



Permit Number: MB97212B-0  
Effective: 08/31/2017 Expires: 08/31/2018

**Issuing Office:**

Department of the Interior  
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
Migratory Bird Permit Office  
2800 Cottage Way - Room W-2606  
Sacramento, CA 95825  
Tel: 916-978-6183 Fax: 916-978-6183  
Email: permitsR8MB@fws.gov

OLIVIA BAEZ Digitally signed by OLIVIA BAEZ  
Date: 2017.08.31 13:09:54 -0700  
*Wildlife Biologist, Pacific Southwest Region*

**Permittee:**

LOS ANGELES DEPARTMENT OF AIRPORTS  
dba VAN NUYS AIRPORT  
7301 WORLD WAY WEST, ROOM 312  
LOS ANGELES, CA 90045  
CANADA

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION  
APPROVED

JAN 17 2018

**Name and Title of Principal Officer:**

CAROLYN LIN - ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS OFFICER

INSPECTOR

Authority: Statutes and Regulations: 16 USC 703-712; 50 CFR Part 13, 50 CFR 21.41.

**Location where authorized activity may be conducted:**

Activities authorized at VAN NUYS AIRPORT, 16461 SHERMAN WAY #300, VAN NUYS, CA 91406  
Records maintained at 7301 World Way West, Room 312, Los Angeles, CA 90045

**Reporting requirements:**

ANNUAL REPORT DUE: 09/10

You must submit an annual report to your Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office each year even if you had no activity.  
Your Annual Report must be submitted with a Renewal Application (if you're applying to renew) AND within 10 days after your permit expires to cover the rest of the permit year. You can obtain this form here: [www.fws.gov/forms/3-202-9.pdf](http://www.fws.gov/forms/3-202-9.pdf)

**Authorizations and Conditions:**

- A. General conditions set out in Subpart B of 50 CFR 13, and specific conditions contained in Federal regulations cited above, are hereby made a part of this permit. All activities authorized herein must be carried out in accord with and for the purposes described in the application submitted. Continued validity, or renewal of this permit is subject to complete and timely compliance with all applicable conditions, including the filing of all required information and reports.
- B. The validity of this permit is also conditioned upon strict observance of all applicable foreign, state, local tribal, or other federal law.
- C. Valid for use by permittee named above.
- D. You are authorized to take, temporarily possess, and transport the migratory birds specified below to relieve or prevent injurious situations impacting human safety. All take must be done as part of an integrated wildlife damage management program that emphasizes nonlethal management techniques.

You may not use this authority for situations in which migratory birds are merely causing a nuisance. For instance, birds that leave droppings on cars are not a threat to public safety, but are a nuisance, while birds on flight lines which may get ingested by a jet engine are a possible risk to human safety.



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This authority excludes bald eagles, golden eagles, and threatened or endangered species. Harassment and/or removal of endangered/threatened species and/or bald eagles and golden eagles require additional permits from Migratory Bird Permit Office and/or Ecological Services Office. *You must ensure that you are in compliance with all applicable laws as stated in Condition B and the attached Standard Conditions for Migratory Bird Depredation Permits.*

**(1) The following may be lethally taken:** *For Birds of Conservation Concern or California Bird Species of Special Concern - we recommend attempting trapping and relocation prior to implementing lethal control unless there is an immediate threat to human safety.*

- 500 of each: Mourning Dove
- 50 of each: Western Meadowlark
- 25 of each: American Coot and Killdeer
- 10 of each: Common Raven, Red-tailed Hawk, Mallard, and Whimbrel
- 5 of each: Canada Goose, Cooper's Hawk, California Gull, Western Gull, Barn Swallow, Great Egret, Horned Lark, Great Blue Heron, American Wigeon, Turkey Vulture, Western Scrub-Jay, and Snowy Egret

**(2) The following may be trapped and relocated:**

- 50 of each: American Kestrel
- 45 of each: Cooper's Hawk and Canada Goose
- 30 of each: Mourning Dove and Merlin
- 25 of each: Western Kingbird
- 20 of each: Common Raven
- 15 of each: Red-tailed Hawk
- 10 of each: White-crowned Sparrow, Northern Mockingbird, and Savannah Sparrow
- 5 of each: Barn Owl, California Towhee, American Pipit, Burrowing Owl, Lark Sparrow, and Great Horned Owl
- 4 of each: Ferruginous Hawk
- 2 of each: Prairie Falcon, Peregrine Falcon, Red-shouldered Hawk, Loggerhead Shrike, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Hooded Oriole, Say's Phoebe, and Black Phoebe

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E. You may use the following methods of take: (1) shotgun (non-toxic shot); (2) air-rifle (non-toxic pellets); (3) rifle (non-toxic ammunition); (4) nets; (5) registered animal drugs (excluding nicarbazin), pesticides and repellents; (6) falconry abatement; and (7) any appropriate and humane lethal and live traps, excluding pole traps.

Birds caught live may be euthanized or transported and relocated to another site approved by the appropriate State wildlife agency, if required. The use of any of the above techniques is at your discretion for each situation.

F. Acting under this permit you have the ethical obligation to reduce pain and distress to the greatest extent possible during the taking of an animal's life. Anyone who takes migratory birds under the authority of this permit must follow the American Veterinary Medical Association Guidelines on Euthanasia when euthanization of a bird is necessary (<https://www.avma.org/KB/Policies/Pages/Euthanasia-Guidelines.aspx>).

G. In the event that a migratory bird is found critically injured due to an aircraft strike or other incident and has a significant chance of death, you may humanely euthanize the individual bird. You must report this take on your Annual Report with a specific note that the bird was severely injured and would not have survived the wildlife rehabilitation process. In this event, we will not count this type of take against your permitted take limit. Please utilize best judgment to determine if a bird would not survive the wildlife rehabilitation process.

H. **Trapping Requirements:** Only persons who have experience trapping birds, may trap birds under this permit.



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Others may assist in trapping, but may not trap without supervision by an experienced trapper.

It is your responsibility to have a plan and adequate resources in place for trapping and relocating birds prior to trapping. Adequate resources include transport carriers and food appropriate for each species; rehabilitators and/or transporters qualified to care for, transport, and release birds; and appropriately-sized enclosures for birds that remain in captivity for more than one day. *You are responsible for the costs of transport, care, conditioning and release of birds trapped under this permit.*

#### *Trap Types & Provisions*

Any appropriate and humane trap may be used, excluding pole traps. Traps should be placed in the shade, if possible. Enclosure-type traps must contain an adequate supply of food and water.

#### *Trap Checks*

Traps must be checked at least every 2 hours during the day and at least once at night (not including set up and take down). Under extenuating circumstances, you may extend the trap-check frequency to every 4 hours for Swedish Goshawk traps if the temperature is  $\leq 70^{\circ}\text{F}$  and the trap is in the sun ( $\leq 80^{\circ}\text{F}$  is authorized if the trap is in the shade). Traps must be closed down during inclement weather (e.g. precipitation or extreme temperatures) unless they are monitored continuously. Trap motion-detection transmitters and scanning receivers may be used in lieu of checking traps.

Injured birds should be placed either in a secure cardboard box with ventilation holes or in a pet carrier having newspaper/imitation turf/baby blanket (non-loop material) lining with the carrier covered by a cloth and must be transferred immediately to a federally permitted migratory bird rehabilitator or licensed veterinarian for care at the permittee's expense. Any bird killed or injured during trapping must be reported within 72 hours to the issuing office at [Olivia\\_Baez@fws.gov](mailto:Olivia_Baez@fws.gov) and reported on your Annual Report.

#### *Possession/Relocation*

You may temporarily possess and stabilize sick and injured migratory birds and immediately transport them to a federally licensed rehabilitator for care. An individual bird that is severely injured due to an airstrike or other incident may be euthanized immediately; see Condition G. Healthy birds may not be admitted to rehabilitation facilities as per regulation 50 CFR 21.31. However rehabilitation facilities may act as a subpermittee to care for healthy birds provided possession remains under the depredation permit. The permittee is ultimately responsible for healthy birds possessed under this depredation permit, even while under the care of entities which have their own federal permits.

Birds must be released within 72 hours of capture. Birds should be weighed before going into captivity for any length of time. Pre-approval must be obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Migratory Bird Program in order to hold healthy birds longer than 72 hours, and additional requirements will be provided. An example of adequate justification for holding healthy birds longer than the specified limit includes needing additional time to arrange relocation transport. Birds held longer than 72 hours must be reported on your Annual Report with length of time held and justification. All birds should be banded prior to release if possible. Birds captured must be relocated a distance sufficient to minimize potential for return to the capture site. Birds should be released at a time of day appropriate to that species and in an area of suitable, unoccupied habitat.

You may act as a subpermittee and house, transport, and release birds trapped by other facilities with permits for avian trapping and relocation. Likewise, other facilities with permits for avian trapping and relocation can act as subpermittees under your permit and house, transport, and release birds captured under your permit. Birds remain under the permit of the facility where they were captured until released.


Facilities that plan to hold healthy birds longer than two days must place birds in adequately-sized enclosures for



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the species. Enclosure requirements for each species may be found in Tables 3, 4, and 5 included in the International Wildlife Rehabilitation Council's and National Wildlife Rehabilitators Association's 2000 *Minimum Standards for Wildlife Rehabilitation, 3rd Edition* (Minimum Standards). This document is available online at: [http://c.ymcdn.com/sites/www.nwrawildlife.org/resource/resmgr/Min\\_Standards/MinimumStandards3rdEdition.pdf](http://c.ymcdn.com/sites/www.nwrawildlife.org/resource/resmgr/Min_Standards/MinimumStandards3rdEdition.pdf). The "Restricted Activity," "Limited Activity" and "Unlimited Activity" columns in Table 5 of the Minimum Standards provides appropriate caging dimensions for raptor species held in short-term captivity. Table 3 of the Minimum Standards provides appropriate caging dimensions for Loggerhead Shrikes held in short-term captivity. No wire may be used on raptor or passerine cages. Only individuals of the same species may share an enclosure, except acipiters, which should be housed separately.

*Transfer to Falconers or AZA-accredited Facilities*

With Federal approval and when in compliance with State laws, raptors may be transferred to licensed falconers or accredited AZA facilities when relocation in the wild is not feasible, such as when a previously relocated bird returns to the capture site within the same year it was released. Raptors transferred to licensed falconers or accredited AZA facilities must be reported on your Annual Report. The Annual Report must list the final disposition of transferred birds as "given to falconer" with the State Falconry Permit number, or "given to AZA-accredited institution" with the name of the institution.

I. You are authorized in **emergency situations only** to take, trap, or relocate any migratory birds, nests and eggs, including species that are not listed in Condition D (except bald eagles, golden eagles, endangered or threatened species) when the migratory birds, nests, or eggs are posing a direct threat to human safety. A direct threat to human safety is one which involves a threat of serious bodily injury or a risk to human life.

You shall use the FAA Emergency Procedures when declaring an emergency. Specifically, Title 14 of the Code of Federal Regulations (14 CFR) part 91, section 91.3 allows deviations from regulations during emergencies and allows the pilot in command (PIC) to make the best decision to ensure safety of all personnel during these contingencies.

Anyone who takes migratory birds under the authority of this permit must follow the American Veterinary Medical Association Guidelines on Euthanasia when euthanization of a bird is necessary (<https://www.avma.org/KB/Policies/Pages/Euthanasia-Guidelines.aspx>).

You must report any emergency take activity to your migratory bird permit issuing office by phone (916) 978-6183 and by e-mail to [Olivia\\_Baez@fws.gov](mailto:Olivia_Baez@fws.gov) within 72 hours after the emergency take action. Your report must include the species and number of birds taken, method, and a complete description of the circumstances warranting the emergency action.

J. You are authorized to salvage and temporarily possess migratory birds found dead or taken under this permit for (1) disposal, (2) transfer to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, (3) diagnostic purposes, (4) purposes of training airport personnel, (5) donation to a public scientific or educational institution as defined in 50 CFR 10.12, (6) donation to persons authorized by permit or regulation to possess them, or (7) donation of migratory game birds only to a public charity (those suitable for human consumption). Any dead bald eagles or golden eagles salvaged must be reported within 48 hours to the National Eagle Repository at (303) 287-2110 and to the migratory bird permit issuing office at [permitsr8mb@fws.gov](mailto:permitsr8mb@fws.gov). The Repository will provide directions for shipment of these specimens.

K. You may not salvage and must immediately report to U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Office of Law Enforcement (OLE) any dead or injured migratory birds that you encounter that appear to have been poisoned, shot, electrocuted, have collided with industrial power generation equipment, or were otherwise killed or injured as the result of potential criminal activity. See USFWS OLE contact information below.



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L. Records must be maintained at the address specified above. A summary of additional Annual Report requirements described above is included here for reference:

- (1) Report any bird killed or injured during trapping operations (in addition to reporting within 72 hours).
- (2) Report any bird held longer than 72 hours, including length of time held and justification.
- (3) Report band numbers and auxiliary markers (if used) of trapped and relocated birds.
- (4) Raptors transferred to licensed falconers or accredited AZA facilities with final disposition listed as "given to falconer" with the State Falconry Permit number, or "given to AZA-accredited institution" with the name of the institution.
- (5) Provide the approximate distance between capture sites and release sites for each species. Also provide the number of each species that return to the site and a list of band numbers/auxiliary markers that were identified on returning individuals, if available. Provide the date, location, and band information on returning individuals, if known.
- (6) Report any bird intentionally taken as a result of a severe injury caused by an airstrike or other incident. Individual birds taken this way must have had a significant chance of not surviving the wildlife rehabilitation process.

M. A subpermittee is an individual to whom you have provided written authorization to conduct some or all of the permitted activities in your absence. Subpermittees must be at least 18 years of age.

As the permittee, you are legally responsible for ensuring that your subpermittees are in compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit, are qualified to perform these authorized activities and adhere to the terms of your permit. You are also responsible for maintaining current records of anyone you have designated as a subpermittee, including copies of letters you have provided to the subpermittees authorizing them to conduct the permitted activities on your behalf.

The following subpermittees are authorized: designated employees of USDA APHIS Wildlife Services and any other person who is (1) employed by or under contract to you for the activities specified in this permit, or (2) otherwise designated a subpermittee by you in writing, may exercise the authority of this permit. Only persons who have experience trapping birds, may trap birds under this permit. Others may assist in trapping, but may not trap without supervision by an experienced trapper.

N. You and any subpermittee(s) must comply with the attached Standard Conditions for Migratory Bird Depredation Permits. **These standard conditions are a continuation of your permit conditions and must remain stapled to your permit.**

**For suspected illegal activity, immediately contact USFWS Law Enforcement at: 310-328-1516 (Torrance).**

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## Standard Conditions Migratory Bird Depredation Permits 50 CFR 21.41

All of the provisions and conditions of the governing regulations at 50 CFR part 13 and 50 CFR part 21.41 are conditions of your permit. Failure to comply with the conditions of your permit could be cause for suspension of the permit. The standard conditions below are a continuation of your permit conditions and must remain with your permit. If you have questions regarding these conditions, refer to the regulations or, if necessary, contact your migratory bird permit issuing office. For copies of the regulations and forms, or to obtain contact information for your issuing office, visit: <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/mbpermits.html>.

1. To minimize the lethal take of migratory birds, you are required to continually apply non-lethal methods of harassment in conjunction with lethal control.  
*[Note: Explosive Pest Control Devices (EPCDs) are regulated by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives (ATF). If you plan to use EPCDs, you require a Federal explosives permit, unless you are exempt under 27 CFR 555.141. Information and contacts may be found at <http://www.atf.gov/explosives/how-to/become-an-fel.htm>.]*

2. Shotguns used to take migratory birds can be no larger than 10-gauge and must be fired from the shoulder. You must use nontoxic shot listed in 50 CFR 20.21(j).
3. You may not use blinds, pits, or other means of concealment, decoys, duck calls, or other devices to lure or entice migratory birds into gun range.
4. You are not authorized to take, capture, harass, or disturb bald eagles or golden eagles, or species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act found in 50 CFR 17, without additional authorization.

For a list of threatened and endangered species in your state, visit the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Threatened and Endangered Species System (TESS) at: <http://www.fws.gov/angered>.

5. If you encounter a migratory bird with a Federal band issued by the U.S. Geological Survey Bird Banding Laboratory, Laurel, MD, report the band number to 1-800-327-BAND or <http://www.reportband.gov>.
6. This permit does not authorize take or release of any migratory birds, nests, or eggs on Federal lands without additional prior written authorization from the applicable Federal agency, or on State lands or other public or private property without prior written permission or permits from the landowner or custodian.
7. Unless otherwise specified on the face of the permit, migratory birds, nests, or eggs taken under this permit must be:
  - (a) turned over to the U.S. Department of Agriculture for official purposes, or
  - (b) donated to a public educational or scientific institution as defined by 50 CFR 10, or
  - (c) completely destroyed by burial or incineration, or
  - (d) with prior approval from the permit issuing office, donated to persons authorized by permit or regulation to possess them.

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8. A subpermittee is an individual to whom you have provided written authorization to conduct some or all of the permitted activities in your absence. Subpermittees must be at least 18 years of age. As the permittee, you are legally responsible for ensuring that your subpermittees are adequately trained and adhere to the terms of your permit. You are responsible for maintaining current records of who you have designated as a subpermittee, including copies of designation letters you have provided.
9. You and any subpermittees must carry a legible copy of this permit, *including these Standard Conditions*, and display it upon request whenever you are exercising its authority.
10. You must maintain records as required in 50 CFR 13.46 and 50 CFR 21.41. All records relating to the permitted activities must be kept at the location indicated in writing by you to the migratory bird permit issuing office.
11. Acceptance of this permit authorizes the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to inspect any wildlife held, and to audit or copy any permits, books, or records required to be kept by the permit and governing regulations.
12. You may not conduct the activities authorized by this permit if doing so would violate the laws of the applicable State, county, municipal or tribal government or any other applicable law.

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