



WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT A FEDERAL MIGRATORY BIRD DEPREDATION PERMIT

A federal depredation permit authorizes you to capture or kill birds to reduce damage caused by birds or to protect other interests such as human health and safety or personal property. A depredation permit is intended to provide short-term relief for bird damage until long-term, non-lethal measures can be implemented to eliminate or significantly reduce the problem.

You should review Title 50 parts 10, 13 and 21.41 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) with your application. You are responsible for reviewing and understanding these regulations before you request and accept a permit. These regulations are on our website at: <http://www.fws.gov/permits/ltr/ltr.html>.

1. What is Depredation?

Depredation is damage or loss caused by birds. Depredation includes agricultural damage, private property damage, threats to human health and safety, and threats to recovery of protected wildlife.

2. What is a Migratory Bird?

Almost all birds, including their nests and eggs native to the United States are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). Protection is not limited to only individual birds or species that migrate. In this fact sheet, “bird” refers to any bird species protected by the MBTA. A list of protected species is published in the Code of Federal Regulations at 50 CFR 10.13. You can view the list at: www.fws.gov/permits/SpeciesLists/SpeciesLists.html. Nonnative species such as European starlings, rock (feral) pigeons, house sparrows, and mute swans as well as upland gamebirds such as grouse, turkey and quail are NOT protected under the MBTA.

3. What activities can I do without a depredation permit?

You do not need a federal depredation permit to harass or scare birds (except eagles and threatened or endangered species), provided (a) birds are not killed or injured and (b) birds sitting on active nests (nests with eggs or chicks present) are not disturbed to the point that it causes the eggs to not hatch or the chicks to die or become injured.

4. Do I need a federal permit to destroy bird nest?

A permit is not needed to destroy inactive bird nests, provided the nest is destroyed and not kept. An inactive bird nest is one without eggs or chicks present. The Nest Destruction Migratory Bird Permit Memorandum (MBPM-2; April 15, 2003) provides additional guidance on nest destruction (<http://www.fws.gov/policy/m0208.pdf>).

A permit is required to destroy an active bird nest (one with eggs or chicks present). A permit is also required to disturb or destroy nests of bald eagles or golden eagles and federally threatened or endangered species. A list of threatened or endangered species can be found at www.fws.gov/permits/SpeciesLists/SpeciesLists.html.

5. What is a federal depredation order or control order?

Depredation and control orders allow the take of specific species of birds for specific purposes without a depredation permit. Make sure you read the depredation or control order very closely before taking birds under it because each has very specific restrictions and conditions that apply. Although a permit is not required, you must report any take conducted under a depredation or control order to be in compliance with the Order and so the Service can monitor potential population impacts. The depredation and control orders in place are listed in the table below.

Regulation	Species	Interest Harmed	States
50 CFR 21.43	Blackbirds, Cowbirds, Grackles, Crows, Magpies	Ornamental shade trees, agricultural crops, livestock, wildlife, when concentrated in such numbers and manner that they are a health hazard or other nuisance	All
50 CFR 21.44	Horned Larks, Golden-crowned, White-crowned and other Crowned Sparrows, House finches	Agriculture, horticulture	CA
50 CFR 21.45	Purple gallinules	Rice	LA
50 CFR 21.46	Scrub Jay, Steller’s Jay	Nut Crops	OR, WA
50 CFR 21.47	Double-crested Cormorants	Freshwater Aquaculture, Federal and State fish hatcheries	AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MN, MS, NC, OK, SC, TN, TX
50 CFR 21.48	Double-crested cormorants	Public resources	AL, AR, FL, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, MI, MN, MS, MO, NY, NC, OH, OK, SC, TN, TX, VT, WV, WI
50 CFR 21.49	Resident Canada Geese	Public safety at airports and military airfields	Lower 48 States (implemented by States and Tribes)
50 CFR 21.50	Resident Canada Geese (nests and eggs)	People, property, agricultural crops, or other interests	See registration website (https://epermits.fws.gov/eRCGR/)
50 CFR 21.51	Resident Canada Geese	Agriculture	Atlantic, Central, and Mississippi Flyway portions of AL, AR, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, LA, ME, MN, MS, MO, MT, NE, NH, NM, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, PA, RI, SC, SD, TN, TX, VT, VA, WV, WI, WY (implemented by States and Tribes)
50 CFR 21.52	Resident Canada Geese	Human health	Lower 48 States (implemented by States and Tribes)
50 CFR 21.53	Purple swamphens	(Invasive)	All States, Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands.
50 CFR 21.54	Muscovy Duck	(Invasive)	All States except TX Counties: Hidalgo, Starr, and Sapata

6. What can I do with a depredation permit?

A depredation permit is intended to provide short-term relief for bird damage until long-term nonlethal measures can be implemented to eliminate or significantly reduce the problem. A depredation permit authorizes “take” of birds protected under MBTA. Take includes killing birds, trapping birds, egg addling (oiling), and destruction of active nests. Capture or killing of birds cannot be the primary methods used to address depredation and will ONLY be authorized in conjunction with ongoing nonlethal measures.

7. What are nonlethal measures?

Nonlethal measures are methods that prevent or minimize bird damage without take (Take includes killing or trapping birds). Methods include harassment (e.g., loud noises, pyrotechnics, propane cannons, scarecrows, dogs, trained raptors), habitat management (e.g., grass management, vegetative barriers, fencing and netting), cultural practices (e.g., seasonal timing, landscape placement), and policies (e.g., no feeding policies). Wildlife Services, part of the USDA, can provide information and expertise about preventing depredation and nonlethal methods. Visit the website: www.aphis.usda.gov/wildlife_damage/

8. Who can apply for a depredation permit?

The entity who is (1) experiencing the damage, (2) responsible for compliance with the permit, AND (3) has authority to implement nonlethal measures should apply for the permit. Applicants are most commonly the landowner, occasionally a land manager or resource manager. Private landowners, managers of public lands, State, Tribal, and local governments, and other entities, such as homeowners associations, with legal jurisdiction for the property involved may apply for depredation permits.

Pest control and other contractors may assist permittees in completing an application as well as conducting the work as a subpermittee, but may not apply for the depredation permit.

9. What is a Form 37 and what is the role of Wildlife Services?

Wildlife Services is part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and provides expertise to help resolve wildlife conflicts. They can assess your particular situation and provide recommendations of short-term measures to provide relief from bird damage and long-term measures to help eliminate or significantly reduce the problem. Wildlife Services also provides a “Form 37 Permit Review Form”. This form is required as part of your Depredation Permit application. You must call Wildlife Services (866-487-3297) to obtain a Form 37.

10. What information do I need to include with my application:

Your federal depredation permit application will consist of two forms:

- (1) The Service application form 3-200-13, including Section E questions 1-13; and
- (2) The “Form 37 Permit Review Form”. You must call Wildlife Services to obtain this form.

Your application will be considered incomplete and returned if you provide incomplete answers, do not answer all of the questions or provide the information on each of these pages

11. What is the application fee for a depredation permit?

The permit application processing fee is \$100 for most permittees. The fee is \$50 for homeowners experiencing damage to their personal residence or property. The application fees are processing fees and nonrefundable, whether or not a permit is issued (50 CFR 13.11(d) (1)).

Government entities (Federal, State, Tribal, municipal) are exempt from the fee. Persons acting on behalf of a government entity are fee exempt provided documentation is submitted with the application. Please clearly state in your application if you consider yourself fee exempt.

12. Will my permit be restricted to certain methods and species and numbers of birds?

Yes. Your permit will list the species and numbers of birds you are authorized to take and the method(s) you are authorized to use. You must describe the species and numbers you are requesting to take and the method(s) you propose to use on your application.

13. May I request to take bald eagles or golden eagles?

No. Bald eagles and golden eagles receive additional protection under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. Please use the eagle depredation permit application to apply to take (this includes disturbance, harassment, and/or trap-relocate) bald eagles or golden eagles (<http://www.fws.gov/forms/3-200-16.pdf>).

14. What are Birds of Conservation Concern and will by permit be restricted for these species?

The Service periodically publishes a report identifying the migratory and non-migratory bird species (beyond those already designated as federally threatened or endangered) that represent our highest conservation priorities and draw attention to species in need of conservation action. The status of a species listed on the Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list is a factor we consider during the application review process. If you are applying to take a species listed on the BCC list, you may be required to submit additional information based on the status of that species. The BCC list can be viewed at <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/currentbirdissues/management/BCC.html>.

15. Do I have to use nontoxic shot when using a firearm to take birds?

Yes, you must use nontoxic ammunition for firearms. A list of nontoxic shot can be found in 50 CFR 20.21(j) (<http://www.fws.gov/permits/ltr/ltr.html> select —part 20).

16. How do I dispose of dead birds?

Typically, carcasses must be (1) turned over to USDA for official purposes, (2) donated to a public educational or scientific institution, or (3) completely destroyed by burial or incineration. Alternative disposal methods may be requested with appropriate justification.

17. Do I need any additional permits or other authorizations to conduct depredation activities?

Some states require a permit in addition to the Federal depredation permit. Additionally, you must comply with local ordinances, such as discharging firearms. This permit does not authorize you to use Federal, State or Tribal lands or other public or private property without appropriate authorization. It is your responsibility to make sure you comply with these requirements.

18. Where do I submit my depredation permit application?

Submit your application to the Service Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office that is responsible for the State in which the permitted activity will take place. A list of permit offices, their area of responsibility and contact information is included in the application package.

19. Will I be required to keep records of my depredation activities? Will they be inspected?

Yes. You must maintain accurate records of operations on a calendar-year basis of the information required by your permit. By accepting a Federal Depredation permit, you authorize an agent of the Service to enter your premises at any reasonable hour to inspect the wildlife you hold, your books or records. (50 CFR 13.47)

20. Will I be required to submit an annual report of my depredation activities?

Yes. You will receive an annual report form from your Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office. The report form can also be found on our website at: <http://www.fws.gov/forms/3-202-9.pdf>. This report must be completed and submitted to your issuing office by the date specified in your permit even if no take activity occurred.

21. How long is a depredation permit valid for? Can it be renewed?

Depredation permits may be valid for up to 1 year. Permits may be restricted to less than 1 year depending on the species involved and the nature of the damage being experienced.

Depredation permits can be renewed. You may request renewal by submitting this application form. If we receive your renewal request at least 30 days prior to the expiration of your permit, you may continue the activities authorized under your expired permit until you receive notification of a decision on your renewal request by the Regional Migratory Bird Permit Office. If you allow your permit to expire before requesting renewal, you will no longer be covered for your activity. (50 CFR 13.22 and 13.11(c))

(3-200-13) 5/30/2014



Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit Application Form

Click here for addresses.

Return to: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)

Type of Activity: Migratory Bird Depredation Permit

Empty rectangular box for address or contact information.

- Checkboxes for 'New Application' and 'Requesting Renewal or Amendment of Permit #'. Includes instruction to enclose Annual Report if renewing.

Complete Sections A or B, and C, D, and E of this application. U.S. address may be required in Section C, see instructions for details. See attached instruction pages for information on how to make your application complete and help avoid unnecessary delays.

Section A: Complete if applying as an individual. Fields include last name, first name, middle name, suffix, date of birth, social security number, occupation, affiliation, telephone numbers, fax number, and e-mail address.

Section B: Complete if applying on behalf of a business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution. Fields include business name, tax ID, description, principal officer information, and contact details.

Section C: All applicants complete address information. Fields include physical and mailing addresses with city, state, zip code, county/province, and country.

Section D: All applicants MUST complete. Includes instructions on processing fees, a question about existing permits, and a certification statement.

Signature (in blue ink) of applicant/person responsible for permit (No photocopied or stamped signatures) Date of signature (mm/dd/yyyy)

Please continue to next page

SECTION E. MIGRATORY BIRD DEPREDATION PERMIT
(Migratory Bird Treaty Act, 50 CFR 21.41)

A Federal Migratory Bird Depredation Permit is required to capture or kill migratory birds to reduce depredation or to protect other interests such as human health and safety or personal property. You should apply for a depredation permit only after deterrents such as hazing and habitat modification prove unsuccessful. If a permit is issued, you will be expected to continue nonlethal measures in conjunction with any killing or trapping authorized.

Please read “What You Should Know About a Federal Migratory Bird Depredation Permit” and the pertinent regulations (50 CFR parts 10, 13, and 21.41) before you sign and submit your application. These regulations can be found on our website at (<http://www.fws.gov/permits/ltr/ltr.html>). You must be at least 18 years of age to apply.

Resident Canada goose nests and eggs: *If you are only destroying or adding resident Canada goose eggs and your state is one that accepts Federal registration, you may register for free on-line at <https://epermits.fws.gov/eRCGR> in lieu of obtaining a depredation permit. The States that accept Federal registration are listed in the “State Agency Contacts and Information” link on the registration website.*

Please provide the information requested below. You may use the space provided as well as a separate sheet of paper with your responses numbered according to the questions. You must answer all of the questions even if the same information is included in your Form 37 (see question 9 below). You should be as thorough and specific as possible in your responses. Incomplete applications will be returned, delayed, or abandoned.

New depredation applications are expedited. However, processing time depends on the complexity of the request and completeness of the application. In general, applicants may expect a response within 30 days of our receipt of a complete application.

1. **Species information.** Please complete the Take Request Table below.
2. **Trap.**
 - (a) If you propose to live trap birds, describe the method you propose to use and your trapping experience. If you plan to use an agent or contractor to trap birds, provide a letter from the agent/contractor describing his or her trapping experience.
 - (b) If you propose to donate birds to a food processing center, provide the name and address of the processor(s).
3. **Location.** Provide the exact location of the property or properties where the control activity would be conducted (State, county, and physical address of the specific site).
4. **Description of damage.** Provide the information below for each species.
 - (a) A detailed description of the specific migratory bird damage or injury you are experiencing. Include details such as types of crops destroyed or property damage incurred. Include any human health and safety hazards involved such as human injuries sustained.
 - (b) How long it has been occurring (the number of days, months, or years).
 - (c) What times or seasons of the year does it occur?
 - (d) How large is the area affected (e.g., 1-acre pond; 50-acre vineyard)?
5. **Economic loss.** Describe the extent of the damage and estimate the economic loss suffered as a result, such as percentage of acres of crop and dollar loss, cost to replace damaged property, or cost of injuries. Attach copies of any receipts, invoices, contracts, or other available documentation to support your estimate.
6. **Nonlethal deterrents tried.**
 - (a) Describe the hazing or harassment techniques (e.g., horns, pyrotechnics, propane cannons) you have tried to manage or eliminate the problem. How long (e.g., number of weeks, months, year(s)) and how often have you conducted these deterrents?
 - (b) Describe the habitat management measures (e.g., vegetative barriers, longer grass management, fencing and netting) you have taken to discourage migratory birds from using the area.
 - (c) Describe the cultural practices (e.g., crop selection and placement, management of pets and feeding schedules, no feeding policies) you have established to discourage migratory birds from using the area.
 - (d) Attach copies of any receipts, invoices, contracts, or other available records documenting the deterrent measures taken.
7. **Long-term deterrent measures.** A depredation permit is not considered a long-term solution for most situations. What long-term measures do you plan to take to eliminate or significantly reduce the continued need for killing or removal of birds, or destroying eggs/nests?

8. Airports. If you are applying on behalf of an airport for a permit to control birds in flight zones, indicate whether you are operating under a Federal Aviation Administration-approved Wildlife Hazard Management Plan. If you are operating under an FAA-approved WHMP, please provide an electronic copy of the most recent plan.
9. Form 37. Your application for a depredation permit must include a recommendation from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Wildlife Services, for addressing your depredation problem. You may contact Wildlife Services at (866) 487-3297. If Wildlife Services recommends that a permit be issued to capture or kill birds, they will complete a Wildlife Services Permit Review Form (Form 37). Attach a copy of the completed Wildlife Services Permit Review Form (Form 37).
10. Subpermittees. Anyone who will be acting as your agent or assisting you with the activities authorized by your permit must be authorized as a subpermittee under your permit. As the primary permittee, you will be legally responsible for ensuring that your subpermittees comply with the terms of your permit. List the name of anyone who will be directly involved in doing the work to resolve your problems. Include any commercial company that may be contracted to conduct the work.
11. Records. You must retain records relating to the activities conducted under your permit for at least 5 years from the date of expiration of your permit.

Is the physical address you provided in Section C on page 1 of this application the address where your records will be kept?
 Yes No If “no,” provide the physical address.

12. Other permits. **Any permit issued as a result of this application is not valid unless you also have any required State or tribal permits or approvals associated with the activity.** Have you obtained all required State or Tribal permits or approvals to conduct this activity?

Yes If “yes,” **attach a copy of the approval(s).** Have applied (**Send copy when issued.**) None required

13. Disqualification factor. A conviction, or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, for a felony violation of the Lacey Act, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act disqualifies any such person from receiving or exercising the privileges of a permit, unless such disqualification has been expressly waived by the Service Director in response to a written petition. (50 CFR 13.21(c)) Have you or any of the owners of the business, if applying as a business, been convicted, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, forfeited collateral, or are currently under charges for any violations of the laws mentioned above?

No Yes If you answered “Yes,” provide: (a) the individual’s name, (b) date of charge, (c) charge(s), (d) location of incident, (e) court, and (f) action taken for each violation

PERMIT APPLICATION FORM INSTRUCTIONS

The following instructions pertain to an application for a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or CITES permit. The General Permit Procedures in 50 CFR 13 address the permitting process. For simplicity, all licenses, permits, registrations, and certificates are referred to as a permit.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

- Complete all blocks/lines/questions in Sections A or B, and in C, D, and E.
- **An incomplete application may cause delays in processing or may be returned to the applicant. Be sure you are filling in the appropriate application form for the proposed activity.**
- Print clearly or type in the information. Illegible applications may cause delays.
- Sign the application in [blue](#) ink. Faxes or copies of the original signature will not be accepted.
- Mail the original application to the address at the top of page one of the application or if applicable on the attached address list.
- **Keep a copy of your completed application.**
- **Please plan ahead. Allow at least 60 days for your application to be processed. Some applications may take longer than 90 days to process. (50 CFR 13.11)**
- Applications are processed in the order they are received.
- Additional forms and instructions are available from <http://permits.fws.gov>.

COMPLETE EITHER SECTION A OR SECTION B:

Section A. Complete if applying as an individual:

- Enter the complete name of the responsible individual who will be the permittee if a permit is issued. Enter personal information that identifies the applicant. ***Fax and e-mail are not required if not available.***
- If you are applying on behalf of a client, the personal information must pertain to the client, and a document evidencing power of attorney must be included with the application.
- **Affiliation/ Doing business as (dba):** business, agency, organizational, or institutional affiliation *directly* related to the activity requested in the application (e.g., a taxidermist is an individual whose business can *directly* relate to the requested activity). The Division of Management Authority (DMA) will **not** accept *doing business as* affiliations for individuals.

Section B. Complete if applying as a business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution:

- Enter the complete name of the business, agency, Tribe, or institution that will be the permittee if a permit is issued. Give a brief description of the type of business the applicant is engaged in. Provide contact phone number(s) of the business.
- **Principal Officer** is the person in charge of the listed business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution. The principal officer is the person responsible for the application and any permitted activities. Often the principal officer is a Director or President. **Primary Contact** is the person at the business, corporation, public agency, Tribe, or institution who will be available to answer questions about the application or permitted activities. Often this is the preparer of the application.

ALL APPLICANTS COMPLETE SECTION C:

- For all applications submitted to the Division of Management Authority (DMA) a physical U.S. address is **required**. Province and Country blocks are provided for those USFWS programs which use foreign addresses and are not required by DMA.
- **Mailing address** is address where communications from USFWS should be mailed if different than applicant's physical address.

ALL APPLICANTS COMPLETE SECTION D:

Section D.1 Application processing fee:

- An application processing fee is required at the time of application; unless exempted under 50 CFR 13.11(d)(3). The application processing fee is assessed to partially cover the cost of processing a request. **The fee does not guarantee the issuance of a permit. Fees will not be refunded for applications that are approved, abandoned, or denied.** We may return fees for withdrawn applications prior to any significant processing occurring.
- **Documentation of fee exempt status is not required for Federal, Tribal, State, or local government agencies; but must be supplied by those applicants acting on behalf of such agencies.** Those applicants acting on behalf of such agencies must submit a letter on agency letterhead and signed by the head of the unit of government for which the applicant is acting on behalf, confirming that the applicant will be carrying out the permitted activity for the agency.

Section D.2 Federal Fish and Wildlife permits:

- List the number(s) of your most current FWS or CITES permit or the number of the most recent permit if none are currently valid. If applying for re-issuance of a CITES permit, the original permit must be returned with this application.

Section D.3 CERTIFICATION:

- **The individual identified in Section A, the principal officer named in Section B, or person with a valid power of attorney (documentation must be included in the application) must sign and date the application in blue ink.** This signature binds the applicant to the statement of certification. This means that you certify that you have read and understand the regulations that apply to the permit. You also certify that everything included in the application is true to the best of your knowledge. Be sure to read the statement and re-read the application and your answers before signing.

ALL APPLICANTS COMPLETE SECTION E.

Please continue to next page

APPLICATION FOR A FEDERAL FISH AND WILDLIFE PERMIT
Paperwork Reduction Act, Privacy Act, and Freedom of Information Act – Notices

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501, *et seq.*) and the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a), please be advised:

1. The gathering of information on fish and wildlife is authorized by:
(Authorizing statutes can be found at: <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html> and <http://www.fws.gov/permits/ltr/ltr.html>.)
 - a. Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668), 50 CFR 22;
 - b. Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531-1544), 50CFR 17;
 - c. Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703-712), 50 CFR 21;
 - d. Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361, *et. seq.*), 50 CFR 18;
 - e. Wild Bird Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4901-4916), 50 CFR 15;
 - f. Lacey Act: Injurious Wildlife (18 U.S.C. 42), 50 CFR 16;
 - g. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (TIAS 8249), <http://www.cites.org>, 50 CFR 23;
 - h. General Provisions, 50 CFR 10;
 - i. General Permit Procedures, 50 CFR 13; and
 - j. Wildlife Provisions (Import/export/transport), 50 CFR 14.
2. Information requested in this form is purely voluntary. However, submission of requested information is required in order to process applications for permits authorized under the above laws. Failure to provide all requested information may be sufficient cause for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to deny the request. We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.
3. Certain applications for permits authorized under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1539) and the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1374) will be published in the **Federal Register** as required by the two laws.
4. Disclosures outside the Department of the Interior may be made without the consent of an individual under the routine uses listed below, if the disclosure is compatible with the purposes for which the record was collected. (Ref. 68 FR 52611, September 4, 2003)
 - a. Routine disclosure to subject matter experts, and Federal, Tribal, State, local, and foreign agencies, for the purpose of obtaining advice relevant to making a decision on an application for a permit or when necessary to accomplish a FWS function related to this system of records.
 - b. Routine disclosure to the public as a result of publishing **Federal Register** notices announcing the receipt of permit applications for public comment or notice of the decision on a permit application.
 - c. Routine disclosure to Federal, Tribal, State, local, or foreign wildlife and plant agencies for the exchange of information on permits granted or denied to assure compliance with all applicable permitting requirements.
 - d. Routine disclosure to Captive-bred Wildlife registrants under the Endangered Species Act for the exchange of authorized species, and to share information on the captive breeding of these species.
 - e. Routine disclosure to Federal, Tribal, State, and local authorities who need to know who is permitted to receive and rehabilitate sick, orphaned, and injured birds under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act; federally permitted rehabilitators; individuals seeking a permitted rehabilitator with whom to place a bird in need of care; and licensed veterinarians who receive, treat, or diagnose sick, orphaned, and injured birds.
 - f. Routine disclosure to the Department of Justice, or a court, adjudicative, or other administrative body or to a party in litigation before a court or adjudicative or administrative body, under certain circumstances.
 - g. Routine disclosure to the appropriate Federal, Tribal, State, local, or foreign governmental agency responsible for investigating, prosecuting, enforcing, or implementing statutes, rules, or licenses, when we become aware of a violation or potential violation of such statutes, rules, or licenses, or when we need to monitor activities associated with a permit or regulated use.
 - h. Routine disclosure to a congressional office in response to an inquiry to the office by the individual to whom the record pertains.
 - i. Routine disclosure to the Government Accountability Office or Congress when the information is required for the evaluation of the permit programs.
 - j. Routine disclosure to provide addresses obtained from the Internal Revenue Service to debt collection agencies for purposes of locating a debtor to collect or compromise a Federal claim against the debtor or to consumer reporting agencies to prepare a commercial credit report for use by the FWS.
5. For individuals, personal information such as home address and telephone number, financial data, and personal identifiers (social security number, birth date, etc.) will be removed prior to any release of the application.
6. The public reporting burden on the applicant for information collection varies depending on the activity for which a permit is requested. The relevant burden for a Migratory Bird Depredation permit application varies from 1.5 hours for individuals to 3 hours for businesses. The burden for recordkeeping varies from 15 minutes for individuals to 30 minutes for businesses. This burden estimate includes time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data and completing and reviewing the form. You may direct comments regarding the burden estimate or any other aspect of the form to the Service Information Clearance Officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Mail Stop 222, Arlington Square, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street, NW, Washington D.C. 20240.

Freedom of Information Act – Notice

For organizations, businesses, or individuals operating as a business (i.e., permittees not covered by the Privacy Act), we request that you identify any information that should be considered privileged and confidential business information to allow the Service to meet its responsibilities under FOIA. Confidential business information must be clearly marked "Business Confidential" at the top of the letter or page and each succeeding page and must be accompanied by a non-confidential summary of the confidential information. The non-confidential summary and remaining documents may be made available to the public under FOIA [43 CFR 2.26 – 2.33].



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Migratory Bird Regional Permit Offices

FWS REGION	AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY	MAILING ADDRESS	CONTACT INFORMATION
Region 1	Hawaii, Idaho, Oregon, Washington	911 N.E. 11th Avenue Portland, OR 97232-4181	Tel. (503) 872-2715 Fax (503) 231-2019 Email permitsR1MB@fws.gov
Region 2	Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas	P.O. Box 709 Albuquerque, NM 87103	Tel. (505) 248-7882 Fax (505) 248-7885 Email permitsR2MB@fws.gov
Region 3	Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin	5600 American Blvd. West Suite 990 Bloomington, MN 55437-1458 (Effective 5/31/2011)	Tel. (612) 713-5436 Fax (612) 713-5393 Email permitsR3MB@fws.gov
Region 4	Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico	P.O. Box 49208 Atlanta, GA 30359	Tel. (404) 679-7070 Fax (404) 679-4180 Email permitsR4MB@fws.gov
Region 5	Connecticut, District of Columbia, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Virginia, Vermont, West Virginia	P.O. Box 779 Hadley, MA 01035-0779	Tel. (413) 253-8643 Fax (413) 253-8424 Email permitsR5MB@fws.gov
Region 6	Colorado, Kansas, Montana, North Dakota, Nebraska, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming	P.O. Box 25486 DFC(60154) Denver, CO 80225-0486	Tel. (303) 236-8171 Fax (303) 236-8017 Email permitsR6MB@fws.gov
Region 7	Alaska	1011 E. Tudor Road (MS-201) Anchorage, AK 99503	Tel. (907) 786-3693 Fax (907) 786-3641 Email permitsR7MB@fws.gov
Region 8	California, Nevada	2800 Cottage Way Room W-2606 Sacramento, CA 95825	Tel. (916) 978-6183 Fax (916) 414-6486 Email permitsR8MB@fws.gov