(b)(6) newenglandwire.com>
07/20/2010 09:02 AM

To <Carolyn.Stengel@aphis.usda.gov>
cc
bcc
Subject New England Wire Technologies Canada Goose Management Program

History: This message has been replied to.

Good morning Carrie,

I received your packet of information relative to Canada Goose Management Practices, thank you. Having read thru it, can a Canada goose count? I know this sounds like a stupid question. Where I am going with this is that I am wondering what typically happens if the number of eggs in the nest is reduced after the incubation has started. If the number of eggs is reduced to 3 or 4 (1 or 2 would be even better), will more eggs be laid to replace the ones that have been removed? I would think that removing as many eggs as possible (leaving only enough to prevent the laying of replacement eggs) and treating the remaining eggs would increase the success ratio. It would also reduce the time and effort required to treat a nest.

Best regards,

(b)(6)

(b)(6))newenglan
dwire.com>
07/20/2010 11:21 AM

To <Carolyn.Stengel@aphis.usda.gov>
cc
bcc
Subject RE: New England Wire Technologies Canada Goose Management Program

History: This message has been replied to.

Hi Carrie,

These things are just too smart. Unfortunately this location makes it very difficult to successfully implement many of the techniques that are beneficial in other areas (ponds and lakes). The lineal footage of bank access of the entire facility is extremely problematic.

Due to the extreme volatility of the Ammonousuc River in the spring (typically from ice-out to well after the geese have started to nest), almost all of the exclusion methods are very difficult to implement. We tried something similar to the mylar tape (CDs) and found that the geese got used to them very quickly. Has an electric fence been tried, similar to keeping livestock?

I looked into the repellants. Due to the rate at which the grass grows adjacent to the river and the number of rain events that we have at this time of year, we would have to have someone spreading repellent almost full time. The prices that I found for the repellant are pretty high (due to the square footage of the areas and frequency that the repellants have to be added). When you add labor (hourly wage, benefits, medical insurance, etc.) to the total cost, it becomes very expensive.

Early next spring when we attempt to make the area undesirable with pyrotechnics (when the geese first arrive), would a permit for shooting a few geese be possible if the pyrotechnics loose their affect? I am assuming that we would need to try the pyrotechnics first and shoot second for political reasons.

Please do not interpret this as our being unwilling to put the effort into your recommendations. We have tried many of the approaches and have not been successful. The highlight of the geese being as intelligent as they are is that they do recognize lethal consequence/threats. I know that I keep coming back to the lethal approach, but it seems as though the threat of the lethal approach gives us the biggest bang for our buck (no pun intended) and that it would be most beneficial to apply it before the nesting starts with the hope that the geese move on to another "less threatening" site.

Thank you for your help. We look forward to your continued assistance as we develop our program. I will contact NH Fish & Game to advise them of our efforts and to make sure that we abide by all of their requirements. I will keep in touch as things and time progress. If you think that you are going to be in our area and would like to stop by for a quick review, please let me know.

Best regards,
(b)(6)

From: Carolyn.Stengel@aphis.usda.gov [mailto:Carolyn.Stengel@aphis.usda.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, July 20, 2010 9:54 AM
To: (b)(6)
Subject: Re: New England Wire Technologies Canada Goose Management Program

Hi (b)(6)

Yes they can count. The best solution when it comes to the eggs is either addling them (shaking really hard) and putting them back in the nest or oiling the eggs and putting them back in the nest. This way the goose thinks it is incubating a viable nest and will put its energy into doing so. Removing eggs can trigger the goose to lay again. If you treat all the eggs in the nest properly, and leave them there, then none of them should hatch. Let me know if any other questions arise.

Carrie

Carrie Stengel
District Supervisor
USDA/APHIS/Wildlife Services
59 Chenell Drive; Suite 7
Concord, New Hampshire
(603) 223-6832
(b)(6)
(603) 229-1951 (FAX)

(b)(6) @newenglandwire.com>

07/20/2010 09:02 AM

To <Carolyn.Stengel@aphis.usda.gov>
cc
Subjec New England Wire Technologies Canada Goose Management
t Program

Good morning Carrie,

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Best regards,

(b)(6)

Carolyn Stengel/NH/APHIS/USDA
07/20/2010 03:55 PM

To [redacted] (b)(6) @newenglandwire.com>
cc
bcc
Subject RE: New England Wire Technologies Canada Goose Management Program

(b)(6)

Electric fencing can be effective during the molting season. We can give you some info on electric fencing if you are thinking of going in that direction. With any harassment program the more methods used the better your results. Hopefully next year you'll be starting from scratch or close to it. If you only have a few geese, harassing them is easier. Your right in guessing that you have to try the pyros first before any shooting can be done out of season.

We will often recommend a depredation permit for people who have tried several non-lethal methods with no success. We only recommend this in cases where there are 25+ geese. We typical recommend that Fish & Wildlife allow the permitee the take of 10% of the geese on the property. Shooting a couple of geese can be a very effective method in making the others go away. Also, if they are around in September, a licensed hunter can shoot them during the regular season.

Next time we are in your neck of the woods we'll swing by.

Carrie

Carrie Stengel
District Supervisor
USDA/APHIS/Wildlife Services
59 Chenell Drive; Suite 7
Concord, New Hampshire
(603) 223-6832
(b)(6)
(603) 229-1951 (FAX)

(b)(6) Hi Carrie, These things are just too smart. Unfort... 07/20/2010 11:21:39 AM

(b)(6) @newenglandwire.com>
07/20/2010 11:21 AM

To <Carolyn.Stengel@aphis.usda.gov>
cc
Subject RE: New England Wire Technologies Canada Goose Management Program

Hi Carrie,

These things are just too smart. Unfortunately this location makes it very difficult to successfully implement many of the techniques that are beneficial in other areas (ponds and lakes). The lineal footage of bank access of the entire facility is extremely problematic.

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Has an electric fence been tried, similar to keeping livestock?

I looked into the repellants. Due to the rate at which the grass grows adjacent to the river and the number of rain events that we have at this time of year, we would have to have someone spreading repellent almost full time. The prices that I found for the repellant are pretty high (due to the square footage of the areas and frequency that the repellants have to be added). When you add labor (hourly wage, benefits, medical insurance, etc.) to the total cost, it becomes very expensive.

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Please do not interpret this as our being unwilling to put the effort into your recommendations. We have tried many of the approaches and have not been successful. The highlight of the geese being as intelligent as they are is that they do recognize lethal consequence/threats. I know that I keep coming back to the lethal approach, but it seems as though the threat of the lethal approach gives us the biggest bang for our buck (no pun intended) and that it would be most beneficial to apply it before the nesting starts with the hope that the geese move on to another "less threatening" site.

Thank you for your help. We look forward to your continued assistance as we develop our program. I will contact NH Fish & Game to advise them of our efforts and to make sure that we abide by all of their requirements. I will keep in touch as things and time progress. If you think that you are going to be in our area and would like to stop by for a quick review, please let me know.

Best regards,

(b)(6)

From: Carolyn.Stengel@aphis.usda.gov [mailto:Carolyn.Stengel@aphis.usda.gov]
Sent: Tuesday, July 20, 2010 9:54 AM
To: (b)(6)
Subject: Re: New England Wire Technologies Canada Goose Management Program

(b)(6)

Yes they can count. The best solution when it comes to the eggs is either addling them (shaking really hard) and putting them back in the nest or oiling the eggs and putting them back in the nest. This way the goose thinks it is incubating a viable nest and will put its energy into doing so. Removing eggs can trigger the goose to lay again. If you treat all the eggs in the nest properly, and leave them there, then none of them should hatch. Let me know if any other questions arise.

Carrie

Carrie Stengel
District Supervisor
USDA/APHIS/Wildlife Services
59 Chenell Drive; Suite 7
Concord, New Hampshire
(603) 223-6832
(b)(6)
(603) 229-1951 (FAX)

(b)(6) @newenglandwire.com>

To <Carolyn.Stengel@aphis.usda.gov>
cc

07/20/2010 09:02 AM

SubjecNew England Wire Technologies Canada Goose Management tProgram

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Best regards,

(b)(6)

USDA

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Animal and
Plant Health
Inspection
Service

Wildlife Services

New Hampshire Office

59 Chenell Drive # 7
Concord, NH 03301

603.223.6832 phone
603.229.1951 fax

July 16, 2010

(b)(6)
New England Wire
130 N. Main Street
Lisbon, NH 03585

Dear (b)(6)

I am happy to report that we were successful in removing 52 nuisance geese from your property on Wednesday, July 7. You should expect to see a dramatic difference in the appearance of your grounds and beach area.

To help maintain a goose-free status, I have devised a general Canada goose management plan for your location. In addition you have been provided with a hand-out on where to purchase common wildlife management control supplies. Wildlife Services is happy to loan you many of the items listed in the hand-out, on a temporary basis, but you may want to purchase these items for long term nuisance control.

As a general rule, Canada geese are herbivorous and prefer to loaf, roost and feed on grassy expanses or beach areas near water. The close proximity of feeding grounds to water provides an easy means of escape for the goose if threatened. Hindering a goose's ability to move between the water and land may discourage the geese from a certain area. Restricting access from land to water is particularly effective during the molting period, when geese cannot fly. Unfortunately the habitat at New England Wire is favorable for geese to feed, nest and raise their goslings next to a body of water.

The following management plan is provided for your continued success in discouraging geese from using your property. The plan contains both non-lethal and lethal methods. Using several non-lethal control methods will increase the effectiveness of your control plan. Feel free to call for additional information or clarification.

Carrie Stengel, District Supervisor, Wildlife Biologist

APHIS

Management Strategies for Canada Geese at New Hampshire Wire

Non-Lethal Methods

1. **Eliminate wildlife feeding**

Make sure no one feeds any geese or ducks on your property, including the soccer field. Put up Do not feed the Geese signs near open expanses of lawn. Educate visitors and staff, particularly grounds crew, explaining the pitfalls of feeding wildlife and the nuisance and health concerns the geese cause. Make the information available on all employee emails and brochures for greater outreach.

2. **Habitat Modification**

Plant a thick buffer zone of native tall grasses, bushes or hedges along the river, where vegetation is sparse. With your continuing erosion problem, this could be done 20-30 feet from the bank. Alternatively, you can place large boulders, over two feet in diameter, at smaller access points.

Mowing & fertilizing the turf grass areas less frequently will make it harder for geese to forage on the fresh shoots they prefer. Allowing grass heights of 6 inches will decrease the ability of geese to feed properly. Although, this may not be feasible for the whole property, such as where the children play soccer, this option can work in some areas of the property.

Planting thick hedgerows or stands of trees along roads abutting grassy areas can fragment the foraging habitat to make it look smaller and less appealing. Hedges also serve as a visual barrier that makes geese uncomfortable because they are unable to see predators approaching. The geese may choose to avoid the area due to the lack of visibility.

3. **Exclusion**

Fencing along the water's edge can prevent movement of the geese between the river and foraging sites on your property. This is particularly effective during the molting period when the geese are unable to fly. Fencing, either picket or ranch style, should be at least 3 ft high and have gaps no larger than 3 inches between rails. Fencing along roadways bordering the feeding areas may also be effective in creating both a physical and visual deterrent.

Fencing between your property and the neighbor's may also deter the geese from easily moving between adjacent feeding sites and your land. Even when able to fly between adjacent sites, geese often prefer to walk. Fragmenting their habitat may cause them to seek other areas to feed.

In areas where permanent fencing isn't a viable option, such as the erosion prone areas of the river, temporary fencing may be used. Expanding the use of snow drift

fencing to surround the unprotected sides of your property may prevent the geese from walking around the sides of the fencing already in use. A less visually offensive exclusion option at the river is several strands of fishing line strung between stakes with mylar tape placed every few feet.

4. **Hazing & Harassment**

This is probably the most important component of a successful goose program. Harassment of Canada geese should start when geese are first seen in the spring to prevent them from getting accustomed to feeding and loafing on New Hampshire Wire property. Initially this can be as simple as having grounds crews chase the geese whenever they land. As you know, geese are persistent so using several methods of harassment will get better results. Remember, persistence on your part is the key.

Early in the year (April/May) harassment with dogs, pyrotechnics and visual deterrents such as windmills, scary eye balloons and mylar tape hung from fencing may discourage geese from setting up territories. There are also chemical repellents that can be applied to grassy areas where geese feed. The repellants taste bad to the geese and have some effectiveness in preventing geese from feeding in an area. These repellants are somewhat expensive and need to be reapplied after a rain event or mowing. They can work very well in smaller highly visible areas, such as the soccer field.

Lethal Methods

From January 1 – June 30 you can register with the US Fish & Wildlife Service (**www.fws.gov/permits/**)to remove Canada goose nests or eggs from you property from March 1- June 30. By registering you are also allowed to addle (shake the eggs vigorously) or oil the goose eggs to prevent development. By addling or oiling the eggs instead of removing them you will prevent a goose from relaying the eggs in that season. This is very effective in keeping the population in check if you can find the nests. I would highly recommend this method if breeding pairs start to nest at New Hampshire Wire.

As a reminder, legal Hunting of Canada geese starts in September. Although, I would not generally recommend this option in the middle of a town unless the geese were in a remote and secure location away from people.

If, in the future, the numbers of Canada geese increase at New Hampshire Wire you can submit an application, with the recommendation from our staff, for a Depredation permit from US Fish and Wildlife Service to take Canada geese out of season. Again, this involves hunting and firearms on a limited basis on the property and may not be the best option.

Please feel free to contact our office if you have any questions.

All redactions on this page are pursuant to (b)(6).

COOPERATIVE SERVICE AGREEMENT

Between

Agreement No.: 10 7233 9014 TF
Accounting Code: 083 7233

The New England Wire Technologies Corp.
and the
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE (APHIS)
WILDLIFE SERVICES (WS)

ARTICLE 1

he purpose of this agreement is to cooperate in a wildlife damage management project, as described in the Work Plan on the next page.

ARTICLE 2

PHIS WS has statutory authority under the Act of March 2, 1931 (46 Stat. 1468; 7 U.S.C.426-426b) as amended, and the Act of December 2, 1987 (101Stat. 1329-331, 7 U.S.C. 426c), to cooperate with States, local jurisdictions, individuals, public and private agencies, rganizations, and institutions while conducting a program of wildlife services involving mammal and bird species that are reservoirs for oonotic diseases, or animal species that are injurious and/or a nuisance to, among other things, agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal usbandry, wildlife, and human health and safety.

ARTICLE 3

PHIS-WS and New England Wire Technologies Corp. agree:

. APHIS-WS will provide the requested wildlife damage management services.

. The cooperator, New England Wire Technologies Corp., will provide the U.S. Department of Agriculture the sum of **$1,511** to cover the osts as outlined in the Financial Plan. Payment will be made by check **payable to "U.S. Department of Agriculture"** by a mutually agree pon date.

. The cooperator, New England Wire Technologies Corp., ensures and certifies that it is not currently debarred or suspended and is free of elinquent Federal debt.

. The monies received by APHIS-WS will be used for wildlife damage management activities and upon termination of the agreement any unexpended funds will be retained by APHIS-WS and used on similar program activities.

. Nothing in this agreement shall prevent APHIS-WS from entering into separate agreements with any other organization or individual for the purpose of providing wildlife damage management services exclusive of those provided for under this agreement..

. The New England Wire Technologies Corp. certifies that APHIS WS has advised the New England Wire Technologies Corp. that there ıay be private sector service providers available to provide wildlife management services that the New England Wire Technologies Corp. is eeking from APHIS WS.

The performance of wildlife damage management actions by APHIS-WS under this agreement is contingent upon a determination by APHIS-WS that such actions are in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, Endangered Species Act, and any other applicable environmental statutes. APHIS-WS will not make a final decision to conduct requested wildlife damage management actions until it has made the determination of such compliance.

ARTICLE 4

ırsuant to Section 22, Title 41, United States Code, no member of or delegate to Congress shall be admitted to any share or part of this greement or to any benefit to arise therefrom.

ARTICLE 5

PHIS assumes no liability for any actions or activities conducted under this Cooperative Service Agreement except to the extent that course or remedies are provided by Congress under the Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA), (28 U.S.C. 1346(b), 2401(b), and 2671-2680).

ARTICLE 6

he Agreement shall become effective June 13, 2010 and shall continue in effect until the completion or termination of the project. This greement may be amended or terminated at any time by mutual agreement of the parties in writing. Further, in the event that the New ngland Wire Technologies Corp. does not provide necessary funds, APHIS-WS is relieved of the obligation to provide services under this greement.

'ax Identification Number: 02-0171141

(b)(6)
he New England Wire Technologies Corp.
30 N. Main Street
isbon, NH 03585

(b)(6) 7/6/10
Date

USDA-APHIS-Wildlife Services
Parker Hall, State Director
59 Chenell Dr. Suite 7
Concord, NH 03301

7/6/10
State Director Date

WORK PLAN

Vildlife Species: Canada Goose

Description of Damage: Conflicts associated with Canada goose feeding and loafing activities within the New England Wire Technologies Corp., riverfront, shoreline and grassland property include: feces accumulation, property damage and
oss, aggressive behavior and human health concerns. Approximately 40-50 geese are attracted to the New England Wire Technologies Corp. property, visiting daily, throughout the spring and summer.

Location: New England Wire Technologies Corp., Lisbon, NH

Services Provided: The local site specific Canada goose population will be captured using pre-constructed panels luring the species flightless/molt (mid-June to early July) period, placed in transport cages and removed from the site. Approximately 3-5 WS staff will conduct on-site round-up, capture and removal activities. Canada goose removal ctivities will be conducted in accordance with a USFWS Migratory Bird Depredation Permit issued to NH WS, a ully executed Environmental Assessment supporting human-wildlife mitigation efforts and concurrence from the NH Fish and Game Department. No non-target wildlife will be impacted. Scheduling will be coordinated with the New England Wire Technologies Corp. representatives.

FINANCIAL PLAN

Personnel Costs	$938.00
Travel & Vehicle Usage	$233.00
Supplies & Equipment	$130.00
Program Support	$210.00
TOTAL	$1,511.00

Financial Point of Contact

'he New England Wire Technologies Corp.: (b)(6)

.PHIS, WS: Hearsh Van Luven Phone: (603)223-6832

NEW ENGLAND WIRE TECHNOLOGIES
Innovate. Create. Accelerate.

Bank Of America
Manchester, NH 03101

54-49
114

070861

New England Wire Technologies Corporation
PO Box 264, Lisbon, NH 03585 USA

Check Date	Check Number	Amount
07/07/10	070861	$1,511.00

PAY: ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED ELEVEN DOLLARS AND 00 CENTS

TO THE ORDER OF: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(b)(6)

Authorized Signature

⑈070861⑈ ⑆011400495⑆ (b)(4)

Carol A Bannerman/MD/APHIS/USDA
07/07/2010 05:39 PM

To (b)(6)
cc Carolyn Stengel/NH/APHIS/USDA@USDA, Parker T Hall/NH/APHIS/USDA@USDA
bcc
Subject Media issues

(b)(6)

I wanted to take a moment to let you know that the Union-Leader will be carrying a story about the removal of less than 50 resident Canada geese in Lisbon, NH earlier today. I anticipate that the story may mention that a similar project took place on Lake Todd earlier this season.

The newspaper apparently received a "tip" and the editors assigned the same reporter to cover the story. As in your case, I did not discuss the name of the cooperator although the newspaper already had the information.

I did again emphasize to the reporter that the work is legal, carried out under all appropriate permits.

Information was provided that refuted some of the recommendations that a source from her earlier story had stated regarding the use of blueberry bushes to deter geese. She was also referred to the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the Atlantic Flyway Council, and the state fish and game agency. The latter was also suggested as a source of harvest number information.

As noted, I just wanted to advise you of this anticipated story on another project. This should, however, be the last goose removal in the state this year.

Carol Bannerman, Public Affairs Specialist
Legislative & Public Affairs - Wildlife Services
Riverdale, MD ~ 301-734-6464

Carolyn Stengel/NH/APHIS/USDA
06/17/2010 09:57 AM

To (b)(6)
cc
bcc
Subject Cooperative Service Agreement

(b)(6)

Attached is a copy of the cooperative service agreement for your perusal. I'll have you sign two copies and the form 12A (aka. permission slip) on Wednesday, June 23, our scheduled round-up day.
Don't hesitate to call if you have any questions.

Carrie

(b)(6)

Carrie Stengel
NH District Supervisor
USDA/APHIS/Wildlife Services
59 Chenell Drive; Suite 7
Concord, New Hampshire
(603) 223-6832
(b)(6)
(603) 229-1951 (FAX)

All redactions on this page are pursuant to (b)(6).

WS-ER (11-09)

COOPERATIVE SERVICE AGREEMENT

Agreement No.: 10 7233 90[redacted] TF
Accounting Code: 083 7233

Between

[redacted]

and the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE (APHIS)
WILDLIFE SERVICES (WS)

ARTICLE 1

The purpose of this agreement is to cooperate in a wildlife damage management project, as described in the Work Plan on the next page.

ARTICLE 2

APHIS WS has statutory authority under the Act of March 2, 1931 (46 Stat. 1468; 7 U.S.C.426-426b) as amended, and the Act of December 22, 1987 (101Stat. 1329-331, 7 U.S.C. 426c), to cooperate with States, local jurisdictions, individuals, public and private agencies, organizations, and institutions while conducting a program of wildlife services involving mammal and bird species that are reservoirs for zoonotic diseases, or animal species that are injurious and/or a nuisance to, among other things, agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal husbandry, wildlife, and human health and safety.

ARTICLE 3

APHIS-WS and [redacted] agree:

1. APHIS-WS will provide the requested wildlife damage management services.
2. The cooperator, [redacted] will provide the U.S. Department of Agriculture the sum of $695.00 to cover the costs as outlined in the Financial Plan. Payment will be made by check **payable to "U.S. Department of Agriculture"** by a mutually agreed upon date.
3. The cooperator, [redacted] ensures and certifies that it is not currently debarred or suspended and is free of delinquent Federal debt.
4. The monies received by APHIS-WS will be used for wildlife damage management activities and upon termination of the agreement any unexpended funds will be retained by APHIS-WS and used on similar program activities.
5. Nothing in this agreement shall prevent APHIS-WS from entering into separate agreements with any other organization or individual for the purpose of providing wildlife damage management services exclusive of those provided for under this agreement..
6. [redacted] certifies that APHIS WS has advised [redacted] that there may be private sector service providers available to provide wildlife management services that the [redacted] is seeking from APHIS WS.
7. The performance of wildlife damage management actions by APHIS-WS under this agreement is contingent upon a determination by APHIS-WS that such actions are in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, Endangered Species Act, and any other applicable environmental statutes. APHIS-WS will not make a final decision to conduct requested wildlife damage management actions until it has made the determination of such compliance.

ARTICLE 4

Pursuant to Section 22, Title 41, United States Code, no member of or delegate to Congress shall be admitted to any share or part of this Agreement or to any benefit to arise therefrom.

ARTICLE 5

APHIS assumes no liability for any actions or activities conducted under this Cooperative Service Agreement except to the extent that recourse or remedies are provided by Congress under the Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA), (28 U.S.C. 1346(b), 2401(b), and 2671-2680).

ARTICLE 6

The Agreement shall become effective June 13, 2010 and shall continue in effect until the completion or termination of the project. This Agreement may be amended or terminated at any time by mutual agreement of the parties in writing. Further, in the event that the [redacted] does not provide necessary funds, APHIS-WS is relieved of the obligation to provide services under this agreement.

Tax Identification Number: _____

[redacted]

6/23/10
Date

USDA-APHIS-Wildlife Services
Parker Hall, State Director
59 Chenell Dr. Suite 7
Concord, NH 03301

State Director — Date 6/23/10

WORK PLAN

Wildlife Species: Canada Goose

Description of Damage: Conflicts associated with Canada goose feeding and loafing activities on the cooperators property include: feces accumulation, property damage and loss, aggressive behavior and human health concerns. Approximately 20-50 geese are attracted to the property, visiting daily, throughout the spring and summer.

Location: (b)(6)

Services Provided: The local site specific Canada goose population will be captured using pre-constructed panels during the species flightless/molt (mid-June to early July) period, placed in transport cages and removed from the site. Approximately 3-5 WS staff will conduct on-site round-up, capture and removal activities. Canada goose removal activities will be conducted in accordance with a USFWS Migratory Bird Depredation Permit issued to NH WS, a fully executed Environmental Assessment supporting human-wildlife mitigation efforts and concurrence from the NH Fish and Game Department. No non-target wildlife will be impacted. Scheduling will be coordinated with the owner of the property, (b)(6)

FINANCIAL PLAN

Personnel Costs	$480.00
Travel & Vehicle Usage	$36.00
Supplies & Equipment	$82.00
Program Support	$97.00
TOTAL	$695.00

Financial Point of Contact

Cooperator:	(b)(6)	Phone:	(b)(6)
APHIS, WS:	Hearsh Van Luven	Phone:	(603)223-6832

USDA

United States Department of Agriculture

Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

Wildlife Services

New Hampshire Office

59 Chenell Drive # 7
Concord, NH 03301

603.223.6832 phone
603.229.1951 fax

July 22, 2010

(b)(6)

Dear (b)(6)

I am happy to report that we were successful in removing 21 nuisance geese from your property on Wednesday, June 23. You should expect to see a dramatic difference in the appearance of your lawn and beach area.

To help maintain a goose-free status, I have devised a general Canada goose management plan for your location. In addition you have been provided with a hand-out on where to purchase common wildlife management control supplies. Wildlife Services is happy to loan you many of the items listed in the hand-out, on a temporary basis, but you may want to purchase these items for long term nuisance control.

As a general rule, Canada geese are herbivorous and prefer to loaf, roost and feed on grassy expanses or beach areas near water. The close proximity of feeding grounds to water provides an easy means of escape for the goose if threatened. Hindering a goose's ability to move between the water and land may discourage the geese from a certain area. Restricting access from land to water is particularly effective during the molting period, when geese cannot fly. Unfortunately the habitat at your location is favorable for geese to feed, nest and raise their goslings next to a large body of water.

The following management plan is provided for your continued success in discouraging geese from using your property. The plan contains both non-lethal and lethal methods. Using several non-lethal control methods will increase the effectiveness of your control plan. Feel free to call for additional information or clarification.

Carrie Stengel, District Supervisor, Wildlife Biologist

APHIS

Management Strategies for Canada Geese on Lake Todd

Non-Lethal Methods

1. Eliminate wildlife feeding

Make sure no one feeds any geese or ducks on your property. Encourage residents on Lake Todd to follow the same advice. Make the information available in the Lake Todd Times, via email communication and on the community webpage for greater outreach.

2. Habitat Modification

Plant a thick buffer zone of native tall grasses, bushes or hedges at access points to the pond, where vegetation is sparse. For example, across from the small building to the right of your beach as you face the water. Alternatively, you can place large boulders, over two feet in diameter, at smaller access points.

Mowing & fertilizing the manicured turf grass areas less frequently will make it harder for geese to forage on the fresh shoots they prefer. Allowing grass heights of 6 inches will decrease the ability of geese to feed properly. Although, this may not be feasible for your entire lawn, this option can work in certain areas. Allowing the grass to grow taller directly behind the beach may keep them away.

Planting thick hedgerows or trees the water's edge can fragment the foraging habitat to make it look smaller and less appealing. Hedges also serve as a visual barrier that makes geese uncomfortable because they are unable to see predators approaching. The geese may choose to avoid the area due to the lack of visibility.

3. Exclusion

Fencing along the water's edge can prevent movement of the geese between Lake Todd and foraging sites on your property. Fencing creates both a physical and visual deterrent. This is particularly effective during the molting period when the geese are unable to fly. Fencing, either picket or ranch style, should be at least 3 ft high and have gaps no larger than 3 inches between rails.

In areas where permanent fencing isn't a viable option, such as the beachfront, temporary fencing may be used. Although less attractive, Tenax or snow drift fencing which can be installed and taken down easily, can be used to block access to the beach before geese start to nest in early March and during the molt in late June and early July. A less visually offensive exclusion option at the beach is several strands of fishing line strung between stakes with mylar tape placed every few feet.

4. **Hazing & Harassment**

This is probably the most important component of a successful goose program. Harassment of Canada geese should start when geese are first seen in the spring to prevent them from getting accustomed to feeding and loafing on your land. Initially this can be as simple as chasing the geese whenever they land. If they approach by water you can kayak towards them and "push" the geese down the pond way from your beach area. As you know, geese are persistent so using several methods of harassment will get better results. Remember, persistence on your part is the key.

Early in the year (April/May) harassment with dogs, pyrotechnics and visual deterrents such as windmills, scary eye balloons and mylar tape hung from fencing may discourage geese from setting up territories. There are also chemical repellents that can be applied to grassy areas where geese feed. The repellants taste bad to the geese and have some effectiveness in preventing geese from feeding in an area. These repellants are somewhat expensive and need to be reapplied after a rain event or mowing. They can work very well in smaller highly visible areas.

Lethal Methods

From January 1 – June 30 you can register with the US Fish & Wildlife Service (**www.fws.gov/permits**/)to remove Canada goose nests or eggs from you property from March 1- June 30. By registering you are also allowed to addle (shake the eggs vigorously) or oil the goose eggs to prevent development. By addling or oiling the eggs instead of removing them you will prevent a goose from relaying the eggs in that season. This is very effective in keeping the population in check if you can find the nests. I would highly recommend this method if breeding pairs start to nest at on your property.

As a reminder, legal hunting of Canada geese starts in September. A licensed hunter could take geese on your property with your permission. Shooting one or two geese can be a great deterrent for the other geese in the flock.

If, in the future, the numbers of Canada geese increase on your property you can submit an application, with the recommendation from our staff, for a Depredation permit from US Fish and Wildlife Service to take Canada geese out of season. Again, this involves hunting and firearms on a limited basis on your property.

Please feel free to contact our office if you have any questions.

USDA APHIS Wildlife Services

Home Owners Guide to Canada Goose Management

2009/2010

Inside this Packet:

Harassment	2
Visual	2
Exclusion and	2
Nesting Removal	3
Lethal Removal	3
Goose Roundups	3
Wildlife Services	4

Canada Goose Overview

The "resident" or non-migratory Canada goose is widespread and prolific in many communities. Resident geese have been successful due to the excellent habitat offered by urban and suburban landscapes: an abundance of lush manicured lawns, landscaped water bodies, food handouts from people, and relative protection from predators and hunters.

Many times, large or concentrated goose populations raise concerns about risks to human health and safety and also damage to property. Common problems include excessive accumulations of feces, nesting season aggression, and generally impeding the public's ability to enjoy recreational areas such as parks for their intended use.

Wildlife Services recommends using an Integrated Wildlife Damage Management approach which means multiple techniques are employed to reduce damage. This approach may include the elimination of any waterfowl feeding, removal of domestic waterfowl, habitat management, harassment, nesting control, lethal removal, and use of repellents. In some situations, a capture and removal of geese can be done by Wildlife Services (See page 3).

PLEASE DO NOT FEED GEESE, DUCKS, OR OTHER WATERFOWL

Harassment of Geese on Landowners Property

Harassment of Geese on your property can take many forms. This may include scaring geese with pyrotechnics, propane cannons, trained dogs, vehicles, and other devices. This can be effective in reducing goose damage. Success depends on the technique, nature of the problem, the number and habits of geese present, and the timing and diligence of the harassment.

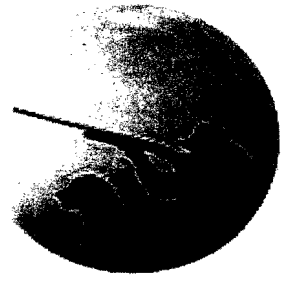
In general, the best results are obtained when harassment starts as soon as the problem is detected. Also, it is necessary to vary the location of devices and use more than one harassment device each day to avoid habituation. Habituation is when the animal becomes accustomed to the use of techniques and is no longer bothered by them. Harassment can be more effective when multiple property owners in a local setting work together. This coordinated harassment may discourage a flock from flying from one property to the next. A community approach can make the difference.

Nesting and Egg Treatment

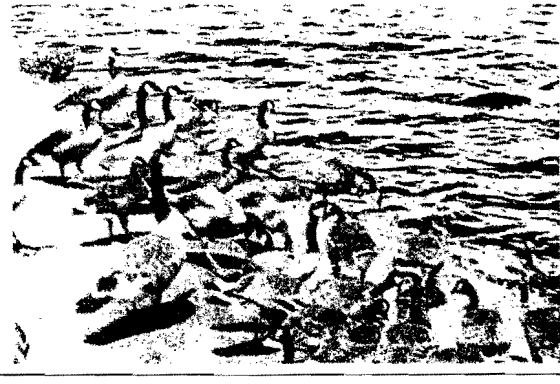
A recent regulation change by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) now allows private landowners, public land managers, and local governments the opportunity to treat or destroy resident Canada goose nests and eggs on their properties from March 1 to June 30. A permit is no longer required to treat or destroy nests or eggs. However you must register online with the USFWS. www.fws.gov/permits/mbpermits/GooseEggRegistration.html, or go to www.fws.gov/permits and click on "New: Resident Canada Goose Nest Egg Registration."

There are multiple methods of treating the eggs so that they will not hatch but so that the geese do not renest. Please contact Wildlife Services at 603-223-6832 for more information and a separate information sheet on the methods used. Reminder: Geese will act aggressively to defend their nests and caution should be taken when approaching and handling a nest.

Goose Removal



Wildlife Services can corral geese and remove them from a site at certain times at the landowners' request and with a service agreement. The cost of the service is dependent on a multitude of factors. Capture and removal are performed on a case by case basis at the discretion of Wildlife Services, as not all sites are conducive to a goose round up. For more information or for questions please contact Wildlife Services at 603-223-6832.



Depredation Permits and Hunting

Shooting of geese can improve the effectiveness of other harassment efforts and can be an important aspect of an Integrated Wildlife Management approach. A Federal permit is required. Shooting outside of the hunting season may be impractical or prohibited in some urban areas.

Consult with your municipal offices, and local police departments to determine if shooting could be implemented on your site. Applications for depredation permits are available from USFWS. Wildlife Services must do a site visit to confirm damage for USFW. Please contact Wildlife Services for more information.

NH has a goose hunting season where a Federal duck stamp and a state hunting license are required. See NH Fish and Game website for more details.

Special points of interest:

- *Canada Geese are considered a migratory species that is protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty act.*
- *NH has a Canada goose hunting season available by license and the Federal duck stamp. See Fish and Game website at www.Huntnh.com.*

Purchasing Non-lethal Goose Deterrents

Many affordable and not so affordable goose deterrents are available locally and on the web. The effectiveness of these products varies with each unique situation and individual goose population. Utilizing several of these products may provide the best resolution to your goose problem. Some products are available at your local home and garden or farmers supply store.

Exclusion :

Goose D-Fence	(877)428-8898	www.lakerestoration.com
Snowdrift fencing /silt fencing		www.homedepot.com
Fishing line & grade stakes		hardware store
Allow tall grass and bushes to grow around egresses to water		

Repellants:

Rejex-it lawn spray	(866)532-4737	www.rejexit.com
Goose Chase turf spray	(800)241-6401	www.benmeadows.com
Flight Control		www.flightcontrol.com

Harassment:

Pyrotechnic launcher pistol	(800)647-5554	www.reedjoseph.com
Pyrotechnic noise makers	same as above	same as above
Reflective mylar tape	(866)2806229	www.suttonag.com
Eye spot or scary eye balloons	same as above	
Critter Gitter motion sensor	(866)756-0411	www.crittergittersensor.com
Nite guard sensor light	(800)328-6647	www.niteguard.com
Shiny pinwheels placed along shoreline		
Chase geese with dogs		

General wildlife control websites:

www.wildlifecontrolsupplies.com www.animalcontrolproducts.com

www.livetrap.com www.forestrysupplies.com www.benmeadows.com

REDUCING CANADA GOOSE DAMAGE

Methods Citizens Could Implement to Alleviate Damage

Citizens may use a number of methods to reduce damage caused by Canada geese. The effectiveness of the methods vary. Also, some methods are lethal to the goose. The methods available to citizens include:

a) **Harassment** - use pyrotechnics (scare shells fired from a shotgun or 15mm launcher), place black or orange flags around crops, place reflective mylar tape around property, play distress calls, and chase geese with dogs.

b) **Exclusion** - erect temporary or permanent fences around the beaches or small ponds, and build an overhead wire grid over ponds less than 2-acres.

c) **Husbandry** - stop feeding waterfowl and removing domestic waterfowl from ponds because this attracts Canada geese.

d) **Repellents** - spray Rejex-It on turf, especially in late summer and fall, for repelling geese.

e) **Hunting** - obtain a hunting license and Migratory Bird Conservation Stamp and participate in the hunting season.

f) **Shoot Geese to Supplement Harassment** - after obtaining a Migratory Bird Depredation Permit, geese may be shot to supplement harassment. Damage along with unsuccessful use of non-lethal methods must be demonstrated before a permit may be issued by the federal government.

g) **Nest Egg Destruction** - treat the eggs of Canada geese by addling, oiling with corn oil, freezing, or puncturing to limit population growth. A Migratory Bird Depredation Permit is required before treating eggs.

For further information contact:

USDA, APHIS, WILDLIFE SERVICES
59 Chenell Drive, Suite #7
Concord, NH 03301
603-223-6832

All redactions on this page are pursuant to (b)(6).

WS-ER (11-09)

COOPERATIVE SERVICE AGREEMENT

Agreement No.: 10 7233 90[redacted] TF
Accounting Code: 083 7233

13
811

Between

[redacted]

and the

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE (APHIS)
WILDLIFE SERVICES (WS)

ARTICLE 1

The purpose of this agreement is to cooperate in a wildlife damage management project, as described in the Work Plan on the next page.

ARTICLE 2

APHIS WS has statutory authority under the Act of March 2, 1931 (46 Stat. 1468; 7 U.S.C.426-426b) as amended, and the Act of December 22, 1987 (101Stat. 1329-331, 7 U.S.C. 426c), to cooperate with States, local jurisdictions, individuals, public and private agencies, organizations, and institutions while conducting a program of wildlife services involving mammal and bird species that are reservoirs for zoonotic diseases, or animal species that are injurious and/or a nuisance to, among other things, agriculture, horticulture, forestry, animal husbandry, wildlife, and human health and safety.

ARTICLE 3

APHIS-WS and [redacted] agree:

1. APHIS-WS will provide the requested wildlife damage management services.
2. The cooperator, [redacted] will provide the U.S. Department of Agriculture the sum of $695.00 to cover the costs as outlined in the Financial Plan. Payment will be made by check **payable to "U.S. Department of Agriculture"** by a mutually agreed upon date.
3. The cooperator, [redacted] ensures and certifies that it is not currently debarred or suspended and is free of delinquent Federal debt.
4. The monies received by APHIS-WS will be used for wildlife damage management activities and upon termination of the agreement any unexpended funds will be retained by APHIS-WS and used on similar program activities.
5. Nothing in this agreement shall prevent APHIS-WS from entering into separate agreements with any other organization or individual for the purpose of providing wildlife damage management services exclusive of those provided for under this agreement..
6. [redacted] certifies that APHIS WS has advised [redacted] that there may be private sector service providers available to provide wildlife management services that the [redacted] is seeking from APHIS WS.
7. The performance of wildlife damage management actions by APHIS-WS under this agreement is contingent upon a determination by APHIS-WS that such actions are in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, Endangered Species Act, and any other applicable environmental statutes. APHIS-WS will not make a final decision to conduct requested wildlife damage management actions until it has made the determination of such compliance.

ARTICLE 4

Pursuant to Section 22, Title 41, United States Code, no member of or delegate to Congress shall be admitted to any share or part of this Agreement or to any benefit to arise therefrom.

ARTICLE 5

APHIS assumes no liability for any actions or activities conducted under this Cooperative Service Agreement except to the extent that recourse or remedies are provided by Congress under the Federal Tort Claims Act (FTCA), (28 U.S.C. 1346(b), 2401(b), and 2671-2680).

ARTICLE 6

The Agreement shall become effective June 13, 2010 and shall continue in effect until the completion or termination of the project. This Agreement may be amended or terminated at any time by mutual agreement of the parties in writing. Further, in the event that the [redacted] does not provide necessary funds, APHIS-WS is relieved of the obligation to provide services under this agreement.

Tax Identification Number:_____

[redacted]

6/23/10
Date

USDA-APHIS-Wildlife Services
Parker Hall, State Director
59 Chenell Dr. Suite 7
Concord, NH 03301

Parker T Hall 6/23/10
State Director Date

WORK PLAN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE
WILDLIFE SERVICES

Agreement

AGREEMENT FOR CONTROL OF ANIMAL DAMAGE ON PRIVATE PROPERTY

Date 06 23 10 (MM DD YY)

TYPE OF AGREEMENT -" /" ALL THAT APPLY

- [x] 1. Temporary Agreement
- [ ] 2. Urban Agreement
- [ ] 3. Continuation Form
- [ ] 4. Amendment of an Existing Agreement
- [ ] 5. Addendum to a Private Agreement
- [ ] 6. Supplement is not Required
- [ ] 7. Special Considerations in Section 6

SECTION 1

Cooperator's Name (b)(6)

Cooperator's Address

Street City

Business/Farm/Ranch Name

State Zip

Owner's Name (b)(6)

Cooperator Telephone Number

Owner's Address

Street City State Zip

SECTION 2

A. WS Employee Name, WS Code, State Code, and County Code

WS Employee Name

WS Code

State

County

B. List each Land Class with its Corresponding Acreage

	LAND CLASS	ACRES
1st	0 1	
2nd		
3rd		
4th		
Total Acreage Protected		

C. If this is an Adjoining Property Agreement, List the Properties Protected

D. List all Species to be Targeted During Damage Control Activities

SPECIES	CODE

SECTION 3

In consideration of the benefits to be derived from the proper control of damage caused by those species listed in Section 2(D) of the agreement, I the undersigned cooperator, do hereby give my consent, and concurrence, to the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), (to include its officials, employees, and agents) to use, upon lands owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by me, and identified by this agreement, the following methods and devices:

METHOD	CODE	METHOD	CODE	METHOD	CODE	METHOD	CODE

SECTION 4

I, the cooperator, have been informed of the methods and the manner in which the control materials and devices listed in Section 3 will be used, and of the possible hazards associated with their use. I understand that APHIS, again to include its officers, employees, and agents will: exercise reasonable precautions to safeguard all persons and to prevent injury to animal life other than those listed in Section 2(D) above; guard against the mishandling of control devices and materials; and exercise due caution and proper judgment in all control operations. I understand that WS will maintain restricted use pesticide application records on applications made under this agreement, and that WS will provide copies of the records or record information promptly upon the property owner's or cooperator's request.

SECTION 5

In consideration of these understandings and of the benefits to be derived, I, the cooperator, agree to: take reasonable precautions to prevent injury to livestock and other domestic animals; assume responsibility for injury to my property or to property under my control, when said injury is not the result of negligence on the part of APHIS; assist in maintaining such warning signs as APHIS may place out for the purpose of notifying persons entering onto such lands of the possible hazards associated with animal control measures in use thereon; and to give adequate warning to persons I authorize to enter onto such lands, of these possible hazards.

In recognition of the benefits to be derived from the use of the specified methods and devices authorized by this agreement, I, the cooperator, agree not to concurrently use or allow to be used upon lands covered by this agreement, any toxic material that might reasonably be expected to take a species listed in the above Section 2(D) unless such use of said toxicant is agreed to by APHIS in writing.

This agreement may be revoked by either party by a 30-day written notice.

SECTION 6

Special Considerations:

S (b)(6) DATE 6.23.10

SIGNATURE AND TITLE (APHIS Representative)	TELEPHONE	ADDRESS	DATE
District Supervisor	223-6832	59 Chenell Dr. Concord, NH 03301	6/23/10

WS FORM 12A (NOV 99)

PART 1 - STATE OFFICE

(b)(6)

0983
54-7014-2117

6.23.10
Date

Pay to the Order of USDA $ 695.00

Six Hundred and Ninety Five no/100 Dollars

SUGAR RIVER SAVINGS BANK
NEWPORT, NH 03773

(b)(6)

For

⑆211770145⑆ (b)(4) 0983

Free Spirits Bradford Exchange Checks 1-800-323-8104 www.bradfordexchangechecks.com