CITY OF NORTH OAKS

Regular Natural Resources Commission Meeting
Thursday, April 16, 2020
7 PM, Via Teleconference or Other Electronic Means Only

MEETING AGENDA

1 Call to Order

2 Roll Call

3 Approval of Agenda

4 Approval of Previous Month's Minutes

Previous Month's Minutes for Review

3.19.20 NRC Meeting Minutes_final.docx

5 New Business

5a EAB Letter

EAB Letter_Draft.doc

5b Coyote Management Plan: Final Draft
Coyote Management Plan_North Oaks_Draft4.docx

5c Draft of Brush Pick Up Letter
2020 Letter to Homeowners for Brush Pickup_Draft.doc

5d TTF Survey Report from POLCO
North-Oaks__2020-Tick-Task-Force-Survey-1586754160 (1).pdf

6 Commissioner / Staff Reports -
Tick Task Force Report

- *Community Outreach: Winsor Report*
- *NOHOA/ NEST Report*
- *City Report*

7 Next Meeting:

Next NRC Meeting: Thursday, May 21, 2020 at 7pm through Virtual Means

8 Adjourn

North Oaks Natural Resources Commission
NRC Meeting Minutes
Virtual Meeting
March 19, 2020

CALL TO ORDER

Chair Hawkins called the meeting of March 19, 2020, to order at 7:03 p.m.

ROLL CALL

NRC members participated **by telephone or other electronic means** pursuant to Minn. Stat. § 13D.021. Residents can view the meeting on our cable access channel and through the website portal just like other public meetings.

Present: Present: Chair Andrew Hawkins, Vice Chair Kate Winsor, Commissioners Bob Larson, Damien LePoutre, and David White; City Council Liaison Council Member Katy Ross
Staff Present: Recording Secretary Gretchen Needham and City Administrator Kevin Kress
Others Present: Videographer – Maureen Anderson.
A quorum was declared present.

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

MOTION by Larson, seconded by Winsor, to approve the agenda as submitted.
MOTION carried unanimously by roll call.

APPROVAL OF PREVIOUS MONTH'S MINUTES

MOTION by Larson, seconded by LePoutre, to approve the minutes as submitted.
MOTION carried unanimously by roll call.

NEW BUSINESS

1. EAB Report from City Forester Mark Rehder

- In terms of emerald ash borer, proactively removing trees will continue, and treatment is an option for some trees if some residents are interested. The southern part of North Oaks, (Robb Farm around Gilfillan Lake over to the entrance, Evergreen Lane and Evergreen Road, and the bottom of Pleasant Lake) has the most ash trees; another dense ash tree area is near Nord Circle. Forester Rehder is drafting a letter that can be sent to residents in those areas to make them aware of EAB treatment and tree removal efforts in the City.
- Commissioner LePoutre mentioned that treatment efforts are more effective in the first and second year of infection; he would recommend that inspections focus on these early years of EAB infestation.
- Vice Chair Winsor suggested that the average cost of treatment be mentioned in the letter to residents. Forester Rehder said that the price depends on the diameter of the tree (perhaps $80 for an average-sized tree). An injection in the trunk of the tree is the recommended action for EAB treatment. Retreatment would need to be done every two years.
- Liaison Ross is aware of some trees costing hundreds of dollars to treat.
- Some trees were taken down by the pump house and near Robb Farm Road a few years ago. Administrator Kress asked if other communities provide financial assistance to residents for ash

tree treatment and/or removal, and Forester Rehder does not know of any; he feels the money is better spent by the City toward inspections and reforestation.

- Vice Chair Winsor mentioned replanting help by Tree Trust as a possibility for the City to look into.
- Forester Rehder will have a draft of the letter for residents at next month's NRC meeting for review.

2. Review of Natural Resource Commission Ordinance and Resolution

- Staff and the City Attorney reviewed the existing resolution and decided it should instead be an ordinance; term limits, as they are presently outlined, are difficult to tract. The proposed ordinance lists a purpose for the NRC (which is open for comments and change), how many members, voting rights, and term limits.
- Chair Hawkins suggested the mission statement that was adopted last July by the NRC be worked into the ordinance language.
- Vice Chair Winsor thought it best for the NRC to recommend who should be Chair and Vice Chair to the Council; Administrator Kress concurred. Member LePoutre was also in agreement with those positions being appointed internally within the NRC.
- Member LePoutre suggested the ordinance be thought of in terms of NOHOA and NEST so they work in harmony.
- Chair Hawkins would like to have the NOHOA Liaison role spelled out in the ordinance.

MOTION by White, seconded by Winsor, to send the ordinance, amended as discussed to the Council, for approval.
MOTION carried unanimously by roll call.

3. Discussion on Tree Preservation Ordinance

- Liaison Ross gave context to the tree ordinance efforts of the past, mentioning that there was some push back from residents concerned that it was too restrictive.
- Member LePoutre suggested now may be a good time to reconsider such an ordinance, especially in light of the East Oaks development and the clear cutting that has happened at some properties when preparing a lot for a new home. Vice Chair Winsor said the main impetus for the NRC's earlier attempt to draft this ordinance was to prevent clear cutting.
- Chair Hawkins would like to hold a public hearing at a future NRC meeting to garner public input. Administrator Kress agrees, but given the difficulty of meeting publicly at the moment due to the pandemic, that aspect may have to be postponed.
- A subcommittee will be formed to formalize language for a tree ordinance; Member LePoutre was interested in being considered for the subcommittee.

MOTION by Hawkins, seconded by White, to create a subcommittee chaired by Member LePoutre to investigate and draft a tree ordinance.
MOTION carried unanimously by roll call.

4. Review Draft Coyote Management Plan

MOTION by Hawkins, seconded by LePoutre, to table the Coyote Management Plan until the next meeting.
MOTION carried unanimously by roll call.

5. Review of NRC Vacancies and Process for Filing
This process was approved by the City Council in January of this year. There are currently two openings of the seven on the NRC. The application for the NRC position is posted to the City website, and will also be published in both the Shoreview Press and the North Oaks News.
• Chair Hawkins asked if NOHOA might be willing to post the opening on their e-blast, and Administrator Kress said he would find out.

6. Updates
• Movie Night Update: The movie on Mar. 4 had about 40 people in attendance; the boy scouts handed out seeds, and some seeds were leftover and can be used at future event. The City cost was this event was $252. Movie night could become an annual event.
• Website Updates: The City's website information about NRC is now consistent.
• VLAWMO Sedimentary Updates: $2000 from the City has been requested for this study. Administrator Kress can provide reading material to the Commission on this topic if they would like it.

7. Discussion on Earth Day Activities
People will be encouraged, mostly through the North Oaks News, to do clean ups. Earth Day is Apr. 18.

8. Discussion on Table Activities for Garden Club Spring Plant Sale
Member Larson has information that can be given out at the Spring Plant Sale, including seedlings, tattoos, and seed bombs. Vice Chair Winsor volunteered to secure a table for the NRC at the event (providing it takes place).

TICK TASK FORCE REPORT
Member White mentioned that the Polco survey is still open for the Tick Task Force Survey. Vice Chair Winsor wanted to make sure that treatment for ticks is in line with Pollinator Resolution; Forester Rehder will look into that.

KATE WINSOR'S REPORT
Vice Chair Winsor submitted an article to the North Oaks News about "lawns to legumes," promoting pollinator friendly habitats.

CITY UPDATE
Administrator Kress and City Staff have been very busy keeping on top of City business while working remotely during the COVID-19 crisis. At their last meeting, Council reviewed the Seventh Amendment of the PDA; the Council passed a resolution that 174 units and 5.73 commercial acreage are left for North Oaks Company to develop.

NOHOA/NEST REPORT
No report from Forester Rehder

MISCELLANEOUS

The next meeting of the Natural Resources Commission is scheduled for Thursday, April 16, 2020.

ADJOURN:

MOTION by Hawkins, seconded by White, to adjourn the meeting at 9:04 p.m.
MOTION carried unanimously by roll call.

_____ _____

Kevin Kress, City Administrator Chair, Andrew Hawkins

Date approved_____

City of North Oaks
100 Village Center Drive, Suite 230
North Oaks, MN 55127

April ??, 2020

Resident
Address
North Oaks, MN 55127

Dear Resident,

You are receiving this letter because your property has been identified as potentially having a high population of ash trees. The City is taking efforts to help residents make informed decisions about what to expect in the coming years as the Emerald ash borer(EAB) continues to spread across North Oaks. Emerald ash borer, (*Agrilus planipennis*), is a small member of the beetle family. It is a non-native (introduced) pest that has killed tens of millions of native and landscape ash trees in eastern North America since it was discovered. The native range for EAB is SE Russia, northern China, Japan and Korea. In the past decade, the exotic beetle found its way to the United States, presumably on solid wood packing material shipped from Asia.

In 2019 EAB was identified by the Department of Agriculture near the south side of Pleasant Lake. In early 2020, EAB was found on a private residence near Robb Farm Rd. These are probably not the only cases within North Oaks. Trees that have EAB will slowly die over several years. Below is a picture timeline of what landowners can expect on their property over the course of 5 years.

At first it may be difficult to tell if a tree is infested but over time it will become apparent. Trees can still be treated in Years 1 and 2. Trees may still be treated in Year 3, but the treatments may not be as effective. **Trees cannot be treated in Years 4-5 and these trees will be marked for removal by the City per the Shade Tree Disease ordinance.**

Now is the time to decide on how to manage EAB on your property. There are three options.

1) Treat trees that are of high value.
2) Remove trees proactively before they contribute to more spread.
3) Remove trees as they die. Less preferred.

Delays in decision making will result in fewer options. The City Forester can help you make informed decisions and help you devise a strategy for your property. Call Mark to schedule a visit.

Mark Rehder
Contracted City Forester 612-760-3519

Coyote Management Plan

City of North Oaks
Natural Resources Commission
100 Village Center Drive, Suite 230
North Oaks, MN 55127
Tel: 651-792-7750
cityofnorthoaks.com

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Coyote Management Plan

Goals

The goal of this Management Plan is to support coexistence with urban coyotes using education, behavior modification, and development of a tiered response to aggressive coyote behavior. The tiered response requires active participation on the part of the entire community including residents, homeowners' associations, and City personnel.

This Management Plan is based on research and best-known management practices and includes a full spectrum of management tools. Basic principles that guide this Plan are the following:

1. Urban wildlife is valued for biological diversity, as members of natural ecosystems, and reminders of larger global conservation issues.
2. Urban wildlife and wildlife habitats are important to North Oaks residents. Although urban environments are more favorable to some species than others, coexistence is the foundation of city's general wildlife management programs.
3. Human safety is a priority in managing wildlife/human conflicts that pose a danger to people.
4. Preventive practices—such as reduction and removal of wildlife attractants, habitat manipulation (e.g., removal of potential coyote denning areas), and responding appropriately to human and wildlife interactions—are key to minimizing potential human conflicts.
5. Management techniques and decisions are based on a thorough understanding of the biology and ecology of urban wildlife species.
6. Education and communication are essential in supporting human and animal needs and coexistence.
7. Emphasis of this management plan is placed on preventative measures and non-lethal controls.

Difficulties Managing Wildlife

Although North Oaks places a high value on its wildlife, some species adapted to urban environments have the potential for problems and/or conflicts in specific situations.

In addressing problems, the City promotes policies supporting prevention and implementation of remedial measures that do not harm the wildlife or their habitats.

A wildlife problem is defined as any situation that causes a health or safety issue to its residents. In cases where problems with wildlife are associated with human behavior (leaving garbage exposed or intentional wildlife feeding), ordinances and enforcement may be enacted to minimize conflict.

In some cases, particular or traditional management tools are ineffective. For example, trapping coyotes and relocation of animals is not ecologically sound. Generally, many relocated animals do not survive the transfer. If they do, they tend to disperse to other locations where they may cause problems. In some instances, the dispersed coyotes will go to great lengths to return to known territory or adversely affect residents.

As a last resort, lethal control measures are possible but not always selective. If they are used, they must be humane and in compliance with federal and state laws and require prior approval by the City of North Oaks' Administrator. City funds will not be used to trap and/or kill coyotes.

Limits of this Management Plan

The intent of this plan is to provide guidance for City staff in dealing with coyotes in North Oaks. Guidelines and provisions of this plan do not supersede federal, state and county regulations and policies. Furthermore, the provisions of this plan do not apply to North Oaks residents in pursuit of their legal rights in dealing with coyotes.

The Coyote *(Canis latrans)*

Where Are Coyotes from?

The historical range of coyotes was the prairies and desert areas of Mexico and central North America. Due to their intelligence, adaptability, the decline of larger animals (e.g., wolves) in some areas, and urban sprawl, coyotes have successfully expanded their range. They are now found in all states except Hawaii and have successfully established themselves in many urban ecosystems across North America.

What Do Coyotes Look Like?

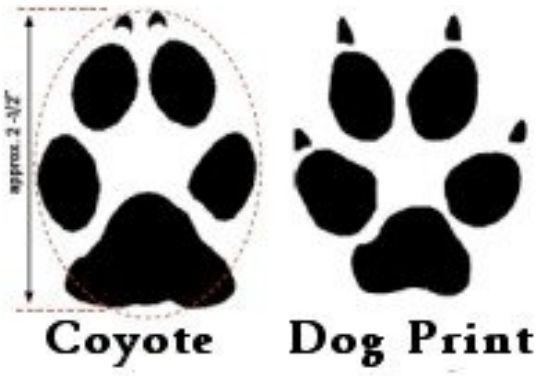
On the upper parts of their body, coyote pelts vary from gray-brown to yellow-gray; some can even be mostly black in color. Their backs have tawny-colored under fur and long overcoats with black-tipped guard-hairs. The latter forms a dorsal stripe and dark band over their shoulders. Throat and bellies tend to be buff or white. Forelegs, sides of the head, muzzle and feet are reddish brown. Coyotes have long legs, small paws, large pointed ears and a pointed snout.

Weighing between 20 to 38 pounds, their long legs and thick fur make them appear larger. As a reference point, a beagle is on average 30 lbs.

Adult coyote

How Do You Know Where Coyotes Are?

If you do not directly see a coyote, you may notice paw prints or scat (feces) left behind or even may hear them. Their prints are similar to some medium or large dog breeds and difficult to tell apart. Coyote prints are often slightly more oval in shape, whereas many dog prints are more round. Coyote prints typically show no or small nail marks (rarely long), whereas dogs may show a wide range of nail marks (none to very long) depending on whether or how much owners have trimmed their nails. Unlike dogs, coyote scat is more segmented and typically filled with hair, seeds and bones. Coyotes use scat to communicate and often deposit it in the middle of a trail or edge of their territory where it is easily seen. Coyotes howl, bark or whine—usually to communicate with each other.



Coyote scat

Dog scat

How and Where Do Coyotes Live?

Coyotes may live alone, in pairs, or in family groups with one breeding pair, generally mating once a year, from January through February. Social organization and group size are highly correlated with food availability. The rest of the group is comprised of multiple (though usually just the most recent) generations of offspring. Pups are born March through May. Older pack members actively protect the pups, though pup mortality can often be 50 and 70% in the first year. Litter size depends on available resources and the number of coyotes in the area.

Although a litter varies from two to 12 pups, the average is six or seven. Pups remain in the den the first six weeks and then travel with the adults. By the end of summer; they are more independent, yet, may still travel with parents and siblings.

Because coyotes are socially organized, the group raises the young and defends their territory from other coyotes. Territories do not overlap. Although they generally live in groups, coyotes often travel alone or in pairs.

In urban areas, most coyotes live in large parks, golf courses, greenways and natural open space where they find food and cover. Thus, their territory may follow the park or open space boundaries. They are extremely adaptable in creating territories under a wide range of urban conditions, and may venture outside preferred greenspaces in the evening in search of prey.

What Role Do Coyotes Play in the Environment?

Coyotes play an important role in the urban ecosystem. They are predators of geese, eggs, squirrels, mice, rabbits, rats, gophers, and other small animals, as well as larger animals such as turkey and deer. Rodents make up a majority of their diet. Areas with resident coyotes often report a decrease in rodents and geese populations. A result of reducing rodent populations is reduced disease prevalence on the landscape. Coyotes also kill feral cats. As feral cats kill many birds, greater bird diversity results from cat removal.

How Do Humans Perceive Coyotes?

People respond to coyotes in various ways. Some observe them with enjoyment, others with indifference, and some with fear or concern. Personal experiences with coyotes may influence perceptions. Experiences range from animal sightings without incident to stalking or killing of pets and, at the extreme, an attack on a person. Attacks on humans are very rare, and often correspond with sick or injured coyotes. Conflicts between coyotes and pets typically peak around coyote pup rearing in May and June.

Because wild animals conjure up fear in some people, actual sightings and perceptions may become exaggerated or misconstrued (see Appendix A for coyote description encounters). The wide range in perceptions of urban coyotes from North Oaks residents supports the need for strong and consistent educational messages on coyote ecology, behavior, and management techniques.

Have Coyote Numbers Increased in North Oaks?

Without local long-term monitoring, it is difficult to know if the number of coyotes has increased in an area. However, data from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (MN DNR) does show that coyote numbers have notably increased in the rural areas of southern Minnesota. And as is true for almost every wildlife species, coyotes can become habituated if they are intentionally or unintentionally fed, or if they do not experience negative feedback, which can lead to bolder behavior when coyotes lose their fear of people.

Coyote populations—as with many predators–will stabilize when numbers are near that which can be supported by available food and space resources. Coyotes regularly roam an area of about 3–6 square miles or more; actual size will vary based on food availability, landscape features, and presence of other coyotes. Normally, each pack is a territorial family group that varies in number from 3 to 10 individuals. A portion of the territory the pack inhabits, oftentimes the central portion, is more heavily defended from other coyotes. The number of coyotes in the pack is partially linked to the amount of food resources in the territory.

A coyote pack usually has one breeding (or alpha) female. This female often produces more pups than can be supported long term in the territory. Young coyotes may leave the pack at about 9–11 months of age, but dispersal patterns are highly variable. These coyotes become at least temporary transients. Other types of transients include older individuals that can no longer defend their role as upper level pack members and leave the pack.

Transients often move through narrow undefended zones that exist between pack territories searching for an open habitat to occupy or a group to join. They often die before they succeed (many are hit by cars).

However, any removal of coyotes in urban areas is typically focused on problem areas or individuals (not widespread population control). Whether such removal will be effective at solving a problem depends on how quickly the area is recolonized by new coyotes, and importantly, whether the new coyotes are likely to cause problems (and many do not).

How Do Cities Provide Habitat for Coyotes?

Cities may support populations of wild animals in close proximity to people for the following reasons:

1) Access to food. People provide easy access to large supplies of food by leaving pet food, bird seed, unsecure compost or trash, and fallen fruits in yards. Even pets can become viewed as potential prey by coyotes. Furthermore, natural food/prey (e.g., squirrels, rabbits, mice, and birds) is also present even in developed neighborhoods, with prey habitat provided by trees, shrubbery, and gardens. Whether natural or artificial, or intentionally provided or not, coyotes can be highly successful at finding the food they need even in urban areas.

2) Access to water. Year-round water supplies in cities from man-made ponds, natural lakes, creeks, and wetlands, irrigation systems, pet water dishes, bird watering stands, etc. provide water for prey animals and coyotes.

3) Access to shelter. Parks, open spaces, golf courses, abandoned buildings and vehicles, sheds, decks, and crawl spaces can provide shelter for adaptable carnivores. Coyotes have also been found to sleep in gardens, culverts, vegetated cul-de-sac turnarounds, and about any other small patch of natural or manmade cover, even near areas with high human activity. Many of these areas also provide habitat for small prey.

Because cities provide all the resources (food, water, shelter) necessary for adaptable carnivores to thrive, it brings wild animals in close proximity to a large number of people and pets. Although these animals provide great enjoyment to many, in the absence of any "negative feedback," most will lose fear and become increasingly "bold" around humans or dwellings. However, only a small subset of these coyotes will ultimately cause an actual conflict with humans or their pets. Pets, for example, may become viewed as a potential food source or as a competitor (much like another coyote) to some individual coyotes.

While human attacks are very rare, urban landscape development, habituation through unintentional and intentional feeding, pet-related incidents, and media attention have led some urban residents to fear coyotes. Steps must be taken to address safety concerns, misconceptions, and appropriate responses to potential conflicts. It's important to keep in mind that coyotes have been in and around St. Paul and Minneapolis (and other parts of the Twin Cities Metro area), interacting with and being seen by people, for a long time.

Hazing and Behavioral Change

Some coyotes have become habituated to or fearless of people. To safely coexist, it's important to prevent or eliminate this behavior in resident coyotes. Habituated coyote behavior can often be reshaped to encourage coyotes to avoid close interactions with humans and pets.

Hazing—also known as "fear conditioning"–is the process that facilitates this change and requires a community response to reduce or eliminate negative encounters with coyotes. The more often an individual animal is hazed, the more effective hazing is in changing coyote behavior (see Appendix C for coyote hazing overview). It is most effective, however, if it is done BEFORE an animal has become habituated, and if any "attractant" that may be drawing the animal to a specific area of concern is removed.

Goals of Hazing

The goals of hazing are to:

- Prevent habituation before it occurs. Once habituated, hazing can be less effective.
- Reshape habituated coyote behavior to avoid close interactions with humans and pets in an urban setting.
- Give residents tools to actively engage in reshaping coyote behavior and to support feeling safe in their parks and neighborhoods.
- Model hazing behavior and share accurate information about coyotes with other residents, friends and family.

Hazing Process

Human behavior can shape animal behavior in either a negative or positive manner. People living in close proximity to coyotes should remove coyote attractants, identify potentially dangerous situations for their pets and themselves, not wait until habituation has occurred before hazing, and respond in a manner designed to change coyote behavior.

Behavioral change and hazing include the following:

a) Pet owners need to protect pets. Off-leash and unattended dogs, and unattended outside cats (as well as pet food, water, and odors), attract coyotes.

b) Residents need to learn effective hazing techniques. A hazing program must be consistently applied by all in order to be effective.

c) Hazing needs to be active for a sustained period of time to achieve the desired change for the highest possible long-term success.

d) Hazing requires monitoring to assess its effectiveness and to determine if further action or more aggressive hazing is needed.

Overview of Hazing

Hazing is a process whereby a number of individuals encountering a coyote respond in like manner to make a coyote uncomfortable and choose to leave a situation where their presence is unwanted.

Basic hazing consists of standing your ground, never ignoring or turning your back to a coyote(s), yelling, and making unpleasant and frightening noises until the animal(s) choose to leave.

More aggressive hazing consists of approaching an animal quickly and aggressively, throwing projectiles such as rocks or sticks, spraying with a hose or water gun, or creating fear of contact so the animal leaves the situation. For more options, see Appendix C on hazing.

Hazing must continue once it begins until the animal leaves, otherwise, the coyote will learn to "wait" until the person gives up. Not following through with hazing will create an animal more resistant to hazing instead of reinforcing the image that "people are scary."

Hazing must be adaptable. Coyotes can eventually habituate not only to people, but also to hazing techniques. It is important to observe whether a specific technique is losing effectiveness, and consider alternating numerous techniques to minimize the chance of habituation.

Hazing should never injure the animal. An injured animal can become less predictable or more dependent on human food sources, making risk of negative encounters more likely.

A common concern with hazing involves potential danger to the hazer. A coyote's basic nature is very skittish. A normal, healthy coyote will rarely escalate a situation with an aggressive person; however, an unhealthy animal may not retreat thereby creating an unsafe situation. Also, if a den is suspected to be nearby, use more caution with aggressive hazing and consult with trained biologists or animal control agents. Hazing is NOT successful with every species of wild animal because different types of animals have different traits.

Management Strategy

City strategy for managing coyotes is based on balancing respect and protection for wildlife and their habitats without compromising public safety. The main strategy is comprised of a two-pronged approach consisting of public education designed around co-existence with coyotes and ensuring public safety by implementing appropriate responses to coyote encounters humans, should they occur.

Public Education and Outreach

Education is the key to having residents make appropriate decisions regarding their safety, or managing their property and pets. This involves decreasing attractants, increasing pet safety and creating reasonable expectations of normal coyote behavior.

Learning how to respond to a coyote encounter empowers residents and supports reshaping undesired coyote behavior. The public should understand what normal coyote behavior is when living in close proximity with coyotes. For example, coyote vocalization (i.e., howling or high-pitched yelping) is normal, acceptable behavior and does not indicate aggression. Education and outreach include:

a) Understanding human safety, pet safety, coyote attractants, deterrents to coyotes on private property, including appropriate fencing, exclusion techniques, “what to do” tips, and information on appropriate hazing techniques.
b) Developing a common language and awareness of normal versus abnormal behavior when discussing encounters with coyotes (see definitions in Appendix A)
c) Dissemination of information to residents, businesses, and schools through the City’s website, CTV, North Oaks News, Facebook, etc.
d) Cooperating with the MN DNR, and Department of Fisheries, Wildlife and Conservation Biology at the University of Minnesota provide public education materials, programs, coyote research, and expertise.

Attack Response Plan

An “attack” is defined as: when a human or pet is injured or killed by a coyote (see Appendix A for definitions). If a human is attacked and physically injured by a coyote, City staff will inform local law enforcement and the MN DNR and the Minnesota Department of Health (see Appendix B on levels of coyote behavior.)

City funds will not be spent on trapping as a strategy for reducing or regulating coyote population. It is not economically, ecologically, or in other ways efficient to try and remove coyotes from the urban ecosystem with the aim of reducing their population. A coyote that is not responding to repeated hazing techniques, however, may be targeted for trapping and removal. According to State laws, coyotes are considered "unprotected wildlife," therefore any resident or homeowner association Board of Directors can initiate, at their own expense, action to protect themselves and their property from coyote attacks.

No private individual is authorized to discharge a firearm within the City of North Oaks.

Appendix A
Definitions on Encounters with Coyotes

Active coexistence: Humans and coyotes exist together. Humans take an active role in keeping coyotes in their community wild by learning about coyote ecology and behavior, removing attractants, taking responsibility for pet safety, and hazing coyotes in neighborhoods and community spaces.

Attack – A human or pet is injured or killed by a coyote.

Provoked — A human-provoked attack or incident where the human involved indirectly encourages the coyote to engage. An example may include when a human intentionally approaches or feeds a coyote.

Unprovoked — An unprovoked attack or incident where the human involved does not encourage the coyote to engage.

Attended animal loss or injury — When a person is within 6' of the pet and the pet is attacked and injured by a coyote.

Domestic animal loss or injury — A coyote injures or kills a pet animal. Also includes "depredation"—predation on domestic pets or livestock. Unattended animal loss or injury is normal behavior for a coyote.

Encounter: An unexpected, direct meeting between a human and a coyote.

Feeding

Intentional feeding —A resident or business actively and intentionally feeds coyotes.

Unintentional feeding — A resident or business is unintentionally providing access to food (e.g., accessible compost, fallen fruit from trees, sheds left open, pet food left outdoors, among others).

Unintentional feeding: bird feeders — A resident or business with bird feeders that may provide food for coyotes. Bird feeders must be kept high enough from the ground so a coyote is unable to reach the feeding animals. The area under the bird feeder must be kept clean and free of residual bird food, so as not to attract rodents, which are food for coyotes.

Hazing: Training method that employs immediate use of deterrents to move an animal out of an area or discourage an undesirable behavior or activity. Hazing techniques include loud noises, spraying water, bright lights, throwing objects, and shouting. Hazing can help maintain a coyote's fear of humans and deter them from neighborhood spaces such as backyards and play spaces. Hazing does not damage animals, humans or property.

Incident: A conflict between a human and a coyote where the coyote exhibits the following behavior: approaches a human and growls, bares teeth, or lunges; injures or kills an attended domestic animal. A human is not injured.

Levels of animal contact

Level 1: A coyote that has been involved in an investigated and documented unprovoked attack on a human. Targeted education and hazing instruction, public awareness of incident and circumstances discussed. Lethal response may be appropriate.

Level 2: A coyote that has been involved in an investigated and documented provoked attack on a human with no pet involved. Evaluate circumstances and human safety, provide education and hazing training, and enhance public awareness of incident and circumstances. Lethal response may be appropriate.

Level 3: A coyote is involved in an incident(s) and/or an attended domestic animal loss. Education and hazing needed, public awareness of incident and circumstances discussed.

Level 4: A coyote appears to frequently associate with humans or human-related food sources, and exhibits little wariness of people presence, including unattended domestic animal loss. Education and hazing needed, public awareness of incident and circumstances discussed.

Observation: The act of noticing or taking note of tracks, scat or vocalizations.

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

Unsecured Trash – Trash that is accessible to wildlife, e.g. individual garbage cans, bags or uncovered or open dumpsters or trash cans over-flowing or where scattered trash is outside the receptacle.

Appendix B
Coyote behavior, behavior classification, and recommended response

Coyote Action	Classification	Response
Coyote heard	Observation	Distribute educational materials and info on normal coyote behavior
Coyote seen moving in area	Sighting	Distribute education materials and info on normal coyote behavior
Coyote seen resting in area	Sighting	If area frequented, educate people on normal behavior, haze to encourage animal to leave
Coyote entering a yard without pets	Sighting	Educate on coyote attractants, yard audit, hazing info
Coyote entering a yard with pets	Sighting	Educate on coyote attractants, yard audit, hazing info, pet management
Coyote entering yard with people & pets, no injury occurring	Sighting	Gather info on specific animals involved, report circumstances, educate on coyote attractants, yard/neighborhood audits, hazing, pet management
Coyote following or approaching a person & pet	Sighting / Encounter	Educate on potential hazing techniques, what to do tips and pet management. Animal Contact Level = Level 4
Coyote following or approaching a person w/o pet	Sighting/ Encounter	Educate on potential hazing techniques, what to do tips and pet management. Animal Contact Level = Level 4
Coyote aggressive, showing teeth, back fur raised, lunging, nipping w/o contact	Incident	Gather info on specific animals involved, report circumstances, educate on coyote attractants, yard/ neighborhood audits, hazing, pet management; lethal response may be appropriate. Animal Contact Level = Level 3
Coyote biting or injuring pet on leash	Incident	Gather info on specific animals involved, report circumstances, educate on coyote attractants, yard/ neighborhood audits, hazing, pet management; lethal response may be appropriate. Animal Contact Level = Level 3
Coyote entering yard and injuring or killing pet	Incident	Gather info on specific animals involved, report on circumstances, educate on coyote attractants, yard and neighborhood audits, pet management; lethal response may be appropriate. Animal Contact Level = Level 3
Coyote biting or injuring person	Attack	Identify and gather information on specific animal involved, report circumstances, educate on coyote attractants, yard/ neighborhood audits, hazing, and pet management. If a human is attacked and physically injured by a coyote, City staff will inform local law enforcement, the MN DNR, and the MN Dept. of Health. Lethal response may be appropriate. Animal Contact Level = Level 1 or 2

Appendix C

Hazing Program and Training Plan

Coexistence is not a passive undertaking. North Oaks' guiding principles are to coexist with wildlife.

Hazing and Behavioral Change

It is critically important to prevent habituation before it happens. However, some urban coyotes have and will become habituated to people. To safely coexist, it's important to modify this behavior and attitude in resident coyote populations. Urban coyote behavior needs to be reshaped to encourage coyotes to avoid contact with humans and pets.

Hazing is the process that facilitates this change and is by necessity a community response to encounters with coyotes. The more often an individual animal is hazed, the more effective hazing is in changing coyote behavior.

Hazing employs immediate use of deterrents to move an animal out of an area or discourage undesirable behavior or activity. Deterrents include loud noises, spraying water, bright lights, throwing objects, shouting, etc. Hazing can help maintain a coyote's fear of humans and discourage them from neighborhoods such as backyards and play areas. Hazing does not harm or damage animals, humans or property. Behavioral change also applies to human activities such as identifying and removing attractants and learning how to responsibly protect pets.

Foundation of Hazing

a) It is not economically, ecologically, or in other ways efficient to try and remove coyotes from the urban ecosystem as a form of coyote reducing or controlling coyote population.
b) Hazing is one piece of a long-term plan in creating safe and acceptable living situations, increasing understanding, and reducing conflict between coyotes and people.

Goals of Hazing

1) To reshape coyote behavior to avoid human contact in an urban setting. Human behavior can shape animal behavior, in either a negative or positive manner. People living in close proximity to coyotes can remove coyote attractants, identify potentially dangerous situations for their pets and themselves, and respond in a manner designed to change coyote behavior.

2) To provide residents information and tools to actively engage in reshaping coyote behavior and to support feeling safe in their parks and neighborhoods. This can be accomplished by teaching residents hazing techniques.

3) To model hazing behavior and share accurate information about coyotes among other residents, friends, and family.

General Considerations

1. Levels of hazing need to be appropriately relevant to coyote activity.
    a) Coyotes live in open spaces and the best practice is to leave them alone and educate the public on personal safety.
    b) Coyotes are often out late at night when few people are present. This is normal acceptable behavior. Hazing may not be necessary.
    c) Exceptions: In early stages of hazing, programs should safely and properly "engage" with the animal. Coyotes that associate danger with people (under all circumstances) will be reinforced to avoid contact with them.

2. Hazing must be more exaggerated, aggressive and consistent when first beginning a program of hazing. As coyotes "learn" appropriate responses to hazing, it will take less effort from hazers, especially if the "attractant" that may be drawing the coyote to an area is removed. Early in the process, it is extremely common for coyotes not to respond to hazing techniques. Without a history of hazing, they do not have the relevant context to respond in the desired outcome (to leave).

3. Techniques and tools can be used in the same manner for one or multiple animals. Usually there is a dominant animal in a group who will respond --- others will follow its lead. DO NOT ignore, turn your back or avoid hazing because there are multiple animals instead of a single individual.

4. Just as coyotes can habituate to humans, they can also habituate to a specific hazing technique. The more often an individual coyote is hazed by a variety of tools and techniques and a variety of people, the more effective hazing will be in changing that animal's future behavior.

5. Hazing must be directly associated with the person involved in the hazing actions. The coyote must be aware of where the potential threat is coming from and identify the person.

6. Coyotes can and do recognize individual people and animals in their territories. They can learn to avoid or harass specific individuals in response to behavior of the person and/or pet.

7. Coyotes can be routine in habit. Identifying their normal habits can help identify which habits to change. For example, the coyote patrols the same bike path at the same time in the morning three to five days a week. Hazers should concentrate on that time and place to encourage the animal to adapt its routine to decrease contact with people.

8. Certain levels of hazing must always be maintained so that future generations of coyotes do not learn or return to unacceptable habits related to habituation to people.

9. You must always give a coyote an escape route. Never corner a coyote.

10. Human behavior must change to support hazing and continued identification and, if necessary, remove possible attractants. Hazing will be less effective if an attractant remains present and it is "rewarding" to a coyote.

11. Education about exclusion techniques—including how to identify and remove attractants, personal responsibility in child and pet safety, and having reasonable expectations—are critical parts of a coyote hazing plan.

12. Coyotes are skittish by nature. Habituated behavior is learned and reinforced by human behavior. Coyotes as a rule DO NOT act aggressively toward aggressive people (exceptions to this general rule are sick or injured animals, and adults near den sites). Engaging a sick or injured animal, or a coyote protecting a den site, can result in unpredictable behavior. If this is suspected, people should not engage but should instead remove themselves from the situation, then inform appropriate local animal control and law enforcement.

13. Individuals involved in hazing need to be educated in explaining hazing to residents who witness the process. They also need to explain the difference between hazing and harassment of wildlife and goals of appropriate behavior for coexistence.

Summary of Hazing

Hazing is a process whereby an individual responds in a manner to make a coyote uncomfortable and choose to leave a situation where their presence is unwanted.

Basic hazing consists of standing your ground, never ignoring or turning your back to a coyote(s), yelling and making unpleasant and frightening noises until the animal(s) choose to leave.

More aggressive hazing consists of approaching an animal quickly and aggressively, throwing projectiles such as sticks and rocks, spraying with a hose or water gun, or creating fear of contact so the animal leaves the situation. Note: Many projectiles are not legal including but not limited to slingshots, paintballs, guns and pepper balls.

Hazing must continue once it begins until the animal leaves, otherwise, the coyote will learn to "wait" until the person gives up. The coyote will create an animal more resistance to hazing instead of reinforcing the image that "people are scary."

Hazing should never injure the animal. An injured animal can become less predictable, and is more likely to become dependent on human food sources, thereby making risk of negative encounters more likely.

Hazing should be conducted in a manner that allows the coyote to return to its normal habitat in a direction that would minimize harm to the animal. Hazing the animal in the direction of other houses and busy streets should be avoided. Always give the coyote an escape route; never corner a coyote.

Hazing uses a variety of different tools and tactics. This is critical as coyotes get used to individual items and sounds.

- Noisemaker: Voice, whistles, air horns, bells, "shaker" cans, pots, pie pans
- Projectiles: sticks, small rocks, cans, tennis balls, rubber balls
- Deterrents: hoses, spray bottles with vinegar, pepper spray, bear repellant, walking sticks

City of North Oaks
100 Village Center Drive, Suite 230
North Oaks, MN 55127

April 10th, 2020

Mary Budge
20 Dove Lane
North Oaks, MN 55127

Dear Mary:

You are receiving this letter and the enclosed waiver because you expressed interest in taking part in **brush pickup day on Friday May 29, 2020.**

The City has negotiated a rate with Langer's Tree Services of $12/cubic yard, plus a $35 service charge for brush piles that are under 20 cubic yards. If your brush pile is more than 20 cubic yards, then there will be a flat rate of $12/cubic yard with no service charge.

To help you visualize how much your brush pile might cost we have included a picture. The box pictured to the left has dimensions of 14ft X 7.5ft X 3.5 ft and equals 10 cubic yards. If you were to fill this with brush you would be charged $120, plus a $35 service charge, or $155.

Residents are responsible for all costs. The City is organizing this effort to remove brush and fallen trees from the community but is not paying any costs. **Please stack your brush next to the street (not in it)** with the butt end of the brush pointing in the same direction. If you can keep the piles away from low hanging utility lines that will result in easier work for the tree crews. Wood over eight inches in diameter should be stacked separately from brush piles for ease of pickup. If you'd rather have some other contractor do the work, you are free to contract with them if they are licensed with the City of North Oaks.

To schedule your pickup, please fill out and sign the attached waiver and turn it in to City Hall by **Tuesday May 26**. By signing this waiver, you acknowledge that if you don't pay Langer's Tree Service's invoice for their work that the City will assess the costs on your property taxes and that you waive any right to challenge that assessment. As stated above, pickup will be on Friday, May 29, 2020. Should inclement weather or something else delay pickup, work will continue over the weekend of May 30-31, 2020 until all scheduled pickups are completed.
Sincerely,

Kevin Kress
City Administrator

POLICY OVERVIEW

ADDED. FEB 03, 2020 ENDED. APR 03, 2020

2020 Tick Task Force Survey

Based on the map above, in which zone is your residence located?

CURRENT RESULTS

55 Total Responses

A	1A (7)	13% (7)
B	1B (5)	9% (5)
C	2 (2)	4% (2)
D	3 (0)	0% (0)
E	4 (4)	7% (4)
F	5 (8)	15% (8)
G	6 (6)	11% (6)
H	7 (4)	7% (4)
I	8 (7)	13% (7)
J	9 (2)	4% (2)
K	10 (6)	11% (6)
L	11 (4)	7% (4)

REGISTERED VS NON-REGISTERED

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Registered Voters (46)	10.9% (5)	10.9% (5)	2.2% (1)	-	6.5% (3)	13.0% (6)	13.0% (6)	8.7% (4)	10.9% (5)	2.2% (1)	13.0% (6)	8.7% (4)
Non-Registered Voters (9)	22.2% (2)	-	11.1% (1)	-	11.1% (1)	22.2% (2)	-	-	22.2% (2)	11.1% (1)	-	-

ALL RESPONDENTS

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
All respondents (55)	13.0% (7)	9.0% (5)	4.0% (2)	-	7.0% (4)	15.0% (8)	11.0% (6)	7.0% (4)	13.0% (7)	4.0% (2)	11.0% (6)	7.0% (4)
Registered Voters in North Oaks, MN (46)	10.9% (5)	10.9% (5)	2.2% (1)	-	6.5% (3)	13.0% (6)	13.0% (6)	8.7% (4)	10.9% (5)	2.2% (1)	13.0% (6)	8.7% (4)
Live in North Oaks, MN (55) - Self-reported	12.7% (7)	9.1% (5)	3.6% (2)	-	7.3% (4)	14.5% (8)	10.9% (6)	7.3% (4)	12.7% (7)	3.6% (2)	10.9% (6)	7.3% (4)
Subscribers to North Oaks, MN (55)	12.7% (7)	9.1% (5)	3.6% (2)	-	7.3% (4)	14.5% (8)	10.9% (6)	7.3% (4)	12.7% (7)	3.6% (2)	10.9% (6)	7.3% (4)
Register respondents from anywhere (46)	11.0% (5)	11.0% (5)	2.0% (1)	-	7.0% (3)	13.0% (6)	13.0% (6)	9.0% (4)	11.0% (5)	2.0% (1)	13.0% (6)	9.0% (4)

AGE RANGE

46 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
30-39 (3)	-	-	-	-	-	33.3% (1)	-	-	-	-	33.3% (1)	33.3% (1)
40-49 (7)	-	14.3% (1)	-	-	-	-	28.6% (2)	14.3% (1)	28.6% (2)	-	-	14.3% (1)
50-59 (12)	25.0% (3)	8.3% (1)	-	-	16.7% (2)	16.7% (2)	-	8.3% (1)	8.3% (1)	-	8.3% (1)	8.3% (1)
60-69 (12)	8.3% (1)	16.7% (2)	-	-	8.3% (1)	-	16.7% (2)	8.3% (1)	8.3% (1)	-	25.0% (3)	8.3% (1)
70-79 (8)	-	12.5% (1)	12.5% (1)	-	-	25.0% (2)	25.0% (2)	12.5% (1)	12.5% (1)	-	-	-
80-89 (4)	25.0% (1)	-	-	-	-	25.0% (1)	-	-	-	25.0% (1)	25.0% (1)	-

VOTERS GENDER

46 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
F (25)	8.0% (2)	12.0% (3)	4.0% (1)	-	8.0% (2)	8.0% (2)	16.0% (4)	12.0% (3)	16.0% (4)	-	8.0% (2)	8.0% (2)
M (21)	14.3% (3)	9.5% (2)	-	-	4.8% (1)	19.0% (4)	9.5% (2)	4.8% (1)	4.8% (1)	4.8% (1)	19.0% (4)	9.5% (2)

PRECINCT

46 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
NORTH OAKS P-1 (21)	-	-	-	-	-	4.8% (1)	23.8% (5)	19.0% (4)	23.8% (5)	4.8% (1)	23.8% (5)	-
NORTH OAKS P-2 (23)	21.7% (5)	21.7% (5)	4.3% (1)	-	13.0% (3)	21.7% (5)	-	-	-	-	-	17.4% (4)
VADNAIS HEIGHTS P-2 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0% (1)	-
WHITE BEAR TWP P-1 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0% (1)	-	-	-	-	-

From 1/1/2019-12/31/2019, within the City of North Oaks, did you find black-legged (deer) ticks on family members (excluding pets) before they had a chance to bite?

CURRENT RESULTS — 55 Total Responses

A	Yes (13)	24% (13)
B	No (42)	76% (42)

REGISTERED VS NON-REGISTERED

	A	B
Registered Voters (46)	26.1% (12)	73.9% (34)
Non-Registered Voters (9)	11.1% (1)	88.9% (8)

ALL RESPONDENTS

	A	B
All respondents (55)	24.0% (13)	76.0% (42)
Registered Voters in North Oaks, MN (46)	26.1% (12)	73.9% (34)
Live in North Oaks, MN (55) - Self-reported	23.6% (13)	76.4% (42)
Subscribers to North Oaks, MN (55)	23.6% (13)	76.4% (42)
Register respondents from anywhere (46)	26.0% (12)	74.0% (34)

AGE RANGE — 46 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B
30-39 (3)	33.3% (1)	66.7% (2)
40-49 (7)	42.9% (3)	57.1% (4)
50-59 (12)	25.0% (3)	75.0% (9)
60-69 (12)	25.0% (3)	75.0% (9)
70-79 (8)	12.5% (1)	87.5% (7)
80-89 (4)	25.0% (1)	75.0% (3)

VOTERS GENDER — 46 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B
F (25)	28.0% (7)	72.0% (18)
M (21)	23.8% (5)	76.2% (16)

PRECINCT — 46 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B
NORTH OAKS P-1 (21)	23.8% (5)	76.2% (16)
NORTH OAKS P-2 (23)	30.4% (7)	69.6% (16)
VADNAIS HEIGHTS P-2 (1)	-	100.0% (1)
WHITE BEAR TWP P-1 (1)	-	100.0% (1)

If yes, do you know where? Select all that apply.

CURRENT RESULTS — 13 Total Responses

A	Personal residence (7)	54% (7)
B	Another resident's property (1)	8% (1)
C	Trails (9)	69% (9)
D	Beach (1)	8% (1)
E	West Rec (0)	0% (0)
F	East Rec (0)	0% (0)
G	South Pointe (0)	0% (0)
H	Conservation Area (2)	15% (2)
I	Bobolink baseball field (0)	0% (0)
J	Other NO recreation area (0)	0% (0)
K	Other (0)	0% (0)
L	Unknown (1)	8% (1)

REGISTERED VS NON-REGISTERED

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Registered Voters (12)	50.0% (6)	8.3% (1)	66.7% (8)	8.3% (1)	-	-	-	8.3% (1)	-	-	-	8.3% (1)
Non-Registered Voters (1)	100.0% (1)	-	100.0% (1)	-	-	-	-	100.0% (1)	-	-	-	-

ALL RESPONDENTS

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
All respondents (13)	54.0% (7)	8.0% (1)	69.0% (9)	8.0% (1)	-	-	-	15.0% (2)	-	-	-	8.0% (1)
Registered Voters in North Oaks, MN (12)	50.0% (6)	8.3% (1)	66.7% (8)	8.3% (1)	-	-	-	8.3% (1)	-	-	-	8.3% (1)
Live in North Oaks, MN (13) - Self-reported	53.8% (7)	7.7% (1)	69.2% (9)	7.7% (1)	-	-	-	15.4% (2)	-	-	-	7.7% (1)
Subscribers to North Oaks, MN (13)	53.8% (7)	7.7% (1)	69.2% (9)	7.7% (1)	-	-	-	15.4% (2)	-	-	-	7.7% (1)
Register respondents from anywhere (12)	50.0% (6)	8.0% (1)	67.0% (8)	8.0% (1)	-	-	-	8.0% (1)	-	-	-	8.0% (1)

AGE RANGE — 18 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
30-39 (1)	-	-	100.0% (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40-49 (3)	66.7% (2)	-	100.0% (3)	33.3% (1)	-	-	-	33.3% (1)	-	-	-	-
50-59 (3)	100.0% (3)	33.3% (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60-69 (3)	33.3% (1)	-	66.7% (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.3% (1)
70-79 (1)	-	-	100.0% (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80-89 (1)	-	-	100.0% (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

VOTERS GENDER — 18 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
F (7)	71.4% (5)	-	71.4% (5)	14.3% (1)	-	-	-	14.3% (1)	-	-	-	-
M (5)	20.0% (1)	20.0% (1)	60.0% (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.0% (1)

PRECINCT — 18 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
NORTH OAKS P-1 (5)	20.0% (1)	-	80.0% (4)	20.0% (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.0% (1)
NORTH OAKS P-2 (7)	71.4% (5)	14.3% (1)	57.1% (4)	-	-	-	-	14.3% (1)	-	-	-	-

From 1/1/2019-12/31/2019, within the City of North Oaks, did you find an embedded black-legged (deer) ticks on family members (excluding pets)?

CURRENT RESULTS — 55 Total Responses

A	Yes (5)	9% (5)
B	No (50)	91% (50)

REGISTERED VS NON-REGISTERED

	A	B
Registered Voters (46)	10.9% (5)	89.1% (41)
Non-Registered Voters (9)	-	100.0% (9)

ALL RESPONDENTS

	A	B
All respondents (55)	9.0% (5)	91.0% (50)
Registered Voters in North Oaks, MN (46)	10.9% (5)	89.1% (41)
Live in North Oaks, MN (55) - Self-reported	9.1% (5)	90.9% (50)
Subscribers to North Oaks, MN (55)	9.1% (5)	90.9% (50)
Register respondents from anywhere (46)	11.0% (5)	89.0% (41)

AGE RANGE — 46 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B
30-39 (3)	-	100.0% (3)
40-49 (7)	14.3% (1)	85.7% (6)
50-59 (12)	8.3% (1)	91.7% (11)
60-69 (12)	16.7% (2)	83.3% (10)
70-79 (8)	-	100.0% (8)
80-89 (4)	25.0% (1)	75.0% (3)

VOTERS GENDER — 46 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B
F (25)	16.0% (4)	84.0% (21)
M (21)	4.8% (1)	95.2% (20)

PRECINCT — 46 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B
NORTH OAKS P-1 (21)	14.3% (3)	85.7% (18)
NORTH OAKS P-2 (23)	8.7% (2)	91.3% (21)
VADNAIS HEIGHTS P-2 (1)	-	100.0% (1)
WHITE BEAR TWP P-1 (1)	-	100.0% (1)

If yes, do you know where? Select all that apply.

CURRENT RESULTS — 5 Total Responses

A	Personal residence (1)	20% (1)
B	Another resident's property (0)	0% (0)
C	Trails (2)	40% (2)
D	Beach (0)	0% (0)
E	West Rec (0)	0% (0)
F	East Rec (0)	0% (0)
G	South Pointe (0)	0% (0)
H	Conservation area (0)	0% (0)
I	Bobolink baseball field (0)	0% (0)
J	Other NO recreation area (0)	0% (0)
K	Other (0)	0% (0)
L	Unknown (2)	40% (2)

REGISTERED VS NON-REGISTERED

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
Registered Voters (5)	20.0% (1)	-	40.0% (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.0% (2)
Non-Registered Voters (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ALL RESPONDENTS

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
All respondents (5)	20.0% (1)	-	40.0% (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.0% (2)
Registered Voters in North Oaks, MN (5)	20.0% (1)	-	40.0% (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.0% (2)
Live in North Oaks, MN (5) - Self-reported	20.0% (1)	-	40.0% (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.0% (2)
Subscribers to North Oaks, MN (5)	20.0% (1)	-	40.0% (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.0% (2)
Register respondents from anywhere (5)	20.0% (1)	-	40.0% (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.0% (2)

AGE RANGE — 5 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
40-49 (1)	-	-	100.0% (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50-59 (1)	100.0% (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60-69 (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0% (2)
80-89 (1)	-	-	100.0% (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

VOTERS GENDER — 5 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
F (4)	25.0% (1)	-	25.0% (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.0% (2)
M (1)	-	-	100.0% (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PRECINCT — 5 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
NORTH OAKS P-1 (3)	-	-	66.7% (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.3% (1)
NORTH OAKS P-2 (2)	50.0% (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.0% (1)

How many hours do you believe the tick was embedded?

CURRENT RESULTS — 5 Total Responses

A	0 - 6 (3)	60% (3)
B	7 - 12 (1)	20% (1)
C	13 - 24 (0)	0% (0)
D	> 24 (0)	0% (0)
E	Unknown (1)	20% (1)

REGISTERED VS NON-REGISTERED

	A	B	C	D	E
Registered Voters (5)	60.0% (3)	20.0% (1)	-	-	20.0% (1)
Non-Registered Voters (0)	-	-	-	-	-

ALL RESPONDENTS

	A	B	C	D	E
All respondents (5)	60.0% (3)	20.0% (1)	-	-	20.0% (1)
Registered Voters in North Oaks, MN (5)	60.0% (3)	20.0% (1)	-	-	20.0% (1)
Live in North Oaks, MN (5) - Self-reported	60.0% (3)	20.0% (1)	-	-	20.0% (1)
Subscribers to North Oaks, MN (5)	60.0% (3)	20.0% (1)	-	-	20.0% (1)
Register respondents from anywhere (5)	60.0% (3)	20.0% (1)	-	-	20.0% (1)

AGE RANGE — 5 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B	C	D	E
40-49 (1)	100.0% (1)	-	-	-	-
50-59 (1)	100.0% (1)	-	-	-	-
60-69 (2)	-	50.0% (1)	-	-	50.0% (1)
80-89 (1)	100.0% (1)	-	-	-	-

VOTERS GENDER — 5 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B	C	D	E
F (4)	50.0% (2)	25.0% (1)	-	-	25.0% (1)
M (1)	100.0% (1)	-	-	-	-

PRECINCT — 5 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B	C	D	E
NORTH OAKS P-1 (3)	66.7% (2)	-	-	-	33.3% (1)
NORTH OAKS P-2 (2)	50.0% (1)	50.0% (1)	-	-	-

From 1/1/2019-12/31/2019, did you or any of the members of your household (including pets) develop a black-legged (deer) tick-borne illness (Lyme, Anaplasmosis, Babesiosis)?

CURRENT RESULTS

55 Total Responses

A	Yes (0)	0% (0)
B	No (55)	100% (55)

REGISTERED VS NON-REGISTERED

	A	B
Registered Voters (46)	-	100.0% (46)
Non-Registered Voters (9)	-	100.0% (9)

ALL RESPONDENTS

	A	B
All respondents (55)	-	100.0% (55)
Registered Voters in North Oaks, MN (46)	-	100.0% (46)
Live in North Oaks, MN (55) - Self-reported	-	100.0% (55)
Subscribers to North Oaks, MN (55)	-	100.0% (55)
Register respondents from anywhere (46)	-	100.0% (46)

AGE RANGE

46 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B
30-39 (3)	-	100.0% (3)
40-49 (7)	-	100.0% (7)
50-59 (12)	-	100.0% (12)
60-69 (12)	-	100.0% (12)
70-79 (8)	-	100.0% (8)
80-89 (4)	-	100.0% (4)

VOTERS GENDER

46 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B
F (25)	-	100.0% (25)
M (21)	-	100.0% (21)

PRECINCT

46 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B
NORTH OAKS P-1 (21)	-	100.0% (21)
NORTH OAKS P-2 (23)	-	100.0% (23)
VADNAIS HEIGHTS P-2 (1)	-	100.0% (1)
WHITE BEAR TWP P-1 (1)	-	100.0% (1)

How many members of your household were diagnosed?

CURRENT RESULTS — 16 Total Responses

	1	2	3	4	5	6	>6	None
People	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	100% (16)
Pets	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	100% (16)

REGISTERED (14)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	>6	None
People	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0% (14)
Pets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0% (14)

NON-REGISTERED (2)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	>6	None
People	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0% (2)
Pets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0% (2)

ALL RESPONDENTS (16)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	>6	None
People	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	100% (16)
Pets	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	100% (16)

REGISTERED VOTERS IN NORTH OAKS, MN (14)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	>6	None
People	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	100% (14)
Pets	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	100% (14)

LIVE IN NORTH OAKS, MN (16) - SELF-REPORTED

	1	2	3	4	5	6	>6	None
People	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	100% (16)
Pets	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	100% (16)

SUBSCRIBERS TO NORTH OAKS, MN (16)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	>6	None
People	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	100% (16)
Pets	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	100% (16)

REGISTER RESPONDENTS FROM ANYWHERE (14)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	>6	None
People	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	100% (14)
Pets	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	0% (-)	100% (14)

AGE RANGE — 14 REGISTERED VOTERS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	>6	None
30-39 (2)								
People	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0% (2.0)
Pets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0% (2.0)
40-49 (1)								

People	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0% (1.0)
Pets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0% (1.0)
50-59 (3)								
People	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0% (3.0)
Pets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0% (3.0)
60-69 (3)								
People	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0% (3.0)
Pets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0% (3.0)
70-79 (3)								
People	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0% (3.0)
Pets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0% (3.0)
80-89 (2)								
People	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0% (2.0)
Pets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0% (2.0)

VOTERS GENDER 14 REGISTERED VOTERS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	>6	None
F (4)								
People	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0% (4.0)
Pets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0% (4.0)
M (10)								
People	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0% (10.0)
Pets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0% (10.0)

PRECINCT 14 REGISTERED VOTERS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	>6	None
NORTH OAKS P-1 (10)								
People	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0% (10.0)
Pets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0% (10.0)
NORTH OAKS P-2 (4)								
People	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0% (4.0)
Pets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0% (4.0)

Age(s) of people that were diagnosed

Anonymous user's Opinion

NONE

Anonymous user's Opinion

None were diagnosed.

Diagnosis. Check all that apply.

CURRENT RESULTS — 0 Total Responses

A	Lyme (0)	0% (0)
B	Anaplasmosis (0)	0% (0)
C	Babesiosis (0)	0% (0)
D	Unspecified (0)	0% (0)
E	Other Diagnosis - please specify (0)	0% (0)

REGISTERED VS NON-REGISTERED

	A	B	C	D	E
Registered Voters (0)	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Registered Voters (0)	-	-	-	-	-

ALL RESPONDENTS

	A	B	C	D	E
All respondents (0)	-	-	-	-	-
Registered Voters in North Oaks, MN (0)	-	-	-	-	-
Live in North Oaks, MN (0) - Self-reported	-	-	-	-	-
Subscribers to North Oaks, MN (0)	-	-	-	-	-
Register respondents from anywhere (0)	-	-	-	-	-

AGE RANGE — 0 REGISTERED VOTERS

A B C D E

VOTERS GENDER — 0 REGISTERED VOTERS

A B C D E

PRECINCT — 0 REGISTERED VOTERS

A B C D E

On which of the following was treatment based? Check all that apply.

CURRENT RESULTS — 0 Total Responses

A	Positive blood test (0)	0% (0)
B	Symptoms (0)	0% (0)
C	Embedded deer tick without symptoms (0)	0% (0)
D	Embedded deer tick with symptoms (0)	0% (0)
E	Prophylaxis/prevention (0)	0% (0)
F	Other - please specify (0)	0% (0)

REGISTERED VS NON-REGISTERED

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Registered Voters (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-Registered Voters (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-

ALL RESPONDENTS

	A	B	C	D	E	F
All respondents (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Registered Voters in North Oaks, MN (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Live in North Oaks, MN (0) - Self-reported	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subscribers to North Oaks, MN (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Register respondents from anywhere (0)	-	-	-	-	-	-

AGE RANGE — 0 REGISTERED VOTERS

A B C D E F

VOTERS GENDER — 0 REGISTERED VOTERS

A B C D E F

PRECINCT — 0 REGISTERED VOTERS

A B C D E F

Was the diagnosis?

CURRENT RESULTS — 0 Total Responses

A	Acute (newly acquired infection) (0)	0% (0)
B	Chronic (previously acquired infection, with long-term symptoms) (0)	0% (0)

REGISTERED VS NON-REGISTERED

	A	B
Registered Voters (0)	-	-
Non-Registered Voters (0)	-	-

ALL RESPONDENTS

	A	B
All respondents (0)	-	-
Registered Voters in North Oaks, MN (0)	-	-
Live in North Oaks, MN (0) - Self-reported	-	-
Subscribers to North Oaks, MN (0)	-	-
Register respondents from anywhere (0)	-	-

AGE RANGE — 0 REGISTERED VOTERS

A	B

VOTERS GENDER — 0 REGISTERED VOTERS

A	B

PRECINCT — 0 REGISTERED VOTERS

A	B

Did increased awareness of tickborne disease in North Oaks result in you seeking care sooner than you otherwise might have in the past?

CURRENT RESULTS

10 Total Responses

A	Yes (6)	60% (6)
B	No (4)	40% (4)

REGISTERED VS NON-REGISTERED

	A	B
Registered Voters (9)	55.6% (5)	44.4% (4)
Non-Registered Voters (1)	100.0% (1)	-

ALL RESPONDENTS

	A	B
All respondents (10)	60.0% (6)	40.0% (4)
Registered Voters in North Oaks, MN (9)	55.6% (5)	44.4% (4)
Live in North Oaks, MN (10) - Self-reported	60.0% (6)	40.0% (4)
Subscribers to North Oaks, MN (10)	60.0% (6)	40.0% (4)
Register respondents from anywhere (9)	56.0% (5)	44.0% (4)

AGE RANGE

9 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B
30-39 (1)	-	100.0% (1)
40-49 (1)	-	100.0% (1)
50-59 (2)	100.0% (2)	-
60-69 (4)	50.0% (2)	50.0% (2)
70-79 (1)	100.0% (1)	-

VOTERS GENDER

9 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B
F (6)	66.7% (4)	33.3% (2)
M (3)	33.3% (1)	66.7% (2)

PRECINCT

9 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B
NORTH OAKS P-1 (6)	50.0% (3)	50.0% (3)
NORTH OAKS P-2 (3)	66.7% (2)	33.3% (1)

From January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019 which of these best practices did you implement on your property? Check all that apply.

CURRENT RESULTS — 50 Total Responses

A	Kept grass mowed short (45)	90% (45)
B	Trimmed trees/shrubs (30)	60% (30)
C	Removed leaves from yard (43)	86% (43)
D	Removed wood piles/brush from yard (24)	48% (24)
E	Created a 3 foot wide border between lawn and woods (10)	20% (10)

REGISTERED VS NON-REGISTERED

	A	B	C	D	E
Registered Voters (42)	88.1% (37)	59.5% (25)	85.7% (36)	50.0% (21)	19.0% (8)
Non-Registered Voters (8)	100.0% (8)	62.5% (5)	87.5% (7)	37.5% (3)	25.0% (2)

ALL RESPONDENTS

	A	B	C	D	E
All respondents (50)	90.0% (45)	60.0% (30)	86.0% (43)	48.0% (24)	20.0% (10)
Registered Voters in North Oaks, MN (42)	88.1% (37)	59.5% (25)	85.7% (36)	50.0% (21)	19.0% (8)
Live in North Oaks, MN (50) - Self-reported	90.0% (45)	60.0% (30)	86.0% (43)	48.0% (24)	20.0% (10)
Subscribers to North Oaks, MN (50)	90.0% (45)	60.0% (30)	86.0% (43)	48.0% (24)	20.0% (10)
Register respondents from anywhere (42)	88.0% (37)	60.0% (25)	86.0% (36)	50.0% (21)	19.0% (8)

AGE RANGE — 127 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B	C	D	E
30-39 (3)	100.0% (3)	33.3% (1)	100.0% (3)	33.3% (1)	-
40-49 (7)	100.0% (7)	85.7% (6)	100.0% (7)	42.9% (3)	28.6% (2)
50-59 (11)	72.7% (8)	45.5% (5)	90.9% (10)	54.5% (6)	18.2% (2)
60-69 (10)	90.0% (9)	70.0% (7)	60.0% (6)	50.0% (5)	40.0% (4)
70-79 (8)	87.5% (7)	62.5% (5)	100.0% (8)	62.5% (5)	-
80-89 (3)	100.0% (3)	33.3% (1)	66.7% (2)	33.3% (1)	-

VOTERS GENDER — 127 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B	C	D	E
F (23)	87.0% (20)	65.2% (15)	82.6% (19)	52.2% (12)	26.1% (6)
M (19)	89.5% (17)	52.6% (10)	89.5% (17)	47.4% (9)	10.5% (2)

PRECINCT — 127 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B	C	D	E
NORTH OAKS P-1 (19)	89.5% (17)	57.9% (11)	89.5% (17)	52.6% (10)	26.3% (5)
NORTH OAKS P-2 (21)	85.7% (18)	61.9% (13)	85.7% (18)	52.4% (11)	9.5% (2)
VADNAIS HEIGHTS P-2 (1)	100.0% (1)	-	-	-	-
WHITE BEAR TWP P-1 (1)	100.0% (1)	100.0% (1)	100.0% (1)	-	100.0% (1)

From January 1, 2019 through December 31, 2019 did you apply acaricides to your property?

CURRENT RESULTS — 55 Total Responses

A	Yes (8)	15% (8)
B	No (47)	85% (47)

REGISTERED VS NON-REGISTERED

	A	B
Registered Voters (46)	13.0% (6)	87.0% (40)
Non-Registered Voters (9)	22.2% (2)	77.8% (7)

ALL RESPONDENTS

	A	B
All respondents (55)	15.0% (8)	85.0% (47)
Registered Voters in North Oaks, MN (46)	13.0% (6)	87.0% (40)
Live in North Oaks, MN (55) - Self-reported	14.5% (8)	85.5% (47)
Subscribers to North Oaks, MN (55)	14.5% (8)	85.5% (47)
Register respondents from anywhere (46)	13.0% (6)	87.0% (40)

AGE RANGE — 46 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B
30-39 (3)	-	100.0% (3)
40-49 (7)	28.6% (2)	71.4% (5)
50-59 (12)	16.7% (2)	83.3% (10)
60-69 (12)	8.3% (1)	91.7% (11)
70-79 (8)	12.5% (1)	87.5% (7)
80-89 (4)	-	100.0% (4)

VOTERS GENDER — 46 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B
F (25)	12.0% (3)	88.0% (22)
M (21)	14.3% (3)	85.7% (18)

PRECINCT — 46 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B
NORTH OAKS P-1 (21)	14.3% (3)	85.7% (18)
NORTH OAKS P-2 (23)	13.0% (3)	87.0% (20)
VADNAIS HEIGHTS P-2 (1)	-	100.0% (1)
WHITE BEAR TWP P-1 (1)	-	100.0% (1)

If yes, how were acaricides applied to your property?

CURRENT RESULTS — 8 Total Responses

A	By a professional (4)	50% (4)
B	Myself, with consumer available products (3)	38% (3)
C	Both (1)	13% (1)

REGISTERED VS NON-REGISTERED

	A	B	C
Registered Voters (6)	50.0% (3)	33.3% (2)	16.7% (1)
Non-Registered Voters (2)	50.0% (1)	50.0% (1)	-

ALL RESPONDENTS

	A	B	C
All respondents (8)	50.0% (4)	38.0% (3)	13.0% (1)
Registered Voters in North Oaks, MN (6)	50.0% (3)	33.3% (2)	16.7% (1)
Live in North Oaks, MN (8) - Self-reported	50.0% (4)	37.5% (3)	12.5% (1)
Subscribers to North Oaks, MN (8)	50.0% (4)	37.5% (3)	12.5% (1)
Register respondents from anywhere (6)	50.0% (3)	33.0% (2)	17.0% (1)

AGE RANGE — 6 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B	C
40-49 (2)	50.0% (1)	50.0% (1)	-
50-59 (2)	50.0% (1)	50.0% (1)	-
60-69 (1)	-	-	100.0% (1)
70-79 (1)	100.0% (1)	-	-

VOTERS GENDER — 6 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B	C
F (3)	33.3% (1)	66.7% (2)	-
M (3)	66.7% (2)	-	33.3% (1)

PRECINCT — 6 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B	C
NORTH OAKS P-1 (3)	66.7% (2)	-	33.3% (1)
NORTH OAKS P-2 (3)	33.3% (1)	66.7% (2)	-

During 2019 which of the following strategies advocated by the Tick Task Force did you utilize? Check all that apply.

CURRENT RESULTS — 51 Total Responses

A	Wore light colored clothing (15)	29% (15)
B	Tucked long pants into socks (20)	39% (20)
C	Used insect/tick repellents (38)	75% (38)
D	Promptly put all clothes in the dryer for at least 10 minutes when returning indoors (8)	16% (8)
E	Performed tick checks when returning home (45)	88% (45)
F	Used tick management products on your pets (25)	49% (25)

REGISTERED VS NON-REGISTERED

	A	B	C	D	E	F
Registered Voters (43)	27.9% (12)	37.2% (16)	72.1% (31)	16.3% (7)	88.4% (38)	53.5% (23)
Non-Registered Voters (8)	37.5% (3)	50.0% (4)	87.5% (7)	12.5% (1)	87.5% (7)	25.0% (2)

ALL RESPONDENTS

	A	B	C	D	E	F
All respondents (51)	29.0% (15)	39.0% (20)	75.0% (38)	16.0% (8)	88.0% (45)	49.0% (25)
Registered Voters in North Oaks, MN (43)	27.9% (12)	37.2% (16)	72.1% (31)	16.3% (7)	88.4% (38)	53.5% (23)
Live in North Oaks, MN (51) - Self-reported	29.4% (15)	39.2% (20)	74.5% (38)	15.7% (8)	88.2% (45)	49.0% (25)
Subscribers to North Oaks, MN (51)	29.4% (15)	39.2% (20)	74.5% (38)	15.7% (8)	88.2% (45)	49.0% (25)
Register respondents from anywhere (43)	28.0% (12)	37.0% (16)	72.0% (31)	16.0% (7)	88.0% (38)	53.0% (23)

AGE RANGE — 127 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B	C	D	E	F
30-39 (3)	-	-	33.3% (1)	33.3% (1)	100.0% (3)	66.7% (2)
40-49 (6)	50.0% (3)	50.0% (3)	83.3% (5)	33.3% (2)	100.0% (6)	83.3% (5)
50-59 (12)	25.0% (3)	25.0% (3)	83.3% (10)	16.7% (2)	83.3% (10)	50.0% (6)
60-69 (12)	25.0% (3)	41.7% (5)	58.3% (7)	16.7% (2)	83.3% (10)	50.0% (6)
70-79 (6)	50.0% (3)	66.7% (4)	83.3% (5)	-	83.3% (5)	33.3% (2)
80-89 (4)	-	25.0% (1)	75.0% (3)	-	100.0% (4)	50.0% (2)

VOTERS GENDER — 127 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B	C	D	E	F
F (22)	40.9% (9)	50.0% (11)	68.2% (15)	18.2% (4)	86.4% (19)	59.1% (13)
M (21)	14.3% (3)	23.8% (5)	76.2% (16)	14.3% (3)	90.5% (19)	47.6% (10)

PRECINCT — 127 REGISTERED VOTERS

	A	B	C	D	E	F
NORTH OAKS P-1 (20)	25.0% (5)	35.0% (7)	65.0% (13)	5.0% (1)	80.0% (16)	65.0% (13)
NORTH OAKS P-2 (21)	28.6% (6)	38.1% (8)	81.0% (17)	23.8% (5)	95.2% (20)	42.9% (9)
VADNAIS HEIGHTS P-2 (1)	-	-	-	-	100.0% (1)	-
WHITE BEAR TWP P-1 (1)	100.0% (1)	100.0% (1)	100.0% (1)	100.0% (1)	100.0% (1)	100.0% (1)

Is there any other information that you would find helpful?

Anonymous user's Opinion

Keep up the good work on education and working to keep our common areas tick free

Anonymous user's Opinion

There are non-toxic methods that you don't include, such as wearing tick-proof mesh clothing.

Anonymous user's Opinion

Great program! Keep up the good work!

Anonymous user's Opinion

What is an acaricide?

Anonymous user's Opinion

Any other, preferred methods to fight ticks.

Additional comments?

Anonymous user's Opinion

We use tick-repellant clothing.

Anonymous user's Opinion

Glad you're tracking the tick problem. Keep up the good work.

Anonymous user's Opinion

I think these questions are a bit leading and biased. We did not experience a tick born illness, but it had nothing to do with the Tick Task Force but rather growing up in the woods and knowing how to care for oneself.

Anonymous user's Opinion

I found a deer tick on me, didn't know how long it was on but hoped it was for a very short time. Went to the Urgency clinic and they prescribed the antibiotics for it.

Anonymous user's Opinion

My family has lived in North Oaks for over 20 years and have NEVER had an issue with ticks

Anonymous user's Opinion

Thanks for doing this.