



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Marketing and
Regulatory
Programs

Animal and
Plant Health
Inspection
Service

Wildlife Services

P.O. Box 130
Moseley, VA 23120

804-739-7739

2 February 2026

Dear Cooperator,

Local governments and associations are often challenged with conflicts that involve wildlife and people. Canada geese very often come into conflict with citizens and may cause damage to public and private property. The U.S. Department of Agriculture Wildlife Services Program works with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources (VDWR), municipalities, and landowners to manage Canada goose conflicts in Virginia. Effective management of resident goose conflicts requires a year-round, multifaceted approach by multiple partners. One important component of this management strategy is reducing nesting success to reduce population growth.

Although Canada geese are protected under state and federal laws, legal means for managing goose nests do exist. The Resident Canada Goose Nest and Egg Depredation Order was issued by the FWS in 2006 (50 CFR 21.50) and updated in 2019 to facilitate such management activities. This depredation order authorizes landowners and local governments who register with the FWS to oil or destroy goose nests and eggs on their property to resolve conflicts.

An on-line registration is required prior to conducting these activities.

Registration can occur at any time prior to conducting nest management activities. There is no fee for registration. Registrants must return to the system to report to FWS the numbers of nests treated or destroyed by October 31 of each year.

For additional information on the Nest and Egg Depredation Order, or to register to manage Canada goose nests, visit the FWS website:

<https://epermits.fws.gov/eRCGR/geSI.aspx>

The following link also provides useful information on goose nest management.

<https://apps.fws.gov/rcgr/resources/canada-goose-nesting>

The Canada goose nesting season is fast approaching, as most effective nest work occurs in March and April. Please forward this information to your Animal Control, Public Works, Parks and Recreation Departments, or responsible office/individuals. If you have any further questions about this process, feel free to call the Virginia Wildlife Conflict Helpline at 855-571-9003.

Sincerely,

Scott C. Barras
State Director
USDA Wildlife Services – Virginia

Wildlife Services

Protecting People
Protecting Agriculture
Protecting Wildlife

Factsheet

February 2011

Management of Canada Goose Nesting



Wildlife Services (WS), a program within the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), provides Federal leadership and expertise to resolve wildlife conflicts that threaten the Nation's agricultural and natural resources, human health and safety, and property.

The program helps individuals, local governments, businesses, and others manage waterfowl to achieve an optimal balance between the positive value and conflicts that these birds may present.

The Canada goose is a migratory species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (www.fws.gov/laws/lawsdigest/migtrea.html), Federal regulations, and State laws. Two behaviorally distinct types of Canada goose populations exist in most parts of the country: resident and migratory. Since resident Canada geese are present throughout the year, they can damage lawns, marshes and cropland through overgrazing. Each goose can produce at least one-half pound of droppings per day. Large numbers of geese can quickly cause problems on athletic fields, parkland, and school yards. Geese aggressively defend their nest sites, which can lead to conflicts when nests are located near entrances to schools, businesses, or homes.

Legal Status and Authorities

The Resident Canada Goose Nest and Egg Depredation Order (www.aphis.usda.gov/wildlife_damage/waterfowl/50_cfr21.50.shtml) was issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) in 2006 (50 CFR 21.50). The Depredation Order authorizes landowners and local governments who register with the FWS to destroy resident Canada goose nests and eggs on their property from March 1 through June 30, when necessary, to resolve or prevent injury to people, and damage to property, agricultural crops, or other interests.

In order to conduct these activities, landowners must register online anytime between January 1 and June 30 of the year in which the activity will take place. The registration must be renewed annually, following submission of an annual report of the number of nests with eggs destroyed. There is no fee for the registration. The process requires the application of appropriate nonlethal methods to minimize the extent to which eggs must be destroyed.

To register with FWS go to: <https://epermits.fws.gov/eRCGR/>. On the registration site, check to see if a State permit is also required by clicking on *State Contacts and Agency Information* or visiting: <https://epermits.fws.gov/eRCGR/DOC/eRcgrSCL.pdf/>.

Details on egg addling procedures can be found by clicking on Management of Canada Goose Nesting or by visiting: www.aphis.usda.gov/wildlife_damage/downloads/canada_goose.pdf/.

A two-person team should conduct nest visitations. One should work the eggs, while the other wards off goose attacks using a shield, but never touching the bird.



Treating Goose Eggs to Stop Hatching

There are three accepted methods of treating eggs.

Oiling—Use 100 percent food-grade corn oil. The oil blocks the pores in the egg's shell, and prevents further development of the contents. Some States require a pesticide license to use this method, so check State regulations before proceeding. Many people find this the most convenient method.

Puncturing—To puncture the egg, hold it securely in your hand, braced against the ground. Insert a long, thin metal probe into the pointed end of the egg. Best results are attained by placing slow steady pressure. Once the probe passes through the shell, place its tip against the inside of the shell, and swirl with a circular motion.

Shaking/Addling—Shake each egg vigorously until you hear a sloshing sound inside the egg. This technique may prove impractical for large numbers of eggs.

Egg Oiling Basics

Once you have registered with the FWS, secure the following materials: data sheet to record information, a print-out of your online registration confirmation, pencil, permanent marker, 100 percent corn oil, and an applicator such as a spray bottle or oil-soaked rag.

A two-person team should conduct nest visitations. One should work the eggs, while the other wards off goose attacks using a shield, such as a trash can lid or broom. Never strike the bird; merely hold the shield between yourself and the bird to prevent physical contact.

Geese generally nest near water with a good view of the area and potential predators. Nests may also be located on peninsulas and islands, in tall grass near mowed areas, and near barriers such as walls or even flat roofs. Goose nests are round or oval, built of vegetation, with four to six eggs.

Once incubation has begun, the goose may be difficult to see. The gander may appear as a lone guard within a few hundred feet of the nest. Seeing a lone goose is one important sign that a nest is nearby and egg oiling should be started.

After locating the nest, approach with an attitude of confidence and control. The geese tend to be less aggressive if the team begins confidently rather than timidly.

All eggs in the nest can be treated at the same time if they are warm to the touch, indicating incubation has begun. Mark each egg with a permanent marker to identify which eggs have been treated. This is necessary if the eggs are cool, which means the goose may lay more eggs and you will need to return to the nest to treat additional eggs.

Once eggs are marked, apply 100 percent corn oil with a spray applicator or cloth. The oil should cover the entire shell but a thick coating is not necessary.

The oil blocks the eggshell pores to prevent continued development. The adult goose will remain on the nest beyond the expected hatching date, reducing or preventing the potential for re-nesting. It is not necessary to remove the oiled eggs later. The treated eggs don't harm the goose and the adult geese will simply abandon the nest.

Enter your report at the FWS registration Web site by October 31 each year.

The adult geese may return to the area the following year, so keep a record of where you found the nests and go to the same area next year.

Additional Information

For more information, visit the Web site at www.aphis.usda.gov/wildlife_damage/ or contact USDA/APHIS/WS at 4700 River Road, Unit 87, Riverdale, MD 20737. The local WS office can be reached toll-free at 1-866-4USDA-WS (1-866-487-3297).



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United States Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service

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RESIDENT CANADA GOOSE NEST & EGG DEPREDATION ORDER

What are Resident Canada Geese?

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) identifies “resident Canada geese” as those nesting within the lower 48 States and the District of Columbia in the months of March, April, May, or June, or residing within the lower 48 States and the District of Columbia in the months of April, May, June, July, or August.

What is a Depredation Order?

A depredation order provides regulatory authorization under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) to conduct specific migratory bird depredation management activities without the need for individual Federal permits. The resident Canada goose nest and egg depredation order, issued on August 10, 2006, is codified in Title 50 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 21, section 21.50 (50 CFR 21.50). The MBTA is administered by the Service.

What does the Resident Canada Goose Nest and Egg Depredation Order allow?

The resident Canada goose nest and egg depredation order authorizes landowners and local governments who register with the Service to destroy resident Canada goose nests and eggs on property under their jurisdiction when necessary to resolve or prevent injury to people, property, agricultural crops, or other interests. The order *does not* authorize the killing of any migratory bird species or destruction of any nests or eggs other than those of resident Canada geese.

Who may operate under the depredation order?

Private and public landowners, managers of public lands, and homeowners' associations (hereafter referred to as landowners); and village, town, municipalities, and county governments (hereafter referred to as local governments) who register with the Service are eligible to implement the depredation order on lands under their jurisdiction. Landowners must identify in their registration employees or agents who may act on their behalf. Landowners must be at least 18 years of age to register.

What States does the depredation order cover?

It covers the lower 48 States and the District of Columbia. It does not include Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or the Pacific Territories.

What are the requirements for operating under the depredation order?

- (1) Before any nests or eggs may be destroyed, landowners must go on-line and register with the Service. Registration is valid for one nesting season. It must be renewed each year before nests and eggs may be destroyed. There is no fee for registration.
- (2) Landowners must use nonlethal goose management techniques as they deem appropriate in order to minimize the need to destroy nests and eggs.
- (3) Landowners must return to the registration website (see **How do I register?** below) and report by October 31 the number of nests and eggs destroyed on their property.

How do I register?

To register, go to <https://epermits.fws.gov/eRCGR> or go to www.fws.gov/permits and click on “New: Resident Canada Goose Nest Egg Registration.”

When can I register?

You must register each year prior to destroying nests/eggs. You may register anytime between January 1 and June 30 of the year in which your activity will take place. For instance, you may register for the 2008 nesting season beginning January 1, 2008.

When can resident Canada goose nests and eggs be destroyed under the order?

Nests and eggs may only be destroyed between March 1 and June 30.

Do I have to comply with other laws and regulations?

Although you are no longer required to have a Federal permit, it is important that you check with your State or Tribal wildlife agency to determine if your State or Tribe has additional or stricter requirements for destroying resident Canada goose nests and eggs. You must be in compliance with State or Tribal laws in order to lawfully operate under the depredation order. Refer to **State Wildlife Agency Contacts and Information on Resident Canada Goose Nest and Egg Destruction** posted on this Registration site for information about your State.

Can a homeowners' association register on behalf of the association members?

Yes. An officer of a homeowners association may register a subdivision, condominium complex, or other homeowner properties under its jurisdiction. Each member landowner does not need to register individually. Landowner permission is not necessary for nest and egg work in common areas, but it is necessary before performing the nest and egg work on an individual's property.

Can a local government register on behalf of its citizens?

Yes. An officer of a local government (i.e., village, town, municipality, and county government) may register areas under their jurisdiction. Thus, each landowner within this jurisdiction would not need to register individually. However, landowner permission is necessary before performing the nest and egg work on an individual's property. In addition, local governments or their agents must be in compliance with all State and local laws and regulations and must register each employee or agent working on their behalf.

Can a landowner register their property and allow someone else, such as a pest control company or organization, to perform the actual nest and egg destruction?

Yes. As long as the landowner has registered their property or properties with the Service for the current nesting season and identified the agent(s) who will be doing the work, those agents are authorized to operate under the depredation order.

Can a pest control company register and then conduct the work for their customers under the pest control company's registration?

No. The landowner must be the registrant. However, with the landowner's permission, a pest control company may create an account on the website and register the landowner on the landowner's *behalf*. The registration *must be in the landowner's name* with the landowner's address. With the landowner's permission, the pest control company should be identified as the Primary Contact in the registrant's Account Profile. The pest control company's phone number and email address should be included. The pest control company will receive the Registration Confirmation email. The landowner (registrant) remains responsible for the activities on his or her property.

Can a minor perform the nest and egg destruction for a landowner?

Yes, as long as they are supervised by the landowner or an adult agent.

What is the reporting requirement and how do I comply?

Each registered landowner must report the number of nests with eggs that were destroyed on their property and the month they were destroyed by October 31 of the registration year. *A report is required even if no nests or eggs were destroyed.* Landowners cannot re-register in future seasons if they have an outstanding report. The report information is used by the Service to monitor and assess resident Canada goose populations.

To report, go to <https://epermits.fws.gov/eRCGR> or go to www.fws.gov/permits and click on “New: Resident Canada Goose Nest Egg Registration.” Log on to the system using your login ID and password. You will be taken to your User Profile to certify the information is still current. You will then be able to report your activity for the year. Please make sure you report the number of nests affected, not the number of individual eggs, and do not leave any fields blank or the system will consider your report incomplete.

What methods are allowed for destroying and disposing of nests and eggs?

Eggs may be shaken, punctured, or oiled. Anyone oiling eggs must use 100% corn oil, a substance exempted from regulation by the US EPA under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide & Rodenticide Act. Destroyed nest material and eggs may be left in the field or disposed of by burial, incineration, or placement in outgoing trash, in accordance with local ordinances. Nests and eggs may not be retained for personal use. No one is authorized to possess, sell, offer for sale, barter, or ship for the purpose of sale or barter nests or eggs taken under the depredation order.

Are there specific protocols that must be followed for adding resident Canada goose eggs?

Numerous publications by State and Federal agencies, university extension services, and humane societies provide protocols for oiling, shaking, or puncturing resident Canada goose eggs, and for destroying eggs and replacing with dummy eggs. The Service does not mandate or endorse one particular protocol. See **Where can I learn more?** at the end of this document for some website references.

What nonlethal goose management techniques should be tried before destroying nests and eggs?

Nonlethal suggestions include landscape modification to make the area less attractive to resident geese; harassment and hazing with dogs or lasers; and repellants. Relocation of nests and eggs is *not* permitted.

Does all resident Canada goose nest and egg destruction have to be done under this depredation order?

No. For at least the next several years, landowners will continue to have the option of applying for a depredation permit. The application for a depredation permit is available at www.fws.gov/forms/3-200-13.pdf. There is no fee to register on-line and work under the depredation order. However, there is an application processing fee for a depredation permit (\$50 for a homeowner and \$100 for a business).

Other circumstances under which nest and egg destruction will not be done under the depredation order include:

- (1) Landowners in Alaska are still required to obtain Federal permits because the depredation order only covers the lower 48 States.
- (2) State wildlife agencies that hold Federal Special Canada Goose (SPCG) permits under 50 CFR 21.26 are already authorized to manage resident geese throughout their State, including by nest and egg destruction. These States will determine whether they will continue to permit landowners to destroy nests and eggs under the State’s Federal SPCG permit or require that landowners operate under the Service’s nest and egg depredation order. A list with State contact information is posted on the registration website.
- (3) Public and military airports may continue to take nests and eggs under either airport depredation permits or the airport control order (50 CFR 21.49).
- (4) Nests and eggs may be destroyed under the depredation order for resident Canada geese at agricultural facilities (50 CFR 21.51) and the public health depredation order (50 CFR 21.52) if the State has chosen to implement these depredation orders.

Where can I learn more?

- The final rule implementing the nest and egg depredation order can be found by clicking on “Text of Regulation” on the Resident Canada Goose login page.
- Information about the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and other laws administered by the Service can be found at www.fws.gov/permits/.
- Information about Canada goose nesting management, including addling protocols, can be found in “Management of Canada Goose Nesting” by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Wildlife Services, August 2009, at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/wildlife_damage/downloads/canada_goose.pdf.
- Information about egg addling and other management protocols can be found in the Technical Guide “Managing Canada Geese in Urban Environments” by A. E. Smith, S. R. Craven, and P. D. Curtis, 1999, a publication of Cornell Cooperative Extension, the University of Wisconsin, The Jack H. Berryman Institute, Wildlife Damage Management Working Group, at <http://dspace.library.cornell.edu/handle/1813/66>.
- The Virginia Cooperative Extension publication 420-203, posted November 2001, Managing Wildlife Damage: Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*), by Lisa French, Undergraduate, Department of Fisheries and Wildlife Sciences and Jim Parkhurst, Associate Professor and Extension Wildlife Specialist; Virginia Tech, can be found at www.ext.vt.edu/pubs/wildlife/420-203/420-203.html.

If I have further questions about the resident Canada goose nest and egg depredation order, who can I contact?

Contact your Regional Fish and Wildlife Service Migratory Bird Permit Office. Contacts can be found at www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/mbpermits/addresses.html.

(August 28, 2014)

ELECTRONIC CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

e-CFR data is current as of January 21, 2020

Title 50 → Chapter I → Subchapter B → Part 21 → Subpart D → §21.50

Title 50: Wildlife and Fisheries

PART 21—MIGRATORY BIRD PERMITS

Subpart D—Control of Depredating and Otherwise Injurious Birds

§21.50 Depredation order for resident Canada geese nests and eggs.

(a) *Which Canada geese are covered by this order?* This regulation addresses the control and management of resident Canada geese, as defined in §21.3.

(b) *What is the depredation order for resident Canada geese nests and eggs, and what is its purpose?* The nest and egg depredation order for resident Canada geese authorizes private landowners and managers of public lands (landowners); homeowners' associations; and village, town, municipality, and county governments (local governments); and the employees or agents of any of these persons or entities to destroy resident Canada goose nests and eggs on property under their jurisdiction when necessary to resolve or prevent injury to people, property, agricultural crops, or other interests.

(c) *Who may participate in the depredation order?* Only landowners, homeowners' associations, and local governments (and their employees or their agents) in the lower 48 States and the District of Columbia are eligible to implement the resident Canada goose nest and egg depredation order.

(d) *What are the restrictions of the depredation order for resident Canada goose nests and eggs?* The resident Canada goose nest and egg depredation order is subject to the following restrictions:

(1) Before any management actions can be taken, landowners, homeowners' associations, and local governments must register with the Service at <https://epermits.fws.gov/eRCGR>. Landowners, homeowners' associations, and local governments (collectively termed "registrants") must also register each employee or agent working on their behalf. Once registered, registrants and agents will be authorized to act under the depredation order.

(2) Registrants authorized to operate under the depredation order must use nonlethal goose management techniques to the extent they deem appropriate in an effort to minimize take.

(3) Methods of nest and egg destruction or take are at the registrant's discretion from among the following:

(i) Egg oiling, using 100 percent corn oil, a substance exempted from regulation by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, and

(ii) Egg and nest destruction, including but not limited to the removal and disposal of eggs and nest material.

(4) Registrants may conduct resident Canada goose nest and egg destruction activities at any time of year. Homeowners' associations and local governments or their agents must obtain landowner consent prior to destroying nests and eggs on private property within the homeowners' association or local government's jurisdiction and be in compliance with all State and local laws and regulations.

(5) Registrants authorized to operate under the depredation order may possess, transport, and dispose of resident Canada goose nests and eggs taken under this section. Registrants authorized to operate under the program may not sell, offer for sale, barter, or ship for the purpose of sale or barter any resident Canada goose nest or egg taken under this section.

(6) Registrants exercising the privileges granted by this section must submit an annual report summarizing activities, including the date, numbers, and location of nests and eggs taken by October 31 of each year at <https://epermits.fws.gov/eRCGR> before any subsequent registration for the following year.

(7) Nothing in this section authorizes the destruction of resident Canada goose nests or the take of resident Canada goose eggs contrary to the laws or regulations of any State or Tribe, and none of the privileges of this section may be exercised unless the registrant is authorized to operate under the program and possesses the appropriate State or Tribal permits, when required. Moreover, this section does not authorize the killing of any migratory bird species or destruction of their nest or eggs other than resident Canada geese.



March 13, 2025

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Marketing and
Regulatory
Programs

P.O. Box 130
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The United States Department of Agriculture's Wildlife Services (WS) program provides information and assistance to citizens of Virginia to reduce or eliminate damage caused by resident Canada geese. This letter outlines two population management methods: capture/euthanasia and egg addling/oiling.

The capture of resident Canada geese when they are flightless during the summer molt (hereafter referred to as a "roundup") can be effective in reducing damage to property, the environment, and threats to human health and safety by controlling local populations of Canada geese. The summer molt usually begins in mid-June and may last into mid-July. Addling/oiling of Canada goose eggs during the nesting season (which can occur from early March through May in some areas) can be an effective method to prevent eggs from hatching, thereby reducing growth of the local population of geese.

Roundup of Resident Canada Geese

WS must recover the actual costs of providing this service since no federal funds are appropriated by Congress for this program. Costs are based on the road mileage distance from Moseley, VA or Christiansburg, VA to the location where the geese are to be captured.

In order for landowners, homeowner associations, property managers, businesses, local governments, and other entities to participate in this program, the following conditions must be considered:

- 1) Resident Canada goose roundups are available primarily to urban/suburban areas or other places where hunting is prohibited or impractical. For other areas, WS can assist cooperators in obtaining migratory bird depredation permits from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which allow permit holders to shoot geese to supplement non-lethal management efforts. In addition, WS can assist commercial agriculture producers in obtaining an agricultural depredation permit from the Virginia Department of Wildlife Resources to allow take of resident Canada geese to protect crops from April 1 through August 31.
- 2) The property owner or manager must have attempted, to the fullest extent practical, to resolve goose damage using non-lethal methods.
- 3) When feeding of Canada geese or other waterfowl contributes to damage, signs prohibiting the feeding of waterfowl should be posted and "no feeding" regulations should be enforced. An example of wording for a "no feeding" sign is: **"Keep the 'wild' in wildlife: Feeding waterfowl is prohibited"**.
- 4) WS recommends that free-roaming domestic waterfowl should be removed from the area to avoid attracting Canada geese. WS may remove these waterfowl at the request of the cooperator during a roundup of Canada geese.

5) A cooperative service agreement is required from a landowner, property manager, homeowner association, civic league, or other responsible party to conduct a resident Canada goose roundup. In addition, landowners or property managers will be required to sign WS Form 12 (Work Initiation Document for Wildlife Damage Management) to grant WS permission to access the property and conduct agreed upon activities. In communities without a homeowner association or other governing body, signatures from the majority (51%) of affected waterfront property owners are required for a roundup. WS Form 12 will be used to document these signatures.

6) A representative from WS must make a visit to the property prior to a roundup to document damage from Canada geese and to gather information on what non-lethal methods the cooperator has attempted to reduce the damage. **For those interested in participating in the program, WS should be contacted by June 6 to ensure that site visits may be scheduled and cooperative service agreements are in place prior to a roundup.**

Canada Goose Egg Addling/Oiling

Landowners who wish to addle/oil Canada goose eggs themselves must register online with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Resident Canada Goose Nest and Egg Registration site at:

<https://www.fws.gov/ercgr/>

Nests should be treated in late March or early April after the entire clutch of eggs (3 – 6 eggs on average, sometimes more) has been laid. Some private companies and organizations will treat eggs for landowners after online registration is completed. Landowners may also request assistance from WS to addle/oil Canada goose eggs.

Information and Sources of Supply

Information on the management of Canada goose damage is available online at:

<https://www.aphis.usda.gov/operational-wildlife-activities/waterfowl>

For a more detailed analysis of the issues, alternatives, and methods related to Canada goose damage management, an environmental assessment titled "Managing Damage to Resources and Threats to Human Health and Safety Caused by Waterfowl in the Commonwealth of Virginia" is available upon request from the Virginia WS State Office or online at:

https://www.aphis.usda.gov/wildlife_damage/nepa/states/VA/va-2018-waterfowl.ea.pdf

Sources of supply for products used in managing Canada goose damage can be obtained by contacting WS or performing an internet search. For additional information, please contact:

USDA-APHIS-WS
P.O. Box 130
Moseley, VA 23120
(804) 739-7739

RESIDENT CANADA GEESE CAPTURE AND EUTHANASIA PROGRAM COSTS

The cost to capture and process resident Canada geese in Virginia to alleviate damage or conflicts is based on the driving distance from WS offices in Moseley or Christiansburg to the location where the geese are to be captured. Captured geese will be euthanized off site and carcasses properly disposed.

To calculate costs of the program, determine the driving distance from Moseley or Christiansburg (whichever is closer) to the location where geese are to be captured. Prices for mileage and labor costs are divided into 50-mile increments. The table below outlines costs for 2025:

<u>Distance from Moseley or Christiansburg</u>	<u>Cost</u>
0-50 miles	\$2,200
51-100 miles	\$2,400
101-150 miles	\$3,100
151-200 miles	\$3,500
201+ miles	Costs will be calculated per site