



# PERMITTING FLOW DEVICES FOR BEAVER MANAGEMENT IN THE US AND CANADA

A Report from the Permitting Subcommittee of the  
National Beaver Working Groups

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Cover photo of a pond leveler by Elissa Chott.

# Document Overview

## Background

Flow devices, such as pond levelers or culvert exclusion fencing to prevent flooding and plugging issues caused by beaver damming, often need to go through a permitting process before the devices can be installed. See Appendix B for examples of flow devices and how they work. Conversations within the National Beaver Policy and Management Working Group (reformed into the North American Beaver Knowledge Network) highlighted the need for more information and clearer pathways for installing flow devices.

Similarly, beaver coexistence practitioners throughout the US and Canada identified permitting processes as one of the main barriers to getting nonlethal conflict solutions in the waterways. Some jurisdictions issue one permit, others need multiple permits, and some areas do not have an established permitting process for flow devices. The lack of knowledge and uncertainty across jurisdictions spurred the need to conduct an in-depth look into these processes. As a result, the first disappearing subcommittee (D1) was formed as a subcommittee of the National Beaver Working Group with a strict project framework and timeline to research and synthesize permitting processes in the US and Canada.

## Purpose

The purpose of this report is to compile flow device permitting processes for each state and province. Each state or province will fit into one of three categories:

- Permitting Known
- Permitting Uncertain
- No Permitting Process

## Using this Report

The creators intend this report to be both a standalone resource and a steppingstone for further work. The permitting summaries for each state and province consist of the known information for permitting flow devices at the time of writing. For those states and provinces where the permitting process is uncertain, this document may act as a guide for regional contacts. States with clear permitting requirements may be used as models to streamline processes in other areas.

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## Thank you to...

A huge thank you to all the committee contributor's efforts in researching, calling, emailing, and synthesizing the information. We are also grateful to all those who answered the calls and emails that enabled us to compile the information presented below.

## Process

This committee was assembled by contacting interested people who had some expertise and/or experience in beaver coexistence as a practitioner or from a policy perspective. The committee was active from November 2024 - May 2025, and on average met bi-weekly. Each committee member did approximately 2-4 hours of work between meetings.

The first step the committee took was to develop a list of framework questions to be used when contacting stakeholders in each state or province to determine the permitting process for beaver coexistence. Once the framework questions were completed for each state, that information was formatted into a one-page State or Province Summary Page found in this Report. The framework questions are in Appendix A. Permitting summaries were edited and reviewed, and the final Report was collated by the co-chairs and reviewed by the committee.

## A Note on Federal Permits

As of 5/12/2025 this information is correct to the best of each contributor's knowledge. **Federal permits that may be required for beaver coexistence flow devices are not listed here.** For more information on whether a certain area requires federal permits, please contact



the regional practitioner or federal office(s) responsible for regulating in-stream or floodplain work.

**Use due diligence when installing flow devices by contacting federal, state, and local agencies to make sure all necessary permits are acquired before beginning any work.**

## A Note on Tribal Sovereignty and Lands

This document only addresses state and local jurisdictions. With all due respect of Tribal nations, sovereignty laws and regulations do vary by tribe. If working on or near Tribal lands, reach out to the Tribal councils and agencies to determine what processes are needed in support of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent Principals.

For example, certain areas that border Tribal boundaries may be culturally significant sacred sites even though they are located on forestry or BLM land; giving the Tribes this consideration would be in best practice.

## State Wildlife Action Plans

Many State Wildlife Action Plans (SWAP) are due for revisions in 2025, and this Report features the current version of each available plan. Beavers are not listed as a Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) within state plans, because species listed as SGCN are facing habitat or population declines, and therefore need additional conservation. Plans that mention beavers may do so in different capacities, such as the impacts their dam complexes may have on other species.

## Considerations When Applying for Permits for In-Stream Beaver Coexistence Devices

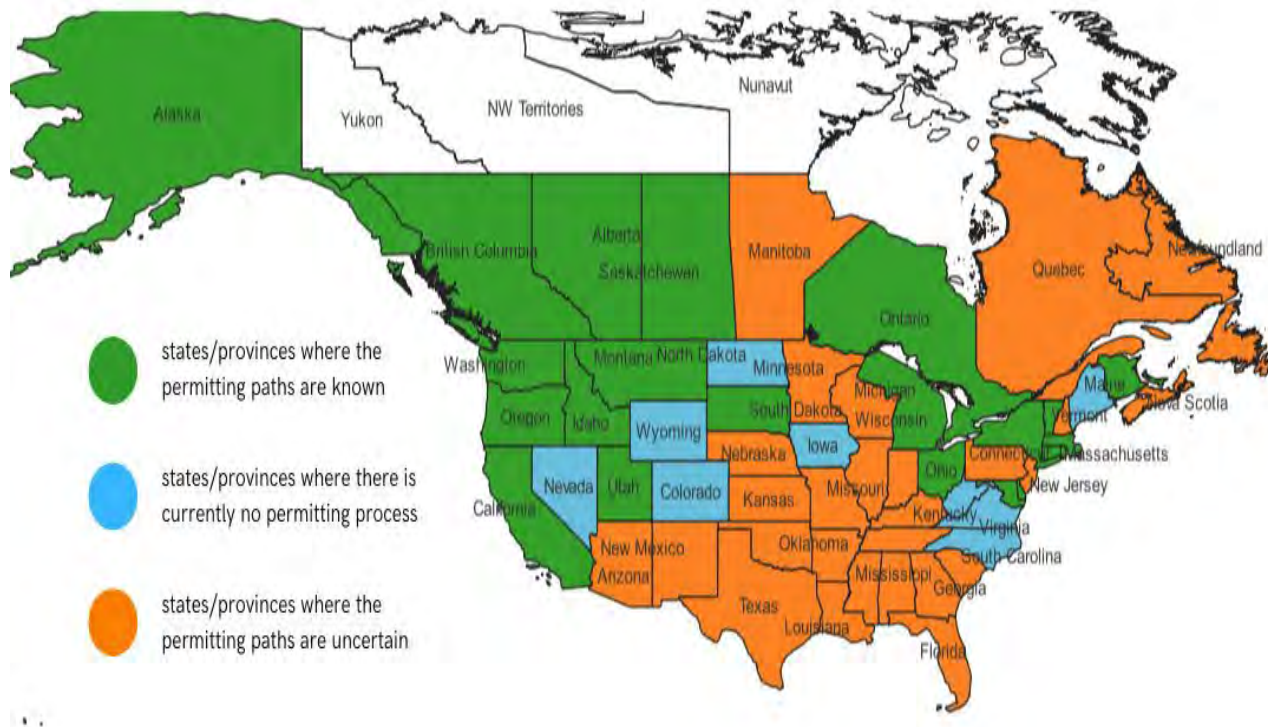
Impacts beyond alleviating the flooding concerns may need to be considered when installing flow devices. These considerations may include, but are not limited to: liability, impacts on habitat and other species, land ownership, construction methods and materials, and water rights. The list below provides questions and factors to review for each project site depending on the local conditions and jurisdictions.

1. Who owns the flow devices and how is that determined?
2. Who may hold the liability for installed flow devices? This responsibility may lie with the individual doing the installation or with the landowner. Below are a few questions to consider when applying for permits:

- Is landowner attestation or consent needed?
  - Who is liable for any related challenges?
  - Do Landowner Agreements reduce liability in the state/province?
    - Consider having an attorney review or prepare Landowner Agreement Templates
  - Do permits reduce or remove liability?
3. Impacts on water rights or stream flows
    - Coexistence devices either work to maintain natural beaver dams or remove culvert dams and increase water flow
  4. Protected species: state, provincial, or federally listed species in waterways may impact what work, devices, or
    - Special consideration should be given to fish species. It is recommended to consult with regional fish biologists before beginning any project.
  5. Waterway classifications (i.e. floodplains, coastal waters, wetland delineations)
    - Certain waterways have more protections and regulations surrounding what work can be done within them
  6. Land ownership (state, federal, private, local municipality, Tribal)
    - Who will need to be notified or consulted with during the planning, design, permitting, and/or installation processes?
  7. Construction materials: certain materials may be considered to have higher potential impacts on the waterway or cultural site
    - Ground penetrating work – t-post installation
      - May require cultural consultation
      - Would using cinder blocks or alternate materials eliminate this issue?
  8. Fill: some permitting agencies may consider certain materials to be fill when placed within waterways
    - Does the device itself constitute fill?
    - Are certain materials considered fill, such as cinder blocks?
      - Would using t-posts or alternate materials eliminate this issue?



## Map



Map showing the permitting categories for beaver coexistence devices in each state and province. The color coding reflects the headings of each state and province's permitting summary, below.

# UNITED STATES

## Permitting Summaries

## ALABAMA - PERMITTING UNCERTAIN

- Beavers are managed by **Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (ADCNR)** as a **furbearer and nuisance**.
  - There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
  - The State Wildlife Action Plan **does not** mention beavers. SWAP last updated **2015**.
    - [Alabama SWAP](#)
  - The state **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
  - It **is not** legal to relocate beavers.
  - There **are no known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - In-stream projects are permitted by the **Alabama Department of Environmental Management**.
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### Alabama - Specific Permitting Information

Projects located within streams in Alabama are typically managed by the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM). ADEM oversees various programs and initiatives aimed at protecting and improving water quality, including the management of nonpoint source pollution and the implementation of best management practices for construction projects.

To obtain a permit for removing beaver dams in Alabama, contact the Alabama Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (ADCNR). Here are the steps to follow:

1. **Contact Local Wildlife District Office:** Reach out to the local Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries District Office for guidance on the permit application process.
2. **Provide Necessary Information:** provide details about the location of the dam, the extent of the damage, and any potential environmental impacts.
3. **Submit Application:** Complete the required application forms and submit them to the ADCNR for review.
4. **Approval and Compliance:** Once approved, follow the guidelines and regulations provided by the ADCNR to ensure compliance with the permit conditions.

For more detailed information, visit the ADCNR website or contact them directly at (334) 242-3469. Contact the local Wildlife and Freshwater Fisheries District Office for guidance on the permit application process.

## ALASKA - PERMITTING KNOWN

- Beavers are managed by Alaska Department of Fish and Game as a furbearer.
- There is not a statewide beaver plan.
- The State Wildlife Action Plan does not mention beavers. SWAP last updated 2015.
  - [Alaska SWAP](#)
- The state does not manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
- It is not legal to relocate beavers.
- There are known NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - [Juneau Beaver Patrol](#)
- In-stream projects are permitted by Alaska Department of Fish and Game and other agencies depending on the site. The Fish Habitat Permit application may be found [here](#).

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### Alaska - Specific Permitting Information

A Fish Habitat Permit (linked above) from Alaska Department of Fish and Game is required for any stream that supports resident or anadromous fish.

The following permits are site-dependent and may not be needed in every location. Contact each department to see if applications need to be submitted:

- Alaska Department of Natural Resources' Division of Mining, Land, and Water may require a permit. The program page may be found [here](#).
- The Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities may require a permit in state rights-of-way. More information may be found [here](#).
- Cities and boroughs may require localized permits. Contact the local jurisdiction to determine if additional permits are needed.

## ARIZONA - PERMITTING UNCERTAIN

- Beavers are managed by the **Arizona Game and Fish Department** as a **furbearer**.
- There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
- The State Wildlife Action Plan **does** mention beavers as an **influential** species. SWAP last updated **2021**.
  - [Arizona SWAP](#)
- The state **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
- It **is** legal to relocate beavers. Consult regional agencies for regulations and processes.
- There **are known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - [Wildlife Control Businesses](#)
- In-stream projects are primarily permitted by the **Arizona Department of Environmental Quality** ([access permit/compliance here](#)), but interagency coordination is likely required with the Arizona Department of Water Resources and the Arizona Game and Fish Department to ensure regulatory compliance.

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### Arizona - Specific Permitting Information

What state agencies manage water resources (quantity, quality, habitat)?

- Arizona Department of Environmental Quality manages watershed improvement and protection
- Arizona Department of Water Resources manages the state's water supplies
- Arizona Game and Fish Department conserves and protects the state's wildlife

It is recommended to contact local and regional state regulators to confirm the permits required, if any.

## ARKANSAS - PERMITTING UNCERTAIN

- Beavers are managed by **Arkansas Game and Fish Commission** as a **furbearer and nuisance**.
- There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
- The State Wildlife Action Plan **does** mention beavers as a **potential habitat impediment to the gilt darter**. SWAP last updated **2023**.
  - [Arkansas SWAP](#)
- The state **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
- It **is not** legal to relocate beavers.
- There **are no known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
- In-stream projects are permitted by the **Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality**.

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### Arkansas - Specific Permitting Information

The Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality permits in-stream projects using the Short Term Activity Authorization (STAA) Permit. Contact Arkansas DEQ for more information. The submission portal may be found [here](#).

Other local permits may be needed.

## CALIFORNIA - PERMITTING KNOWN

- Beavers are managed by the **California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)** as a **furbearer, nuisance, and, as of 2024, a keystone species.**
- There **is not** a statewide beaver management plan.
- The State Wildlife Action Plan **does** mention beavers as a **keystone species, habitat-builder, and restoration strategy.** SWAP last updated **2025.**
  - [California SWAP](#)
- The state **does** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts through **relocation, coexistence, grant funding to support beaver coexistence and restoration.**
- It **is** legal to relocate beavers. Consult regional agencies for regulations and processes.
  - [California Department of Fish and Wildlife](#)
- There **are known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - [Nature's Engineers](#)
  - [Occidental Arts & Ecology Center](#)
  - [Swift Water Design](#)
- In-stream projects are permitted by **California Department of Fish and Wildlife** requires a [Lake or Streambed Alteration \(LSA\) Agreement](#) when a project activity may substantially adversely affect fish and wildlife resources.

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### California - Specific Permitting Information

There is a permitting process in development for beaver coexistence in California. There is guidance on what materials or methods constitute a project.



## COLORADO - NO PERMITTING PROCESS

- Beavers are managed by **Colorado Parks and Wildlife** as a **furbearer and nuisance**.
- There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
  - Plan currently in development, expected in early 2026.
- The State Wildlife Action Plan **does** mention beavers as a **keystone species**. SWAP last updated **2015**.
  - [Colorado SWAP](#)
- The state **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
- It **is** legal to relocate beavers. Consult regional agencies for regulations and processes.
- There **are known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - [Arable Earth](#)
  - [Ecometrics](#)
  - [Give a Dam](#)
  - [RangeWorks](#)
  - [Songdog Outdoor Services](#)
- In-stream projects are permitted by **Colorado Parks and Wildlife**.

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### Colorado - Specific Permitting Information

Colorado is currently developing a statewide beaver management plan, expected to be completed in early 2026. The completion of this plan will likely affect the permitting process for coexistence devices within the state.

CURRENTLY NO PERMITTING PROCESS, BUT CHECK WITH STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES/MUNICIPALITIES BEFORE STARTING ANY PROJECT

## CONNECTICUT - PERMITTING UNCERTAIN

- Beavers are managed by the **Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) Wildlife Division** as a **furbearer and nuisance**.
- There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
- The State Wildlife Action Plan **does not** mention beavers. SWAP last updated **2015**.
  - [Connecticut SWAP](#)
- The state **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
- It **is not** legal to relocate beavers.
- There **are known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - [Beaver & Wildlife Solutions](#)
- In-stream projects are permitted by **local Inland Wetlands Commission**.

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### Connecticut – Specific Permitting Information

The installation of any water level control device at a culvert or modification of beaver dam, including breaching or removal, are considered regulated wetland activities and must be approved by the local Inland Wetland Commission.

Those who install flow devices need to have a Nuisance Wildlife Control Operator License from DEEP in order to install flow devices and maintain the license every couple of years, fees apply.

## DELAWARE - PERMITTING KNOWN

- Beavers are managed by the **Delaware Division of Fish & Wildlife (DFW)** as a **furbearer and nuisance**.
  - There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
  - The State Wildlife Action Plan **does** mention beavers as a **restoration approach to protect or restore populations of species of greatest conservation need**. SWAP last updated **2015**.
    - [Delaware SWAP](#)
  - The state **does** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts by **relocating beavers if there are drainage concerns**.
  - It **is** legal to relocate beavers. Consult regional agencies for regulations and processes.
  - There **are known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
    - [Bay Area Wildlife Solutions](#)
    - Delaware's DFW provides a link on their website that provides information on professional help via [WildlifeHelp.org](#)
  - In-stream projects are permitted by **Delaware's Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) Wetlands and Waterways Section** ([permitting webpage](#)).
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### Delaware - Specific Permitting Information

To install a pond leveler on public land, the permit applicant will need a State Subaqueous Permit and a subaqueous land lease permit if the applicant is not a state, city, or local employee. To install a pond leveler on private land, the permit applicant will need a State Subaqueous Permit.

The Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC) Wetlands and Waterways Section will also need to issue a water quality certification (401 permit) in concert with USACE (404 permit). USACE would likely permit a pond leveler under Nationwide Permit #7 or #27. Once USACE issues the 404 permit, the DNREC Wetlands and Waterways Section will automatically issue the state's Coastal Zone Management and Water Quality permits. The DNREC Wetlands and Waterways Section would also need to collaborate with DFW and the Drainage Program to determine whether any other reviews or permits are required.

## FLORIDA - PERMITTING UNCERTAIN

- Beavers are managed by **Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission** as a **furbearer**.
- There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
- The State Wildlife Action Plan **does not** mention beavers. SWAP last updated **2019**.
  - [Florida SWAP](#)
- The state **does** manage beaver conflicts by **providing technical assistance for flow devices**.
- It **is** legal to relocate beavers **onto private property 40 acres or larger within the same county as capture and with written permission from the landowner**. Consult regional agencies for regulations and processes.
- There **are no known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
- In-stream projects are permitted by **Florida Department of Environmental Protection, among other agencies/divisions** depending on waterbody delineations.

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### Florida - Specific Permitting Information

To learn more about the different permitting programs and to find which district is applicable, visit [here](#).

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) issues a variety of permits and delineations may vary depending on region. More information may be found [here](#).

Water management programs may be found [here](#).

## GEORGIA - PERMITTING UNCERTAIN

- Beavers are managed by **Georgia Department of Natural Resources** as a **furbearer and nuisance**.
  - There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
    - Some guidance is provided through the [Beaver Management and Control Guide](#).
  - The State Wildlife Action Plan **does not** mention beavers. SWAP last updated **2015**.
    - [Georgia SWAP](#)
  - The state **does** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
  - It **is** legal to relocate beavers. Consult regional agencies for regulations and processes.
    - More details can be found [here](#).
  - There **are no known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - In-stream projects are permitted by **Georgia DNR and local environmental agencies**. Permitting requirements may be found [here](#).
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### Georgia - Specific Permitting Information

#### State Agencies Managing Water Resources in Georgia

- **Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD)**: Oversees **water quality, watershed protection, and permitting** for water withdrawals, stormwater management, and wastewater treatment. More details [here](#).
- **Georgia Soil & Water Conservation Commission (GSWCC)**: Focuses on **watershed management, erosion control, and conservation programs**. More details [here](#).
- **Georgia Water Planning Council**: Develops and implements the **State Water Plan**, ensuring sustainable water resource management. More details [here](#).

#### Local-Level Permitting

- **County Water Authorities & Municipal Environmental Departments**: Local agencies may require permits for **flow devices, dam modifications, or wetland restoration**.
- **Regional Conservation Groups**: Some municipalities collaborate with conservation organizations to implement **non-lethal beaver management strategies**.

## IDAHO - PERMITTING KNOWN

- Beavers are managed by Idaho Fish and Game as a furbearer.
- There is not a statewide beaver plan.
- The State Wildlife Action Plan does mention beavers as creating habitat and potential nuisance situations. SWAP last updated 2023.
  - [Idaho SWAP](#)
- The state does manage nonlethal beaver conflicts by relocation and installing coexistence devices.
- It is legal to relocate beavers. Consult regional agencies for regulations and processes.
- There are known NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - [Loren Taylor, BeaverCorps Program Manager](#)
- In-stream projects are permitted by Idaho Department of Water Resources. The form may be found [here](#).

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### Idaho - Specific Permitting Information

The joint Stream Channel Alteration Permit (linked above) for use when installing flow devices goes to both the Idaho Department of Water Resources and the US Army Corps of Engineers. Idaho Department of Water Resources charges a \$20 processing fee.

Check with the local city and county floodplain offices for each site to see if additional floodplain permits need to be issued.

## ILLINOIS – PERMITTING UNCERTAIN

- Beavers are managed by the Illinois Department of Natural Resources as a furbearer and nuisance.
- There is not a statewide beaver plan.
- The State Wildlife Action Plan does mention beavers as a nuisance and game species. SWAP last updated 2022.
  - [Illinois SWAP](#)
- The state does not manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
- It is not legal to relocate beavers.
- There are known NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - [Illinois Beaver Alliance](#)
  - [Integrated Lakes Management](#)
  - [Manitou Creek Watershed Alliance](#)
- In-stream projects, depending on their locations and features may be regulated by local, state, and federal agencies, including metropolitan reclamation districts, departments of transportation, and the Illinois Department of Natural Resources.

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### Illinois – Specific Permitting Information

There is not yet an established permitting process for beaver coexistence in Illinois. There is also not yet any guidance on what materials or methods constitute a project.

While there is not currently a permitting process in place for beaver coexistence in Illinois, check with the above agencies before starting any project.



## INDIANA - PERMITTING KNOWN

- Beavers are managed by **Indiana Department of Natural Resources** as a **furbearer and nuisance**.
  - There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
  - The State Wildlife Action Plan **does not** mention beavers. SWAP last updated **2025**.
    - [Indiana SWAP](#)
  - The state **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
  - It **is** legal to relocate beavers. Consult regional agencies for regulations and processes.
  - There **are known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
    - [Steven Marler, KCI Technologies, Inc.](#)
  - In-stream projects are permitted by the **Indiana Department of Natural Resources Division of Water**.
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### Indiana - Specific Permitting Information

Most flow devices would not require a permit as they are considered temporary structures and do not affect the cross-sectional area of a stream. Manipulation or removal of a beaver dam, however, can be prone to permitting depending on circumstances. The Indiana Department of Natural Resources refers to this document for guidance on the removal of log jams, which includes beaver dams in Indiana.  
[https://www.in.gov/dnr/fish-and-wildlife/files/wa-Logjam\\_Removal\\_Guide.pdf](https://www.in.gov/dnr/fish-and-wildlife/files/wa-Logjam_Removal_Guide.pdf)

What State Agencies manage water resources?

- The IDNR is the primary agency that oversees beaver-related issues.
- The Indiana Department of Environmental Management mostly covers mitigation and wetlands, but if there are impacts to jurisdictional waters they might be involved in the permitting process.

## IOWA - NO PERMITTING PROCESS

- Beavers are managed by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources as a furbearer.
- There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
- The State Wildlife Action Plan **does not** mention beavers. SWAP last updated **2015**.
  - [Iowa SWAP](#)
- The state **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
- It **is not** legal to relocate beavers.
- There **are known** NGOs, businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - [Sown Ecological Solutions LLC](#)
- In-stream projects are permitted by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources.

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### Iowa - Specific Permitting Information

In the case of installing a pond leveler on private property, there are no known permits required by the state. USACE jurisdictional determination will need to be confirmed.

CURRENTLY NO STATE PERMITTING REQUIRED, BUT CHECK WITH STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES/MUNICIPALITIES BEFORE STARTING ANY PROJECT.

## KANSAS - PERMITTING UNCERTAIN

- Beavers are managed by **Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks** as a **furbearer**.
- There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
- The State Wildlife Action Plan **does not** mention beavers. SWAP last updated **2022**.
  - [Kansas SWAP](#)
- The state **does** manage beaver conflicts by **promoting lethal removal**.
- It **is not** legal to relocate beavers.
- There **are no known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
- In-stream projects are permitted by **Kansas Department of Agriculture**. Permit forms may be found [here](#).

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### Kansas - Specific Permitting Information

The Kansas Department of Agriculture regulates in-stream projects and modifications for existing structures such as culverts. For more information on permitting regulations and project qualifications, see: <https://www.agriculture.ks.gov/divisions-programs/division-of-water-resources/water-structures/stream-and-floodplain-permits>

As per the Department of Agriculture's website: "Other permits may be required, including but not limited to a permit to appropriate water from the DWR Water Appropriation Program, construction permits from county and local government, Corps of Engineers Clean Water Act permit, Kansas Department of Health and Environment permit for storm water run-off and threatened and endangered species permit from Department of Kansas Wildlife Parks and Tourism."

## KENTUCKY - PERMITTING UNCERTAIN

- Beavers are managed by **Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources** as a **furbearer and nuisance**.
- There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
- The State Wildlife Action Plan **does** mention beavers as a **habitat-building species**. SWAP last updated **2023**.
  - [Kentucky SWAP](#)
- The state **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
- It **is** legal to relocate beavers. Consult regional agencies for regulations and processes.
- There **are no known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
- In-stream projects are permitted by **Kentucky Division of Water**.

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### Kentucky – Specific Permitting Information

There is not yet an established permitting process for beaver coexistence in Kentucky, however it is known that in-stream projects are permitted by the Kentucky Division of Water and the Army Corps of Engineers. There is not yet guidance on what materials or methods constitute a project.

## LOUISIANA - PERMITTING UNCERTAIN

- Beavers are managed by the **Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries** as a **furbearer and nuisance**.
  - There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
  - The State Wildlife Action Plan **does not** mention beavers. SWAP last updated **2019**.
    - [Louisiana SWAP](#)
    - [Louisiana 2019 Addendum](#)
  - The state **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
  - It **is not** legal to relocate beavers.
  - There **are no known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - In-stream projects are permitted by the **Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality** ([access permitting website here](#)).
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### Louisiana - Specific Permitting Information

Permits are not typically required on private property for most nonlethal beaver management strategies in Louisiana. Landowners and property managers can implement coexistence techniques like water flow devices, fencing, or habitat modification without needing approval from the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries.

A permit could be needed if nonlethal methods involve state-owned water bodies or public lands, especially if significant alterations to wetlands or water flow are planned.

Overall, checking in with the Louisiana Department of Wildlife and Fisheries or local agencies is recommended.

## MAINE – PERMITTING KNOWN

- Beavers are managed by **Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (MDIFW)** as a **furbearer**.
- There **is not** a statewide beaver plan, but there is a furbearer plan.
  - [Maine Furbearer Plan](#)
- The State Wildlife Action Plan **does** mention beavers as a \_over-abundant native species impacting SGCN. SWAP last updated **2015**.
  - [Maine SWAP](#)
- The state **does** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts by a combination of **coexistence and relocation**.
  - [Maine Prevention Program](#)
- It **is** legal to relocate beavers. Consult regional agencies for regulations and processes.
- There **are known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - USDA Wildlife Services
- In-stream projects are permitted by **Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife**.

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### Maine - Specific Permitting Information

Permits can be coordinated through the MDIFW Regional Biologist; check the local jurisdiction to find contact information.

## MARYLAND - PERMITTING UNCERTAIN

- Beavers are managed by the **Maryland Department of Natural Resources' Wildlife and Heritage Service** as a **furbearer and nuisance**.
- There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
- The State Wildlife Action Plan **does** mention beavers as a **habitat-building species**. SWAP last updated **2015**.
  - [Maryland SWAP](#)
- The state **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
- It **is not** legal to relocate beavers.
- There **are known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - [Anne Arundel County Public Works](#)
  - [Ecotone](#)
- In-stream projects are permitted by the **Maryland Department of the Environment**.

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**There is not yet an established permitting process for beaver coexistence in Maryland.** There is also not yet guidance on what materials or methods constitute a project.

In-stream projects, depending on their locations and features **may be** regulated by local, state, and federal agencies including county stormwater programs, Maryland Department of the Environment, Maryland Department of Natural Resources, and the Army Corps of Engineers. While there is not currently a permitting process in place for beaver coexistence in Maryland, check with these agencies before starting any project.



## MASSACHUSETTS - PERMITTING KNOWN

- Beavers are managed by the **Massachusetts Division of Fisheries and Wildlife** as a **furbearer**.
  - There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
  - The State Wildlife Action Plan **does** mention beavers as **playing a critical role in creating essential habitat for other species**. SWAP last updated **2015**.
    - [Massachusetts SWAP](#)
  - The state **does** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
  - It **is not** legal to relocate beavers.
  - There **are known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
    - [Beaver Solutions](#)
  - In-stream projects are permitted by the **Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection**.
- 

### Massachusetts - Specific Permitting Information

Please refer to Massachusetts Division of Fish and Wildlife's [Beavers and the Law: A Citizen's Guide to Addressing Beaver Conflicts](#) for the full permitting process.

For further details on the permitting process, contact the city or town BOH or visit [their website](#).

## MICHIGAN - PERMITTING KNOWN

- Beavers are managed by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources as a **furbearer**.
- There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
- The State Wildlife Action Plan **does** mention beavers as a **species associated with Great Lakes Marsh and Inland Emergent Wetlands**. SWAP last updated in **2015**.
  - [Michigan SWAP](#)
- The state **does** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts by **providing guidance and assistance using nonlethal methods**.
- It **is** legal to relocate beavers. Consult regional agencies for regulations and processes.
- There **are known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - [Beaver Leavers](#)
- In-stream projects are permitted by the **Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy, which likely includes coordination with the Michigan Department of Natural Resources**.

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### Michigan - Specific Permitting Information

Contact the DNR directly or visit their official website for guidance on the process.

Below are a few permit examples required by the state to permit a pond leveler:

- **Wildlife Management Permit:** If installing a pond leveler or other similar device, a Wildlife Management Permit from the Michigan Department of Natural Resources may be needed. This permit ensures that the beaver management techniques are carried out in a way that complies with the state's wildlife laws.
- **Waterway and Wetland Permits:** If the installation of the pond leveler affects a waterway, wetland, or any body of water that falls under state jurisdiction, a Water Quality Permit or a Wetland Permit from the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy may be needed.
- **Beaver Trapping Permit (if applicable):** If trapping beavers is part of the management strategy, a Beaver Trapping Permit may be required, particularly if trapping is needed in conjunction with the installation of pond levelers.

The exact requirements will depend on the specific location and the nature of the project. Contact the Michigan Department of Natural Resources and the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy for the most accurate and up-to-date information on the necessary permits for installing pond levelers or other beaver management structures.

## MINNESOTA - PERMITTING UNCERTAIN

- Beavers are managed by the **Minnesota Department of Natural Resources** as a **furbearer**.
- There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
- The State Wildlife Action Plan **does** mention beavers as a **major stressor to some sensitive ecosystems**. SWAP last updated **2015**.
  - [Minnesota SWAP](#)
- The state **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
- It **is not** legal to relocate beavers.
- There **are known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - [Beaver Innovations](#)
- In-stream projects are permitted by **Local Watershed Districts, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, and Ecological and Water Resource Division**.

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### Minnesota - Specific Permitting Information

Contact local and regional offices of watershed districts, Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Ecological and Water Resource Division to determine what permits are needed for specific projects.

## MISSISSIPPI - PERMITTING UNCERTAIN

- Beavers are managed by **Mississippi Department of Wildlife, Fisheries, and Parks (MDWFP)** as a **nuisance**.
  - There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
  - The State Wildlife Action Plan **does not** mention beavers. SWAP last updated **2015**.
    - [Mississippi SWAP](#)
  - The state **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
  - It **is** legal to relocate beavers. Consult regional agencies for regulations and processes.
  - There **are no known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - In-stream projects are permitted by the **Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) and MDWFP**. Check permitting requirements [here](#).
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### Mississippi - Specific Permitting Information

In Mississippi, several state agencies oversee water resources, including quantity, quality, and habitat management:

- **Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ):** Responsible for water quality and quantity management, including conservation efforts and regulatory enforcement. More details can be found [here](#).
- **Water Supply Division:** Manages water availability and use, ensuring sustainable water resources. Contact information is available [here](#).

At the local level, municipalities and agencies also play a role in water resource management:

- **MDEQ Watershed Management:** Focuses on protecting and restoring Mississippi's water resources through effective management strategies. Learn more [here](#).
- **Local Conservation Authorities:** Various local agencies work on water conservation and habitat protection, often implementing beaver management strategies.

## MISSOURI - PERMITTING UNCERTAIN

- Beavers are managed by Missouri Department of Conservation as a furbearer and nuisance.
  - There is not a statewide beaver plan.
  - The State Wildlife Action Plan does not mention beavers. SWAP last updated 2015.
    - [Missouri SWAP](#)
  - The state does manage beaver conflicts by allowing shooting or trapping nuisance beaver without a permit.
  - It is not advised to relocate beavers. Consult regional agencies for regulations and processes.
  - There are no known NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - In-stream projects are permitted by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.
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### Missouri - Specific Permitting Information

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources issues permits for work around water. More information may be found [here](#).

The Water Protection Program administered by the Division of Environmental Quality may have regulations affecting the installation of flow devices in relation to such factors as water quality. Check with local offices for more information.

## MONTANA - PERMITTING KNOWN

- Beavers are managed by **Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks** as a **furbearer**.
- There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
- The State Wildlife Action Plan **does not** mention beavers but is slated for 2025 revisions that do. SWAP last updated **2015**.
  - [Montana SWAP](#)
- The state **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
- It **is** legal to relocate beavers, **but the process is long and requires a full Environmental Assessment**. Consult regional agencies for regulations and processes.
- There **are known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - [Blackfeet Nation's Ksik Stakii Project](#)
  - [National Wildlife Federation's Montana Beaver Conflict Resolution Program](#)
- In-stream projects are permitted by **Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks and local Conservation Districts** using [this joint form](#).

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### Montana - Specific Permitting Information

These two permits use the same application form, linked above, and are free to submit.

310 Permits: local conservation districts review applications and issue 310 permits. Most conservation districts meet once per month to review applications.

- **When to use**: flow device installations with a private landowner
- **Process**: application added to agenda by district administrator, site visits may occur before or after board review of applications, board discusses application and will make one of three choices 1) approve as submitted 2) approve with modifications 3) deny.

SPA 124 Permits: Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks regional fish biologists review applications and issue SPA 124 permits.

- **When to use**: flow device installations with a public landowner (e.g. FWP, USFS, road departments, etc)
- **Process**: reviewed internally at Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks and sent to the public landowner for a final signature

A 318 Turbidity Permit may be needed when clearing culverts or installing pond levelers. Check with the regional Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks fish biologist to confirm if one is needed.

## NEBRASKA - PERMITTING UNCERTAIN

- Beavers are managed by **Nebraska Game and Parks Commission** as a **furbearer**.
- There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
- The State Wildlife Action Plan **does** mention beavers as a **habitat creator for other species**.  
SWAP last updated **2011**.
  - [Nebraska SWAP](#)
- The state **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
- It **is not** legal to relocate beavers.
- There **are no known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
- In-stream projects are permitted by the **Nebraska Department of Natural Resources**.

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### Nebraska - Specific Permitting Information

In Nebraska, all water is public property and for use by people of the state. To determine if flow devices require a permit in a particular jurisdiction, contact the Nebraska Department of Natural Resources for more information.



## NEVADA - NO PERMITTING PROCESS

- Beavers are managed by the **Nevada Department of Wildlife** as a **furbearer**.
- There is a statewide beaver plan.
  - [Nevada Beaver Management Policy](#)
- The State Wildlife Action Plan **does not** mention beavers. SWAP last updated **2022**.
  - [Nevada SWAP](#)
- The state **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
- It **is not** legal to relocate beavers.
- There **are no known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
- In-stream projects are permitted by **Nevada Division of Environmental Protection**.

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### Nevada - Specific Permitting Information

CURRENTLY NO PERMITTING PROCESS, BUT CHECK WITH STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES/MUNICIPALITIES BEFORE STARTING ANY PROJECT

## NEW HAMPSHIRE - PERMITTING UNCERTAIN

- Beavers are managed by **New Hampshire Fish and Game Department** as a **furbearer**.
  - There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
  - The State Wildlife Action Plan **does not** mention beavers. SWAP last updated **2015**.
    - [New Hampshire SWAP](#)
  - The state **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
  - It **is not** legal to relocate beavers.
  - There **are no known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - In-stream projects are permitted by **New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NH DES)**.
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### New Hampshire - Specific Permitting Information

The New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) is the primary state agency responsible for managing water resources, including water quality, quantity, and aquatic habitat. NHDES works through various divisions and collaborative programs (such as the Nonpoint Source Management Program) to monitor and protect surface and groundwater systems, ensuring that riparian and wetland areas—which are crucial for beaver habitat—remain healthy. Additionally, the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department plays a key role in managing wildlife and their habitats, incorporating water resource considerations into its efforts to sustain species like beavers.

## NEW JERSEY - PERMITTING UNCERTAIN

- Beavers are managed by the **New Jersey Department of Fish and Wildlife** as a **furbearer and nuisance**.
- There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
- The State Wildlife Action Plan **does** mention beavers as an **over-abundant wildlife species**. SWAP last updated **2018**.
  - [New Jersey SWAP](#)
- The state **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
- It **is not** legal to relocate beavers.
- There **are no known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
- In-stream projects are permitted by the **New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection**.

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### New Jersey - Specific Permitting Information

#### Permits and Requirements:

1. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) Wetlands Permit:
  - Since beaver flow devices and pond levelers are often installed in or near wetlands or stream corridors, a NJDEP permit may be required under the Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act and other related environmental laws. This ensures the installation does not negatively affect water quality, floodplains, or wetland ecosystems.
2. NJ Division of Fish and Wildlife (NJDFW) Beaver Damage Control Permit:
  - If dealing with beaver-related property damage, a Nuisance Beaver Control Permit from NJDFW may be required, and this permit could authorize the installation of flow devices as part of the mitigation strategy.
3. Local Municipal Permits:
  - In some cases, local municipalities may have additional permitting requirements or restrictions related to waterway modifications, so it's important to check with local authorities to ensure that all necessary permits are obtained.

#### Process:

- Consult NJDFW and NJDEP: Before installing a flow device, it's recommended to contact both the New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife (NJDFW) and New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) for guidance on the specific permitting process and any required approvals.

## NEW MEXICO- PERMITTING UNCERTAIN

- Beavers are managed by the **New Mexico Department of Game and Fish** as a **furbearer and nuisance**.
- There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
- The State Wildlife Action Plan **does** mention beavers as a keystone species. SWAP last updated **2016**.
  - [New Mexico SWAP](#)
- The state **does** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
- It **is** legal to relocate beavers. Consult regional agencies for regulations and processes.
- There **are known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - [Amigos Bravos](#)
  - [Defenders of Wildlife](#)
  - [Rio Grande Return](#)
  - [Wild Earth Guardians](#)
- In-stream projects, depending on their locations and features may be regulated by **local, state, and federal agencies, including Interstate Stream Commission, Acequia associations, departments of transportation, the New Mexico Department of Environment, Minerals, and Natural Resources Division.**

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### New Mexico – Specific Permitting Information

While there is not currently a permitting process in place for beaver coexistence in New Mexico, check with these agencies before starting any project:

- [Interstate Stream Commission](#)
- [New Mexico Acequia Association](#)
- [NM Dept of Energy, Minerals, Natural Resource Divisions](#)

## NEW YORK - PERMITTING KNOWN

- Beavers are managed by the **New York State Department of Environmental Conservation** as a **furbearer and nuisance**.

There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.

- The State Wildlife Action Plan **does not** mention beavers. SWAP last updated **2015**.
  - [Access the SWAP and updated draft sections here](#)
- The state **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
- It is **generally not allowed** to relocate beavers and requires a permit from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.
- There **are known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - [Beavers: Wetlands and Wildlife](#)
  - [Beavers Work](#)
  - [Hudson Valley Beaver Strategies LLC](#)
- In-stream projects are permitted by the **New York State Department of Environmental Conservation**.

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### New York - Specific Permitting Information

A permitting pathway for coexistence installations does not exist statewide. For assistance with permits, [contact the regional permit administrator](#). The regional permit administrator can help determine which permits are necessary and provide assistance with the permitting process.

There have been a few permitted pond levelers in New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Districts 3 and 4, which can serve as models in other Districts. For more information regarding the permitting process, contact Dan Aitchison listed above under Hudson Valley Beaver Strategies LLC.

## NORTH CAROLINA - NO PERMITTING PROCESS

- Beavers are managed by **North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission** as a **furbearer**.
- There **is** a statewide beaver plan.
  - [North Carolina Beaver Management Assistance Program](#)
- The State Wildlife Action Plan **does** mention beavers as a **semi-aquatic species**. SWAP last updated **2015**.
  - [North Carolina SWAP](#)
- The state **does** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts by **installing coexistence devices**.
- It **is not** legal to relocate beavers.
- There **are no known** NGOs or businesses that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
- In-stream projects are permitted by the **North Carolina Division of Water Resources**.

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### North Carolina - Specific Permitting Information

CURRENTLY NO PERMITTING PROCESS, BUT CHECK WITH STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES/MUNICIPALITIES BEFORE STARTING ANY PROJECT

## NORTH DAKOTA - NO PERMITTING PROCESS

- Beavers are managed by **North Dakota Game and Fish** as a **furbearer**.
  - There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
  - The State Wildlife Action Plan **does** mention beavers by describing the hunting season and discussing dismantling beaver dams. SWAP last updated **2015**.
    - [North Dakota SWAP](#)
  - The state **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
  - It **is not** legal to relocate beavers.
  - There **are no known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - In-stream projects are permitted by the **State Water Commission and the State Engineer's office**.
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### North Dakota - Specific Permitting Information

CURRENTLY NO PERMITTING PROCESS, BUT CHECK WITH STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES/MUNICIPALITIES BEFORE STARTING ANY PROJECT

## OHIO - PERMITTING KNOWN

- Beavers are managed by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources Division of Wildlife as a furbearer.
  - There is not an Ohio beaver plan.
  - The State Wildlife Action Plan does not mention beavers. SWAP last updated 2015.
    - [Ohio SWAP](#)
  - The state does manage beaver conflicts through relocation and coexistence methods.
  - It is legal to relocate beavers. Consult regional agencies for regulations and processes.
  - There are known NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
    - [Ohio Beaver Strategies](#)
  - In-water projects are permitted by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, particularly the Division of Surface Water.
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### Ohio - Specific Permitting Information

For nonlethal techniques like pond levelers or flow devices, which are designed to prevent beaver dams from causing flooding, no state permit is generally required for private landowners. These devices are typically considered a best practice for coexistence, and private landowners can install them to manage water levels caused by beaver dams without disrupting the beaver population. **However, the installation of flow devices may require coordination with local authorities, especially if they affect public property or infrastructure, like culverts or drainage systems.**

While Ohio encourages nonlethal methods such as flow devices and pond levelers, state permits are required for certain activities like trapping, relocating, or removing beaver dams. The permits are issued by the ODNR Division of Wildlife and are generally granted in cases of significant conflict, damage, or when nonlethal methods are not effective.

It is recommended to contact the ODNR Division of Wildlife for specific guidance on permitting flow devices.



## OKLAHOMA - PERMITTING UNCERTAIN

- Beavers are managed by **Oklahoma Department of Wildlife Conservation and Oklahoma Department of Agriculture Wildlife Services** as a **furbearer and nuisance**.
- There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
- The State Wildlife Action Plan **does** mention beavers as a **habitat-building species**. SWAP last updated **2016**.
  - [Oklahoma SWAP](#)
- The state **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
- It **is** legal to relocate beavers. Consult regional agencies for regulations and processes.
- There **are no known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
- In-stream projects, depending on their locations and features may be regulated by **local, state, and federal agencies, including but not limited to: the Oklahoma Water Resources Board, and the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality**.

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### Oklahoma – Specific Permitting Information

While there is not currently a permitting process in place specifically for beaver coexistence in Oklahoma, always check with the above agencies before starting any project.

## OREGON - PERMITTING UNCERTAIN

- Beavers are managed by **Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW)** as a **furbearer**.
  - There **is** a statewide beaver plan.
    - [ODFW 3-Year Action Plan](#)
  - The State Wildlife Action Plan **does** mention beavers as a **furbearer species**. SWAP last updated **2023**.
    - [Oregon SWAP](#)
  - The state **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
  - It **is** legal to relocate beavers. Consult regional agencies for regulations and processes.
    - [Guidelines for Relocation of Beaver in Oregon](#)
  - There **are known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
    - [Beaver Craftworks](#)
    - [Beaver State Wildlife](#)
    - [Keystone Elements LLC](#)
    - [Pest and Pollinator](#)
    - [Think Wild](#)
    - [USDA APHIS Wildlife](#)
    - [Western Beavers](#)
  - In-stream projects may be regulated by state and federal agencies that have jurisdiction and/or responsibilities relating to the waters of Oregon, depending on the location, proposal, and situation: **Departments of Environmental Quality, Transportation (culverts), Water Resources, Forestry, Parks and Recreation, and the Historic Preservation Office. The Department of Water Resources has jurisdiction relating to water resources (quantity) and the Department of Environmental Quality for water quality.**
- 

### Oregon – Specific Permitting Information

ODFW manages beaver conflicts with fish passage rules for nonlethal devices.

The Oregon Department of State Lands (ODSL) manages removal/fill rules which are dependent on the location of the installation and if the location is within 'Essential Salmon Habitat', which triggers relevant removal/fill rules.

**An important consideration** in Oregon is the role of federal agencies, including NOAA Fisheries and US Fish and Wildlife Service (for ESA-listed species), US Army Corps of Engineer, EPA, FEMA, USFS, and BLM.

## PENNSYLVANIA - PERMITTING UNCERTAIN

- Beavers are managed by the **Pennsylvania Game Commission** as a **furbearer**.
  - There **is** a statewide beaver plan.
    - [Pennsylvania Statewide Beaver Plan](#)
  - The State Wildlife Action Plan **does not** mention beavers. SWAP last updated **2015**.
    - [Pennsylvania SWAP](#)
  - The state **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
  - It **is** legal to relocate beavers. Consult regional agencies for regulations and processes.
  - There **are no known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - In-stream projects are permitted by **Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)**.
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### Pennsylvania - Specific Permitting Information

#### State Agencies:

1. **Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)**: Oversees water quality, quantity, and habitat through programs like the [State Water Plan](#) and the [Integrated Water Resource Management](#). DEP also enforces the Clean Streams Law and manages stormwater, floodplains, and wetlands.
2. **Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR)**: Focuses on conservation efforts, including forested landscapes, riparian buffers, and water-based recreation. Learn more about their water initiatives [here](#).

#### Local Municipalities/Agencies:

Local municipalities in Pennsylvania often manage water resources through regional planning commissions, conservation districts, and municipal water authorities. These entities typically handle stormwater management, drinking water supply, and habitat restoration projects. Specific responsibilities vary by region, and collaboration with state agencies is common.

## RHODE ISLAND - PERMITTING KNOWN

- Beavers are managed by the **Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (DEM), Division of Fish and Wildlife** as a **protected furbearer**.
- There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
- The State Wildlife Action Plan **does** mention beavers by **describing hunting for beaver and other animals**. SWAP last updated **2015**.
  - [Rhode Island SWAP](#)
- The state **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
- It **is not** legal to relocate beavers.
- There **are no known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
- In-stream projects are permitted by the **DEM, Division Water Resources**.

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### Rhode Island - Specific Permitting Information

The DEM has promulgated new Freshwater Wetlands rules ([250-RICR-150-15-3](#)) that took effect July 1, 2022.

## SOUTH CAROLINA - PERMITTING UNCERTAIN

- Beavers are managed by **South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR)** as a **furbearer**.
  - There **is not** a statewide beaver plan. There is a guidance doc which includes management and control strategies, accessed [here](#).
  - The State Wildlife Action Plan **does** mention beavers as a **species of interest**. SWAP last updated **2015**.
    - [South Carolina SWAP](#)
  - The state **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
  - It **is not** legal to relocate beavers.
  - There **are no known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - In-stream projects are permitted by the **South Carolina Department of Environmental Services**. Find permitting forms [here](#).
- 

### South Carolina - Specific Permitting Information

#### State Agencies Managing Water Resources (Quantity, Quality, Habitat)

- **South Carolina Department of Natural Resources (SCDNR)**: Oversees wildlife management, including beaver populations. They provide guidance on beaver control and habitat conservation. More details [here](#).
- **South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC)**: Manages water quality and environmental regulations, ensuring that beaver habitats do not negatively impact water systems.
- **Clemson University Cooperative Extension**: Offers research and guidance on beaver control and management strategies. Learn more [here](#).

#### Local Municipalities/Agencies Managing Water Resources

- **Savannah Valley District**: Provides information on beaver control and management strategies, including legal considerations for trapping and removal. More details [here](#).
- **Local Conservation Authorities**: Various county-level agencies work on water conservation and habitat protection, often implementing beaver management strategies.

## SOUTH DAKOTA – PERMITTING KNOWN

- Beavers are managed by **South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks** as an **aquatic furbearer**.
- There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
- The State Wildlife Action Plan **does not** mention beavers. SWAP last updated **2014**.
  - [South Dakota SWAP](#)
- The state **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
- It **is not** legal to relocate beavers.
- There **are no known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
- In-stream projects are permitted by the **Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources**.

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### South Dakota - Specific Permitting Information

Contact the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources office for permitting guidance or visit [their website](#). The full guide for permitting may be found [here](#).

## TENNESSEE - PERMITTING UNCERTAIN

- Beavers are managed by **Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA)** as a **furbearer and nuisance**.
  - There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
  - The State Wildlife Action Plan **DOES** mention beavers as a **species of interest**. SWAP last updated **2015**.
    - [Tennessee SWAP](#)
  - The state **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
  - It **is not** legal to relocate beavers.
  - There **are no known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - In-stream projects are permitted by the **Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC)**. Permitting forms are available [here](#).
- 

### Tennessee - Specific Permitting Information

#### State Agencies Managing Water Resources

- **Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC)**: Oversees water quality, watershed management, and permitting for water-related projects. More details [here](#).
- **TDEC Watershed Management Division**: Focuses on protecting and restoring Tennessee's water resources through effective management strategies. Learn more [here](#).

#### Local Municipalities/Agencies Managing Water Resources

- **TDEC Division of Water Resources**: Works with local municipalities to regulate water quality and conservation efforts. More details [here](#).
- **Tennessee Water Quality Management Plan**: Provides guidance for municipalities on managing water resources, including beaver-related habitat concerns. Review the plan [here](#).
- **Local Conservation Authorities**: Various county-level agencies oversee water conservation and habitat protection, often implementing beaver management strategies.

## TEXAS - PERMITTING UNCERTAIN

- Beavers are managed by the **Texas Parks and Wildlife Department** as a **furbearer and nuisance**.
- There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
- The State Wildlife Action Plan **does** mention beavers as a **nuisance species**. SWAP last updated **2023**.
  - [Texas SWAP](#)
- The state **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
- It **is not** legal to relocate beavers.
- There **are no known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
- In-stream projects, depending on their locations and features may be regulated by **local, state, and federal agencies, including city engineers, county floodplain management, and Texas Water Development Board, River Boards**.

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### Texas – Specific Permitting Information

**There is not yet an established permitting process for beaver coexistence in Texas.** There is also not yet guidance on what materials or methods constitute a project.

While there is not currently a permitting process in place for beaver coexistence in Texas, check with the above agencies before starting any project.



## UTAH - PERMITTING KNOWN

- Beavers are managed by Utah Division of Wildlife Resources as a furbearer.
- There is a statewide beaver plan.
  - [Utah Beaver Management Plan](#)
- The State Wildlife Action Plan does mention beavers as a species to help increase cover and extent of native vegetation. SWAP last updated 2015.
  - [Utah SWAP](#)
- The state does manage nonlethal beaver conflicts by installing coexistence devices and relocating beavers.
- It is legal to relocate beavers. Consult regional agencies for regulations and processes.
- There are known NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - [Beaver Ecology and Relocation Collaborative](#)
- In-stream projects are permitted by Utah Division of Water Rights, and a stream alteration permit is required for pond leveling, culvert fencing, or other flow device implementation, depending on specific features of the site and design.

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### Utah - Specific Permitting Information

Utah in-stream projects are permitted by both the Utah Division of Water Rights (under Stream Alteration Permits) and the US Army Corps of Engineers (404). These are the only two agencies that regulate water within the state.

## VERMONT - PERMITTING KNOWN

- Beavers are managed by the **Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department** as a **furbearer**.
  - There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
  - The State Wildlife Action Plan **does** mention beavers as a **furbearer**. SWAP last updated in **2015**.
    - [Vermont SWAP](#)
  - The state **does** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts, including providing [best management practices](#) and resources, such as the [Beaver Baffle Program](#).
  - It **is not** legal to relocate beavers.
  - There **are known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
    - [Beaver Deceivers](#)
    - [Vermont Beaver Association](#)
  - In-stream projects are permitted by the **Department of Environmental Conservation Watershed Management**.
- 

### Vermont - Specific Permitting Information

Permits from respective regulatory programs may be required based on site specific conditions and proposed work such as access needs, age of the dam, time of year, and approved water lowering rates per 24 hours, amount of material to be removed or placed within a stream, or whether there may be a change in the flow of water direction, change in base flood elevations in floodplains, concerns about a direct discharge into Waters of the State, or if the work is part of a larger restoration project.

Beaver dam management (including beaver dam lowering, partial breach, full removal, and/or the installation of beaver dam analogs, post assisted log structure (PALS), or beaver coexistence devices) is reviewed under Department of Environmental Conservation Watershed Management regulatory programs ([Wetlands, Rivers, Lakes/Ponds](#)), with technical assistance from the Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department.

## VIRGINIA - NO PERMITTING PROCESS

- Beavers are managed by the [Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources](#) as a **furbearer and nuisance**.
- There **is not** a statewide beaver management plan.
- The State Wildlife Action Plan **does** mention beavers as a **nuisance species**. SWAP last updated **2015**.
  - [Virginia SWAP](#)
- The state **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts, but **some** regional offices outsource coexistence.
- It **is not** legal to relocate beavers.
- There **are known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - [Human Beaver Coexistence Fund](#)
- In-stream projects, depending on their locations and features may be regulated by **local, state, and federal agencies, including county governments, soil and water districts, Virginia Department of Environmental Quality Water Protection Program, Virginia Department of Transportation, and Virginia Marine Resources Commission**. While there is not currently a permitting process in place for beaver coexistence in Virginia.

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### Virginia – Specific Permitting Information

There is not yet an established permitting process for beaver coexistence in Virginia. Coexistence projects thus far have mainly taken place in culverts or drainage structures in human-made farm ponds and have not required a permit. There is not yet guidance on what materials or methods constitute a project.

CURRENTLY NO PERMITTING PROCESS, BUT CHECK WITH STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES/MUNICIPALITIES BEFORE STARTING ANY PROJECT

## WASHINGTON - PERMITTING KNOWN

- Beavers are managed by the **Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife** as a **furbearer and nuisance**.
- There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
- The State Wildlife Action Plan **does** mention beavers as **a habitat-building species for species of greatest conservation need and key wildlife habitats**. SWAP last updated **2015**.
  - [Washington SWAP](#)
- The state **does** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts by **relocation**.
- It **is** legal to relocate beavers with a permit. Consult regional agencies for regulations and processes.
  - [Washington Relocation Program](#)
- There **are known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - [Beavers Northwest](#)
  - [Cascade Forest Conservancy](#)
  - [Methow Okanogan Beaver Project](#)
  - [The Lands Council](#)
  - [Tulalip Beaver Project](#)
  - [Snohomish Conservation District](#)
  - [Snoqualmie Valley Preservation Alliance](#)
  - [South Sound Beaver Recovery](#)
  - [Wishpush Working Group](#)
- In-stream projects are permitted by the **Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW)**.

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### Washington – Specific Permitting Information

To install a coexistence device, the landowner's permission must be given and a Hydraulic Project Approval permit must be obtained, available on WDFW's Website [here](#).

# WEST VIRGINIA – NO PERMITTING PROCESS

- Beavers are managed by **West Virginia Division of Natural Resources** as a **furbearer**.
- There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
- The State Wildlife Action Plan **does** mention beavers as a **species that was nearly eradicated and later brought back**. SWAP last updated **2015**.
  - [West Virginia SWAP](#)
- The state **does** manage beaver conflicts by **issuing lethal removal permits and connecting landowners to licensed Wildlife Damage Control Agents**.
- It **is not** legal to relocate beavers.
- There **are no known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
- In-stream projects are permitted by **Office of Land and Streams, under the Division of Natural Resources**.
  - [Stream Activity Application](#)

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## West Virginia - Specific Permitting Information

West Virginia Division of Natural Resources (WVDNR) does not have a permitting process for flow devices. The West Virginia Department of Highways manages culverts under public roads and may require permits to install exclusion fencing on state-owned culverts.

Check with local floodplain administrators to see if additional permitting is needed [here](#).

A Wildlife Damage Control permit is required by WVDNR to remove any dams and to trap or lethally remove beavers outside of the legal trapping season.

## WISCONSIN - PERMITTING UNCERTAIN

- Beavers are managed by **Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources** as a **furbearer and are mainly considered a nuisance wildlife species**.
  - There **is** a statewide beaver plan, set to be updated in 2025.
    - [Wisconsin Beaver Management Plan](#)
  - The State Wildlife Action Plan **does not** mention beavers. SWAP last updated **2015**.
    - [Wisconsin SWAP](#)
  - The state **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
  - It **is** legal to relocate beavers to private property. Consult regional agencies for regulations and processes.
  - There **are** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
    - [Native Range Ecological](#)
  - In-stream projects are permitted by **Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources**.
- 

### Wisconsin - Specific Permitting Information

Contact the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources to determine what permits are needed to install flow devices. Contact these four divisions: Dam Safety Engineering, Wildlife, Fisheries, and Water Resources. Wetland delineations may also be needed.

<https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/Wetlands/permits>

There has been one known Individual Permit issued for a pond leveler. The process took six months, had a higher permitting fee, public comment period, and other processes that differ from a General Permit. USACE may also require permits.

## WYOMING - NO PERMITTING PROCESS

- Beavers are managed by **Wyoming Game and Fish** as a **furbearer**.
- There **is not** a statewide beaver plan.
- The State Wildlife Action Plan **does not** mention beavers. SWAP last updated **2017**.
  - [Wyoming SWAP](#)
- The state **does** manage beaver conflicts **by relocating beavers**.
- It **is** legal to relocate beavers. Consult regional agencies for regulations and processes.
- There **are known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - [Wyoming Wetlands Society](#)
- In-stream projects are permitted by **Wyoming Water Development Office**.

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### Wyoming - Specific Permitting Information

CURRENTLY NO PERMITTING PROCESS, BUT CHECK WITH STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES/MUNICIPALITIES BEFORE STARTING ANY PROJECT

# CANADA

## Permitting Summaries



## ALBERTA - PERMITTING KNOWN

- Beavers are managed by **Government of Alberta** as a **furbearer and nuisance**.
  - There **is not** a provincewide beaver plan.
  - There **is not** a Provincial Wildlife Action Plan.
  - The province **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
  - It **is not** legal to relocate beavers, except under special permit circumstances.
  - There **are known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
    - [Cows and Fish](#)
    - [Marc Dumont](#)
    - [Melanie Whalen](#)
    - [Mistakiis Institute](#)
    - [Working with Beavers](#) (collaboration between Cows and Fish and Mistakiis Institute)
    - [You Betula Environmental Inc.](#)
  - In-stream projects are permitted by **Alberta Environment and Protected Areas Water Act** through the [online permitting system](#).
- 

### Alberta - Specific Permitting Information

Additional consideration to the above permitting process for Species at Risk, Public Lands Act Temporary Field Authorization, or Department License of Occupation is required.

Fisheries and Oceans Canada require a permit to make sure projects do not negatively impact fish. This is a federal permit.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA - PERMITTING KNOWN

- Beavers are managed by the **British Columbia Ministry Water, Land, and Resource Stewardship** as a **furbearer**.
- There **is not** a provincewide beaver plan.
- There **is not** a provincial wildlife action plan.
- The province **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
- It **is** legal to relocate beavers. Consult regional agencies for regulations and processes.
- There **are** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - [Humane Solutions](#)
- In-stream projects are permitted by **British Columbia Ministry of Water, Land, and Resource Stewardship**.

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### British Columbia - Specific Permitting Information

Apply for a Change Approval or Submit Notification of Instream Work [here](#). Guidance may be found [here](#).

## MANITOBA - PERMITTING UNCERTAIN

- Beavers are managed by **Manitoba Conservation** as a **furbearer**.
  - There **is not** a provincewide beaver plan.
  - There **is no** Provincial Wildlife Action Plan.
  - The province **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
  - It **is not** legal to relocate beavers.
  - There **are no known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - In-stream projects are permitted by **Manitoba Transportation and Infrastructure**.
    - [Water Infrastructure Permit](#)
- 

### Manitoba - Specific Permitting Information

Manitoba Transportation and Infrastructure has jurisdiction over provincial water infrastructure including waterways and water control works. Water control works, natural channels, and lakes that are formally recognized as provincial waterways under the Water Resources Administration Act fall into the category of needing to go through the permitting process. Check with the [regional office](#) to find out more information on forms (application linked above) and any other considerations needed.

Check with local regulators to make sure additional processes are followed.

## NEW BRUNSWICK - PERMITTING KNOWN

- Beavers are managed by **New Brunswick's Department of Natural Resources and Development** as a **furbearer**.
  - There **is not** a provincewide beaver plan.
  - The Species at Risk Program **does not** mention beavers.
    - [New Brunswick Species at Risk Program](#)
  - The province **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
  - It **is not** legal to relocate beavers.
  - There **are no known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - In-stream projects are permitted by the **New Brunswick's Environment and Local Government** using [Watercourse and Wetlands Alteration Permits](#).
- 

### New Brunswick – Specific Permitting Information

Any project or work within 30 meters of a wetland or watercourse is required to obtain a Watercourse and Wetlands Alteration permit before work begins. Applications may be filled out and submitted online.

Additional permits for notching or altering beaver dams may be required. Check regional regulators for processes.

## NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR - PERMITTING UNCERTAIN

- Beavers are managed by **Newfoundland and Labrador Wildlife Division** as a **furbearer**.
  - There **is not** a provincewide beaver plan.
  - There **is no** Provincial Wildlife Action Plan.
  - The province **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
  - It **is unknown if it is** legal to relocate beavers.
  - There **are** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
    - [World Wildlife Fund Canada](#)
  - In-stream projects are permitted by the **Water Resources Management Division**.
- 

### Newfoundland and Labrador - Specific Permitting Information

Contact the Water Resources Management Division to determine which permits are needed for each region. The permit and fees site may be found [here](#).

## NOVA SCOTIA - PERMITTING UNCERTAIN

- Beavers are managed by **Nova Scotia Department of Natural Resources and Renewables** as a **furbearer and nuisance**.
- There **is not** a provincewide beaver plan.
- There **is no** wildlife action plan for the province.
- The province **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts but will provide information and advice and, in some cases, lend equipment.
- It **is considered seldom justified** to relocate beavers.
- There **are no known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
- In-stream projects are permitted by **Nova Scotia Department of Energy and Renewables**.

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### Nova Scotia – Specific Permitting Information

Contact the Department of Energy and Renewables for processes to permit flow devices in Nova Scotia.

## ONTARIO - PERMITTING KNOWN

- Beavers are managed by the [Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry \(MNRF\)](#) as a **furbearer**.
- There **is not** a provincewide beaver management plan, but there is a furbearer management framework that includes beavers. Details may be found [here](#).
- The Provincial Wildlife Action Plan **does not** mention beavers in the context of human-wildlife conflict management. Plan last updated in **2023**.
  - [Ontario Human-Wildlife Conflict Prevention Strategy](#)
- The province **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
- It **is** legal to relocate beavers in Ontario, **but it requires proper permits and adherence to regulations**. Consult regional agencies for regulations and processes.
- There **are known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - [Eco-Kare](#)
  - [Brendan Jacobs](#)
- In-stream projects are permitted by the [Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks \(MECP\)](#). Permitting forms are available [here](#).

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### Ontario - Specific Permitting Information

Check with local and regional offices before beginning any project.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND - PERMITTING KNOWN

- Beavers are managed by **Prince Edward Island Forests, Fish and Wildlife Division** as a **furbearer and nuisance**.
  - There **is** a provincewide beaver plan.
    - [Prince Edward Island Beaver Management Plan](#)
  - There **is no** Provincial Wildlife Action Plan.
  - The province **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
  - It **is not** legal to relocate beavers.
  - There **are no known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
  - In-stream projects are permitted by the **Water Management Division of the Department of Environment Energy and Forestry**. Permitting information and forms are available [here](#).
- 

### Prince Edward Island - Specific Permitting Information

In addition to the above Watercourse, Wetlands, and Buffer Zone Activity permit for in-stream work linked above, additional permits for beaver dams are needed. The following information is taken directly from [PEI's beaver management plan](#) and outlines permitting needs for beaver dam removal and alterations, as well as fish and fish habitat permitting: *"All watercourses and wetlands, which include beaver dams, are protected under the Environmental Protection Act. A license or a watercourse/wetland activity permit, issued by the Water Management Division of the Department of Environment Energy and Forestry is required in order to remove active and abandoned beaver dams. The Prince Edward Island Watercourse or Wetland Alteration Guidelines outline the approved procedure for the legal removal of beaver dams. Permits should only be issued after approval has been given by the Forests, Fish and Wildlife Division.*

*The Fisheries Act, which is administered by the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) and protects fish and fish habitat. A provincial watercourse /wetland activity permit is issued in cooperation with DFO. If the activity was deemed to be harmful to fish or fish habitat a separate permit issued by DFO would be required."*



## QUEBEC - PERMITTING UNCERTAIN

- Beavers are managed by **Ministère des Forêts, de la Faune et des Parcs (MFFP)** as a furbearer.
  - There **is not** a provincewide beaver plan. Beavers are covered under the [Fur-Bearing Animal Management Plan](#).
  - The Provincial Wildlife Action Plan **does not** mention beavers. Plan last updated **2015**.
    - [Quebec Plan Nature](#)
  - The province **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
  - It **is** legal to relocate beavers. Consult regional agencies for regulations and processes.
  - There **are known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
    - [Brendan Jacobs](#)
    - [Anthony Nugent](#)
  - In-stream projects are permitted by the [Ministère de l'Environnement](#).
- 

### Quebec - Specific Permitting Information

#### Provincial Agencies Managing Water Resources

- **Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Lutte contre les changements climatiques, de la Faune et des Parcs (MELCCFP)**: Responsible for water quality regulations, conservation efforts, and environmental protection. More details [here](#).
- **Québec Water Strategy 2018-2030**: This strategy outlines the province's approach to sustainable water management, including habitat conservation. Review the plan [here](#).
- **Act to Affirm the Collective Nature of Water Resources**: Establishes governance principles for water management in Quebec. More information [here](#).

#### Local Municipalities/Agencies Managing Water Resources

- **Regional County Municipalities (RCMs)**: Play a fundamental role in land use planning and identifying environments associated with water resources in their territories. Governance details [here](#).

## SASKATCHEWAN - PERMITTING KNOWN

- Beavers are managed by **Saskatchewan's Ministry of Environment** as a **furbearer**.
  - There **is not** a provincewide beaver plan.
  - It is **unknown if** the provincial Species at Risk Plan mentions beavers.
  - The province **does not** manage nonlethal beaver conflicts.
  - It **is not** legal to relocate beavers.
  - There **are known** NGOs or businesses/consultants that manage beaver conflicts using nonlethal methods.
    - [Saskatchewan Association of Rural Municipalities](#)
  - In-stream projects are permitted by the **Saskatchewan Water Security Agency**. Forms may be found [here](#).
- 

### Saskatchewan – Specific Permitting Information

Water Security Agency outlines what constitutes a project:

1. Before starting any work in the bed, bank, or boundary of a water body or watercourse.
2. For any discharge with an adverse effect on water.

For full guidance, visit the [Water Security Agency's website](#).

A beaver [dam removal permit](#) may be needed from the Saskatchewan Water Security Agency.

# Appendices

## Appendix A: Permitting Framework Questions

1. What entity manages beavers in the state or province?
  - a. State wildlife agency?
  - b. Local municipalities?
  - c. How are they managed (furbearer, nuisance, protected species, etc)?
    - Is there a state/province-wide beaver management plan?
    - Are beaver included in a state/province wildlife action plan?
    - Are beaver conflicts managed by the state/province
    - Is there beaver coexistence being run by other entities other than the state (NGOs, DOTs, watershed groups, consultants etc)
2. Which agencies manage or regulate the water in the state or province?
  - Topics to ask about:
    - Water quality
    - Water quantity (flows)
    - Stormwater
    - Floodplains (FEMA, Ordinary High Water, Ordinary Low Water)
    - Water rights
    - Navigability
    - Wetlands
    - [Coastal Zone Management Act \(CZMA under NOAA\)](#)
  - a. What federal agencies?
  - b. What state/provincial agencies?
  - c. What local agencies (county, conservation districts, municipality, parks, etc)
3. Which agencies, if any, manage work or projects in the water?
  - a. What constitutes projects:
    - Materials used? (e.g. cinder block vs t-post for securing flow devices),
    - Scale of work (fill threshold or footprint threshold)?
    - Mechanized versus hand tools?
  - b. Federal, state, and local agencies might all have some jurisdiction
    - Ask restoration practitioners what permits have been required
4. Which agencies manage protected species in or near the water?
  - a. Are there at-risk species in the state/province?
    - Federally Listed
    - State/province Listed

5. Are there Beaver Institute contacts in the state/province who can help?

<https://www.beaverinstitute.org/professional-info/find-a-professional-in-your-area/>

6. Other Notes:

## Appendix B: Flow Devices

# Culvert protection systems:

## A beaver coexistence tool

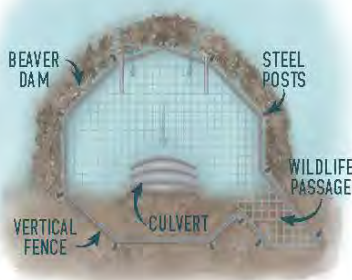
The many benefits of beaver ecosystems are harder to appreciate while their dams are flooding roads, crops, homes, or other infrastructure. With coexistence tools, human property can be protected while allowing beavers to remain on the landscape. Culvert protection systems are immediate and cost-effective solutions that can be used to prevent beavers from blocking culverts.

Beavers are attracted to culverts because they are easy to dam. Culvert protection systems can either physically exclude beavers from the culvert or make other damming locations more appealing. They allow beavers to still use the stream as habitat while ensuring the culvert can continue to function normally. Some common designs include the trapezoidal culvert fence, anchor fence, and anchor dam.

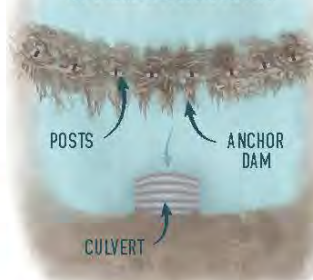
### Why use a culvert protection system?

-  **Cost:** Can save money over time compared to repeatedly cleaning blocked culverts and trapping beaver.
-  **Ecosystem benefits:** Beavers and their dams improve watershed health and are important for numerous other species including many fish and birds.
-  **Longevity:** Culvert protection systems can last 5-10 years or longer if properly maintained.

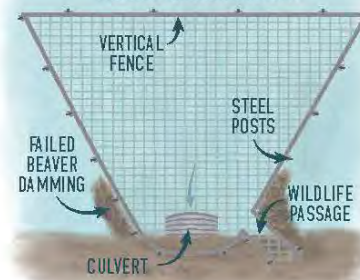
An anchor fence prevents beaver from damming the culvert directly but still allows them to dam along the fence.



An anchor dam involves starting a beaver dam at a controlled location, inviting beaver to continue building on it instead of at the culvert.



The trapezoidal culvert fence works by making the culvert a difficult place to dam, promoting beaver to choose a different location.



### Will a culvert protection system work for you?

Every site with beaver activity is unique, and culvert protection designs can be adapted for many different situations. In situations where dam height also needs to be controlled, the anchor fence and anchor dam systems can be paired with pond levelers. Depending on the ecology of the location, designs may need modification to facilitate the safe passage of fish and wildlife. For more information, access the *Best Management Practices for Pond Levelers and Culvert Protection Systems: A guide for using flow devices to coexist with beavers* on the Project Beaver website.

For more information and references visit: [projectbeaver.org](http://projectbeaver.org)





# Pond levelers:

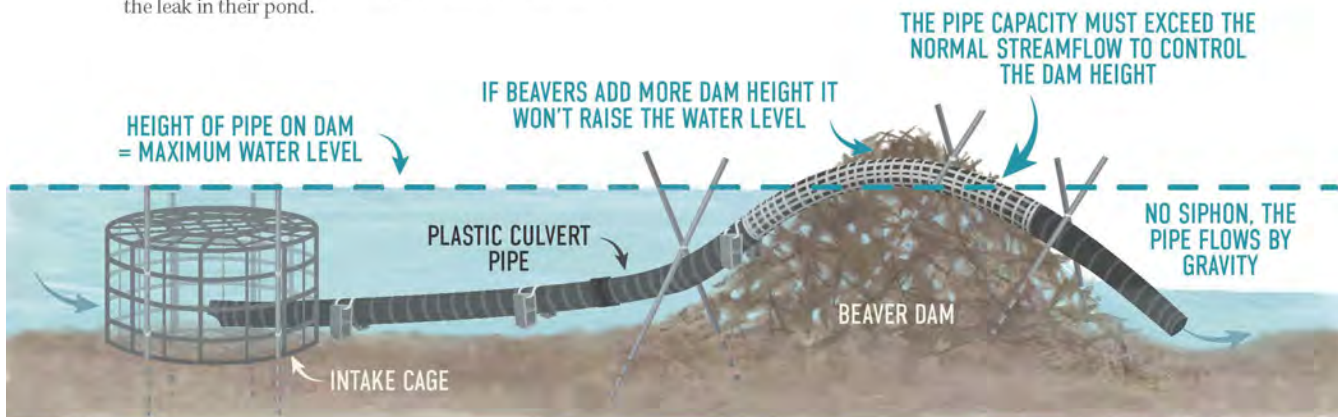
## A beaver coexistence tool

The many benefits of beaver ecosystems are harder to appreciate while their dams are flooding roads, crops, homes, or other infrastructure. With coexistence tools, human property can be protected while allowing beavers to remain on the landscape. Pond levelers are an immediate and cost-effective solution that prevent flooding by controlling the maximum water height of the beaver pond. During high flows, excess water moves downstream but during low flows or drought, water is stored in the pond.

The goal of a pond leveler is to set a maximum water height for the pond while minimizing disruption to the beaver family and their habitat. Pond leveling devices use a plastic culvert pipe to create a permanent leak in the dam. The pipe is linked to a caged intake located upstream within the beaver pond. A cage around the intake of this pipe keeps beavers at arm's length, so they do not sense the leak in their pond.

### Why use a pond leveler?

- Cost:** The installation and maintenance of a pond leveler can be less expensive than repeatedly removing dams and trapping beavers.
- Ecosystem benefits:** Beavers and their dams improve watershed health and are important for numerous other species including many fish and birds.
- Longevity:** Pond levelers can last 5-10 years or longer if properly maintained.



### Will a pond leveler work for you?

Every site with beaver activity is unique. Pond leveler designs can be adapted for different situations, including shallow or narrow sites. However, in all situations, pond levers are most effective when every effort is made to keep the beaver pond as big as possible. Capping the water level too low will force the beavers to move out and create a new beaver dam. For more information, access the *Best Management Practices for Pond Levelers and Culvert Protection Systems: A guide for using flow devices to coexist with beavers* on the Project Beaver website.

For more information and references visit: [projectbeaver.org](http://projectbeaver.org)

