

## **Cedar Lake Association Meeting July 29th, 2023 at Monkton Firehouse**

### **Officers**

President: Lee Kauppila

Vice President: John Lavigne

Treasurer: Michael New

Secretary: Terry Payea

**Attendees:** Lee Kauppila, Terry Payea, Mary Carbonneau, John Lavigne, Michael New, Larry Carbonneau, Paul Bertalan, Nicky Weaver

**Meeting Called to Order** 3:00 pm: Lee Kauppila

Lee Kauppila provided a brief history of the Cedar Lake Association to update new member. Recap includes the need for solving and maintaining a beaver solution and sharing the need for an association.

### **Treasury Report updated for end of year:**

Balance updated 10/31/23: \$18,397.07 after liquidation of CD.

\$2.00 per month fee for bank account

\$4000.00 payment made to Skip Lisle for Beaver Deceiver expansion, invoice provided

\$2,038.25 payment made to Nick Rosato for Barge Materials purchases, Nick provided a detailed spread sheet of expenditures and receipts. More materials to be purchased as needed. Spread sheet attached to minutes.

Balance as of Jan 20, 2024 is \$12,358.82

Motion to accept treasury report made by John Lavigne, motion accepted by all.

### **Monkton Pond Beaver Deceiver update:**

Lee Kauppila and John Lavigne reported that the Beaver Deceiver that was installed in 2019 is still in place and functioning properly. Beavers are building new dams in front of the deceiver as expected. New dam frontage has required some breaking down to keep waterway to culvert clear. No damage or wear on the deceiver is seen at this time.

### **New Business**

#### **Loons:**

John Lavigne notes that this year is one of the first years Monkton Pond has had Loons. John expressed concern about the loon safety and encouraging them to stay on pond. Two loons have been residing on the pond and have been heard and seen regularly throughout the summer. We discussed making a sign to post at the access to request boaters be mindful and on the lookout for loons. Bev Soychak has connections with the Wildlife organizations and will seek out options for signs for protecting loons on the pond. We hope they stay and will follow up accordingly if they do. Time will tell us how to move forward. If they continue to reside on the pond we can seek training for Loon safety. Follow up to come in summer 2024.

**Milfoil Harvester Barge Project for Shoreline invasives (notably milfoil):**

In June 2023 the Cedar Lake Association was permitted by the Agency of Natural Resources/Department of Environmental Conservation to build a DASH ramp to aid in control of eurasian watermilfoil in Cedar Lake. Terry Payea worked with the Vermont Watershed Management Division starting in October, 2022 and the completed permit was approved on June 20<sup>th</sup>, 2023. There was a lot of researching and communicating with the watershed division to meet standards. The Approved Application link and permit docs are below.

Dear Applicant,

This is notification that Aquatic Nuisance Control - Public Powered Mechanical Control Application Number 3966, which proposes to control an aquatic nuisance, has been authorized on 6/20/2023. Attached is the approved application and permit. (Note that you will only receive an electronic copy of these documents.) The final decision will be posted on the Environmental Notice Bulletin: <https://enb.vermont.gov/?id=20971>

Olin Reed  
Olin.Reed@vermont.gov

We began building the barge in July 2023 and purchased the materials through the Association funds. Nick Rosato is tracking purchases and treasurer will record. A full detail of purchases will be shared at next meeting. In the Spring 2024 we will be stepping back into the project to complete the building of the barge so it can be used accordingly and as permitted. Nick Rosato is the leader of the project and we appreciate any assistance to get the barge to its completion as well as harvesting the milfoil in the pond. The barge is being built on Nick Rosato's property on Monkton Road. All materials are stored there.

Discussion of liability waivers to be created and training standards set up for those who will use the craft when it is ready. Terry will reach out to other associations – possibly Lake Bomoseen to see what they do to create training and waivers. Training must be done prior to anyone using the craft. Terry Payea is OK managing schedule for user when the time comes. Lee made motion to make Device available to members for a fee of \$25.00. We need to seek services of a lawyer, possibly Kevin Brennan to seek the waiver terminology, Association does not have Liability insurance. A training day will be required. We discussed safety rails as well as they are in the plan for final permit.

Some additional notes in regard to the application:

1. Endangered Species in Monkton Pond – needs to be avoided. We need to steer clear of the wire-stemmed pondweed (*Potamogeton strictifolius*) - which is endangered. It was last seen in 1994 so new research to be done to verify its presence.
2. Retrieved Milfoil must be disposed of at least 50 feet off shore for composting, or it can be composted in bulk. Addison County Compost Management Programs can be presented with a plan and we can bring it there as well. They don't advise of a place for where to put it or offer any help.

3. No pulling is allowed until July 1<sup>st</sup> when the spawning season ends.

### **Invasive Cattails discussed**

Clearing early when they are young is best. There has been a cattail explosion over the past twenty years. This is a concern for the campers and lake shore home owners. Early June is best to avoid black birds nesting on the pond. This is all up for further discussion. Separate permit is required for massive cattail pulling. Will further investigate and discuss in future meetings.

### **Additional Action items:**

1. Seek new mailing list of pond dwellers
2. Seek Drone view to see Milfoil and Lilly pads at
3. Schedule 2024 meeting early so people can plan to attend and have notice
4. Test water
5. Terry to send receipt for \$175.00 for reimbursement for Permit Fee for DASH Boat

### **Attachments:**

1. Approved Permit Application
2. Permit for DASH Boat as issued by state
3. Referenced Cedar Lake Barge Project cost spread sheet
4. Beaver Deceiver invoice 2023

**End of meeting 4:15**



Application for use of a **Powered Mechanical Device**  
under an **Aquatic Nuisance Control Permit**  
Per 10 VSA Chapter 50, § 1455



VERMONT DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION  
**WATERSHED MANAGEMENT DIVISION**  
LAKES & PONDS PROGRAM

*For Aquatic Nuisance Control Permit Program Use Only*  
Application Number:

Submission of this application constitutes notice that the entities listed below intend to use a powered mechanical device in waters of the State to control aquatic nuisance plants, insects, or other aquatic life; and that the entities below have demonstrated that (1) there is acceptable risk to the nontarget environment; (2) there is negligible risk to public health; and (3) there is either benefit to or no undue adverse effect upon the public good. Submit a permit review fee of \$35 for a private pond or \$175 for all other waterbodies, made payable to the State of Vermont. All information required on this form must be provided, and the requisite fees must be submitted to be deemed complete.

**A. Applicant Information**

1. Entity's Name: Cedar Lake Association

2a. Mailing Address: 748 Monkton Road

2b. Municipality: North Ferrisburgh

2c. State: VT

2d. Zip: 05473

3. Phone: 8024880266

4. Email: t\_payea@yahoo.com

**B. Powered Mechanical Device Operator Information** (Check box if same as above in Section A: )

1. Entity's Name:

2a. Mailing Address:

2b. Municipality:

2c. State:

2d. Zip:

3. Phone:

4. Email:

**C. Application Preparer Information** (Check box if same as above: Section A  or B )

1. Preparer's Name:

2a. Mailing Address:

2b. Municipality:

2c. State:

2d. Zip:

3. Phone:

4. Email:

**D. Waterbody Information**

1. Name of waterbody: Cedar Lake (Monkton Pond) - Monkton      2. Monkton - Addison

3. Are there wetlands associated with the waterbody?  Yes  No  
Contact the Vermont Wetland Program: (802) 828-1115 for additional information.

4. Are there rare, threatened or endangered species associated with the waterbody?  Yes  No  
Contact the Vermont Fish & Wildlife Natural Heritage Inventory: (802) 241-3700 for additional information.

5a. Is this waterbody a private pond?  Yes  No If No, Skip to Question D6.

5b. Is this private pond totally contained on Applicant's property?  Yes  No

6. List the uses of the waterbody – check all that apply:  
 Water supply  Irrigation  Boating  Swimming  Fishing  Other:

<b>E. Device Activity Information</b>	
1a. Proposed annual activity start date: 5/30/23	1b. Proposed annual activity end date: 9/8/23
2. Nuisance(s) to be controlled: Eurasian Milfoil  <i>Submit additional information as needed.</i>	3. Powered mechanical device to be used:  See attached  <i>Submit a copy of the manufacturer's information, if applicable.</i>
4. Include a detailed waterbody map indicating the exact proposed activity location(s).	5. Enclose labeled photo(s) or schematic(s) of powered mechanical device.
6. Attach a narrative description of the proposed project to include the following items: a) Reason(s) to control the aquatic nuisance; b) Brief history of the aquatic nuisance in the waterbody; and, c) Description of the proposed control activity.	
<b>F. Adjoining Property Owner Notification</b> (For additional information, please see the <a href="#">APO Notification Guidance</a> ) xxxx I certify, by initialing to the left, that I have notified adjoining property owners of the proposed project using the <a href="#">DEC Adjoiner Form</a> template letter that was sent by U.S. Mail.	
<b>G. Applicant/Operator Certification</b> As APPLICANT, I hereby certify that the statements presented on this application are true and accurate; guarantee to hold the State of Vermont harmless from all suits, claims, or causes of action that arise from the permitted activity; and recognize that by signing this application, I agree to complete all aspects of the project as authorized. I understand that failure to comply with the foregoing may result in violation of the 10 VSA Chapter 50, § 1455, and the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources may bring an enforcement action for violations of the Act pursuant to 10 V.S.A. chapter 201. Applicant/Operator Signature: <u>Theresa Payea</u> Digitally signed by Theresa Payea Date: 2023.03.31 11:36:24 -04'00' Date: <u>3/31/23</u>	
<b>H. Application Preparer Certification (if applicable)</b> As APPLICATION PREPARER, I hereby certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations. Application Preparer Signature: <u>Theresa Payea</u> Digitally signed by Theresa Payea Date: 2023.03.31 11:36:57 -04'00' Date: <u>3/31/23</u>	
<b>I. Application Fees</b>	
<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 5px 15px; background-color: #e0f0ff;">Print Form</div>	
<p><u>Refund Policy:</u> Permit Review Fees are non-refundable unless an application is withdrawn prior to administrative review.</p>	<p><b>Submit this form and the \$35 or \$175 fee to:</b> <i>(Municipalities are exempt from fees)</i></p> <p><b>Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation</b> <b>Watershed Management Division</b> <b>Aquatic Nuisance Control Permit Program</b> <b>1 National Life Drive, Davis 3</b> <b>Montpelier, VT 05620-3522</b></p> <p>Direct all correspondence or questions to the Aquatic Nuisance Control Permit Program at: <a href="mailto:ANR.WSMDShoreland@vermont.gov">ANR.WSMDShoreland@vermont.gov</a></p> <p>For additional information visit: <a href="http://dec.vermont.gov/">dec.vermont.gov/</a></p>
<p>Municipalities are exempt and do not need to submit fee.</p>	



**Title:** Cedar Lake Association Application for use of a Powered Mechanical Device under an Aquatic Nuisance Control Permit

**Point of contact:** Theresa Payea, Secretary Cedar Lake Association  
748 Monkton Road, North Ferrisburgh VT 05473  
e-mail address: [t\\_payea@yahoo.com](mailto:t_payea@yahoo.com)  
Phone: 8024880266  
CLA Federal Tax ID # 05-0460651

**Organization Mission Statement:** It's purpose shall be to protect and promote the natural beauty of Cedar Lake, also known as Monkton Pond. Also; to restore, maintain and promote the lakes overall health and ecological condition.

**Narrative description of proposed project:**

**1. Reason to control the aquatic nuisance:**

Monkton Pond, otherwise known as Cedar Lake is a body of water in Addison County that spans 124 acres. The pond is part of the Otter-Lewis Basin. The shorelines of the pond are occupied by year round homes, as well as multiple summer camps. There is a fishing access with a dock that is managed by the Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department. The Lewis Creek Association has launched a Boat Steward Program the past two summers on Monkton Pond. The lake serves a recreational purpose for those who come to fish in the warmer months as well as ice fish in the winter months. The lake is frequented by members of Monkton, as well as members of surrounding communities. Patrons come to the lake to kayak, canoe, boat, and to enjoy the wildlife ecosystems that engulf the pond. Due to the conditions of the pond swimming is a rare occurrence. Monkton Pond is the center of the Monkton community. The EWM is already a widespread infestation in the pond as well as Curly Leaf Pondweed and Banded Mystery Snail.

The Cedar Lake Association was reinstated in 2019 to begin to restore and maintain the lakes ecological condition. The previous Cedar Lake Association had dissolved over two decades ago, and the pond was left with no local resources to maintain its overall health. The lake is full of dense infestations of EWM now. The integrity of the ponds health is in jeopardy. With the relaunch of the association we are looking to expand membership and jumpstart a long term management plan to improve the health of the pond. Although it is frustrating to own a paddleboat and not be able to maneuver it in the pond due to the deep infestations of the shorelines, it is more discouraging to know that the infestations are creating hazards to swimmers and kayakers. The invasive species also threaten other vegetation in the pond. We plan to expand membership of the Association by recruiting new members who live on the pond with the shoreline management floatation device being available for use as specifically directed.

The CLA has recognized that some prospective home buyers of properties on the pond have declined to purchase the waterfront property because of the deteriorated condition of the pond. A fairly recent tragedy occurred on Monkton Pond where a canoe capsized and one of the swimmers was not able to swim to shore and drowned. Although infestations are not to blame for the accident, they do impact the

safety of swimmers navigating the waters, especially in precarious conditions. I capsized in my kayak in the pond in October 2020 and the weeds pulling on my legs were a threat to my safety. Also, deep mud by the beaver dam is like quicksand. Being stuck waste deep in muck is unnerving. Having a device to assist with navigating this area would allow for safe navigation around the dam areas when needed. Public safety, recreational longevity and restoring a healthy balance of species in the pond are the reasons we present for controlling this aquatic nuisance.

## 2. Brief history of the aquatic nuisance in the waterbody

Eurasian Milfoil has been present in the pond since at least the early 1990's. At that time the Cedar Lake Association that was in place at the time had tested weevils, and launched a community wide effort for two years to do manual harvesting. A barge was built at that time to enhance the effort. Over decades the milfoil was not managed and the infestation continued to overcome the pond. In Summer 2020 the Lewis Creek Association conducted a survey of the Monkton Pond as part of a management plan for aquatic invasive species in the Lewis Creek watershed area. The LCA has done an incredible amount of research and we have provided a copy of the Lewis Creek Watershed Invasive Exotic Plan Management plan which reveals that Eurasian Milfoil is dominant throughout the pond.

## 3. Description of the proposed control activity.

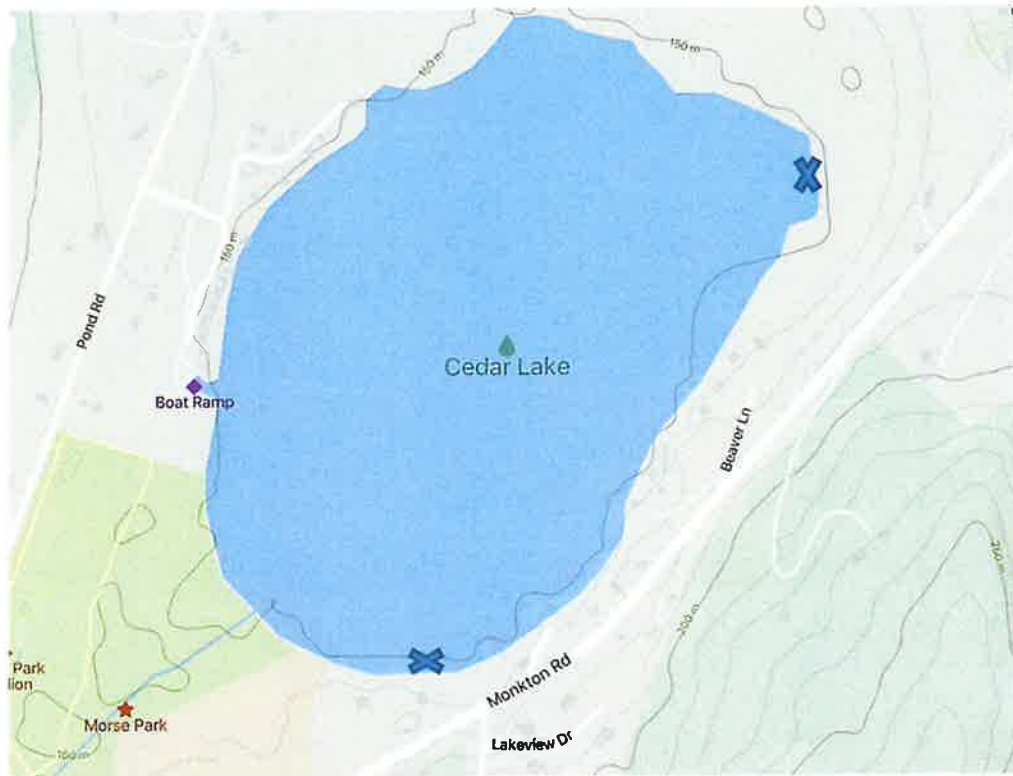
Cedar Lake Association (reinstated 2019) is seeking a permit for proposed work that entails designing and building a raft for designated areas using aquatic construction contractors. The objective is being the launch of a long-term management plan for EWM and curly leaf pondweed as well as other invasive species. We want to build a Diver Assisted Suction Harvesting raft intended for management of invasive aquatic species, primarily EWM. . The raft will be 12' x10'. The platform will be constructed out of wood. The wood will be fixed to plastic pontoon floats. The raft will be moved manually or with paddles.

Fixed to the raft will be a water pump able to handle solid materials up to 1". We have identified a few options at GlobalIndustrial.com that will be suitable for our needs. We will purchase a 25' intake hose and two 50' outlet hoses. A diver will handle the intake hose and pull invasive plants from the pond. The discharge hose will deposit the plants onto a material filter table. Water will fall through the filter and return to the lake. A second diver will collect the plants from the table and dispose of them. We will use plastic bins to store the material until returning to shore where the plants will be taken away. The second diver can be stationed on the raft or on shore. The raft will also be storing location for other tools necessary for managing the invasive species. It will be our intent and plan to remove the root and avoid any breakage of the plant in its extraction. We are prepared to train and work with, and hire professional divers to help us execute best management practices. A map of the areas we expect to begin harvesting is included in this permit request. We had reached out to Dave at Maritime Mechanical last year and he was available to assist on Monkton pond if requested. We will pledge to appropriately identify the invasive plant to pull and manage their disposal appropriately and pledge to maintain the beneficial native species.

### **Technical Reference:**

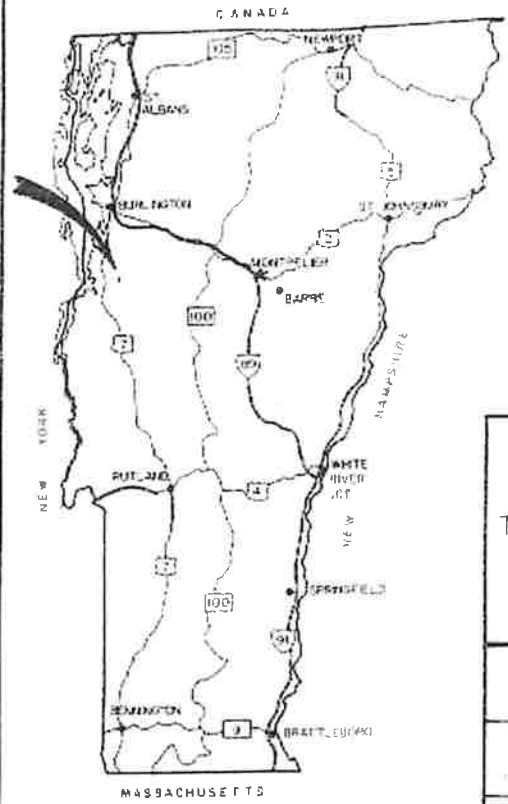
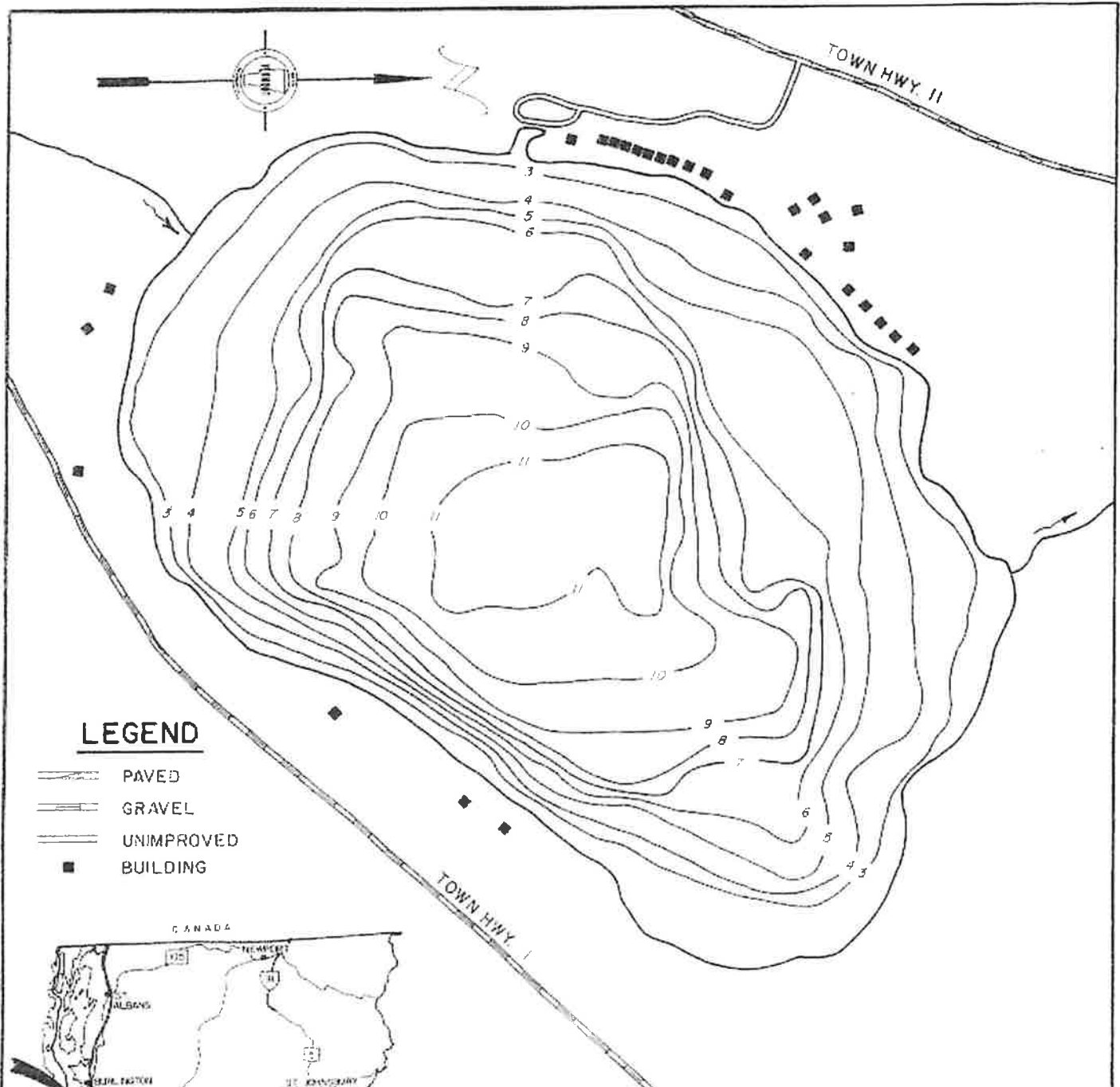
Skip Lisle worked with us on a Beaver Deceiver device installed in Monkton Pond and we received a grant from POW for part of the installation. We received a permit from the state for that as well. That was our first project with the reinstatement.

End of Proposal



**Docked area indicated-  
two possible locations**





SOUNDINGS IN FEET  
 SURFACE AREA - 114 ACRES  
 SOUNDINGS BY VERMONT DEPT. OF WATER RESOURCES

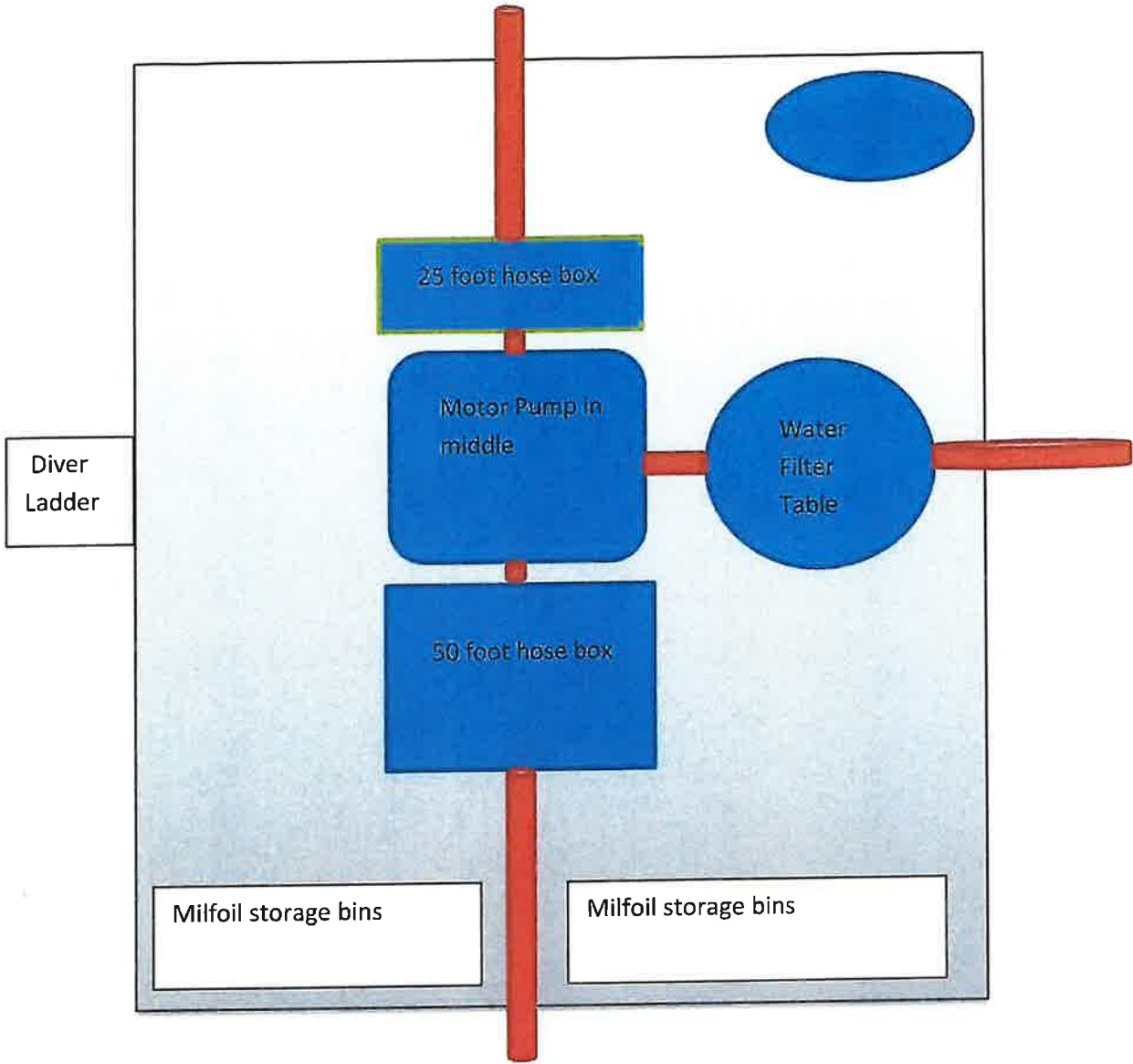
<b>CEDAR LAKE</b>		ADDISON COUNTY	
TOWN OF MONKTON			
Drawn By <i>g.m.d.</i>	<b>DEPARTMENT OF</b>		Sounding Date
Checked By	<b>WATER RESOURCES</b>		Revised
Date Drawn 4/16/82	<b>VERMONT</b>		
	<b>MONTPELIER, VERMONT</b>		



[Iris Location Pins](#)
[Yellow Iris Locations](#)
[Japanese Knotweed Location Pins](#)
[Japanese Knotweed Locations](#)
[Pond Brook River Corridor](#)
[Lewis Creek River](#)

Options ▾ Filter map extent Zoom to  Clear selection  Refresh

Description	What We Found	About The Pond	OBJECTID
<p>During the summer of 2020, Lewis Creek Association sampled 51 study sites at Monkton Pond to see what aquatic invasive species occurred at the pond.</p>	<p>We found three aquatic invasive species at Monkton Pond; Eurasian Watermilfoil (<i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>), Curly-leaf Pondweed (<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>), and Banded Mystery Snail (<i>Viviparus georgianus</i>). All invasive species were widespread throughout the pond.</p>	<p>Monkton Pond (also known as Cedar Lake) <sup>1</sup> drains into Lewis Creek via Cedar Brook between Baldwin Road in Hinesburg and Roscoe Road in Charlotte. Cedar Brook has a catchment area of 5.4 square miles, accounting for 7% of Lewis Creek's watershed. Monkton Pond is not known to have any unique natural communities. However, the pond is surrounded by class two wetlands and contains Pondweeds (<i>Potamogeton</i> spp.), Elodea (<i>Elodea canadensis</i>), Spatterdock (<i>Nuphar advena</i>), and White Water-lily (<i>Nymphaea odorata</i>).</p>	



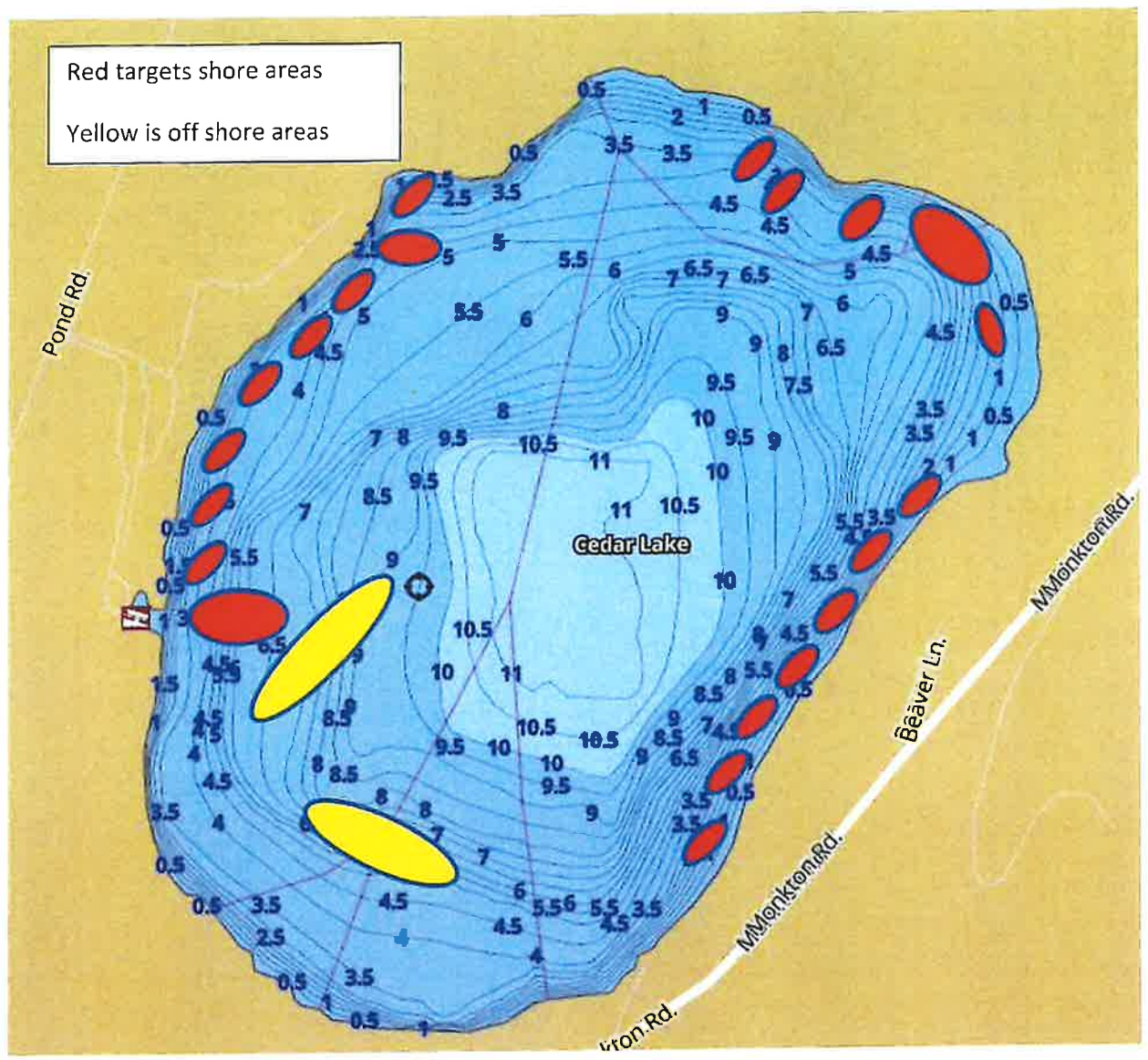
*Monkton Pond Schematic of Diver Assisted Floatation Project*



**Basic design wood base.**

Cedar Lake EWM target areas for Harvesting in 2023

Red targets shore areas  
Yellow is off shore areas





Mud Sucker®  
Diaphragm Pumps

## 3FA-M Series

Heavy Duty  
Diaphragm Pumps

3FA-M™

3FA-M-C™

### FEATURES

3" Connection size

Pump up to 80 GPM

Transfer spherical solids up to  
2-1/4" or 50% by volume

Suction capabilities up to 100'

13" Heavy duty diaphragm

6 hp gas engine



  
**WASTECORP**  
Pumps®



## Power and Performance for The Long Haul.

If you have an outdoor pumping job that requires a heavy duty pump with capabilities up to 80 GPM, look no further than the Mud Sucker 3FA-M Series. This premium diaphragm pump product is designed and manufactured by ISO 9001 certified pump manufacturer Wastecorp Pumps. This is a heavy duty flapper valve style diaphragm pump that can run dry and pump up to 100' of suction\*

### Make Pumping Tough Fluids Easier



#### EXCLUSIVE CONTOURED VELOCITY CHANNEL

Only with Mud Sucker pumps do you get an industry exclusive velocity channel that enhances the flow of fluids and reduces clogging.



#### OPTIONAL AUTO-START FEATURE

The 3FA-M is available with an optional electronic start feature on most gas and diesel models.



#### DESIGNED FOR THE TOUGH STUFF

Tough fluid handling jobs call for better equipment and the 3FA-M delivers. Plus, you get more attachment options than ever before.

### WHAT THIS MEANS TO YOU.

The pump adapts to your unique fluid handling environment. Experience increased productivity and less downtime.

Start your pump out quickly with your choice of gas or diesel engine.

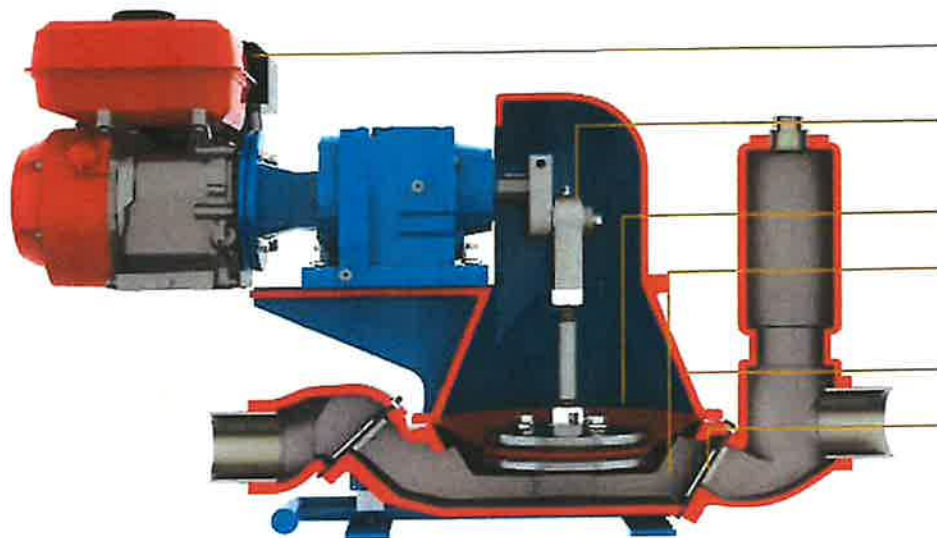
Helps you stay productive with pump technology and attachments designed with you in mind.

MUD SUCKER® DIAPHRAGM PUMPS THE PUMP WITH ATTITUDE.

[wastecorp.com](http://wastecorp.com)

\*Figures based on pumping water. Flow rate may be affected by percentage of solids, thickness of fluid, elevation and other factors. Let your Wastecorp representative know what you are pumping and how far you need to discharge the fluid before ordering.

## Mud Sucker® Diaphragm Pumps



Premium Honda® gas engine

Heavy duty crank arm to pump the tough stuff at 80 GPM (max)

13" Santoprene® diaphragm

Exclusive Wastecorp engineered contoured velocity channel to move fluids without clogging

Lightweight aluminum pump body

High performance fabric reinforced flapper valves for long life cycle pumping

Manufactured in North America. Country/region specific models are available worldwide.

### Performance Range

Max. capacity	80 GPM
Max. suction lift	25' vertical or 100' horizontal
Max. discharge head	50' vertical or 300' horizontal
Solids handling	2.25" dia or 50% by volume

### Pump and Motor Specifications

Suction Inlet/outlet size	3"x3"
Max. liquid temperature	140 °F (60 °C) continuous
Pump body casing	Aluminum (ASTM A356)
Diaphragm	13" dia TPE Santoprene® Severe duty
Flapper valves	HNBR Reinforced
Gearbox	SEW Eurodrive or Siemens
Rod end bearing body	Cast iron, protective coated for corrosion resistance

### Pump Models

Description	Part No.
Stationary unit, gas engine	66596-30
Wheel kit, gas engine	66596-35

\* Consult factory if fluid temperature exceeds 140 °F

## Mud Sucker® Diaphragm Pumps

Toll-Free: 1.888.829.2783 Email: [info@wastecorp.com](mailto:info@wastecorp.com)



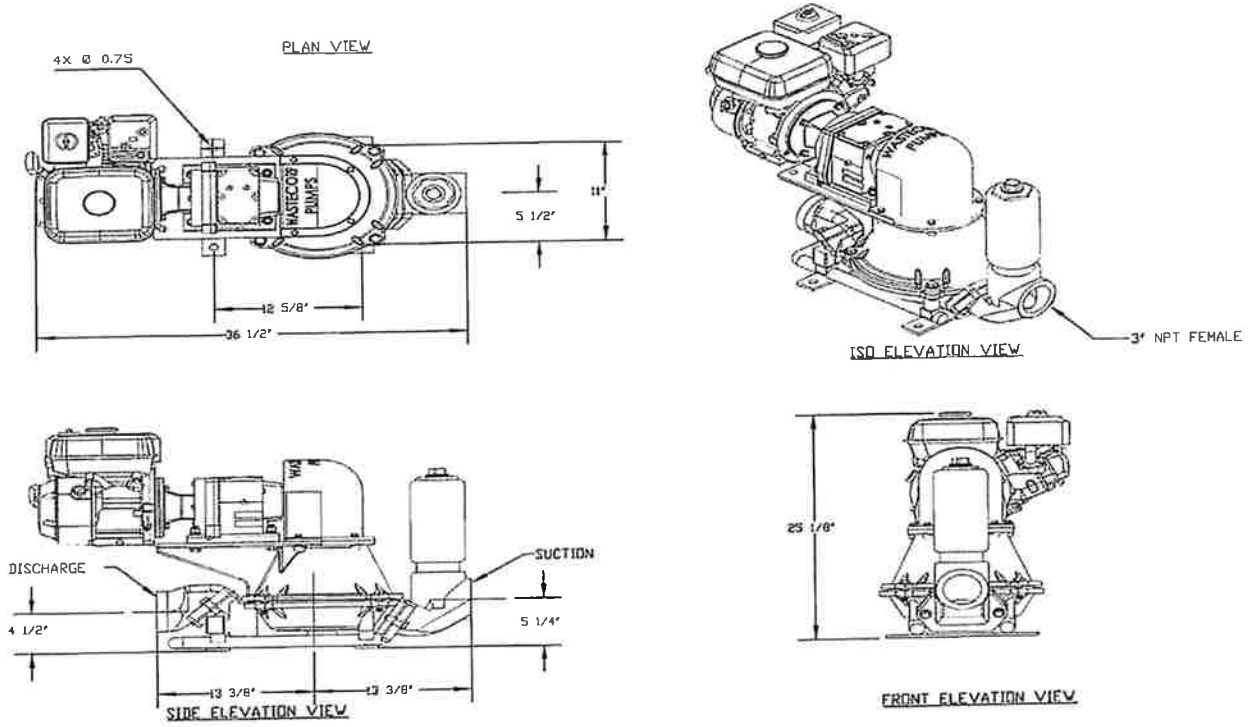
  
**WASTECORP**  
**Pumps**

**OEM Manufacturer**

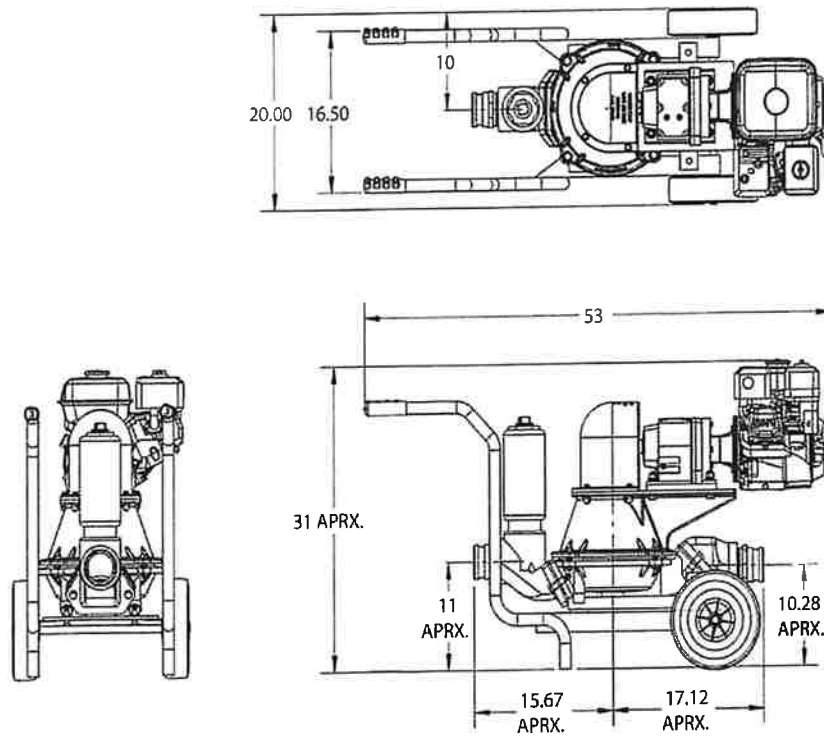
Mud Sucker pumps are specified for the following industries and applications: Federal and military, agricultural, aquaculture farming, farms, food processing, oil, gas, shale, select chemicals, pulp and paper mills, marine pumping applications, waste oil pumping, landfills, dewatering, biodiesel production, public works and others. Mention your application to your technical support representative at the time of order. Before operating your diaphragm pump, read, understand and follow all instructions in the manual and on the pump. Specifications and programs are accurate at the time of publication but subject to change without notice. Images may not reflect dealer inventory and/or unit specifications. Wastecorp, Mud Sucker and globes are trademarks of Wastecorp Pumps Inc. No reproduction of this document without permission. © Wastecorp.



### Mud Sucker 3FA Series General Dimensions














### Mud Sucker 3FA Series (Wheel Kit Option) General Dimensions



# ACCESSORIES

Enhanced pump out productivity with your Mud Sucker diaphragm pump can be as easy as adding a few simple accessories. If you need to suck up dirt and debris, need a mess free pump out, or have a heavier duty dewatering application, the right accessories can enhance your fluid handling one step further.

Part no.	Description	Part no.	Description
 61287-00 61287-10	Basic spare parts kit (diaphragm and flappers). Santoprene (red) P/N: 61287-00. Neoprene black P/N: 61287-10	 61286-00 61286-10	Comprehensive spare parts kit (diaphragm, flappers gaskets, weights and hardware) Santoprene (red) P/N: 61286-00. Neoprene black P/N: 61286-10
 60466-00	Camlock fitting 3" alum. (Part A) male adapter x female NPT	 61316-00	Wheel mount kit with handles (In-line)
 34383-00	Strainer, square hole (solids) 3" FNPT	 60581-00	Strainer (Non-clog) round hole
 69999-99	Mobility package (stationary) lifting bars	 61292-00	Professional Wagon kit, 16" pneumatic tires
 61605-00	Air chamber (discharge side). Pulsation dampening	 51054-00	Non-collapsible EPDM hose 3"x20'. Camlocks included. Longer lengths available
 51314-10	Discharge hose, lay flat (brown) 3"x10'. Camlocks included. Longer lengths available		

**Aquatic Nuisance Control Individual Permit  
Under 10 V.S.A. § 1455**



**Permittee Information**

Permittee(s): Cedar Lake Association  
Permit Number: 3966-ANC-H

Control Activity: Powered Mechanical Device – Diver Assisted Suction Harvesting  
Waterbody: Cedar Lake (Monkton Pond), North Ferrisburgh

**a. Specific Conditions**

Based upon the Findings contained in this permit, the Secretary of the Agency of Natural Resources (Secretary) has determined that the proposed aquatic nuisance control activity will comply with 10 V.S.A. § 1455 and is hereby approved under the following conditions.

1. **Powered Mechanical Device Operation.** The authorized control activity shall only be completed by diver assisted suction harvesting (DASH) in Cedar Lake in North Ferrisburgh, and conducted in accordance with the following:
  - A. DASH shall be used to control Eurasian watermilfoil, *Myriophyllum spicatum*, only. Native aquatic vegetation shall be avoided.
  - B. DASH shall occur no earlier than July 1<sup>st</sup> of the calendar year, unless otherwise approved by the Secretary.
  - C. DASH shall be completed by pulling Eurasian watermilfoil by hand and fed into a suction nozzle only. The suction nozzle shall not be used to directly remove Eurasian watermilfoil from the benthic sediments.
  - D. At the outflow of the suction nozzle, Eurasian watermilfoil shall be contained and shall not be returned to the water.
  - E. Water from the outflow returning to the waterbody shall be contained by a turbidity curtain. The turbidity curtain shall remain in place until observations indicate turbidity within the barrier has decreased to the level of turbidity outside the barrier.
2. **Annual Review & Approval of Control Locations.** DASH shall only occur in locations that have been approved annually in writing by the Secretary. Prior to DASH each year, the permittee and co-permittee (if applicable) shall submit a request to the Secretary for written approval for proposed DASH locations. Requests may be submitted over the growing season as needed. A request for proposed DASH locations shall include:
  - A. A map of the waterbody that includes:
    - i. The acreage of the waterbody.
    - ii. The acreage of the littoral zone of the waterbody.
    - iii. The proposed DASH control location(s) and associated surface area(s).
    - iv. All other proposed locations and surface areas for additional aquatic nuisance control activities (total control area) when applicable.
    - v. Locations of wetlands as identified by the [ANR Atlas](#) or as defined by a dominance (>50% surface area coverage) of woody, emergent, or floating leaved vegetation anchored in sediment located in areas up to 6.5 feet deep. If determined necessary, a Wetlands Permit or Approval, per 10 V.S.A. § 914, shall be obtained prior to commencement or continuance of the control activity.
  - B. A narrative description of the proposed project that includes:
    - i. The proposed date(s) for DASH.
    - ii. A description of Eurasian watermilfoil densities at each proposed control location.
    - iii. A description of why the control location was selected.

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3. Annual Control Area. The total control area authorized by this permit and any additional authorizations shall not exceed 40% of the littoral zone of the waterbody over the course of one calendar year, or as identified by the Secretary.
4. Recordkeeping. All DASH activity shall be recorded daily on a [Report Form](#) (Report Form) provided by the Secretary, or on an equivalent approved by the Secretary.
5. Non-target Environment Impact Mitigation Measures.
  - A. Prior to conducting DASH, the approved control location shall be searched for all rare, threatened, or endangered aquatic plant species known to occur in the waterbody, which are identified in finding c.5. of this permit. Rare, threatened, or endangered aquatic plant species shall not be removed and should be reported.
  - B. Prior to conducting DASH, the approved control location shall be searched for turtles, mussels, or other aquatic wildlife. Observed animals shall be safely moved to a location outside of the control location when possible. This non-target impact mitigation measure shall be recorded on the Report Form.
  - C. DASH shall not interfere with the eggs, nests, or reproductive behavior of wildlife.
  - D. Rocks, boulders, or woody debris shall not be removed from the lake bottom.
  - E. Individuals conducting DASH shall be able to identify Eurasian watermilfoil and be able to distinguish it from native aquatic vegetation.
  - F. A quantitative aquatic plant survey may be required at the Secretary's request. A quantitative aquatic plant survey shall at a minimum contain the population locations and densities of the target species (Eurasian watermilfoil), S1, S2, S2S3, and S3 species.
6. Transport. Vehicles transporting harvested vegetation to a disposal location shall be covered and shall not lose material during transport.
7. Disposal. All harvested vegetation shall be removed from the water and disposed at upland, non-wetland locations, including applicable wetland buffers for Class I & II wetlands, where it cannot return to any waters. Disposal of harvested vegetation may occur at the Department of Fish & Wildlife's Access Area from Monday through Thursday only, or as otherwise directed by the Secretary. Use of the Access Area ramp for disposal shall not block the general public from launching or retrieving boats.
8. Annual Report. By December 31<sup>st</sup> of each calendar year, the following shall be submitted to the Secretary:
  - A. An annual summary of DASH operations.
  - B. All Report Forms (condition a.4.) from that calendar year.

**b. Standard Conditions**

1. Co-Permittee Status. Any individual or entity other than the permittee that is engaging in the permitted jurisdictional activity shall notify the Secretary to obtain co-permittee status prior to any such work. Notification of the addition or termination of co-permittee status shall occur using [a form provided by the Secretary](#). A co-permittee shall be subject to all terms and conditions in this permit.
2. Aquatic species spread prevention. Prior to entering and upon leaving the water, vessels, motor vehicles transporting vessels, trailers, and all other equipment being used to complete the project shall be inspected and any aquatic plants, aquatic plant parts, or aquatic nuisance species shall be removed and disposed of properly.



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3. Modification. This permit may be modified or amended upon request by the permittee or by the Secretary. If the Secretary determines that modification is appropriate, only the conditions subject to modification shall be reopened. Any modification under this condition shall be pursuant to 10 V.S.A. Chapter 170 and any rules adopted thereunder.
4. Notice of Termination. The permittee may terminate the control activity as approved by this permit by submitting a notice of termination. The notice of termination shall include, at a minimum, the permit number for which termination is sought; the basis for the notice; the permittee's name and contact information; and a signed and dated certification statement by an authorized representative of the permittee confirming the notice of termination.
5. Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Species. Encounters with any rare, threatened, or endangered species not previously known to the control location shall be reported to the Secretary immediately. If determined necessary by the Secretary, an Endangered & Threatened Species Taking Permit, per 10 V.S.A. § 5408, shall be obtained prior to commencement or continuance of the control activity.
6. Duty to Comply and Enforcement. The permittee(s) shall comply with all terms and conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance shall constitute a violation of 10 V.S.A. § 1455 and may be cause for any enforcement action and revocation, modification, or suspension of the permit. It shall not be a defense for the permittee(s) in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.
7. Twenty-Four Hour Non-compliance Reporting. Unless provided otherwise by this permit, the permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger public health or the environment. Any such information shall be provided within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance, its cause; the period of noncompliance including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; as well as steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
8. Reporting & Correspondence. All requisite correspondence directed to the Secretary pertaining to this permit, including notifications, surveys and reports, shall be submitted via email to [ANR.WSMDShoreland@vermont.gov](mailto:ANR.WSMDShoreland@vermont.gov) or mailed to the following address:  
  
Lake & Shoreland Permitting  
Watershed Management Division  
1 National Life Drive, Davis 3  
Montpelier, VT 05620-3522
9. Compliance with Other Regulations. This permit does not relieve the permittee from obtaining all other approvals and permits prior to commencement of activity, or from the responsibility to comply with all other applicable federal, state, and local laws or regulations. In accordance with Fish and Wildlife Board Rule 641, adopted pursuant to 10 V.S.A. § 4145(a), a Special Use Permit from the Commissioner of Fish and Wildlife is required if a Vermont Department of Fish & Wildlife Access Area is used for the access of equipment or removal of aquatic plants associated with conducting an authorized control activity under this permit.
10. Duty to Reapply. If the authorized activity is anticipated to continue after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee shall reapply for coverage under a new permit at least 75 days prior to the expiration date of this permit.

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11. Access to Property. By acceptance of this permit, the permittee agrees to allow representatives of the state of Vermont, at reasonable times and upon presentation of credentials, to enter upon the permittee's property, or to otherwise access the authorized control activity, to inspect to determine compliance with this permit.
12. Legal Responsibilities for Damages. The Secretary, by issuing this individual permit, accepts no legal responsibility for any damage direct or indirect of whatever nature and by whoever suffered arising out of the approved activity.
13. Reopener. If after granting this permit the Secretary determines that there is evidence indicating that an authorized activity does not comply with the requirements of 10 V.S.A. Chapter 50, the Secretary may reopen and modify this permit to include different limitations and requirements.
14. Revocation. This permit is subject to the conditions and specifications herein and may be suspended or revoked at any time for cause including: failure by the permittee to disclose all relevant facts during the application process which were known at that time; misrepresentation of any relevant fact at any time; non-compliance with the conditions and specifications of the permit; or a change in the factors associated with the control activity such that the Secretary can no longer make all applicable findings.
15. Rights and Privileges. This permit does not authorize any damage to public or private property or invasion of private rights or the violation of federal, state, or local laws or regulations. In addition, this permit does not convey any title or interest to the lands lying under public waters or waters affected.
16. Appeals. Pursuant to 10 V.S.A. Chapter 220, an aggrieved person shall not appeal this permit unless the person submitted to the Secretary a written comment during the applicable public comment period or an oral comment at the public meeting conducted by the Secretary. Absent a determination of the Environmental judge to the contrary, an aggrieved person may only appeal issues related to the person's comments to the Secretary as prescribed by 10 V.S.A. § 8504(d)(2). Pursuant to 10 V.S.A. Chapter 220 and the Vermont Rules for Environmental Court Proceedings, any appeal of this decision must be filed with the clerk of the Environmental Division of the Superior Court within 30 days of the date of the decision. The Notice of Appeal must specify the parties taking the appeal and the statutory provision under which each party claims party status; must designate the act or decision appealed from; must name the Environmental Division; and must be signed by the appellant or the appellant's attorney. The appeal must give the address or location and description of the property, project, or facility with which the appeal is concerned and the name of the applicant or any permit involved in the appeal. The appellant must also serve a copy of the Notice of Appeal in accordance with Rule 5(b)(4)(B) of the Vermont Rules for Environmental Court Proceedings. For further information, see the Vermont Rules for Environmental Court Proceedings available at [www.vermontjudiciary.org](http://www.vermontjudiciary.org). The address for the Environmental Division is: 32 Cherry Street; 2nd Floor, Suite 303; Burlington, VT 05401 Telephone #: 802-951-1740.

**c. Findings**

1. Jurisdiction - 10 V.S.A. § 1455(a). Within waters of the State, no person may use pesticides, chemicals other than pesticides, biological controls, bottom barriers, structural barriers, structural controls, or powered mechanical devices to control nuisance aquatic plants, insects, or other aquatic nuisances, including lamprey, unless that person has been issued a permit by the Secretary. The control activity, as described in Permit Application #3966-ANC-H, involves the use of a powered mechanical device, diver assisted suction harvesting (DASH), to control Eurasian watermilfoil, *Myriophyllum spicatum*, within the waters of Cedar Lake in North Ferrisburgh. Therefore, the Department has jurisdiction under 10 V.S.A. Chapter 50.
2. Application Receipt & Review. An Aquatic Nuisance Control Individual Permit application, submitted by the Cedar Lake Association (permittee), was received on April 6, 2023. Upon receipt of the application, the



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Secretary proceeded in accordance with the permit process as identified under 10 V.S.A. Chapter 170 and it was reviewed in accordance with the Department of Environmental Conservation's Permit Application Review Guidance, adopted March 14, 2019.

The Secretary can issue an Aquatic Nuisance Control permit for the use of a powered mechanical device in waters of the State for the control of nuisance aquatic plants pursuant to 10 V.S.A. § 1455 (f) if the following findings can be made:

- (1) there is acceptable risk to the non-target environment;
- (2) there is negligible risk to public health; and
- (3) there is either benefit to or no undue adverse effect upon the public good.

The Secretary has determined that findings c.5.-c.7. can be made. Therefore, the Secretary shall issue a permit for the use of a powered mechanical device in waters of the State for the control of nuisance aquatic plants.

3. Background; Aquatic Nuisance Control Permit History. Cedar Lake is a 128-acre waterbody with a maximum depth of 13 feet. Eurasian watermilfoil was first confirmed in Cedar Lake in 1990. Permitted control methods for Eurasian watermilfoil in Cedar Lake have consisted of a project for DASH (permit number 1992-H05 – expired). Permits and records containing additional details on this project may be made available upon request.
4. Control Activity Purpose and Description. The purpose of the control activity is to use DASH to manage an established population of an aquatic invasive species (Eurasian watermilfoil) and to improve the public good uses of the water.
5. 10 V.S.A. § 1455(f)(1) – Non-target Environment. The Secretary considers the following as the non-target environment:
  - Aquatic plants and animals within the waterbody.
  - Wetlands within the waterbody.
  - The ecological integrity of the waterbody, which is the culmination of how the biological, chemical, and physical integrity of the waterbody interact. The concept of ecological integrity is identified in the [Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation Watershed Management Division's Statewide Surface Water Management Strategy](#).

For determining what might be considered an acceptable risk to the non-target environment, the Secretary made several baseline assumptions related to the non-target environments potentially affected by the proposed control activity:

- A control activity for Eurasian watermilfoil will have an impact on the ecological integrity of the waterbody as the non-target environment cannot be avoided completely.
- One rare and endangered aquatic plant species has been recorded as being present in Cedar Lake; Wire-stemmed pondweed (S2S3), *Potamogeton strictifolius*, last seen in 1994. For the one true aquatic species, it is not anticipated that these species will be impacted by this project provided the conditions of the permit are followed.
- Mapped Class II wetlands are located within Cedar Lake along the northern and southwestern section of shoreline adjacent to the public access. Additional wetlands may be present as defined by a dominance (>50% surface area coverage) of woody, emergent, or floating leaved vegetation anchored in sediment located in areas up to 6.5 feet deep. Examples of wetland vegetation include

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willow and alder shrubs, cattails, emergent bur-reed, emergent arrowhead/*Sagittaria* sp., and watershield/white water lily pads/spatterdock/floating leaved pondweeds. Provided only Eurasian watermilfoil is targeted, the control activity would be an Allow Use (6.18) under the [Vermont Wetland Rules](#).

- Cedar lake is 124 acres with a maximum depth of 14.17 feet, of which all 124 acres support vegetation. A bathymetry and aquatic vegetation location/density survey was completed on 10/17/2018.

The presence of aquatic vegetation is required for fish and wildlife habitat. Generally, Eurasian watermilfoil has been identified as providing poor fish and wildlife habitat compared with native aquatic vegetation. The removal of Eurasian watermilfoil promotes native plant biodiversity, which improves the biological integrity of the lake over time. However, as Eurasian watermilfoil is an aquatic plant, in the absence of other aquatic vegetation, Eurasian watermilfoil provides some benefits that may include improving water clarity and quality, providing physical structure for aquatic habitat, and maintaining the upkeep of nutrients within the waterbody, which in turn helps to prevent algae or cyanobacteria blooms. As such, the Secretary has determined that at least 60% of the littoral zone of a lake or pond should be vegetated to retain the benefits provided by aquatic plants. To achieve this goal of reducing potential non-target impacts on the ecological integrity of Cedar Lake from the result of a significant and sudden reduction in aquatic vegetation, no more than 40% of the littoral zone may be targeted by aquatic plant management activities annually and only Eurasian watermilfoil may be controlled within that 40% area. This percentage may be altered by the Secretary if there is evidence indicating that the identified percentage is not achieving its protective purpose or that the findings of this permit can no longer be met.

DASH is proposed to be used as a non-chemical control method to manage Eurasian watermilfoil in Cedar Lake. However, DASH has the potential to have immediate and long-term negative impacts on the non-target environment. Immediate impacts include increased turbidity caused by the disturbance of lakebed sediments, the creation of aquatic plant fragments that increase the potential for spreading aquatic plant species (Eurasian watermilfoil in particular), and the loss of aquatic habitat and non-target native aquatic organisms. These immediate impacts pose a greater risk to the non-target environment during the spring spawning period (pre-July 1<sup>st</sup>) in that DASH may directly interfere with the eggs, nests, or reproductive behavior of wildlife as well as smother eggs or aquatic invertebrates from resettling lakebed sediments.

Numerous measures are being taken to reduce immediate impacts from DASH. To be protective of the spring spawning period, DASH is prohibited to occur prior to July 1<sup>st</sup> of the calendar year, unless otherwise approved by the Secretary. A turbidity curtain will be used to keep turbidity and aquatic plant fragments contained within the control location. The spread of Eurasian watermilfoil to other locations in the lake from uncontained fragments would be counterproductive to the purpose of the control activity. Prior to conducting DASH, the control location will be searched for the known State listed rare aquatic plant species and for aquatic animals. Rare, threatened, or endangered aquatic plant species are not to be removed, and native aquatic vegetation is to be avoided. Aquatic animals, such as mussels and turtles, are to be safely moved outside of the control location when possible. DASH is not to interfere with the eggs, nests, or reproductive behavior of any wildlife, which includes nesting birds (e.g., loons).

Potential long-term negative impacts to the non-target environment from DASH include alteration to the physical underwater habitat within the control location and the loss of native species. To reduce these potential impacts, only Eurasian watermilfoil is to be controlled, those conducting DASH are required to be able to distinguish Eurasian watermilfoil from native aquatic plants, and rocks, boulders, or woody debris are not to be removed from the lake bottom. The Secretary may request a quantitative aquatic plant survey be completed to ensure population locations and densities of S1, S2, S2S3, and S3 species are known and

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avoided. The permittee will report any observation of rare, threatened, or endangered species in accordance with this permit.

To ensure compliance with this permit, reassess cumulative impacts or any unforeseen or unanticipated adverse impacts on the non-target environment, and incorporate any new information over the effective period of this permit (e.g., additional Aquatic Nuisance Control permits being issued), the permittee is required to submit an annual request for proposed control locations. Annual DASH projects may not occur until receiving approval from the Secretary. At each proposed control location, the Secretary will consider the following:

- Whether the control location is strategically located for invasive species management purposes.
- What the density of Eurasian watermilfoil is at the control location and whether there are any less intrusive feasible alternative control options available.
- Whether the control location is adjacent to shoreline development or within an area of increased public good use and if so, those locations should be prioritized over undeveloped shorelines or areas of minimal public good use.
- Whether the control location is within a wetland or wetland buffer.
- Whether the control location overlaps with a known or likely population of a rare, threatened, or endangered species and if so, it must be determined that appropriate measures to minimize and/or avoid and impacts on those species are taken so that there is an acceptable risk.
- Whether other permitted Aquatic Nuisance Control projects are occurring in the waterbody and if so, assess potential cumulative impacts and minimize and/or avoid potential conflicts between projects.

While the Secretary recognizes that native organisms may be adversely impacted by the control activity, it is not anticipated that undue adverse impacts to the non-target environment will occur if this control activity is conducted in accordance with this permit. The Secretary has determined that there is an acceptable risk to the non-target environment.

6. 10 V.S.A. § 1455(f)(2) – Public Health. Provided DASH is carried out in accordance with the conditions of this permit, the Secretary has determined that there is negligible risk to public health.
7. 10 V.S.A. § 1455(f)(3) – Public Good. The Secretary considered the following criteria in determining whether there is a public benefit to be achieved from the control activity:

- Whether carrying out the control activity produces tangible benefits to public good uses, such as boating, fishing, and swimming, that outweigh potential impacts on the water resource.

Assessment: Tangible benefits to public good uses to be achieved in the waterbody are likely to be associated with the temporary decrease in the frequency of occurrence and biomass of Eurasian watermilfoil. This temporary decrease is anticipated to benefit boating and swimming within control locations. Regarding fishing as a public good use in relation to the control activity, it remains undetermined as to whether the control activity will produce a tangible long or short-term benefit. The presence of aquatic vegetation is required for fish and wildlife habitat. Generally, Eurasian watermilfoil has been identified as providing poor fish and wildlife habitat compared with native aquatic vegetation. However, Eurasian watermilfoil may provide beneficial structural habitat in the absence of other aquatic vegetation. To reduce the potential impact to fishing as a result of impacts to fish and wildlife habitat from aquatic plant management, no more than 40% of the littoral zone may be targeted by aquatic plant management activities annually and only Eurasian watermilfoil may be controlled within that 40% area. This percentage may be altered by the Secretary if there is evidence indicating that the identified percentage is not achieving its protective purpose or that the findings of this permit can no longer be met.

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- Whether the potential cumulative impacts from carrying out the control activity adversely affects the water resource and the public that utilizes that resource.

Assessment: Additional cumulative impacts were considered that relate to the water resource and how the public may utilize that resource. The Secretary has determined that the cumulative impacts from carrying out the control activity are not anticipated to affect the water resource and the public that utilizes that resource.

- There are no recommended water use restrictions for the waterbody when DASH occurs. However, there will be minor and temporary impacts to public good uses, such as boating, fishing, and swimming, near and within the control location while DASH is occurring.
- Cedar Lake is currently dominated by aquatic plants within the littoral zone as opposed to being dominated by algal or cyanobacteria species. Aquatic plants utilize the available nutrients in this waterbody, thereby limiting the available nutrients for algal or cyanobacteria species. To maintain this current steady state and to prevent algal or cyanobacteria species from becoming dominant and potentially impacting the water resource and the public that utilizes that resource, no more than 40% of the littoral zone may be targeted by aquatic plant management activities annually and only Eurasian watermilfoil may be controlled within that 40% area. This percentage may be altered by the Secretary if there is evidence indicating that the identified percentage is not achieving its protective purpose or that the findings of this permit can no longer be met.

- Whether measures to reduce impacts on the water resource have been taken.

Assessment: The control activity proposes to control Eurasian watermilfoil only, which is an aquatic invasive species. DASH will not occur prior to July 1<sup>st</sup> of the calendar year to reduce impacts to spring spawning. A turbidity curtain will be used to contain turbidity and aquatic plant fragments to the control location. The permittee is required to submit an annual request for proposed control locations and may not conduct DASH until receiving approval from the Secretary. To ensure compliance with this permit and to assess any unforeseen or unanticipated adverse impacts on the resource or public good that may have resulted from the control activity, the findings made in this permit may be reviewed annually upon receiving the annual request.

- Whether the control activity is excessive for the stated purpose.

Assessment: The use of DASH to manage an established population of an aquatic invasive species (Eurasian watermilfoil) and to improve the public good uses of Cedar Lake is not considered excessive for the stated purpose.

Based upon the findings above, the Secretary finds that there is no undue adverse effect upon the public good from the use of a powered mechanical device when operated in accordance with this permit and the Approved Application.

**d. Authorization**

By delegation from the Secretary, the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation has made a determination that the above activity qualifies for an individual aquatic nuisance control permit. The permittees are authorized per 10 V.S.A. § 1455(i) subject to the conditions herein specified.


This permit shall be effective on the day of signing and expire ten years thereafter.

Julia S. Moore, Secretary  
Vermont Agency of Natural Resources

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Under 10 V.S.A. § 1455**



VERMONT DEPARTMENT OF  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION  
**WATERSHED  
MANAGEMENT DIVISION**  
LAKES & PONDS PROGRAM

By:  Digitally signed by Oliver Pierson  
Date: 2023.06.20 14:07:06 -04'00'

Oliver Pierson, Program Manager  
Lakes & Ponds Management and Protection Program  
Watershed Management Division



Cedar Lake Barge Project Costs

Receipt Number	Date	Item	Price
1	7/3/23	Discharge Hose	\$69.99
		Intake Hose	124.99
		Trash Pump	899.99
		Repair Plan	\$209.99
		Sales Tax	91.35
2	7/6/23	Pressure Treated 2x4	34.68
		Deck Screws	83.94
		Pressure Treated 2x6	204.48
		Sales Tax	22.62
3	8/1/23	Silicone	7.99
		Sales Tax	0.5
4	7/7/23	Metal Strap	4.99
			4.99
			4.99
		Sales Tax	1
5	7/18/23	Pressure Treated	24.76
		Pressure Treated	10.96
		Sales Tax	2.5
	7/18/23	Webbing	24
		tax	9.54
		Blue Barrels	
		10 @ \$20 each	
		Paid cash, no receipt	\$200
		Total	\$2,038.25



# Beaver Deceivers, llc\*

*building better habitats*

1187 Cabell Road  
Grafton, VT 05146

## Invoice

**To:** Cedar Lake Association

**Date:** Nov. 20, 2023

**For:** Materials and labor for new Beaver Deceiver™ in new dam at the lake outlet; lodging; mileage and travel time from Grafton, VT.

**Total:** \$4000

Thank you!

\*To protect natural and human habitats, and to promote understanding of the former, we eliminate conflicts non-lethally while providing educational programs. Our president, Skip Lisle, MS, is a Wildlife Biologist who has invented high-quality “flow devices,” including proprietary Beaver Deceivers™ and Castor Masters™. We have long been the world’s leading innovators, compiling its highest success rate. By eliminating the cost of endlessly removing dams, repairing property, and killing beavers, our products are great investments. Moreover, preventing killing often translates into nearby, non-threatening wetlands with all their aesthetic, ecological, and hydrological values. In this way, we are helping to restore—following massive wetland losses caused by the Fur Trade (ca.1600-1900)] and later development—the ancient hydrology and biological wealth of Eurasian and North American streams.