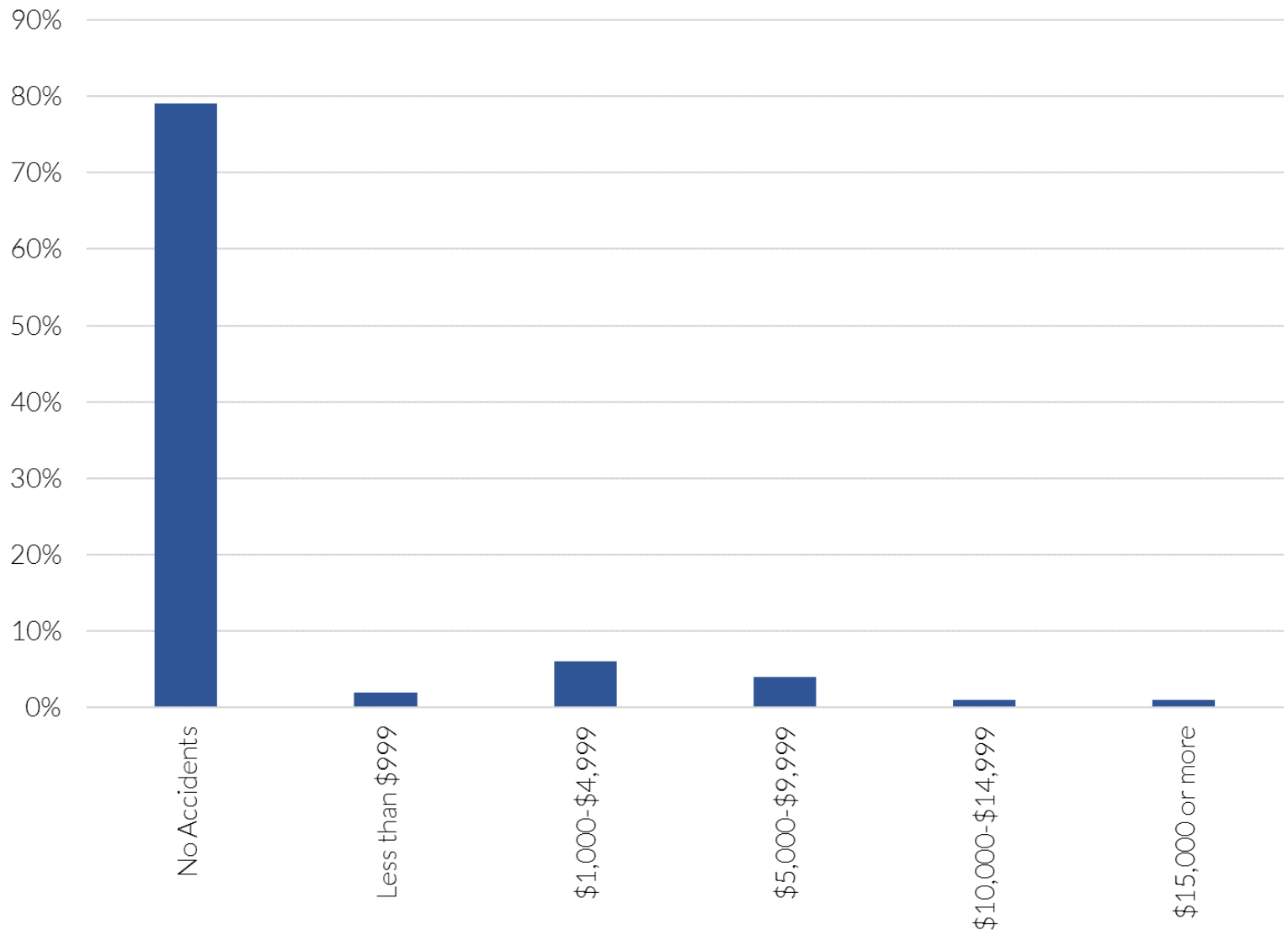
Other Experiences/Observations

Top Themes

1. **Feces:** Residents are tired of the excessive amount of deer feces in their yards.
2. **Dead:** Many residents are concerned about the high number of vehicle accidents involving deer and the cities' slow response at removal of deer carcasses. Residents are also concerned for the lack of habitat for the wildlife population which is causing the deer to inhabit neighborhoods and increase deer auto accidents.
3. **Damage:** Many residents are very concerned about the damage to their landscaping from the deer population as well as vehicle damage.

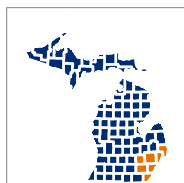
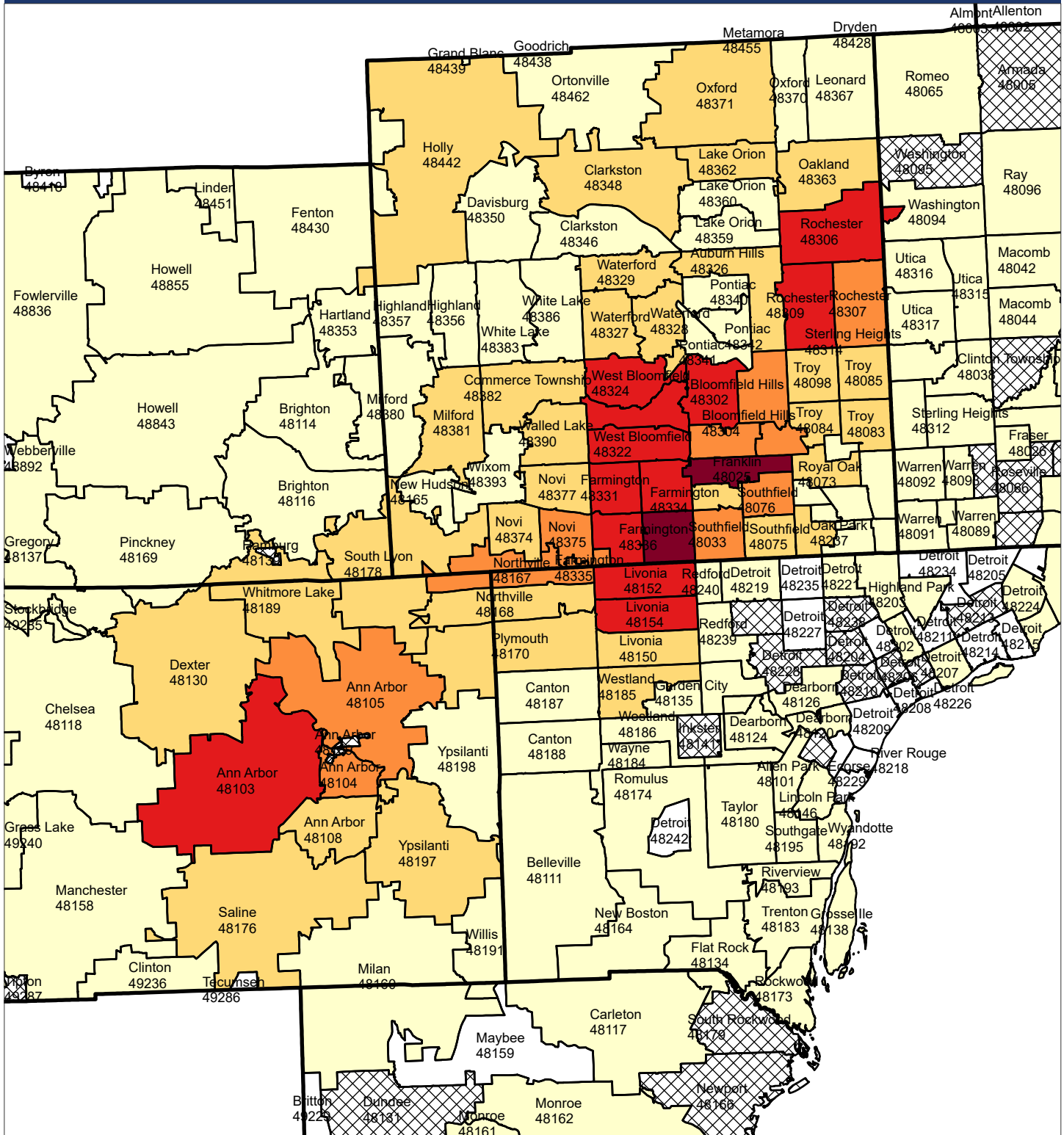


Cost of Automotive Accidents with Deer



Questions

Deer Survey Q1 Perception of Population: Increased Southeast Michigan



SEMCOG.aprx



1:524,800

0 6 12 Miles

0 10 20 Kilometers

October 2018

ZIP Code

Responses that think deer have increased

2 - 15

16 - 60

61 - 199

200 - 438

438 - 670

1 response only

Southeast Michigan Urban Deer Coalition

Agenda - July 18, 2024

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- bŜËú {úŜLJă

SE MI Urban Deer Coalition Timeline

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- нлмт π CI·NJYλyЭú2y I ľffă ōŜЭI·yúKŜ ľŘŜI· 2Ʀ úI·λy I· NJЭλ2yI·Ʀ I·LJLJNJ2I·ŎK Ŏă Ŏλúè ōè Ŏλúè
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SE Michigan Urban Deer Coalition and Updates

Community (most involved)

AUBURN HILLS
BEVERLY HILLS
BIRMINGHAM
FARMINGTON
FARMINGTON HILLS
FRANKLIN
LIVONIA
OAKLAND COUNTY
ROCHESTER HILLS
ROYAL OAK
SOUTHFIELD
WEST BLOOMFIELD
WIXOM
OTHERS?

Organization

Michigan DNR
Oakland County Commissioner
Outdoors Writer
SEMCOG
Michigan State University
State Senate
State House
US Dept of Agriculture
University of Michigan
Others?

SEMIUDC DEER CONCERNS

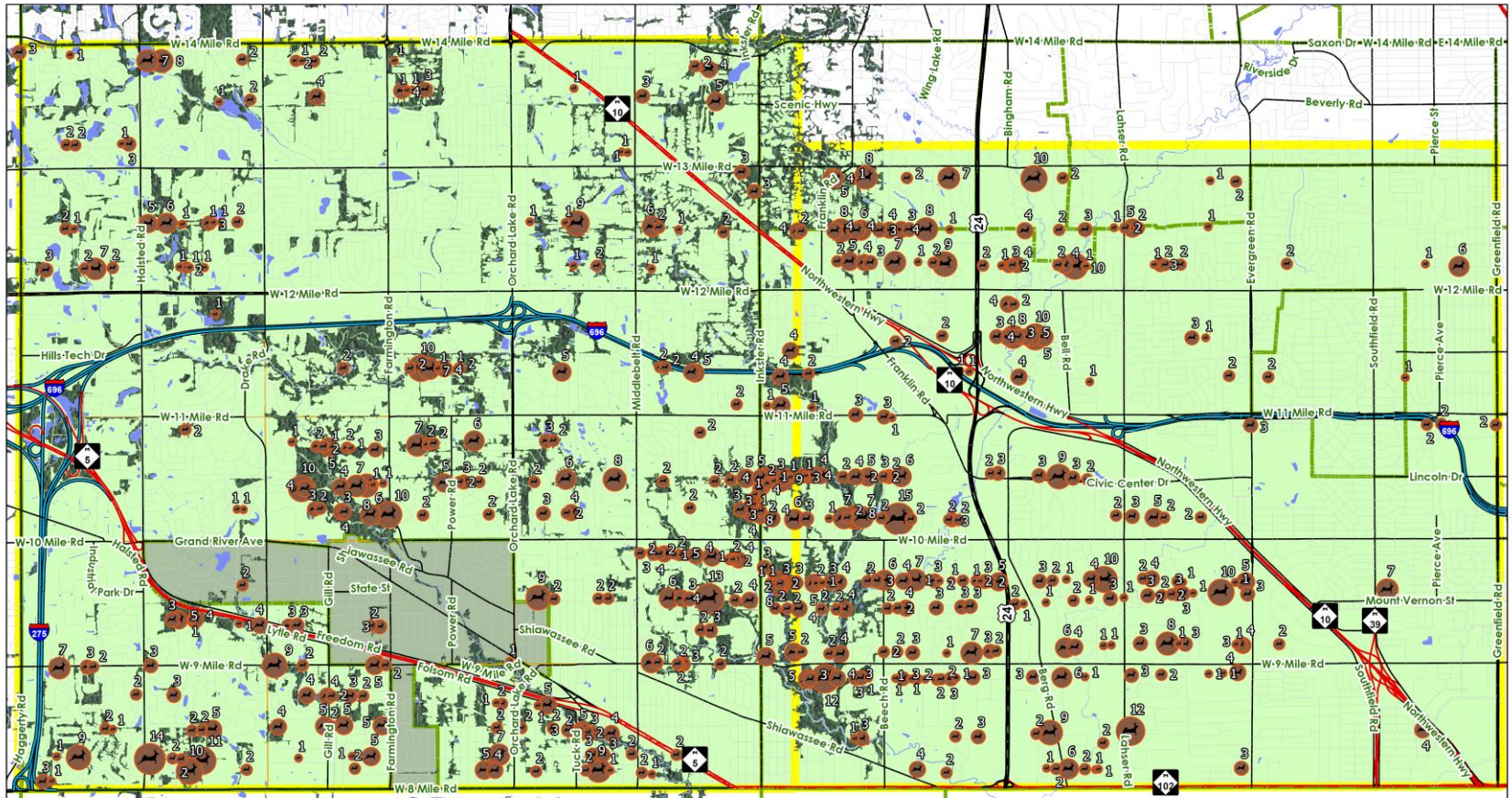
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RECOMMENDED DATA COLLECTION & COMMUNICATION FOR COMMUNITIES

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! ŜŬλ l·f 5ŜŜŬ {dzŬØŜè ó2LJúλ2y l·fú
bŜúØ2Ŭ] øλúK bŜλΞKō2ŬλyΞ /2Y Y dzyλúλŜă
/ŬŜl·úŜ ² ŜōLJl·ΞŜ

EXAMPLE AERIAL DEER COUNT

COMBINED 2021 FARMINGTON HILLS AND
SOUTHFIELD AERIAL DEER SURVEY RESULTS
=1,598 deer

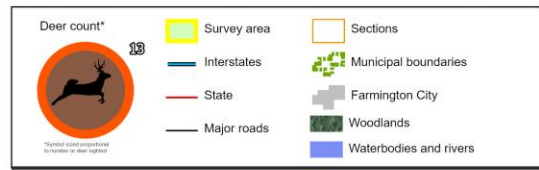


Urban Deer Survey

Cities of Farmington Hills & Southfield
Aerial Survey-February 2021



SOURCES: City of Farmington Hills, 2021
Department of Special Services, 2021
Deer Survey Conducted: 2/12/2021



FARMINGTON HILLS
Michigan

DEER/VEHICLE CRASH DATA

- h l · j f l · y R̃ / 2 d z y ŷ è K l · R̃ ú K Ŝ Y 2 á ú R̂ Ŝ Ŝ N j k Ø Ŝ K λ Ō f Ŝ Ō N j l · ä K Ŝ ä λ y a λ Ō K λ E l · y λ y н л н л
- m ĭ y p p R̂ Ŝ Ŝ N j k Ø Ŝ K λ Ō f Ŝ Ō N j l · ä K Ŝ ä ø Ŝ N j Ŝ N j Ŝ L j 2 N j ú Ŝ R̂ λ y h l · j f l · y R̃ / 2 d z y ŷ è λ y н л н л
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Urban Deer Management

Chad M. Stewart
Deer, Elk, and Moose Management Biologist
Michigan Department of Natural Resources
SOCMA Dinner
3/20/2024

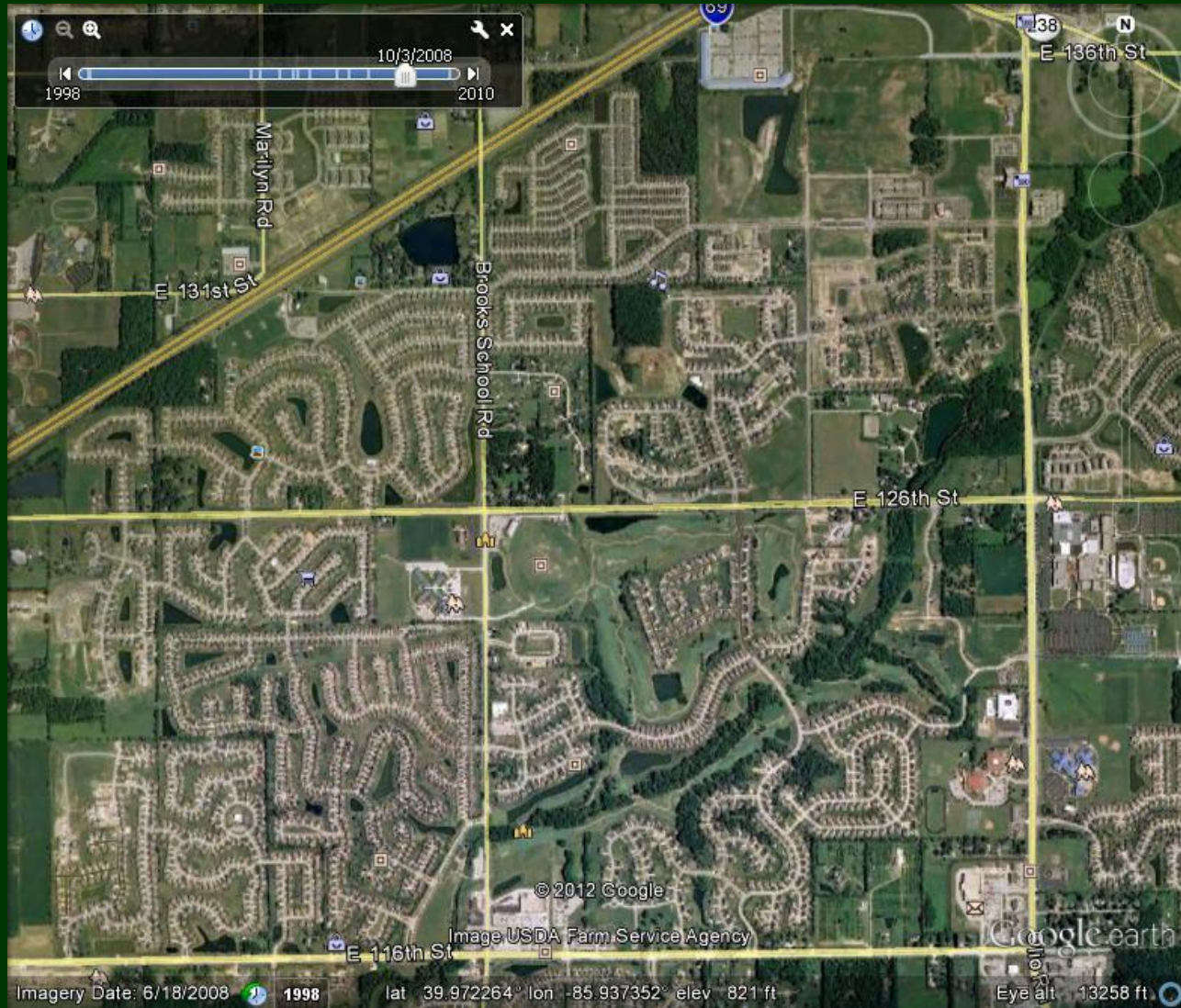


Characteristics of Urban Deer

- High reproductivity
 - Reported as high as 1.8 fawns/adult doe
 - Early fawn breeding
 - No reproductive senescence
- Typically see high survival rates
 - Reported as high as 87%
- Typically see smaller home ranges



Landscape Changes



1999

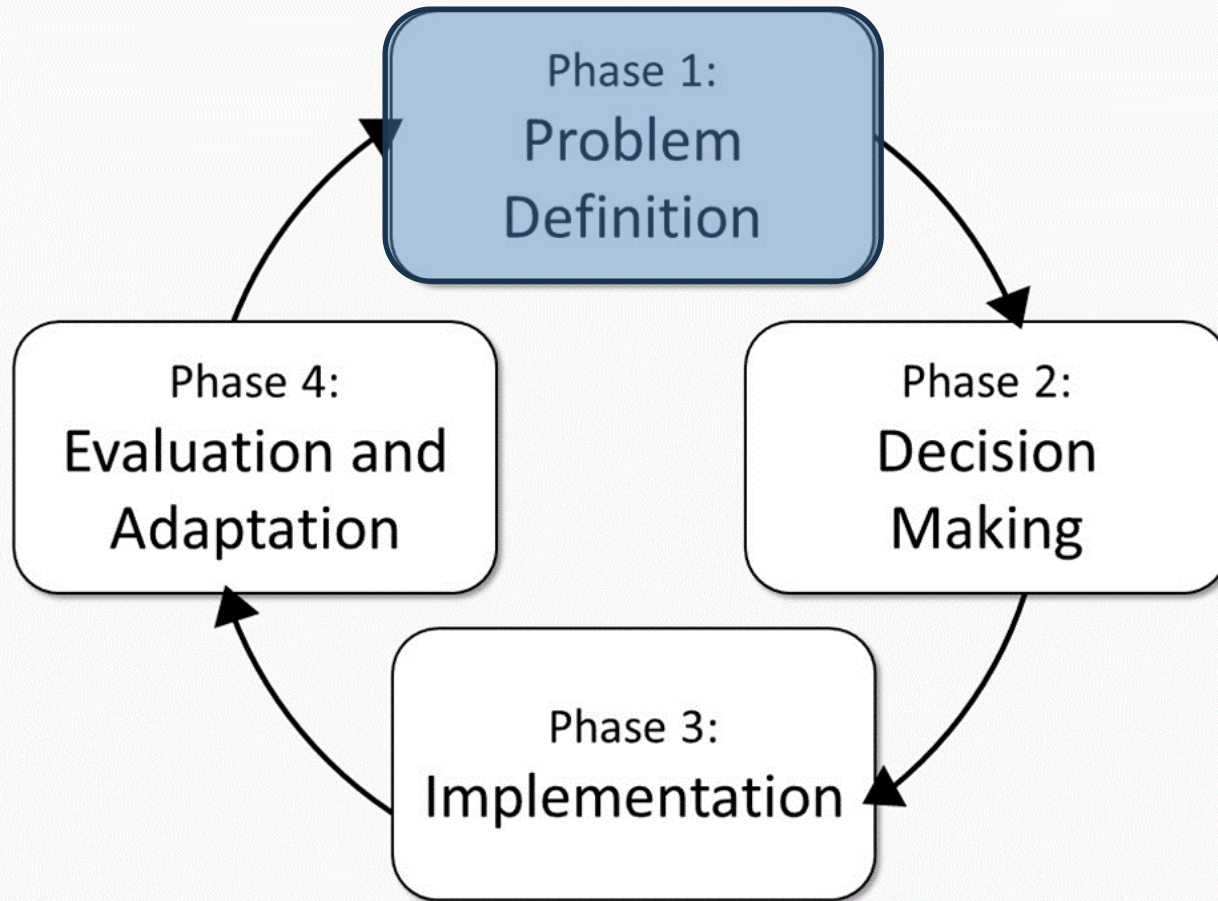
2008



Urban Deer Management IS Conflict Management



Community Based Deer Management



Do we have a problem?

Gather information, assess, define the problem

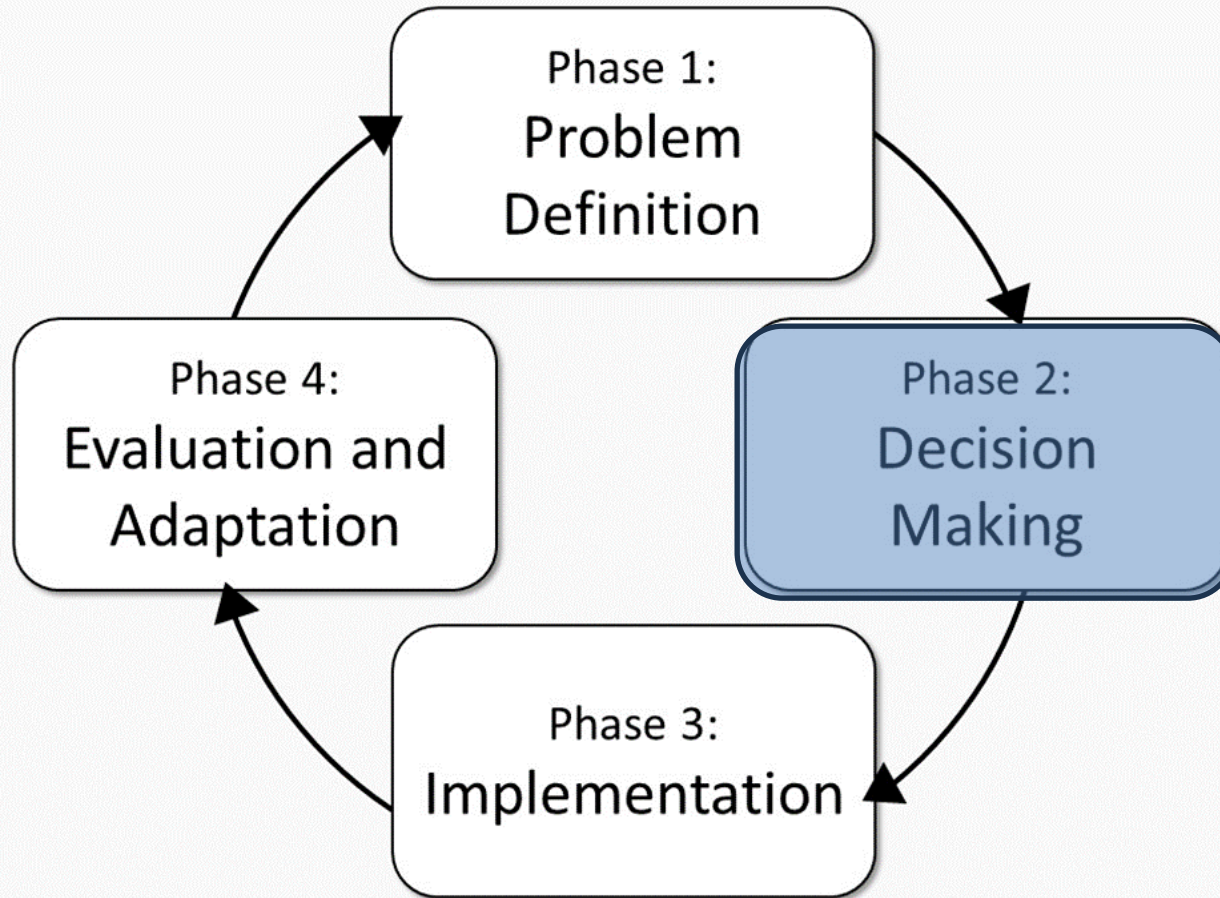
What problems are occurring? Where, when, who, severity?

How are you going to gather the data you need?

- Questionnaire of residents
- DVC (deer-vehicle crashes, struck deer calls)
- Agricultural and horticultural losses
- Monitoring deer browse to assess forest health



Community Based Deer Management



Develop Your Goals, Consider Alternatives, Make a Choice

Goals: general outcomes or desired future conditions

Objectives: Specific, measureable outcomes needed to achieve goals

Match your actions to your objectives

Deer committee may consider and weigh actions to achieve objectives

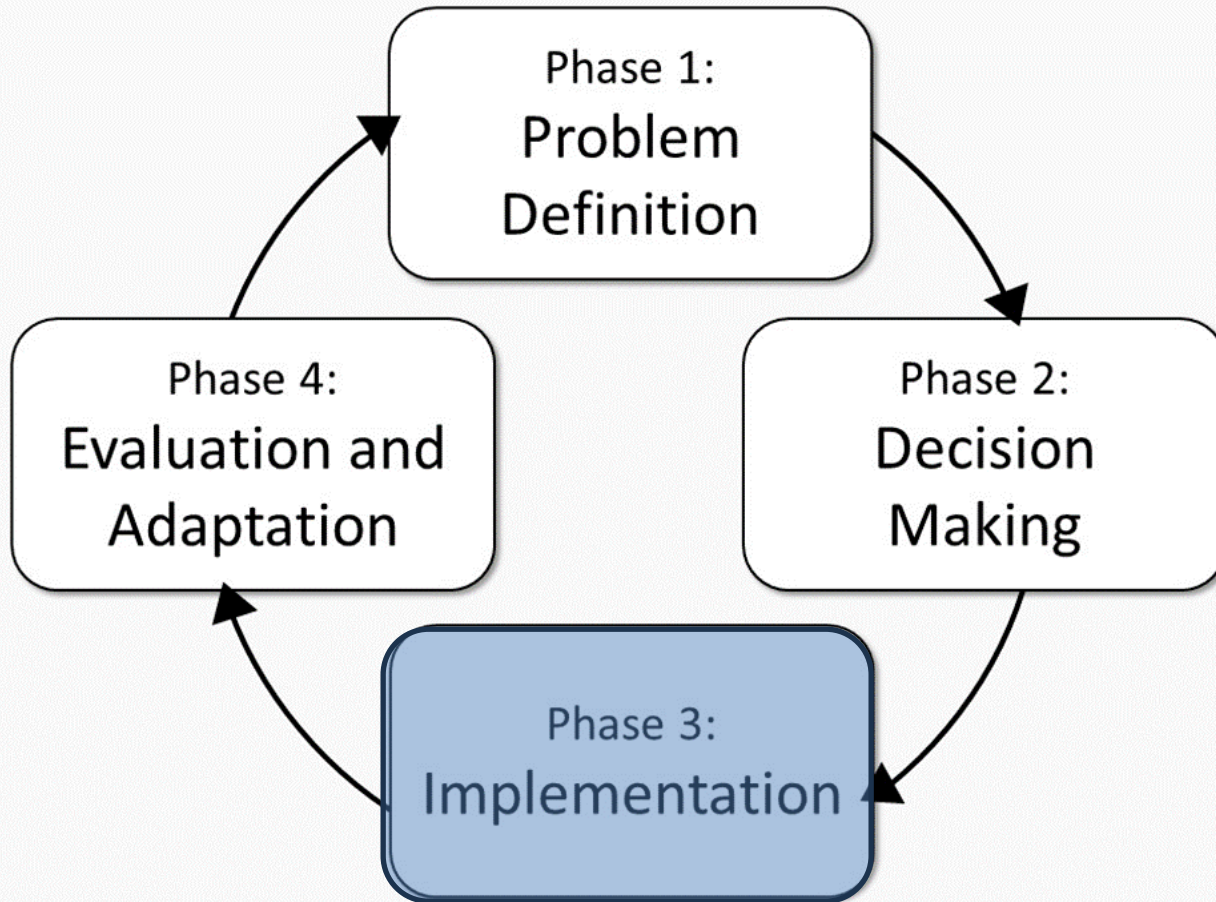


Creating a Deer Plan

- ✓ Plan summary and background
- ✓ Problem definition
- ✓ Goals
- ✓ Measurable objectives
- ✓ Management actions recommended
- ✓ Management actions considered
- ✓ Plan for monitoring
- ✓ Plan for engagement
- ✓ Budget
- ✓ Timetable
- ✓ Responsibilities
- ✓ Supporting Documents
- ✓ References



Community Based Deer Management



Management Options

- No Action or Response
 - Pros
 - A compromise?
 - Inexpensive
 - Cons
 - Often viewed as inaction
 - Continued degradation of habitat and conflicts



Management Options

- Nonlethal Options
 - Pros
 - Can exclude deer from problem areas
 - Expense can vary
 - Cons
 - Requires maintenance
 - No guarantees
 - Does not solve community wide problem



Management Options

- Hunting
 - Pros
 - Inexpensive to communities
 - Can provide economic stimulus
 - Supported by most individuals
 - Cons
 - Some types of hunting (i.e. trophy) not supported
 - Local concerns regarding hunting in a community
 - Access issues



Management Options

- Sharpshooting
 - Pros
 - Reduces deer population quickly
 - Safe
 - Cons
 - Expensive
 - Controversial



Management Options

• Trap and Relocate/Remove

– Pros

- No projectile fired
- Removes deer from difficult areas

– Cons

- High stress to deer
- Expensive
- Relocation not allowed in Michigan



Management Options

- Reintroduce Predators
 - Pros
 - Opportunity to return historical species
 - Cons
 - Socially unacceptable
 - Expensive
 - Complicated interactions requires study



Management Options

- Contraception

- Pros

- Doesn't fire lethal projectile
 - Prevents future fawns from being born

- Cons

- Expensive
 - Doesn't remove deer which may be the problem
 - Nearly impossible to achieve results in free-ranging deer herds



Contraceptive Drugs

- Gonacon and Zonastat
 - Both federally registered pesticides through the EPA
- Both require boosters
- Neither registered for use in Michigan (MDARD)

United States
Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
(7503P)

EPA

Pesticide Fact Sheet

Name of Chemical: Mammalian Gonadotropin Releasing Hormone (GnRH)
Reason for Issuance: New Chemical
Date Issued: September 2009

1. Description of Chemical

Peptide Chain:
Common Name:
EPA PC Code:
Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) Service:
Chemical Name:

Ser4-Tyr5-Gly6-Leu7-Arg8.
Releasing Hormone (GnRH)

RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE

For retail sale to and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision of the following organizations and their designated wildlife management personnel and only for those uses covered by the Certified Applicator's certification:

- Department of Interior and all its designated agents (i.e., U.S. Forest Service, Animal and Plant
- National Park Service, US Fish & Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management
- USDA and all its designated agents (i.e., U.S. Forest Service, Animal and Plant
- Health Inspection Service)
- Health Agencies for agriculture/livestock & wildlife
- State Agencies for agriculture/livestock & wildlife
- Federally recognized Indian Tribes
- Department of Defense
- Humane Society of the United States

Each Responsible Authority for deer intended to be treated with Zonastat-D must sign a certification of use prior to the administration of the vaccine to any animals. The certification statement is attached to this label.

ZONASTAT-D

Sublabel B

Zonastat-D is a porcine zona pellucida immunocontraceptive vaccine indicated for use in limiting the populations of white tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) and other members of the family Cervidae.

Active Ingredients:

Ingredient	Percentage
Porcine zona pellucida (ZP1, ZP2, ZP4)(0.1%)	0.071%
Porcine zona pellucida (ZP1, ZP2, ZP4)(0.1%)	0.029%
Other Ingredients:	99.900%
Total	100.000%

This product contains 100 µg of PZP per 0.04 oz (0.5 mL)

Net Contents: 0.5 mL

EPA Reg. No. 86833-x
EPA Est. No. 090192-MT-001

Humane Society of the United States
700 Professional Drive
Gaithersburg, MD 20879

Expiration date: XX-XX-XXXX

DBU 91408204.3

DEPARTMENT OF NATURE RESOURCES
DNR
MICHIGAN

Management Options

- Sterilization
 - Pros
 - Doesn't fire a lethal projectile
 - Prevents fawns from being born permanently
 - Cons
 - Expensive
 - Doesn't remove deer which may be problem
 - Difficult to achieve results



Ann Arbor Deer Management



YEAR FOUR SUMMARY REPORT

2019-20 Deer Research Program

Ann Arbor, Michigan

26 May 2020

Submitted by

Dr. Anthony J. DeNicola
White Buffalo Inc.

From 2017-2020:
78 deer sterilized
432 deer lethally removed

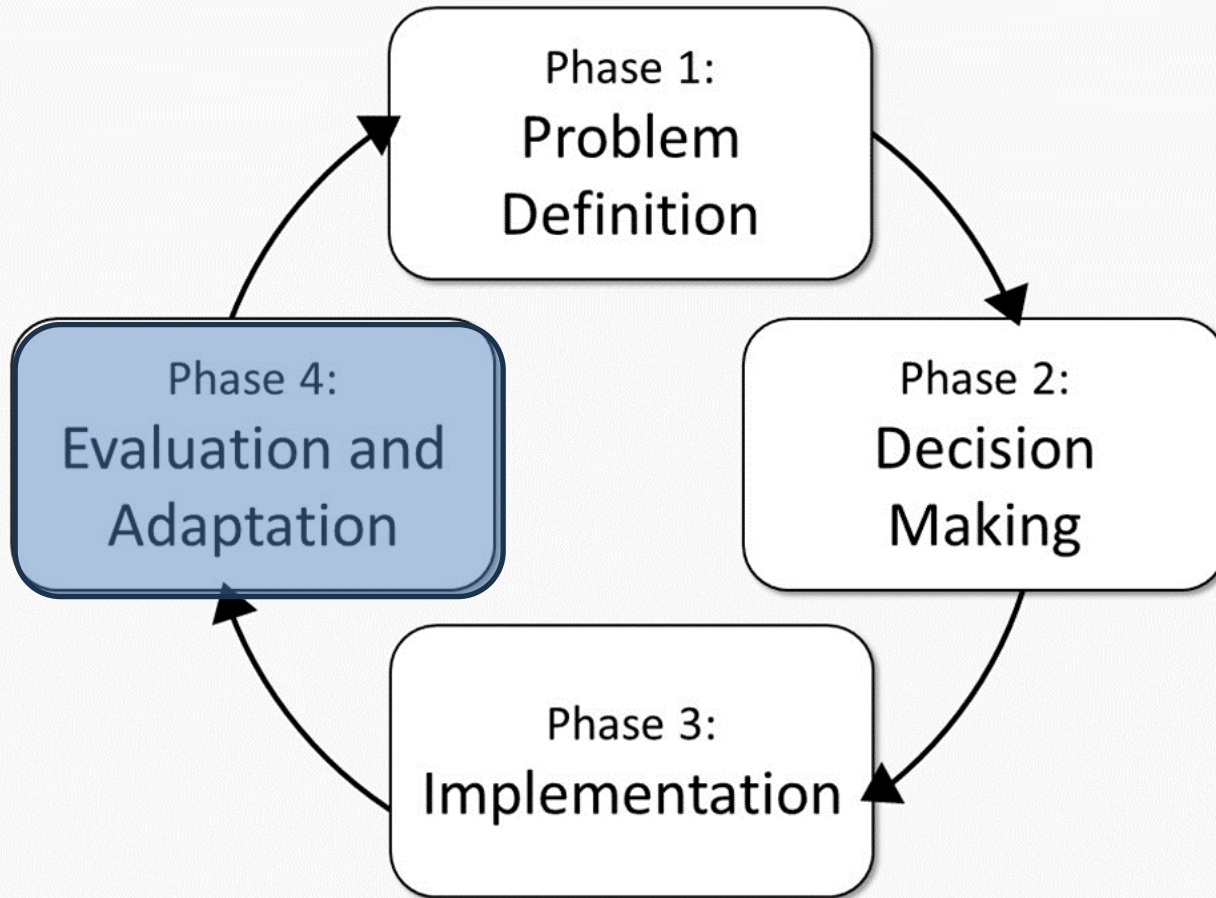
Estimated 47% reduction in South Study Area
Estimated 60% reduction in North Study Area



Melanie Maxwell, The Ann Arbor News



Community Based Deer Management



Monitoring: Are you achieving your goals?

- Indicators: what you will measure/observe to understand current conditions and track progress towards objectives
 - Best to identify indicators prior to implementation to know your baseline
 - Some indicators can be simple (e.g., tracking DVAs), some more complex (e.g., forest monitoring effort)
- Which data, who is responsible, how, timeline?



Oakland County Community Deer Coalition (NOW SE MI URBAN DEER COALITION)

- Goal is to develop a regional deer management plan (NOW STATEWIDE)
- Working collaboratively with SEMCOG
- Survey administered to citizens of Oakland County to gauge attitudes towards deer

Oakland County communities addressing deer overpopulation with new survey



Photo by: SCBPWS



By: Jenn Schanz

Posted at 9:56 AM Sep 30, 2022 and last updated 10:00 AM Sep 30, 2022

(WXYZ) — Up through November 11, leaders in several Oakland County communities are asking for the public's input; about deer.

OAKLAND COUNTY

Community input sought on Oakland County deer population



Mark Hicks

The Detroit News

Published 11:15 p.m. ET Sept. 13, 2022



Think close encounters with deer have become too much of a problem lately in Oakland County? Officials want to hear from you.



Community Survey

- Assessment conducted in October-November 2022 through an invitation to participate distributed to local communities and the media.
- Valid response from 13,526 residents.



SEMCOG 2022 Deer Study N=13526

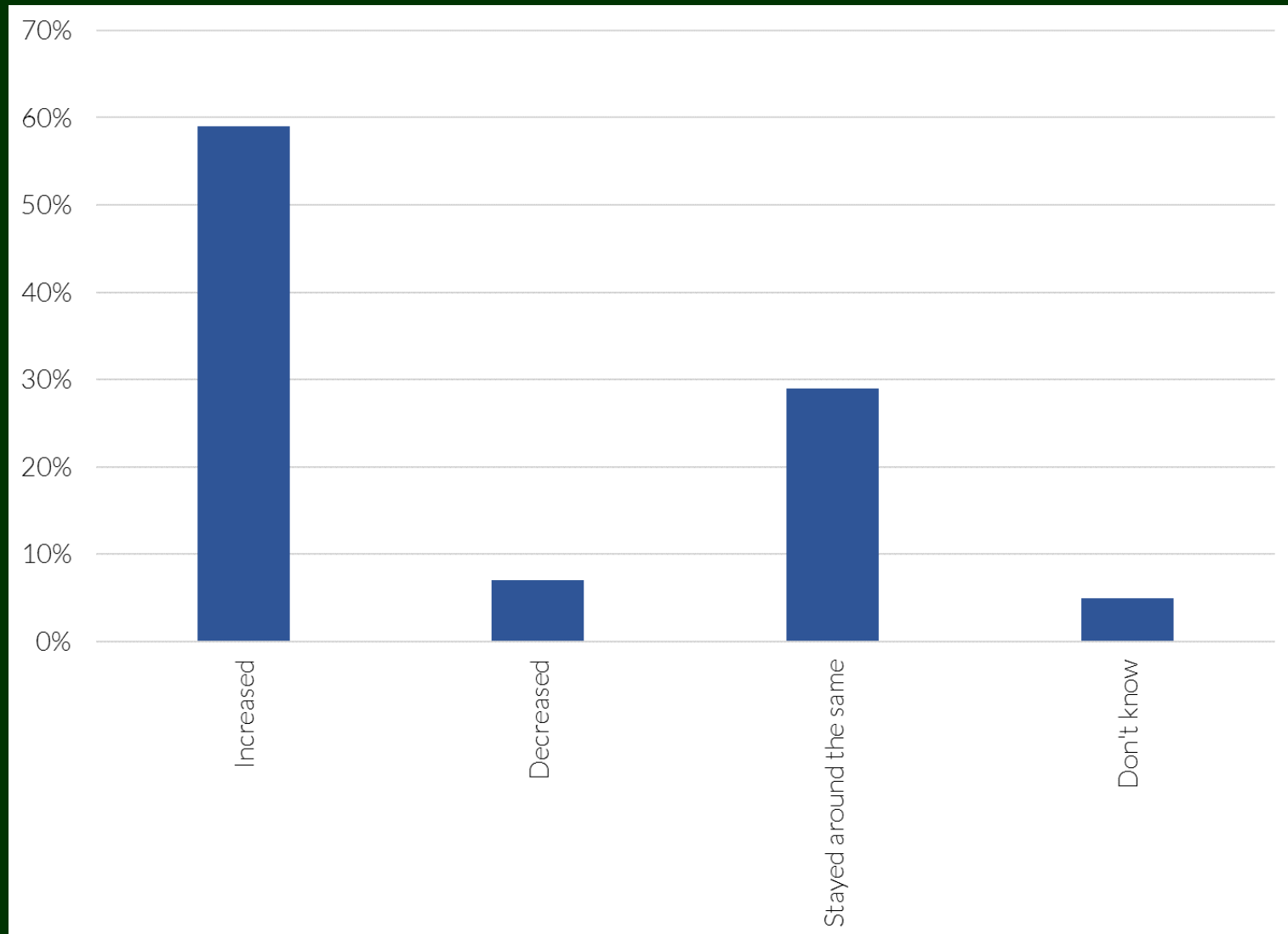
		Perception of Population				Feelings about Deer				
		Increased	Decreased	Stayed around the same	Don't know	I enjoy seeing and having deer around	I enjoy seeing deer, but have some concerns	I generally regard deer as a nuisance	I have no particular feelings about deer	Other (please specify)
Overall		59%	7%	29%	5%	38%	39%	27%	2%	6%
County	Livingston	28%	15%	48%	9%	73%	23%	9%	1%	2%
	Macomb	33%	14%	43%	11%	61%	29%	14%	2%	7%
	Monroe	35%	6%	39%	19%	61%	29%	10%	-	3%
	Oakland	66%	6%	25%	3%	30%	43%	31%	2%	7%
	St. Clair	39%	11%	44%	6%	61%	33%	-	-	6%
	Washtenaw	39%	14%	37%	10%	51%	31%	20%	2%	6%
	Wayne	55%	7%	33%	6%	53%	36%	14%	2%	6%
	Other	22%	17%	51%	11%	79%	14%	4%	2%	5%
Own/Rent	Own	60%	7%	28%	4%	37%	40%	27%	2%	6%
	Rent/lease	40%	10%	36%	14%	58%	34%	10%	3%	6%

Consistent across demographic cohorts

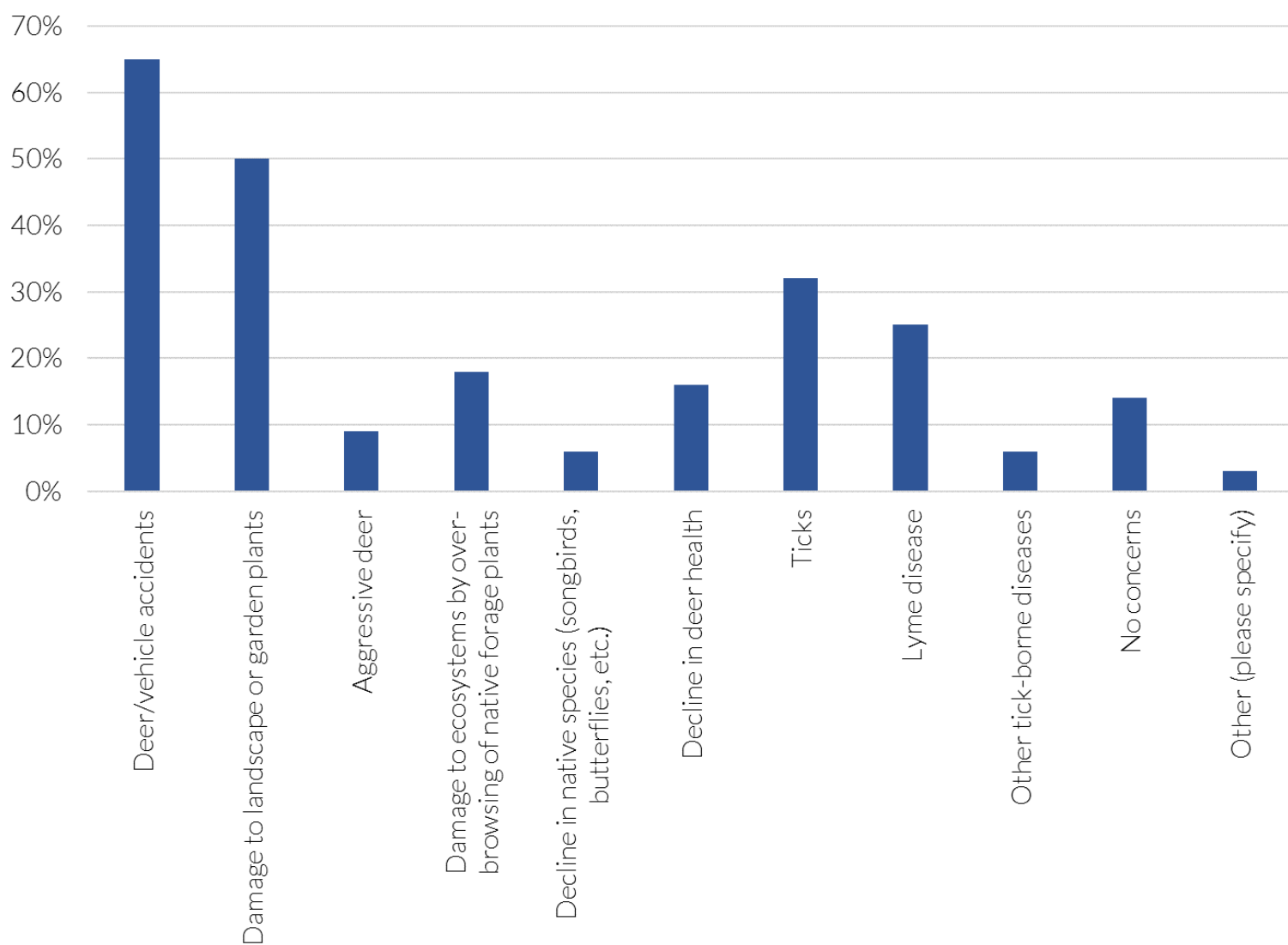
Varies by demographic cohort



Perception of Deer Population Over Past 3 Years



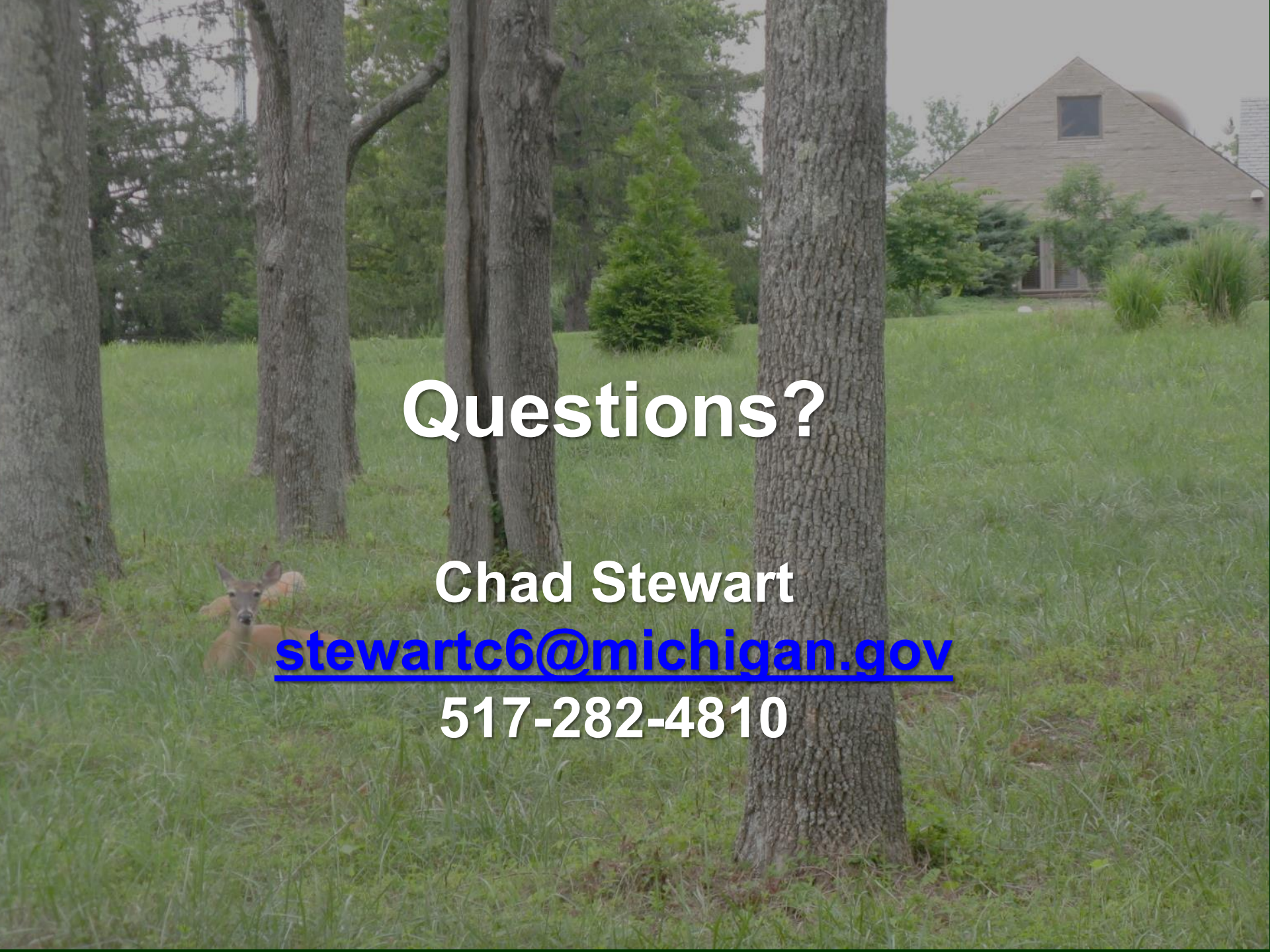
Concerns About Deer



Accomplishments

- Completed a Survey
- Standardized Data Collection
 - Ability to compare and contrast between communities and years
- Development of a Management Plan
 - In progress
- Mentoring Other Communities
 - Grand Rapids and Metro 6





Questions?

Chad Stewart

stewartc6@michigan.gov

517-282-4810

Oakland County Parks

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YI·yI·ƏŜYŜýű Lfl·yłă ŘŜØŜfzLJŜŘ

Metro 6 Group

- ! Ō2I·fłúλ2yYI·ŘŜ dzLJ 2Ț Ō2YȚ dzyłúλŜă λyúKŜ DNJI·yŘ
wI·LJλŘă ! NJŜI·
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tfI·yI·yŘ ŜȚȚ2NJú

Meridian Township Example

- a Š^{NJ}Ř^λl·y ϕ₂øyãK^λLJ KI·ă ŘŠ^ØŠ^t2LJŠ^Ř l·ădzÖÖŠ^{ăă}Ʀdzf
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- {^λY^λf l·^{NJ} 2^{NJ}3 l·y^λl·^úλ₂y ø^λúK ä^λY^λf l·^{NJ} 3₂l·fă úK l·^ú ^λă l·
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- l ^λăú₂^{NJ}è 2^Ʀ 5Š^Š^{NJ} a l·y l·³Š^YŠ^y^ú ^λy a Š^{NJ}Ř^λl·y ϕ₂øyãK^λLJ
- a l·y l·³Š^YŠ^y^ú !^{NJ}Š^{l·ă}
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Deer Management Initiative (DMI)

- hŏŝŊ nɹɹll λyŕλŏλŕdzl·fă l·LJLJfλŝŕ 2Ŋ ŏŝŊŝ ăŝfŝŏúŝŕ ú2 ōŝ 2yúKŝ {úl·úŝ 2ɹ aλŏKλɛl·yŋă 5 aL
- .Ŋèl·yCl·ŊYŝŊΣ Cl·ŊYλyɛú2y l λffă ó tŊλY l·Ŋèú ŏl·ă ăŝfŝŏúŝŕ ú2 úKŝ ny LJŝŊă2y LJl·yŝf ó ! LJLJŝŊ tŝyλyădzfl· l·yŕ [2ŏŝŊ tŝyλyădzfl·ú
- w2Ky a λŏKŊλyl·Σ {2dzúKɹλŝfŕ ó {ŝŏ2yŕl·Ŋèú ŏl·ă ăŝú ú2 l·úúŝyŕ Yŝŝúλyɛă λy .Ŋèl·yŋă l·ŏăŝyŏŝ
- húKŝŊ 2Ŋɛl·yλl·úλ2yYŝY ōŝŊă λyŏfdzŕŝ λyŕλŏλŕdzl·fă ɹŊ2Y úKŝ 5bwΣ Cl·ŊY .dzŊŝl·dzΣ aL bl·úλ2yl·f 5ŝŝŊ ! ăă2ŏλl·úλ2yΣ aL .2ŏKdzyl·ŝŊă ! ăă2ŏλl·úλ2yΣ a λŏKλɛl·y ! yλúŝŕ /2yăŝŊŏl·úλ2y /fdzŏΣ a ŝŊŕŕl·y ɸ2ŏyăKλLJΣ l·yŕ 2úKŝŊă

What is the DMI?

- Deer Management Initiative
 - Requested by the Natural Resources Commission
 - Developed to address present day and future challenges in deer management
 - Hunter declines
 - Overabundant deer, particularly the Southern Lower
 - Lack of deer in parts of the Upper Peninsula



Special Thanks

- Dwayne Etter
- Gary Roloff
- Michael Walters
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- Dan Storm
- Brian Frawley
- Todd Grischke
- Ryan Soulard
- Chris Hoving
- Joe Presgrove
- Tom Weston
- Jesse Lincoln
- James DeDecker
- Kristie Sitar
- Tom Seablom
- Tyler Petroelje
- Brian Roell
- Melinda Cosgrove
- Mitch Marcus
- Cody Norton

Online Presentations

- www.Michigan.gov/deer
 - Deer Management Initiative link



Lower Peninsula-Challenges

- Top Challenges Identified:
 - Limited private land access
 - Presence/spread of diseases
 - Decline of hunters
 - Extreme deer densities relative to habitat
 - Miscellaneous



Lower Peninsula-Objectives

- Top Rated Objectives:
 - Balanced and healthy deer herd
 - Contain/eradicate disease
 - Increased hunter satisfaction
 - Reduce deer conflicts
 - Increase hunter numbers
 - Increased hunter education on deer/deer mgmt.
 - Improved habitat





LP Regulatory Line Items

	Support	Do not support	Abstain	Support%	TOTAL
Mandatory reporting	23	1	0	95.8%	24
Earn a second buck	19	3	2	79.2%	24
Combo doe / buck	13	8	3	54.2%	24
HAP	22	1	1	91.7%	24
Early and late antlerless harvest on public and private land	20	4	0	83.3%	24
More localized deer management - DMU region	20	1	3	83.3%	24
No baiting in disease area	18	5	1	75.0%	24
Expand late season urban archery doe hunting	24	0	0	100.0%	24
APR's expand	13	8	3	54.2%	24
Drone harvest recovery	11	10	3	45.8%	24
C - Bring back muzzleloader season	16	7	1	66.7%	24
C - Keep combo as is	10	12	2	41.7%	24





Lower Peninsula Non-regulatory items

- Educate about the importance of antlerless harvest
- Increase funding/support for MSAH
- Improve public land habitat
- MDNR continuity on management actions across regions and increased transparency within the DNR/NRC
- Increase opportunities for access to agricultural and urban areas
- Support/endorse the Michigan Hunt Collaborative (pools R3 efforts from multiple conservation groups)
- Incentivize antlerless harvest in disease areas



SE MI Urban Deer Coalition Goals as it relates to the DMI

- ! LJŘÍ·úŜ úKŜ {úÍ·úŜ ó ! NJŏÍ·yŮ 5ŜŜNJ a Í·yÍ·ËŜYŜyŮ tÍ·yÍ·ă Í· ËdzĹŘŜŤyŜ ú2 Ƨ2ff2ŎΦ /Ĺúè fŜÍ·ŘŜNJă ŐÍ·yŘŜúŜNJYĹyŜ ŎKŜúKŜNJ 2NJ y2ú úKŜè ŎÍ·yŮ ú2 ŜyÍ·Őú úKŜ ŘŜŜNJ YÍ·yÍ·ËŜYŜyŮ LJfÍ·yĹyŮúKŜĹNJ Ő2YŮ dzyĹúè π Ƨ2NJ Í·ff ! NJŏÍ·yŮ Ő2YŮ dzyĹúĹŜă ĹyŮúKŜ {úÍ·úŜ 2Ƨ a ĹŎKĹŤÍ·yŮ ú2 **decide** Ő2YŮ dzyĹúè ŏè Ő2YŮ dzyĹúè
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- tNJ2ŎĹŘŜ Ő2YŮ dzyĹúĹŜă ŎĹúK Ő2yŮŜŐúĹ2yă ú2 úKŜ {úÍ·úŜ 2Ƨ a ĹŎKĹŤÍ·yÍ·yŘ LJÍ·NJúyŜNJĹyË 2NJŤÍ·yĹÍ·úĹ2yă ú2 Í·ăăĹăú ŎĹúK ŘŜŜNJ YÍ·yÍ·ËŜYŜyŮ LJNJ2ŤNJÍ·Yă Í·yŘ YŜúK2Řă ówoΣ ! {5!Σ 5bwΣ b5!Σ Í a /Σ Xú
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- {úÍ·úŜ ƧdzyŘĹyË ú2 Í·ăăĹăú ŎĹúK ! NJŏÍ·y 5ŜŜNJ a Í·yÍ·ËŜYŜyŮ

Michigan's Deer Management Plan

MICHIGAN DEER MANAGEMENT PLAN HIGHLIGHTS

- LyØŠäúλEI·úŠΣ λY LJfŠYŠyúΣ I·yŘ ŠØI·fdzI·úŠ LJNjZjNI·Y ä ŘŠäλEyŠŘ ú2 λyØNŠI·äŠ KdzyúŠNj NjŠØNdzλúYŠyúΣ NjŠúŠyúλ2yΣ I·yŘ I·ÖÖŠää ä2 úKI·ú KdzyúλyY NjŠYI·λyā I·yŠŦŦŠØúλØŠ LJ2LJdzfI·úλ2yYI·yI·EŠYŠyú ú22f
- tNjZjNI·Y ä ŘŠäλEyŠŘ ú2 λyØNŠI·äŠ KdzyúŠNj I·ÖÖŠää ú2 LJNjλØI·úŠ fI·yŘäΣ ŠäLJŠØλI·ffè ØKŠNjŠ ŘŠŠNj I·NjŠ I·ødzyŘI·yúΣ YI·è oŠ ŠŦŦŠØúλØŠ I·ú I·ØKλŠØλyY I·LJLJNjZLJNjλI·úŠ I·yúfŠNjŦŠää KI·NjØŠäúā I·yŘ λyØNŠI·äλyY NjŠØNŠI·úλ2yI·f 2LJLJ2NjúdzYλúλŠā Ŧ2Nj KdzyúŠNjā
- ΦKŠ oŠyŠŦλúā I·ää2ØλI·úŠŘ ØλúK ŘŠŠNj KdzyúλyY Ydzāú oŠ Ø2YydzYλØI·úŠŘ ú2 úKŠ y2yπKdzyúλyY Ø2YydzYλúè ä2 úKI·ú ŘŠŠNj KdzyúλyY NjŠYI·λyā ä2ØλI·ffè I·yŘ LJ2fλúλØI·ffè I·ÖÖŠLJúI·ofŠ
- tNj2Y2úŠ ŘŠŠNj KdzyúλyY I·ā úKŠ LJNjλYI·Njè ú22f ú2 YI·yI·EŠ ŘŠŠNj
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 - LyØŠäúλEI·úŠ úKŠ λY LJI·Øúā 2Ŧ ŘŠØfλyλyY KdzyúŠNj ydzY oŠNjā 2yúKŠ I·oλfλúè 2Ŧ KdzyúλyY ú2 YI·λyúI·λy úKŠ ŘŠŠNj KI·NjØŠäú I·ú I·LJLJNjZLJNjλI·úŠ fŠØŠfā

MICHIGAN DEER MANAGEMENT PLAN HIGHLIGHTS

- 90I·fdzI·úŠ I·yŘ ſYŁJfŠYŠyú ŁJNŁZŁNŁ·Yă ŘŠăŁŁyŠŘ úZ ſYŁJNŁZŲŠ NİŠŲNŁdzŁúYŠyú I·yŘ NİŠúŠyúŁZyZŁ ŘŠŠNŁ KdzyúŠNă
 - /ZyúŁydzŠ úZ ſyŲŠăúŁŁI·úŠ I·yŘ ŘŠúŠNŁYſyŠ úKŠ ŁJNŁY I·NĚ ŁI·ŲúZNă ſyŲZŁŲŠŘ ŲŁúK úKŠ ŘŠŲŁyŠ ſy NİŠŲNŁdzŁúYŠyú I·yŘ NİŠúŠyúŁZyZŁ ŘŠŠNŁ KdzyúŠNă
 - ŁYŁJfŠYŠyú I·yŘ ŠŲI·fdzI·úŠ ŁJNŁZŁNŁ·Yă ZNŁ NİŠŁdzŁI·úŁZyă úZ ſYŁJNŁZŲŠ NİŠŲNŁdzŁúYŠyú I·yŘ NİŠúŠyúŁZyZŁ ŘŠŠNŁ KdzyúŠNăſ ŁŁ ŁJZăăŁŲŠ
 - CI·ŲŁŁúI·úŠ ŲZŁJŠNŁ·úŁZy Ł·YZyŁ ŠŘdzŲI·úŁZyŁ·Ł ſyăúŁdzúŁZyăſ ŁZŲŠNŁyYŠyúŁ·Ł I·yŘ yZyŁ ŁZŲŠNŁyYŠyúŁ·Ł ZNŁŁ·yŁI·úŁZyăſ I·yŘ úKŠ KdzyúŁyŁYŠyúZNŁyŁ ŲZYYdzYŁĚ úZ ŘŠŲŠŁŁŁJ ŁJNŁZŁNŁ·Yă ŲI·NŁŠúŠŘ úZŲI·NŁŘ KdzyúŠNŁ NİŠúŠyúŁZyŁ·yŘ NİŠŲNŁdzŁúYŠyú
- ŁyŲŠăúŁŁI·úŠ I·yŘ ſYŁJfŠYŠyú ŁJNŁZŁNŁ·Yă ŘŠăŁŁyŠŘ úZ ſYŁJNŁZŲŠ KdzyúŠNŁ ŁŲŲŠăă úZ ŁI·yŘ ſyŲfdzŘŁyŁ ŁŘŘŁúŁZyŁ·Ł ŁJdzŲŁŲ ŁI·yŘ ŁŲŁJdzŁăŁúŁZyŁ ŁJdzŲŁŲ KdzyúŁyŁZyŁJNŁŲI·úŠ ŁI·yŘăſ I·yŘ ſyŁZNŁYŁ·úŁZyŁ·yŘ ŠŘdzŲI·úŁZyZyŁ·yŘZŲyŠNŁ ŁI·ŲŁŁúŁŠă NİŠŁI·NŁŘŁyŁ KdzyúŠNă
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- ŁŘŠyúŁŁŁ 2ŁJŁJZNŁdzYŁúŁŠă úZ ſYŁJfŠYŠyú yŠŲ I·yŘ ſyŲZŲI·úŁŲŠ úZŁă ŁZNŁ YŁ·yŁŁyŁ ŘŠŠNŁ ŁJZŁJdzŁI·úŁZyă ŲKŠNŠ ŲZŁdzYŁI·NĚ ŁJNŁZŁNŁ·Yă Ł·NŠ yZú ŠŁŁŠŲúŁŲŠ

DMI Presentation to NRC

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Public Comment – Statewide Urban Deer Management Plan

We have an overpopulation of deer in many cities. Deer/vehicle crashes and resident concerns continue to grow. The establishment of a Statewide Urban Deer Management Plan that offers solutions and action steps to manage deer in urban areas is needed. We have been working on deer management in Farmington Hills since 2014. In 2021, Farmington Hills led the effort to take a regional approach on deer management vs city by city and we developed the Southeast Michigan Urban Deer Coalition. Recently the Grand Rapids Area established a coalition to work on urban deer management and communities in the Lansing area are working on deer management. It is evident that when a city is left to figure it out on their own, inconsistencies develop and a lot of time is spent by the DNR, USDA and others to explain options to cities. On behalf of the Southeast Michigan Urban Deer Coalition, I would like to propose that the NRC and DNR support a statewide urban deer management plan that provides the necessary information and action steps so that city leaders can vote for or against enacting a deer management plan for their community.

Public Comment – Hunt Michigan Collaborative

The LP DMI group voted 22 in favor of this idea with 0 no votes.

- Since 2017, the mParks Archery Focus Area has been working directly with leadership of USA Archery, the Archery Trade Association, and others to pilot the concept of creating a systematic approach to grow archery and hunting. When surveying residents of communities throughout the State of Michigan, we have learned that 40-50% of residents who participate in archery programs are interested in hunting, but we lack the connections of how to serve residents to give them the opportunity to hunt.
- We have learned that we can highly recruit, reactivate and educate people about hunting through parks and recreation archery programs. People often look at their local parks and rec department to sign up for dance, soccer, t-ball, and archery
- National studies show we need to put our dollars into getting a more diverse population into hunting and/or educated about conservation and sustainability. Parks and recreation is the ultimate recruiter to get people of all ages, ethnicity and ability into hunting.
- Through the work of the DMI, the idea of the Hunt Michigan Collaborative was created. The HMC connects organizations across the state that offer hunting and hunting related opportunities to the thousands of new recruits parks and recreation archery programs are bringing in
- Many organizations are already doing great work. The HMC will better connect efforts and promote hunting opportunities to the thousands of people that are **waiting to be shown how to hunt**. The HMC will even guide new hunters on farmland hunts to help reduce crop damage

The Hunt Michigan Collaborative

ENDORSEMENTS

Michigan United Conservation Clubs (MUCC)

Michigan Chapter of the National Deer Association (NDA)

Michigan Bowhunters Association (MBH)

Michigan Recreation and Park Association (mParks) Archery Focus Area

Michigan Chapter of the National Wildlife Turkey Federation (NWTf)

How will the Hunt Michigan Collaborative help Cities?

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“This plan does not outline operational details of deer management in Michigan. Operational details will be specified at regional levels within an adaptive-management framework in which specific management methods are routinely adjusted and updated as local conditions, technology, regulations, and other aspects of management change.”

New Statewide Urban Deer Management Plan

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What a Statewide Urban Deer Management Plan will offer...

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LETTER TO THE LIVONIA CITY COUNCIL

2.

Council Office
September 10, 2024

MEETING DATE

COW091824/R100724

PRESENTED BY

AGENDA ITEM

The subject matter of a proposed responsible contractor ordinance. (CR 241-24)

BACKGROUND DETAILS

At the Regular Meeting Minutes of July 15, 2024:

On a motion by President McCullough, supported by Councilmember Budzinski and unanimously adopted, it was:

#241-24 RESOLVED, that upon the motion by Council President Brandon McCullough, seconded by Councilmember Carrie Budzinski, at the Regular Meeting held July 15, 2024, the Council does hereby refer the subject matter of a proposed responsible contractor ordinance to the Committee of the Whole for its report and recommendation.

PREFERRED COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION/RESOLUTION (Please complete this field. Attachments are not to be used in lieu of the recommendation)

To discuss the subject matter of a proposed responsible contractor ordinance.

ATTACHMENTS

1. R071524 Prop responsible contractor ordinance to COW CR 241-24

APPROVED BY

Regular Meeting Minutes of July 15, 2024

President McCullough passed the gavel at 7:26 p.m. He wished City Treasurer, Susan Nash, a happy birthday. He also announced the Public Hearing to be held on 7/22/2024.

On a motion by President McCullough, supported by Councilmember Budzinski and unanimously adopted, it was:

#241-24 RESOLVED, that upon the motion by Council President Brandon McCullough, seconded by Councilmember Carrie Budzinski, at the Regular Meeting held July 15, 2024, the Council does hereby refer the subject matter of a proposed responsible contractor ordinance to the Committee of the Whole for its report and recommendation.

President McCullough resumed the chair at 7:29 p.m.

<i>RESOLUTION REQUESTED BY COUNCIL PRESIDENT MCCULLOUGH (Regular Meeting of July 15, 2024)</i>

Motion:	McCullough
Second:	Budzinski
Ayes:	Donovic, Budzinski, Morgan, Toy, Jolly, Ptashnik, McCullough
Nays:	None
Absent:	None

**CITY OF LIVONIA – CITY COUNCIL
MINUTES OF STUDY MEETING HELD SEPTEMBER 23, 2024**

8.

Meeting was called to order at 8:54 p.m. by Council President McCullough. Present: Vice President Martha Ptashnik, Rob Donovic, Carrie Budzinski, Scott Morgan, Laura Toy, Jim Jolly, and President McCullough. Absent: None.

Elected and appointed officials present: Carter Fisher, City Attorney; Mark Taormina, Planning and Economic Development Director; and Todd Zilincik, City Engineer.

Vice President Ptashnik led the meeting with the Pledge of Allegiance.

6. REQUEST FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL ON A PROPOSED LOT SPLIT: Department of Assessment, re: for the property located South of Eight Mile Road, and West of Merriman Road, in the Northeast 1/4 Section 3, 20100 Osmus (Petition 2023-12-LS-12) and to waive the lot depth-to-width ratio for both proposed parcels "A" and "B".

Mark Taormina, Planning and Economic Development Director, presented the request to Council.

Vice President Ptashnik asked if there was still a plan for the drainage.

Joe Eadah, representative for Leo Soave, said they haven't discussed this with Engineering yet but will do whatever it takes.

Councilmember Donovic offered an approving motion for the Consent agenda.

DIRECTION

APPROVING

REGULAR



LETTER TO THE LIVONIA CITY COUNCIL

6.

**Assessing
September 12, 2024**

MEETING DATE

S092324/R100724

PRESENTED BY

AGENDA ITEM

REQUEST FOR COUNCIL APPROVAL ON A PROPOSED LOT SPLIT: Department of Assessment, re: for the property located South of Eight Mile Road, and West of Merriman Road, in the Northeast 1/4 Section 3, 20100 Osmus (Petition 2023-12-LS-12) and to waive the lot depth-to-width ratio for both proposed parcels "A" and "B".

BACKGROUND DETAILS

September 12, 2024

Honorable Members City Council
City of Livonia, Michigan 48154

SUBJECT: PROPOSED LOT SPLIT (Petition 2023-12-LS-12)

TAX ITEM NUMBER: 009-99-0025-000

LOCATION: South of Eight Mile Road, and West of Merriman Road

ADDRESS: **20100 Osmus**

Dear Council Members,

This office has been requested by Morgan Creek Estates, LLC owner of the referenced parcel, to split the subject property according to the attached survey and legal descriptions. The proposal has been revised from the plan submitted before the May 6, 2024 Study Meeting.

Attached are the responses from the Law, Planning, Engineering, and Inspection Departments with their comments and recommendations.

This approval is being submitted to Council because both proposed Parcels "A" and "B" measuring approximately 83' x 630' would not comply with the depth-to-width ratio required under the Land Division Act. Each parcel must have a depth of not more than four times the width. Both Parcels "A" & "B" would be over seven times the width.

Respectfully submitted,

Mark Taormina
Planning Director

Todd Zilincik
City Engineer

APPROVED FOR SUBMISSION

Maureen Miller Brosnan, Mayor

PREFERRED COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION/RESOLUTION (Please complete this field. Attachments are not to be used in lieu of the recommendation)

To approve as submitted based on the recommendations of the individual department responses.

ATTACHMENTS

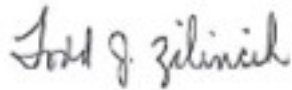
1. 20100 Osmus Lot Split

APPROVED BY



Mark Taormina, Planning and Economic Development Director

Date: September 13, 2024



Todd Zilincik, P.E., City Engineer

Date: September 13, 2024



Maureen Miller Brosnan, Mayor

Date: September 13, 2024

DEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE
DEPARTMENT OF LAW

September 6, 2024

TO: Kathie Siterlet, Residential Appraiser

FROM: Michael E. Fisher, Chief Assistant City Attorney *MEF*

SUBJECT: Proposed Lot Split 009-99-0025-000 – 20100 Osmus

I received your correspondence regarding the subject property on September 5, 2024. Prior to your memo, you received reports from the Assistant City Engineer, the Director of Inspection, and the Planning Department. These reports addressed the proper procedure for dividing the property into two lots.

Thank you for the interesting question.

As always, these questions relate to the Land Division Act, MCL 560.101, et seq, which sets the standards for lot partitioning. Per MCL 560.109(1)(c) and (d), if all lots resulting from the split comply with the Zoning Ordinance standards for lot width and area, approval of the split is potentially mandatory. But one hurdle remains.

MCL 560.109(1)(b) requires that the resulting properties have depth to width ratios not exceeding four. And this is where this proposed lot split runs into trouble. As the Planning Department memo says, the depth to width ratio in this case is more than seven.

Code of Ordinances Section 16.32.030(b)(2) provides the next portion of the procedural path. Council is authorized to waive the rule against "bowling alley" lots. But in order to approve the split, Council is required to find that two of three tests must be met: substantial compliance with the Zoning Ordinance, per Section 16.32.030(b)(2)(i); harmony with the neighborhood's existing lot sizes, shapes, and widths, per Section 16.32.030(b)(2)(ii); and favorable topography, e.g. ravines, per Section 16.32.030(b)(2)(iii).

It will be interesting to see how/whether Council is able to make the findings necessary to support the split.

MEF/cd

PLANNING COMMISSION

IAN WILSHAW, Chairman
GLEN W. LONG, JR., Vice Chairman
SAM CARAMAGNO, Secretary
DAVID BONGERO
WAFA DINARO
PETER H. VENTURA



33000 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE
LIVONIA, MICHIGAN 48154-3097
(734) 466-2290

MAUREEN MILLER BROSNAN
MAYOR

MARK TAORMINA
PLANNING & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
DIRECTOR

JACOB UHAZIE
PLANNING & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
COORDINATOR

SCOTT O. MILLER
PLANNER IV

DATE: August 7, 2024
TO: Kathie Siterlet, Assessment
FROM: Scott Miller, Planner IV
SUBJECT: Proposed Lot Split (Petition 2023-12-LS-12)
Tax Item 009-99-0025-000 (20100 Osmus Avenue)

As requested, the Planning Department has reviewed the above-referenced revised lot split by Morgan Creek Estates, LLC, for compliance with the Livonia Zoning Ordinance, as amended. The subject property is located on the east side of Osmus Avenue between Pembroke and Eight Mile Roads in the Northeast ¼ of Section 3. The zoning is RUF, Rural Urban Farm, which requires a minimum lot size of 15,000 square feet and minimum lot dimensions of 75 feet in width by 150 feet in depth.

The existing parcel measures 165.53 feet in width by 630.03 feet in depth for a total land area of 104,288.86 square feet, or 2.394 acres. The submitted revised survey shows the parent parcel being split into two (2) equal parcels, identified on the survey as Parcel "A" and Parcel "B." Both parcels would measure approximately 83' x 630' for a total area of 52,290 square feet. The existing house with an attached garage and a separate detached garage would be removed and both parcels would become vacant.

As revised, Parcel "A" and Parcel "B" would not be in compliance with Section 16.32.030b)(2) of the Livonia Code of Ordinances. This section requires that all parcels resulting from the partitioning of a lot shall comply with the depth-to-width ratio of the Land Division Act (PA 288 of 1967). Under Section 109(b) of PA 288 of 1967, each resulting parcel must have a depth of not more than four times the width. As proposed, the depth of both parcels would be over seven times the width. The City Council is authorized to waive or modify this requirement by a resolution in which no less than five (5) of the members occur.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
ENGINEERING DIVISION

TODD J. ZILINCIK, P.E.
City Engineer

DAVID W. LEAR
Assistant City Engineer



MAUREEN MILLER BROSNAN
MAYOR

DONALD R. ROHRAFF
Director of Public Works

12973 FARMINGTON ROAD
LIVONIA, MICHIGAN 48150
(734) 466-2571
FAX: (734) 466-2195

August 12, 2024

Mrs. Kathie Siterlet
Assessor's Department
City of Livonia

Re: Lot Split Request: #20100 Osmus Avenue (009-99-0025-000) (Revised)

Dear Mrs. Siterlet;

The Engineering Division of Public Works has reviewed the revised legal descriptions and drawings provided to this office on August 6, 2024, to split the above referenced parcel. We have no objections to the proposal, although we would like to note the following items:

1. The legal descriptions provided for the proposed lot configuration appear to be correct and should be used for the new parcel descriptions should the split be approved.
2. Should the split be approved, Parcel "A" shall retain the existing address of **#20100 Osmus Avenue**. The newly created Parcel "B" will be assigned the address of **#20120 Osmus Avenue**.
3. The existing parcel has access to public sanitary sewer and water main within the Osmus Avenue right-of-way. There is no public storm sewer available to the parcel, so the developer will need to find alternate methods of drainage should the property be developed.
4. Per the historical drawings, there is one sanitary sewer lead provided for the property, which is located at the mid-point of the parcel. The existing house is noted to be removed. Should that not occur, the owner will need to provide easements across the proposed properties or relocate the existing sanitary sewer lead to keep the existing residence in service.
5. As required for any new lot split, the owner will need to contact DTE Energy and provide a land split application for service planning. (see attached application)

INSPECTION DEPARTMENT

BUILDING
HEATING
PLUMBING
ELECTRICAL
ZONING
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
ORDINANCE ENFORCEMENT



MAUREEN MILLER BROSNAN
MAYOR

JEROME A. HANNA
DIRECTOR

ROBERT STROBLE
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

33000 CIVIC CENTER DRIVE
LIVONIA, MICHIGAN 48154-3097
(734) 466-2580
FAX (734) 466-2095

DATE: August 28, 2024
TO: Kathie Siterlet
FROM: Jerome Hanna
SUBJECT: Lot Split
009-99-0025-000 – 20100 Osmus Street

Pursuant to your request, the Inspection Department has reviewed the proposed lot split made by Leo Soave representing Morgan Creek Estates LLC requesting to divide the property referenced above. The property is located on the East Side of Osmus between Norfolk and Pembroke in the NE ¼ of Section 03. The property is zoned RUF (Rural Urban Farm) and requires a lot width of 75 feet, a depth of 150 feet and minimum area of 15,000 sq. ft.

The parent property is as follows:

- A. 20100 Osmus is 165.55 feet wide and 630.03 feet deep. Currently, an existing residential dwelling with an attached accessory garage and a detached two-story accessory structure are on the property.

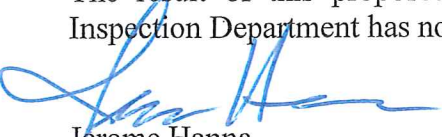
Proposed is to remove the structures and divide 20100 Osmus into two parcels with frontage on Osmus.

The individual parcels are now described as:

PARCEL 'A' becomes 82.76 feet wide and 630.03 feet deep, for a total area of 52,141.28 square feet (1.197 acres) and is compliant to the Livonia Zoning Ordinance for minimum lot size, setbacks and area.

PARCEL 'B' becomes 82.77 feet wide and 630.03 feet deep, for a total area of 52,147.58 square feet (1.197 acres) and is compliant to the Livonia Zoning Ordinance for minimum lot size, setbacks and area.

The result of this proposed property division conforms to the Zoning Ordinance and the Inspection Department has no obligations.

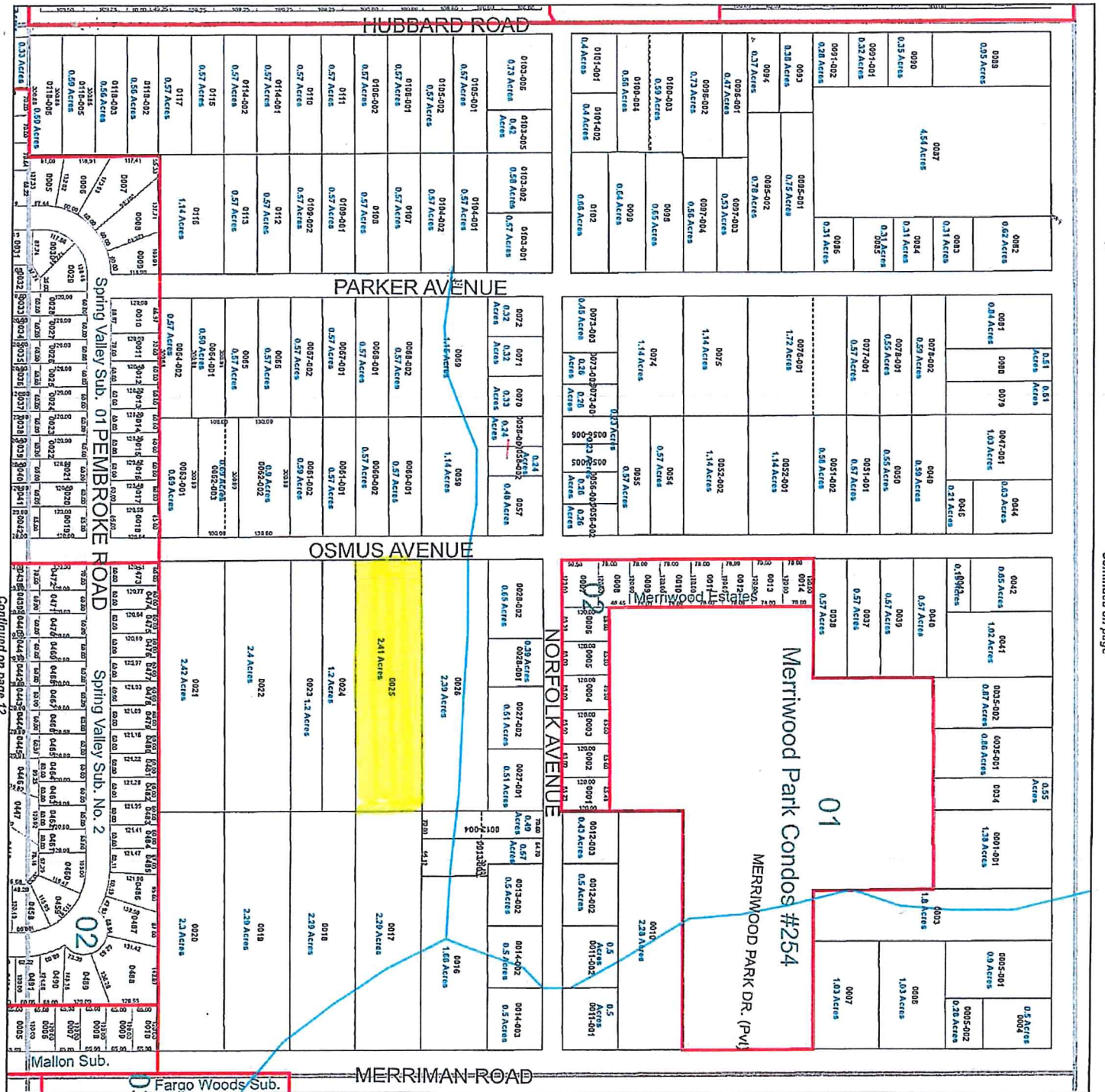

Jerome Hanna
Director of Inspection

JHkdt

Continued on page

Continued on page 10

Continued on page 6



Location N.E. 1/4 Section 3

City of Livonia



0 50 100 200 Feet

T. 1 south, R. 9 east
Wayne County, Michigan

Copyright 2017, City of Livonia

6	5	4	3	2	1
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36



Information herein deemed reliable
but not guarantee
Updated: April 2016

Revised

LAND DIVISION

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION

LEGAL DESCRIPTION 009-99-0025-000
LAND IN THE CITY OF LIVONIA, WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN
DESCRIBED AS: THE NORTH 1/2 OF THE SOUTH 1/2 OF THE
NW 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4 OF THE NE 1/4 OF SECTION 3,
EXCEPT THE WEST 30 FEET THEREOF.

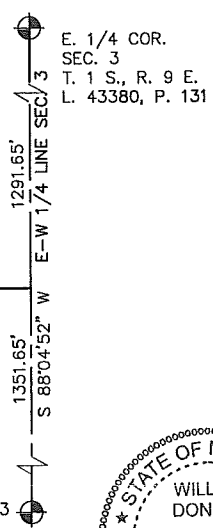
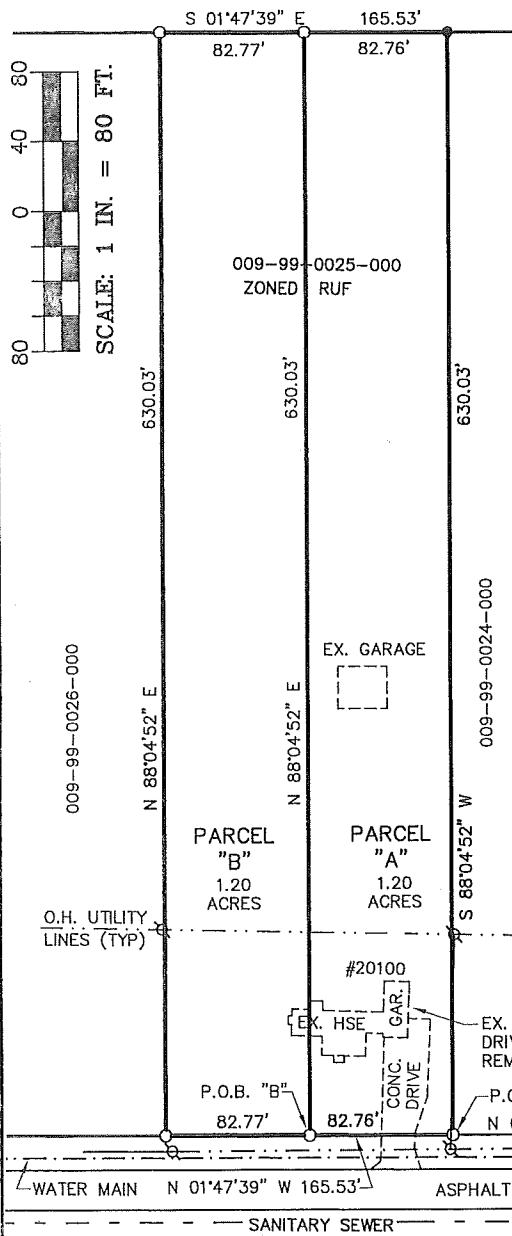
PROPOSED DESCRIPTIONS

PARCEL "A"

LAND IN THE CITY OF LIVONIA, WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN
DESCRIBED AS: PART OF THE NE 1/4 OF SECTION 3, T. 1
S., R. 9 E., COMMENCING AT THE EAST 1/4 CORNER OF
SECTION 3; THENCE S 88°04'52" W 1291.65 FEET ALONG
THE E-W 1/4 LINE TO THE EAST RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF
OSMUS ROAD; THENCE N 01°47'39" W 826.52 FEET ALONG
SAID EAST RIGHT-OF-WAY TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING;
THENCE N 01°47'39" W 82.76 FEET ALONG SAID
RIGHT-OF-WAY; THENCE N 88°04'52" E 630.03 FEET;
THENCE S 01°47'39" E 82.76 FEET; THENCE S 88°04'52" W
630.03 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.
CONTAINING 1.20 ACRES

PARCEL "B"

LAND IN THE CITY OF LIVONIA, WAYNE COUNTY, MICHIGAN
DESCRIBED AS: PART OF THE NE 1/4 OF SECTION 3, T. 1
S., R. 9 E., COMMENCING AT THE EAST 1/4 CORNER OF
SECTION 3; THENCE S 88°04'52" W 1291.65 FEET ALONG
THE E-W 1/4 LINE TO THE EAST RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF
OSMUS ROAD; THENCE N 01°47'39" W 909.28 FEET ALONG
SAID EAST RIGHT-OF-WAY TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING;
THENCE N 01°47'39" W 82.77 FEET ALONG SAID
RIGHT-OF-WAY; THENCE N 88°04'52" E 630.03 FEET;
THENCE S 01°47'39" E 82.77 FEET; THENCE S 88°04'52" W
630.03 FEET TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING.
CONTAINING 1.20 ACRES



LEGEND
● = IRON FOUND
○ = 1/2"x18" RE-ROD SET

BEARINGS BASED ON GPS
OBSERVATIONS OF THE
E-W 1/4 LINE.

SURVEY CERTIFICATE:
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE SURVEYED AND MAPPED
THE HEREON DESCRIBED PARCEL OF LAND; THAT THE
RATIO OF CLOSURE OF THE UNADJUSTED FIELD
TRAVERSE IS 1 IN 5,000 AND WITHIN THE ACCEPTED
LIMITS; THAT I HAVE FULLY COMPLIED WITH THE
REGULATIONS OF SECTION 3, ACT NO. 132, P.A. 1970.

STATE OF MICHIGAN
WILLIAM
DONNAN
PROFESSIONAL
SURVEYOR
No. 4001063483
WILLIAM G. DONNAN, PS 63483

ARPEE/DONNAN, INC.
LAND SURVEYING • ENGINEERING • MAPPING
32233 SCHOOLCRAFT, SUITE 103 (734) 953-3335
LIVONIA, MICHIGAN 48150 FAX (734) 953-3324

PREPARED FOR:
LEO SOAVE
37771 SEVEN MILE RD., SUITE C
LIVONIA, MI 48150
734-516-0345

DATE: 06/25/24
FB: DRAWN: WGD
PROJ. NO: 23034
SHEET 1 OF 1



LETTER TO THE LIVONIA CITY COUNCIL

9.

Clerk
September 19, 2024

MEETING DATE

R100724

PRESENTED BY

AGENDA ITEM

BLOCK PARTY: Anthony Mitchell, re: to be held Sunday, October 20, 2024, from 12:00 p.m. until 6:00 p.m., on Louise Street, between Richland and Orangelawn Streets.

BACKGROUND DETAILS

This event will have a DJ, bounce houses, projection of the Lions game, and a potluck.

PREFERRED COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION/RESOLUTION (Please complete this field. Attachments are not to be used in lieu of the recommendation)

Approve as submitted.

ATTACHMENTS

1. R100724 LTC Block Party Anthony Mitchell
2. R100724 Block Party Anthony Mitchell Louise St

APPROVED BY

Doris DeMarco, Deputy Clerk

Date: September 19, 2024

**REQUEST FOR NOISE WAIVER BLOCK PARTY and/or
BARRICADING OF CITY STREETS**

Send to: Livonia City Council, c/o City Clerk, 33000 Civic Center Drive, Livonia, MI 48154-3097
or hand deliver to the City Clerk's Office at least 8 weeks prior to the planned event

PLEASE PRINT

Date of Application: 9/16/2024 Date to appear at a Council Meeting: 10/7/2024

Name of Neighborhood Representative: Anthony Mitchell

Address (please include zip code): 29778 Richland Street Livonia MI 48150

Telephone Number with area code: Home: 2692679412 Office: _____

Email: tonymitchell0081@yahoo.com

Please circle what is being requested – **“BLOCK PARTY”** and/or **“STREET BARRICADING”**

<u>10/20/2024</u>		<u>12pm-6pm</u>
Date of Block Party and/or Barricading	Rain Date	Start/end time of Block Party and/or Barricading End time is no later than 10:00 p.m.

Location of Block Party and/or Barricading: (Be specific. Indicate which streets and between which boundaries).

Devon Aire Subdivision. Louise street between Richland Street and Orangelawn. 29778 Richland Street Livonia MI 48150

Type of Event: Briefly (Describe activities planned. Music, barbecue, games, etc.) Block party. DJ, bounce houses, projection

Lions game, music, potluck.

How many barricades are you requesting (max. 10)? 6

Approximate Number Attending: 100

Date of Council Approval/Denial: _____

Council Resolution Number: _____

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK
2024 SEP 17 AM 8:40



LETTER TO THE LIVONIA CITY COUNCIL

10.

Engineering
September 23, 2024

MEETING DATE

R100724

PRESENTED BY

Todd Zilincik, P.E., City Engineer

AGENDA ITEM

REQUEST TO APPROVE AN INTERGOVERNMENTAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND THE CITY OF LIVONIA: Engineering Division, re: for the non-motorized trail head construction on the west side of Highway I-275/I-96, south of the Eight-Mile entrance ramp.

BACKGROUND DETAILS

The Engineering Division is in receipt of an agreement dated September 9, 2024, between the Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) and the City of Livonia for the construction of a non-motorized trail head on the west side of Highway I-275/I-96, south of the Eight-Mile entrance ramp. The project is further described and located as follows: Non-motorized trial head construction along the west side of Highway I-275/I-96 south of the Eight-Mile entrance ramp, including concrete pad construction, bike loop installation, and signing work: together with necessary related work, located within the corporate limits of the City of Livonia.

This project is constructed at no cost to the City of Livonia. All costs are to be borne by Costco as part of the non-motorized trail project along the I-275/I-96 corridor.

The proposed agreement has been reviewed by the Engineering Division and has been reviewed as to form by the Department of Law.

The contract is required to be returned to MDOT within 30 days from the date of their letter September 9, 2024, to allow the project to proceed forward. The construction completion is anticipated to be in late November 2024.

Based on the above information, it is recommended that the City Council take the following actions:

Å Authorize the Mayor and the City Clerk to execute this agreement for and on behalf of the City of Livonia.

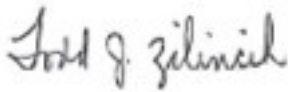
PREFERRED COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION/RESOLUTION (Please complete this field. Attachments are not to be used in lieu of the recommendation)

RESOLVED, having considered the report and recommendation of the City Engineer, dated September 23, 2024, approved by the Director of Public Works, which bears the signature of the Director of Finance, is reviewed as to form by the City Attorney, and approved for submission by the Mayor, to which is attached a proposed agreement, MDOT Contract No. 24-5330, between the City of Livonia and the Michigan Department of Transportation (MDOT) for the non-motorized trail head construction on the west side of Highway I-275/I-96, south of the Eight-Mile entrance ramp. The Council does hereby authorize the Mayor and the City Clerk, for and on behalf of the City of Livonia, to execute this agreement in the manner and form herein submitted.

ATTACHMENTS

1. MDOT IGA for Non-Motorized Trail Head Construction - I-275 I-96, S. of Eight Mile Entrance

APPROVED BY



Todd Zilincik, P.E., City Engineer

Date: September 23, 2024



Don Rohraff, Director of Public Works

Date: September 23, 2024



Debra Peck Lichtenberg, CPA, Finance Director

Date: September 24, 2024



Carter Fisher, City Attorney

Date: September 24, 2024



Maureen Miller Brosnan, Mayor

Date: September 25, 2024

NON-MOTORIZED PATH
MAINTENANCE
PERMIT

DA
Control Section 82125
Permit Ref. Number 89009
Contract 24-5330

THIS Contract is made and entered by and between the MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, hereinafter referred to as the "DEPARTMENT"; and the CITY OF LIVONIA, a Michigan municipal corporation, hereinafter referred to as the "AGENCY"; for the purpose of fixing the rights and obligations of the parties in agreeing to the maintenance and operation of a non-motorized path to be constructed by the AGENCY along Highway I-275/I-96.

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the AGENCY is proposing the construction of a non-motorized facility along Highway I-275/I-96, within the DEPARTMENT's limited access right of way (ROW); and

WHEREAS, the DEPARTMENT and the Federal Highway Administration have approved a temporary breach in limited access ROW for the construction of a non-motorized path; and

WHEREAS, the DEPARTMENT has determined it to be acceptable to have the AGENCY construct the non-motorized facility hereinafter referred to as the "PROJECT" and as is further described and located as follows:

Non-motorized trail head construction along the west side of Highway I-275/I-96 south of the Eight Mile entrance ramp, including concrete pad construction, bike loop installation, and signing work: together with necessary related work, located within the corporate limits of the AGENCY; and

WHEREAS, the AGENCY will be responsible for the entire cost of the PROJECT; and

WHEREAS, the parties hereto have reached an understanding with each other regarding the performance of the PROJECT work and the maintenance and operation of the facility to be constructed as the PROJECT and desire to set forth this understanding in the form of a written Contract.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the premises and of the mutual undertakings of the parties and in conformity with applicable law, it is agreed:

1. The AGENCY will construct the PROJECT at no cost to the DEPARTMENT.

2. The AGENCY shall cause to be performed all the PROJECT work. It is understood that portions or all the PROJECT work will be placed under contract by the AGENCY. The performance of the construction of the PROJECT work will be subject to the conditions established in PERMIT REFERENCE NUMBER 89009.

3. The AGENCY hereby agrees that immediately upon execution of this Contract, it will:

- A. Enact, and keep in full force and effect, such ordinances or regulations as may be necessary to assure that no motorized vehicles (except those for maintenance purposes, and, where snow conditions and state and local regulations permit, snowmobiles) shall be permitted on the facility being constructed as the PROJECT.
- B. Determine if any existing ordinances restrict use of the facility by bicycles, and, if so, that it will amend such ordinances and keep it in full force and effect to allow use by bicycles.
- C. Enact no ordinance which prohibits the use of bicycles on the facility constructed as the PROJECT.
- D. Enforce Act 300 P.A. 1949 (MCLA 257.660) with respect to bicycles on the roadway portion of highway.

4. The AGENCY agrees not to rent or sublease the facility constructed as the PROJECT.

5. Upon completion of construction, the AGENCY will, at its sole cost and expense, inspect, maintain and operate the facility constructed as the PROJECT in accordance with all applicable Federal and State laws and regulations, including, but not limited to, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), 42 USC 12131 et seq., and its associated regulations and standards, and DEPARTMENT Road and Bridge Standard Plans and the Standard Specifications for Construction . All future maintenance activities will require a ROW construction permit from the DEPARTMENT. The AGENCY shall conform with all DEPARTMENT permit requirements for any work to be performed within the state trunkline ROW. As built plans will be provided to the Taylor Transportation Service Center.

- A. The AGENCY agrees that the PROJECT location will be maintained so as to assure that any Trunkline facilities, structures and the area within the Trunkline right of way boundaries will be kept in good condition, both as to safety and appearance, and that maintenance of the facilities by the AGENCY will be accomplished in a manner so as not to cause interference with the reconstruction, maintenance or operation of the

Trunkline facility and right of way. The AGENCY will obtain a permit from the DEPARTMENT for any future maintenance work within the trunkline right-of-way.

- B. In the event that the AGENCY fails in its maintenance obligations, the DEPARTMENT at its discretion, at the AGENCY'S sole cost, may enter said ROW and perform such work as may be necessary to assure compliance with the above or terminate this Contract.
- C. The DEPARTMENT reserves the right to enter the PROJECT location for the purpose of inspection, maintenance or reconstruction of the Trunkline facility when necessary. Additionally, the DEPARTMENT reserves the right to access the PROJECT location as deemed necessary for inspection relating to the DEPARTMENT'S interests. Such inspections are made for the DEPARTMENT'S own purposes and shall not relieve the AGENCY of its duties and obligations under the terms of this Contract. Any deficiencies discovered will be corrected or repaired by the AGENCY at no cost to the DEPARTMENT.
- D. Prior to occupancy and/or use of the PROJECT location, the DEPARTMENT will inspect and approve the construction of the PROJECT.
- E. The AGENCY shall be responsible for ensuring the safety and security of the users of the PROJECT location, and to maintain the PROJECT location in a safe operating condition.

6. The parties hereto agree to comply with all applicable requirements of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 P.A., 451, MCL 324.01 et. Seq. for all PROJECT work performed under this Contract and future maintenance work, and the AGENCY shall require its contractors and subcontractors to comply with the same.

7. The AGENCY will not store, allow the storage of or discharge of any radioactive, toxic, flammable, poisonous, explosive or other dangerous, hazardous materials, or waste on the said premises. In addition, the AGENCY will not permit objectionable smoke, fumes, vapors, or odors to rise above the grade line of the Trunkline. No signs, displays or devices may be erected on the right of way for the PROJECT unless specified herein or approved by the DEPARTMENT.

8. It is expressly understood and agreed that in case of non-performance of any of the covenants herein made by the AGENCY and after said AGENCY has been furnished written notice of same by the DEPARTMENT and has been granted a reasonable period of time as determined by the DEPARTMENT for performance or correction thereof, this Contract shall be

terminated and said AGENCY shall lose and be barred from all rights, remedies, and actions both at law and in equity upon or under this Contract.

9. It is expressly understood that use of the Trunkline right of way is subject to the paramount right of the DEPARTMENT and that upon a determination by the DEPARTMENT that such right of way is required for the construction, operation, and/or maintenance of any present or proposed Trunkline or Trunkline use, this Contract may be terminated at the discretion of the DEPARTMENT and the facility constructed as the PROJECT can be removed without reimbursement to the AGENCY.

10. Upon termination of this Contract, the AGENCY will peacefully yield up said PROJECT in as good order and condition as when delivered to the AGENCY at no cost to the DEPARTMENT. In the event this Contract is terminated and if the DEPARTMENT deems it necessary to request the removal of any facility occupying the premises, such removal shall be accomplished by the AGENCY in a manner as prescribed by the DEPARTMENT, at no cost to the DEPARTMENT or the Federal Highway Administration.

11. The AGENCY recognizes and acknowledges that private and/or public utility companies may require the modification of the AGENCY'S facilities and it shall cooperate with the utility companies when requested by the DEPARTMENT at no cost to the DEPARTMENT, or interference with the Trunkline right of way and Trunkline facility.

12. It is understood that if the AGENCY discontinues, abandons or changes the usage of the PROJECT right of way, other than as a non-motorized pedestrian facility, then this Contract shall be terminated and the DEPARTMENT shall have the right to immediately remove the facility constructed as the PROJECT without reimbursement to the AGENCY.

13. Each party to this Contract shall remain responsible for any claims arising out of their own acts and/or performance of this Contract, as provided by law. This Contract is not intended to increase either party's liability for, or immunity from, tort claims. This Contract is not intended nor shall it be interpreted as giving either party a right of indemnification, either by contract or at law, for claims arising out of the performance of the Contract.

14. This Contract shall become binding on the parties hereto and of full force and effect upon the signing thereof by the duly authorized officials for the AGENCY and for the DEPARTMENT and upon the adoption of a resolution approving said Contract and authorizing the signatures thereto of the respective officials of the AGENCY, a certified copy of which resolution shall be attached to this Contract.

N WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have caused this contract to be executed as written below.

CITY OF LIVONIA

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT
OF TRANSPORTATION

By _____
Title:

By _____
for Department Director, MDOT

By _____
Title:





LETTER TO THE LIVONIA CITY COUNCIL

11.

Council Office
September 24, 2024

MEETING DATE

R100724

PRESENTED BY

Brandon McCullough, Council President

AGENDA ITEM

REQUEST TO AMEND COUNCIL RESOLUTION 16-24, BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LIVONIA ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE (SPREE): Brandon McCullough, Council President, re: to replace Council President Brandon McCullough with Councilmember Laura M. Toy, as the Council Representative.

BACKGROUND DETAILS

September 24, 2024

SUBJECT: Request to Amend CR 16-24, BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LIVONIA ANNIVERSARY COMMITTEE (SPREE)

Dear Members of City Council,
Council Resolution 16-24, adopted at the Regular Meeting of January 17, 2024, designated myself as the City Council Representative on the Board of Directors of the Livonia Anniversary Committee (SPREE) on a continuing basis, or until further order of the Council by Council Resolution. I am requesting that a motion be made to designate Laura M. Toy as the Council Representative in my place, effective immediately.
Thank you for your cooperation, and please let me know if you have any questions with respect to this matter.

Brandon McCullough, Council President

PREFERRED COUNCIL RECOMMENDATION/RESOLUTION (Please complete this field. Attachments are not to be used in lieu of the recommendation)

To approve the request as presented.

ATTACHMENTS

1. R011724 Spree Committee Rep CR 16-24

APPROVED BY