IOWA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

NUSIANCE WILDLIFE CONTROL OPERATOR GUIDEBOOK

Law Enforcement Bureau
Wallace State Office Building
Des Moines, IA 50319-0034

Print Date: Summer 2006

Iowa Department of Natural Resources

Nuisance Wildlife Control Operator
Permit Application

Applicant's Name:

_____
Last First Initial

Address:

_____
Street City State Zip Phone Number

Applicant's date of birth: _____ Years of trapping experience: _____
Month/day/year

Planning to do business as: _____
(Name of business)

Address of business if other than above: _____
Street City State Zip

Phone if other than above: (_____)_____

Email address: _____ Web site: _____

☐ Yes ☐ No I would like my business to be posted on the DNR Website

Signature of applicant: _____ Date: _____

Conservation Officer Signature: _____ Date: _____

Office use only:

Test score #1: _____ Date of test: _____ Officer initials: _____

Test score #2: _____ Date of test: _____ Officer initials: _____

If test failed: Explain timetable for re-testing

Send to Steve Dermand at Central Office:

☐ Completed application
☐ Completed test with score
☐ Signed copy of "Terms of Permit"
☐ $25.00 Administration Fee

Multiple offender file checked: Date: _____ Officer Initials: _____

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Iowa Department of Natural Resources

Nuisance Wildlife Control Operator Program

Part I:

Introduction

The progressive loss of Iowa's woodlands and farmlands to development is increasing the chance for conflicts between humans and wildlife. Social trends, such as increased urbanization, increased populations of certain wildlife species, and finite government resources have combined to provide the opportunity for more involvement from the private sector in the prevention and control of wildlife damage and nuisance situations. As development occurs:

1. Less land is available to wildlife. Natural habitat, like older woodlots with hollow trees, may not be readily available for wild animals. The lack of traditional den sites may cause wild animals to use chimneys and attics as alternate shelter or den site (This is common for species such as squirrels and raccoons.) Animals displaced from their habitat by new home or business construction may reestablish themselves in new surroundings.

2. Reclusive species lose habitat, while opportunistic species, such as raccoons, build populations to unnaturally high densities.

3. Many people move from the city out into the country or newly developed area, often bringing with them an unfamiliarity with wild animals and their habits.

These consequences of development have combined to make the problem of wildlife damage and nuisance control a major concern of wildlife management and law enforcement personnel.

Wildlife Damage and Wildlife "Nuisance"

The term "**damage**" is easily understood, however, "**nuisance**" means different things to different people. For some, the mere presence of a raccoon in a tree in the woods near their house constitutes an intolerable situation. For others, catching a glimpse of the same animal would be a thrilling and rewarding experience.

Obviously, education can play an important role in nuisance recognition and resolution. A wild animal that poses no real threat to the safety of the public, livestock, crops or property should not be viewed as a nuisance simply because it exists. A public that is knowledgeable about the habits and life history of wild animals is better equipped to recognize and solve wildlife damage and nuisance situations.

The role of the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is to ensure the well-being of the state's wildlife populations while also assuring that individual wild animals are not posing a threat to human safety or creating unreasonable property, crop or livestock damage. As long as humans coexists with wild animals, conflicts (some real, and some unfounded) will arise. The DNR attempts to resolve these conflicts through direct action, education, and technical assistance in cooperation with private businesses, the federal government, and other agencies. Care must be taken to ensure that damage and nuisance control measures are necessary and warranted.

Wild animals exhibit a number of predatory and competitive behaviors that can be misinterpreted as cruel, aggressive, or detrimental by the public. These behaviors are natural, necessary for species survival, and should not necessarily be viewed as harmful. All wild animals, except those owned by specially licensed shooting preserves and licensed game breeders, are public property, and are therefore subject to controls and regulations by the State.

The Role of Hunting and Trapping in Nuisance Control

Many nuisance situations are the result of high populations of a particular species. An annual, regulated harvest during the hunting and trapping seasons is the preferred and most practical method of reducing populations to alleviate animal-caused damage. A sustained annual harvest of raccoon, beaver, muskrat and other species provides recreation and income for hunters and fur-harvesters and is the most important single factor in decreasing the potential for wildlife damage and conflict to occur.

However, regular season hunting and trapping alone may not represent adequate solutions under the following circumstances:

1. If damage is extensive and occurs well outside the normal hunting and trapping seasons.

2. If damage is the result of an individual animal rather than the over abundance of an entire population.

3. If problems are being caused by species that are normally not harvested during the hunting and trapping seasons, generally due to lack of harvest efforts by sportspersons, such as squirrels and skunks.

4. If problems are occurring in highly urbanized areas where hunting and/or trapping are not practical or permitted.

In such situations where regular season harvests are not successful or practical in controlling animal damage, a more structured approach to the problem is required.

PART II:

WILDLIFE DAMAGE AND NUISANCE CONTROL PERMITS

Under the authority of the Iowa Code Chapters 455A., 456A., 481A., 483A., the Department of Natural Resources administers a permit system for licensing individuals who meet established criteria who desire to establish a business to address the issues of nuisance animal control.

This system allows nuisance wild animals and wild animals causing damage to property to be taken during times of the year and by methods not normally allowed under the regular hunting and trapping regulations. This process helps both the person who believes they have a legitimate nuisance animal problem, and the Department of Natural Resources, in that this system permits specially licensed individuals to address the nuisance animal problem, which in turn allows state conservation officers and biologists to commit more time to more important aspects of their respective jobs.

Iowa Administrative Code Chapter 571-114 outlines the requirements of the Nuisance Wildlife Control Operator Program. Additional requirements are found in the “Nuisance Wildlife Control Operators Guidebook”.

Disclaimer:

The Iowa Code and Iowa Administrative Rules listed in this manual were current when this manual was printed. Updates will be provided as changes take place. However, this manual is only a synopsis of the most pertinent Iowa regulations. For further clarification contact your conservation officer.

Iowa Administrative Code - Chapter 571-114

NUISANCE WILDLIFE CONTROL

571--114.1(456A) Nuisance wildlife control program. This chapter is intended to implement Iowa Code section 456A.24(8) by providing permitting of nuisance wildlife control operators for the purpose of removing nuisance wildlife from private property. No provision of this chapter shall restrict a landowner from lawfully removing nuisance wildlife pursuant to Iowa Code section 481A.87.

571--114.2(456A) Definitions:

"Annual activity report" means an annual report submitted on a form provided by the department.

"Biologist" means a natural resource biologist employed by the wildlife bureau of the department of natural resources.

"Guidebook" means the nuisance wildlife control operator's manual provided by the department.

"Helper" means a person and who possesses a fur harvester license, and has paid the habitat fee, and is listed, by name, on the permit as authorized to perform nuisance wildlife control operator's duties under the direction of the permittee.

"Nuisance wildlife" means wild, native animals or birds that are causing damage to private property, creating a nuisance, or presenting a health hazard.

"Nuisance wildlife control operator" or "NWCO" means a person who operates as a business and charges a fee to remove nuisance wildlife from private property.

"Permit" means an annual permit issued by the department under the authority of Iowa Code section 455A.5(6)"e" for the purpose of capturing and removing nuisance wildlife from private property property. The permit shall expire January 10 of each year and is not transferable.

"Permittee" means an NWCO who possesses a valid nuisance wildlife control operator's permit issued by this department and also possess a valid Iowa fur harvester license and has paid the habitat fee.

"Special Canada goose control permit" or "SCGCP" means a permit to engage in the Canada goose population control activities specified by the department of natural resources.

“Technician” means a natural resource technician employed by the Wildlife Bureau of the Department of Natural Resources.

“Translocate” means to transport and release an animal at a site other than the site at which it was captured.

571--114.3(456A) Nuisance wildlife control operator's permit. An NWCO permit may be issued to a person or organization that, upon application and following review and testing, complies with all requirements established within this chapter. This is an annual permit and may be renewed by January 10 of the following year. The department shall not renew a permit without first receiving a completed annual activity report for the previous year.

571--114.4(456A) Application requirements. All applicants must be at least 18 years of age and possess a valid driver’s license.

571--114.5(456A) Nuisance wildlife control operator’s guidebook. All applicants will receive an NWCO guidebook at the time they submit a completed permit application form. The permittee shall refer to the guidebook as an operating manual for nuisance wildlife control activity. All requirements and procedures listed in the guidebook must be followed. The NWCO guidebook is hereby adopted by reference and shall be a part of this chapter as if set forth herein.

571--114.6(456A) Nuisance wildlife control operator’s test and interview. An applicant must successfully pass a written test with a minimum test score of 80 percent before an NWCO permit will be issued. If the applicant fails the written test, the applicant must wait 45 days before retaking the test. If the applicant fails a second time, the applicant must wait 180 days before reapplying. A $25 testing fee will be assessed when the applicant successfully completes the test. In addition, the applicant must successfully complete an oral, in-person interview with a representative of the department to determine the applicant’s knowledge of wildlife and wildlife capture techniques, and to determine if the applicant has the ability to provide effective services to the public.

571--114.7(456A) Records and record-keeping requirements. All permittees shall keep a daily record of their nuisance wildlife control activities. Each record must contain the client’s name, address, telephone number, date of service, service provider’s name, species of animal, number of animals removed, control methods used, and disposition of the animals. Permittees holding an SCGCP must also document on aerial photos, or similar maps, the locations of all Canada goose nests destroyed, the numbers of Canada goose eggs destroyed, and the numbers of Canada geese killed at each project site. These records shall be kept up to date and on file at the business location specified in the permit. The permittee shall provide these records for inspection by a department representative at any reasonable time.

571--114.8(456A) Annual activity report. The permittee shall submit an annual activity report on forms provided by the department no later than January 31 of the following year. The department shall not renew a permit until a complete and accurate annual activity report has been received for the preceding year.

571--114.9(456A) Permit renewal. An NWCO permit may be renewed by the department when all reporting requirements for the previous year have been met. An administrative fee of $20 will be assessed at the time of renewal.

571--114.10(456A) Helper. A helper shall operate under the same conditions as the permittee. The permittee shall be responsible for all actions of the helpers listed on the permit. Compliance violations committed by a helper may be cause for the department to revoke the permit.

571--114.11(456A) Capture methods and trap tagging. Live traps such as box traps and leg-hold traps should be used whenever possible. Humane traps, which are those designed to kill instantly with a jaw spread exceeding eight inches, are unlawful except when placed entirely under water. All traps and snares, except those which are placed entirely under water, shall be checked once every 24 hours. All traps and snares for the taking of nuisance wildlife shall have a metal tag attached that is plainly labeled with the permittee's business name and address.

If traditional capture methods fail, the permittee may use chemicals, smoking devices, mechanical ferrets, wire, tools, instruments, or water to remove nuisance animals in accordance with the procedures contained in the guidebook. No person, except a person acting under an NWCO permit shall capture or take, or attempt to capture or take, with any trap, snare, or net, any game bird.

The permittee and designated helpers shall observe all Iowa fur trapping and fur possession regulations as provided for by Iowa law, the Iowa Administrative Code, and the NWCO guidebook.

571–114.12(456A) Endangered and threatened wildlife species. The permittee is not authorized to capture or possess any wildlife species listed as endangered or threatened. A permittee may only capture or possess a federally protected species to the extent that the permittee is authorized to engage in specific Canada goose population control activities by the terms of a valid SCGCP. This prohibition includes, but is not limited to, the capture or possession of bobcats, spotted skunks, hawks, owls, eagles, migratory birds, waterfowl, and songbirds. When a nuisance wildlife problem involves an endangered or threatened species, the local state conservation officer must be contacted, and the office will determine how the situations should be handled.

571--114.13(456A) Special Canada goose control permits. A person applying for a special Canada goose control permit to use lethal methods to control Canada goose populations or to trap and translocate Canada geese must be a currently certified NWCO and must abide by the following rules:

114.13(1) Lethal control practices. Permittees wishing to use lethal methods, such as nest destruction, egg oiling, egg addling, or killing geese, must comply with the following procedures:

a. Permittees must obtain written permission from the biologist responsible for the county in which the lethal control practice is proposed for every site where a lethal control practice is proposed before implementing any such practice. The biologist will determine if lethal control practices are necessary and will specify the number of nests, eggs, or adult geese that can be destroyed at each site.

b. The permittee must follow the procedures in the NWCO guidebook for implementing lethal control practices and disposing of dead birds, eggs, and nests. Failure to follow such procedures will result in immediate revocation of the permit.

c. Permittees must satisfactorily complete at least two lethal control projects under the direct supervision of a biologist or technician before being granted an SCGCP for lethal control practices. Upon the permittee's satisfactory completion of two lethal control projects, the biologist can issue the NWCO an SCGCP to perform lethal control activities without direct supervision by DNR personnel. The NWCO must carry this permit whenever engaged in lethal Canada goose control activities and exhibit it upon request by department of natural resources personnel. Any persons assisting with the lethal control practices must be listed on the SCGCP. The permittee is responsible for the conduct of all persons listed on the SCGCP who are helping conduct lethal control operations.

d. Permittees must document on an aerial photo, or similar map, the locations of all Canada goose nests destroyed, the numbers of Canada goose eggs destroyed, and the numbers of Canada geese killed at each project site within 48 hours of completion of each project. Any banded geese that are killed must have the bands removed before disposal and be reported as specified in the NWCO guidebook within 48 hours of the permittee's completion of the project.

e. Permittees must provide the department a written report of all lethal control activities by December 31 of the year for which the SCGCP is valid. Failure to provide this report by December 31 will result in the permittee's not being reauthorized to use lethal control methods the following year.

114.13(2) Trapping and translocation operations. Permittees wishing to trap and translocate Canada geese must comply with the following procedures:

a. Permittees must obtain written permission from the biologist responsible for the county in which the trap and translocation operation is proposed for every site where such operation is proposed before implementing any such operation. The biologist will determine if trap and translocation is necessary and will specify the number of geese that can be translocated from each site. The biologist will also specify release sites for the captured geese. Release sites must be approved by the biologist before any geese are captured.

b. The permittee must follow the procedures in the NWCO guidebook for implementing trap and translocation operations. Failure to follow such procedures will result in immediate revocation of the permit.

c. Before the permittee engages in a trap and translocation operation, the permittee's trapping and transport equipment must be inspected and approved by a biologist or technician.

d. Permittees must satisfactorily complete at least four trap and translocation projects under the direct supervision of a biologist or technician before being granted an SCGCP for trap and translocaton operations. Upon satisfactory completion of four trap and translocation projects, the biologist can issue the NWCO an SCGCP to perform trap and translocation operations without direct supervision by DNR personnel. The NWCO must carry this permit whenever engaged in trap and translocation operations and exhibit it upon request by department of natural resources personnel. Any persons assisting with the trap and translocation operations must be listed on the SCGCP. The permittee is responsible for the conduct of all persons listed on the SCGCP who are helping with trap and translocation operations.

e. Permittees must inform the biologist of the number of birds captured and translocated within 48 hours of the completion of each operation. Permittees must document the number of Canada geese trapped and released for each capture and release site and the number of geese that died during each trap and translocation operation. Any banded geese that are captured and translocated must be reported as specified in the NWCO guidebook within 48 hours of completion of the project.

f. Permittees must provide the department a written report of all trap and translocation operations by December 31 of the year for which the SCGCP is valid. Failure to provide this report by December 31 will result in the permittee's not being reauthorized to trap and translocate geese the following year.

114.13(3) General provisions.

a. The SCGCP is valid for one year and must be reauthorized by a biologist each year when the NWCO permit is renewed.

b. Any plumage, eggs, egg shells, nests, or dead birds encountered by the permittee when performing activities permitted under this rule may not be sold, offered for sale, bartered or shipped or possessed for the purposes of being sold, offered for sale, bartered or shipped.

c Any properties on which lethal control or trap and transport operations are conducted must be open at all reasonable times, including during actual operations, to any biologist or technician, conservation officer, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service special agent, or U.S. Department of Agricultural Wildlife Services agent wishing to inspect the activity or the results of the activity.

d. Nothing in the permit should be construed to authorize the killing of any migratory bird or the destruction of the nests or eggs of any migratory bird other than resident Canada geese.

571—114.14(456A) Disposition of captured nuisance wildlife. Nuisance wildlife, with the exception of endangered or threatened species, may be relocated or euthanized. The permittee shall comply with the euthanization and release methods described in the NWCO guidebook. Sick or injured wildlife must be handled as described in the NWCO guidebook. The carcass of a dead nuisance animal must be disposed of in a legal manner and within 24 hours of the animal's death.

571--114.14(456A) General conditions for permits. Records and facilities shall be available for inspection by officers of the department during reasonable hours. All records and reports must be kept current and shall reflect a true and accurate account of the permittee's activities. The department's law enforcement bureau shall be notified in writing within 30 days if the permittee ceases operation as a nuisance wildlife control operator. Permittees and helpers must obtain and possess a valid fur harvester licenses and have paid the habitat fees, except that persons listed as assistants on the SCGCP do not need to have a valid fur harvester license nor to have paid the habitat fee when assisting with Canada goose control activities. Permittees must renew their NWCO permits by January 31 of each year.

571--114.15(456A) Permit refusal. The department may suspend, revoke, refuse to issue, or refuse to renew a nuisance wildlife control operator's permit if the department finds that the permittee, a helper, or an employee of the permittee is not in compliance with this chapter. In addition, any violation of Iowa Code chapter 481A, 481B, 482, 483A, 484A, 484B, or 716 shall be cause for the department to suspend, revoke, refuse to issue, or refuse to renew a permit.

571--114.16(456A) Penalties. A person or organization that violates a provision of this chapter is guilty of a simple misdemeanor.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code section 456A.24(8), 481A.38, 481A.39 and 481A.48.

APPLICATION PROCESS

General Conditions for Permits:

1. Be at least 18 years of age and possess a valid driver's license.

2. Pass a written examination with a minimum score of 80% before a permit is issued. If an applicant fails the examination, they must wait 45 days before being permitted to retake the examination. If the applicant fails the test a second time, they must wait a period of six months before reapplying.

3. Not currently be under any license suspension or revocation by the Iowa Department of Natural Resources or any court.

4. The applicant must successfully complete an oral, in-person interview with a representative of the department to determine the applicant's knowledge of wildlife and wildlife capture techniques, and to determine if the applicant has the ability to provide effective services to the public.

5. A $ 25.00 testing fee will be assessed when the applicant succesfully completes the test. (Permit renewals will be $ 20.00).

6. Possess a valid fur harvester license and have paid the habitat stamp fee.

NUISANCE WILDLIFE CONTROL RULES AND REGULATIONS

The rules and regulations concerning nuisance animal control permits are outlined in Iowa Administrative Code Chapter 571-114 and are found in other sections of this manual. The primary policy and procedural regulations are outlined in the following section:

Terms of Permit:

1. The permittee is not a representative or agent of the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, but is a private contractor.

2. Permittee may take, possess, and transport species protected by the Iowa Code in accordance with the terms/conditions/limitations of this permit.

3. The permittee must possess a valid N.W.C.O. permit and a valid fur-harvester license and habitat stamp. Partners or assistants must also possess a valid furharvester license and paid the habitat stamp fee.

   The permit shall be issued on an annual basis and expire on January 10th of each year and is not transferable.

4. All traps must be tagged with the permittee's name and address.

5. All traps must be checked, and any captured animals/birds removed, at least once every 24 hours. Permittee's who rent, lend, or otherwise transfer traps to clients under authority of this permit are responsible for the client's compliance with this requirement.

6. It will be the responsibility of the permittee to obtain proper authorization from political subdivisions when necessary to carry out nuisance wildlife control work in those respective communities, and to obtain the necessary and proper municipal, state, and federal permits when and where required.

7. Permittee may not take, possess, or transport migratory birds or threatened or endangered species without special authorization from the Department (DNR) and accompanying state and/or federal permits when/where required.

8. Permittee must describe the estimated costs and types of control that will be used to alleviate damage and obtain the landowner's or tenant's permission before initiating control efforts.

9. Injured protected birds may be taken to one of the DNR's licensed wildlife rehabilitators or to a person or facility designated by the local state conservation officer or wildlife biologist. When injured animals or birds are encountered, the local conservation officer or biologist may be contacted for advice.

10. Animals which are euthanized or found dead will be promptly and properly disposed of by the permittee. The carcasses of all dead nuisance animals must be disposed of within 24 hours of their discovery. Methods of proper disposal include:

    1. Taking the carcass to an approved landfill that will accept it.
    2. Taking the carcass to, or having it picked up by a renderer.
    3. Taking the carcass to an approved incinerator site.
    4. Burying the carcass outside the city limits. Above ground disposal of the carcasses is not permitted.

    Expenses/costs related to euthanizing an animal or disposal of carcasses is the responsibility of the permittee.

11. Animals may not be kept in possession of the permittee for more than 24 hours. During that time, animals/birds taken during control operations should be released, taken to a wildlife rehabilitator, or euthanized. No live

animals may be taken from the state. Animals and/or birds and/or their parts may not be retained for any purpose, and shall not be sold or given to other individuals. (This will exclude fur-bearing animals taken during the open season in rural settings when the permittee has the understanding and approval of the landowner to do so.) Animals and/or birds may not be used for display or programs, kept in captivity, or used for training dogs.

12. Animals which are relocated must released in suitable habitat at least ten miles from the original capture site. Animals are not to be liberated in an area close to human dwellings, which would result in a transfer of, rather than a solution to, the nuisance problem. Animals shall **not** be released inside the city limits of any city.

13. A record shall be kept by the permit holder indicating the following information:

    a. location of call
    b. numbers and species of animals/birds removed
    c. date of action
    d. disposition of these animals/birds

    These records shall be updated within 24 hours of the event and shall be open to inspection by the Department's representative at any time. This information shall be documented in an annual report, covering the calendar year, which shall be filed with the Department by January 31st of each year. Failure to file an annual report by January 31st shall be cause for permit revocation/cancellation.

    A NWCO permit may be renewed by the department when all reporting requirements for the previous year have been met. An administration fee of $ 20.00 will be assessed at the time of renewal.

14. The permittee or their designee shall be in possession of this permit while engaged in nuisance wildlife control activities and shall show the permit to any officer or landowner requesting to see it.

15. All wildlife handled under the terms of this permit shall be handled and treated as humanely as possible.

16. The use of firearms to destroy an animal or bird is prohibited inside any city limits. The use of firearms elsewhere shall be subject to all state restrictions.

17. The use of poison is prohibited for the taking of any gamebird or animal. (Except as outlined in Iowa Administrative Code 571-100.2 [481A]).

18. Methods of euthanizing animals must be approved by the Department, and include:

a. Gunshot or drowning;

b. Inhalants, including; anesthetics such as ether, halothane, methoxyflurane, isoflurane, nitrous oxide, or carbon monoxide, or carbon dioxide

c. Noninhalant pharmaceutical agents (injectables) excluding; strychnine, nicotine, magnesium sulfate, potassium chloride, chloroform, and cyanide products.

All applicable laws must be followed governing the acquisition, use, and storage of any of the chemicals or agents used to conduct euthanasia. Proper euthanasia methods must be used, and appropriate disposal of the animal carcasses, is required.

19. Any violation of the terms/limitations/conditions of this permit as outlined above, or violations under 481A.130, accrual of habitual offender points as outlined in 481A.134, or court action outlined in 483A.21, will result in the revocation or suspension of this permit.

Trapping Restrictions: General Provisions
Iowa Code Chapter 481A

481A.42 Nongame protected -- exclusion.
Protected nongame species include wild fish, wild birds, wild bats, wild reptiles, and wild amphibians, an egg, a nest, a dead body or part of a dead body, and a product made from part of a body of a wild fish, wild bird, wild bat, wild reptile, or wild amphibian. However, nongame does not include game, fish that may be taken pursuant to regulations established under the Code or departmental rule, fur-bearing animals, turtles, or frogs, as defined in this chapter. The commission shall designate by rule those species of nongame which by their abundance or habits are declared a nuisance, and these species shall not be protected. Rules adopted shall include, but are not limited to, a provision that states that any bat, except for the Indiana bat, which is found within a building that is occupied by human beings is not a protected nongame species.

481A.58 Trapping birds or poisoning animals.
No person except those acting under the authority of the director shall capture or take or attempt to capture or take, with any trap, snare or net, any game bird, nor shall any person use any poison or any medicated or poisoned food or any other substance for the killing, capturing or taking of any game bird or animal.

481A.90 Disturbing dens.
A person shall not molest or disturb, in any manner, any den, lodge, or house of a fur-bearing animal or beaver dam except by written permission of an officer appointed by the director.
This section does not prohibit the owner from destroying a den to protect the owner's property.

481A.91 Shooting or spearing.
No person shall kill with shotgun, or spear any beaver, mink, otter, or muskrat, or have in possession any of said animals or the carcasses, skins or parts thereof that have been killed with shotgun or spear.

481A.92 Traps -- disturbing dens -- tags for traps.
A person shall not use or attempt to use colony traps in taking, capturing, trapping, or killing any game or fur-bearing animals except muskrats as determined by rule of the commission. Box traps capable of capturing more than one game or fur-bearing animal at each setting are prohibited. A valid hunting license is required for box trapping cottontail rabbits and squirrels. All traps and snares used for the taking of fur-bearing animals shall have a metal tag attached plainly labeled with the user's name and address. All traps and snares, except those which are placed entirely under water, shall be checked at least once every twenty-four hours. Officers appointed by the department may confiscate such traps and snares found in use that are not properly labeled or checked.

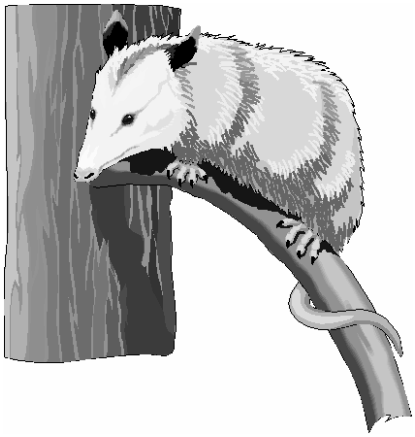
Except as otherwise provided, a person shall not use chemicals, explosives, smoking devices, mechanical ferrets, wire, tool, instrument, or water to remove fur-bearing animals from their dens. Humane traps, or traps designed to kill

instantly, with a jaw spread, as originally manufactured, exceeding eight inches are unlawful to use except when placed entirely under water.

Conibear type traps and snares shall not be set on the right-of-way of a public road within two hundred yards of the entry to a private drive serving a residence without the permission of the occupant.

A snare when set shall not have a loop larger than eight inches in horizontal measurement except for a snare set with at least one-half of the loop under-water. A snare set on private land other than roadsides within thirty yards of a pond, lake, creek, drainage ditch, stream, or river shall not have a loop larger than eleven inches in horizontal measurement.

All snares shall have a functional deer lock which will not allow the snare loop to close smaller than two and one-half inches in diameter.



Iowa Administrative Code - Chapter 110:

Natural Resource Commission [571] IAC 12/1/99

CHAPTER 110
TRAPPING LIMITATIONS

[Prior to 12/31/86, Conservation Commission[290] Ch 114]

571—110.1(481A) Public roadside limitations—snares, body-gripping, and conibear type traps.
No person shall set or maintain any snare, body-gripping, or conibear type trap within any public road right-of-way within 200 yards of buildings inhabited by human beings unless a resident of the dwelling adjacent to the public road right-of-way has given permission or unless the body-gripping or conibear type trap is completely under water or at least one-half of the loop of a snare is under water. Nothing in this rule shall be construed as limiting the use of foothold traps or box-type live traps in public road rights-of-way.

571—110.2(481A) Snares.

110.2(1) *Placemen*t. No person shall set or maintain any snare in any public road right-of-way so that the snare when fully extended can touch any fence. Snares may not be attached to a drag.

110.2(2) *Loop siz*e. No snare when set will have a loop larger than 8 inches in horizontal measure-ment
except for snares set with at least one-half of the loop underwater or snares set on private land other than roadsides within 30 yards of a pond, lake, drainage ditch, creek, stream or river shall not have a loop larger than 11 inches in horizontal measurement.

110.2(3) *Deer lock*s. All snares must have a functional deer lock that will not allow the snare loop to close smaller than 2 ½ inches in diameter.

110.2(4) *Mechanical snares.* It shall be illegal to set any mechanically powered snare designed to capture an animal by the neck or body unless such snares are placed completely underwater.

571—110.3 (481A) *Body-gripping and conibear type traps*. No person shall set or maintain any body-gripping or conibear type trap on any public road right-of-way within 5 feet of any fence.

571—110.4 (481A) *Foothold and leghold traps*. No person shall set or maintain on land any foothold or leghold trap with metal-serrated jaws, metal-toothed jaws or a spread inside the set jaws of greater than 7 inches.

571—110.5 (481A) Removal of animals from traps and snares. All animals or animal carcasses caught in any type of trap or snare, except those which are placed entirely underwater and designed to drown the animal immediately, must

be removed from the trap or snare by the trap or snare user immediately upon discovery and within 24 hours of the time the animal is caught.

571—110.6 (481A) Trap tag requirements. All traps and snares, whether set or not, possessed by a person who can reasonably be presumed to be trapping shall have a metal tag attached plainly labeled with the user's name and address.

571—110.7 (481A) Colony traps. All colony traps must be set entirely under water.

SPECIES WHICH MAY NOT BE HANDLED WITHOUT A SPECIAL PERMIT OR AUTHORIZATION

Standard permits do not permit the handling of certain species. Problems may arise with species that are Federally protected and/or are on the threatened or endangered species list. These will include, but are not limited to; bobcats, spotted skunks, hawks, owls, eagles, migratory birds, waterfowl, and all songbirds.

Should you encounter a problem with one of these species, contact your respective state conservation officer to consult with them to determine how this particular situation should be handled.

ENDANGERED OR THREATENED SPECIES

The Iowa Code, chapter 481B and the Iowa Administrative Code, Chapter 571-77, addresses endangered and threatened species. The specific definitions are important to understand. It is unlikely you would encounter these species, but in case you should – be aware that special regulations exist and you must contact your local state conservation officer before proceeding. Consequently, if dealt with during a nuisance wildlife control complaint, these species must be released alive. The following is a partial list of those species:

Natural Resource Commission [571] IAC 3/2/94, 12/29/99

CHAPTER 77

ENDANGERED AND THREATENED PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES

571—77.1(481B) Definitions. As used in this rule:

"Endangered species" means any species of fish, plant life, or wildlife which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant part of its range.

"Special concern species" means any species about which problems of status or distribution are suspected, but not documented, and for which no special protection is afforded under this rule.

"Threatened species" means any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

571—77.2(481B) Endangered, threatened, and special concern animals. The natural resource commission, in consultation with scientists with specialized knowledge and experience, has determined the following animal species to be endangered, threatened or of special concern in Iowa:

77.2(1) *Endangered animal species:*

Mammals:

Indiana Bat	Myotis sodalis
Plains Pocket Mouse	Perognathus flavescens
Red-backed Vole	Clethrionomys gapperi
Bobcat	Felis rufus
Spotted Skunk	Spilogale putorius

Birds:

Red-shouldered Hawk	Buteo lineatus
Northern Harrier	Circus cyaneus
Peregrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus
Piping Plover	Charadrius melodus
Common Barn Owl	Tyto alba
Least Tern	Sterna antillarum
Bald Eagle	Haliaeetus leucocephalus
King Rail	Rallus elegans
Short-eared Owl	Asio flammeus

Reptiles:

Yellow Mud Turtle	Kinosternon flavescens
~~Wood Turtle~~	~~Clemmys insculpta~~

Great Plains Skink	Eumeces obsoletus
~~Slender Glass Lizard~~	~~Ophisaurus attenuatus~~
~~Yellowbelly Water Snake~~	~~Nerodia erythrogaster~~
Copperbelly Water Snake	Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta
Western Hognose Snake	Heterodon nasicus
~~Speckled Kingsnake~~	~~Lampropeltis getulus~~
Copperhead	Agkistrodon contortrix
Prairie Rattlesnake	Crotalus viridis
Massasauga Rattlesnake	Sistrurus catenatus

Amphibians:

Blue-spotted Salamander	Ambystoma laterale
~~Mudpuppy~~	~~Necturus maculosus~~
Crawfish Frog	Rana areolata

77.2(2) *Threatened animal species:*

Mammals:

Least Shrew	Cryptotis parva
Southern Bog Lemming	Synaptomys cooperi
~~Grasshopper Mouse~~	~~Onychomys leucogaster~~
~~Spotted Skunk~~	~~Spilogale putorius~~
~~River Otter~~	~~Lutra canadensis~~

Birds:

Long-eared Owl	Asio otus
Henslow's Sparrow	Ammodramus henslowii

Reptiles:

Stinkpot	Sternotherus odoratus
Ornate Box Turtle	Terrapene ornata
Diamondback Water Snake	Nerodia rhombifera
Western Worm Snake	Carphophis amoneus
Smooth Green Snake	Opheodrys vernalis

Amphibians:

Mudpuppy	Necturus maculosus
Central Newt	Notophthalmus viridescens

77.2(3) *Special concern animal species:*

Mammals:

Southern Flying Squirrel	Glaucomys volans
~~Southern Bog Lemming~~	~~Synaptomys cooperi~~

Birds:

Forester's Tern	Sterna forsteri
Black Tern	Chlidonias niger

Reptiles:

Smooth Green Snake	Opheodrys vernalis
Bullsnake	Pituophis catenifer sayi

MIGRATORY BIRDS

Migratory birds are protected by both state and federal regulations. Thus, the control of migratory bird species requires a federal permit in addition to a state permit. Federal regulations do not protect feral pigeons, European starlings, or English sparrows, thus a Federal permit is not required to control these species. **European starlings and house sparrows are not protected in Iowa (IAC 571-76).** However, special regulations exist regarding pigeons. **(See IAC chapter 571-100)** Also see further information below. All other species of birds are protected in Iowa.

For more information regarding the Federal regulations or the issuance of Federal permits, consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. There is a Special Agent stationed in Des Moines - phone 515-284-4125.

BIRD CONTROL - PESTICIDE USAGE

Extreme caution must be exercised when using pesticides for the control of pigeons, European starlings or house sparrows because of the possibility of:

1. Direct poisoning of non-target bird species, or
2. Secondary poisoning of other bird species

Because of these risks the state regulations are very restrictive in non-industrial areas where non-target species are likely to be present.

SEASONS, LIMITS, METHODS OF TAKE
CHAPTER 76
UNPROTECTED NONGAME
[Prior to 12/31/86, Conservation Commission[290] Ch 16]

571—76.1(481A) Species. Certain species of nongame shall not be protected.

76.1(1) *Birds.* The European starling and the house sparrow shall not be protected.

76.1(2) *Reptiles.*
a. Garter snake.
b. Timber rattlesnake except in Allamakee, Appanoose, Clayton, Delaware, Des Moines, Dubuque, Fayette, Henry, Jackson, Jones, Lee, Madison, Van Buren, and Winneshiek Counties but not including an area of 50 yards around houses actively occupied by human beings in those counties.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 481A.38, 481A.39, and 481A.42.

Natural Resource Commission [571] IAC 5/26/93, 9/10/97

CHAPTER 100
CROW AND PIGEON REGULATIONS
[Ch 101—formally related to Mourning Dove Season]

571—100.1(481A) Crow season. Open season for hunting crows shall be from October 15 through November 30 and January 14 through March 31 of each year. No bag or possession limit. Entire stateopen.

571—100.2(481A) Pigeons.

100.2(1) Pigeon season. There is a continuous open season for the taking of pigeons except the season for taking pigeons with firearms shall be October 1 to March 31. However, within 100 yards of buildings and bridges pigeons may be taken with firearms the year around. No bag or possession limit. Entire state open.

100.2(2) Pigeons causing a health or safety hazard may be taken by trapping, or any current EPA and Iowa registered pesticide repellent, or toxic perches. Strychnine-based products cannot be used. The person or organization engaging in such a program will provide for proper removal and disposal of
all pigeons taken by such means.

100.2(3) If a specific problem involving the use of a toxic substance or a procedure designed to destroy problem pigeons proves not to be species specific, the director, conservation officer or wildlife biologist will issue an immediate order to stop the particular method being employed or the substance being used.

These rules are intended to implement Iowa Code sections 481A.38, 481A.39, and 481A.48.

The incidental taking of migratory birds by poison bait ingestion, or the killing of hawks and owls or other predatory/scavenger bird species by secondary poisoning is not treated lightly and can result, not only in the loss of valuable birds, but also severe fines for the unlawful killing. **The prompt and proper**

disposal of target carcasses, to ensure that secondary poisoning does not occur, is a responsibility of the permittee. If secondary or non-target poisoning occurs the permittee will be held responsible.

Euthanasia

Species defined as game mammals or furbearing mammals (with the exception of Endangered or Threatened species) may be relocated or euthanized. Euthanization is a recognized and approved method of nuisance wildlife control and is recommended particularly for striped skunks, but may utilized with opossums, raccoons, beavers, woodchucks, or other species of common wild mammals. It is required for those fur-bearing animals that you believe to be sick or diseased.

Relocation of large numbers of common species can:

- spread disease to resident populations
- compound nuisance wildlife problems in nearby residential areas
- increase predation of ground, shrub, and cavity nesting birds and their eggs
- disrupt social and behavioral mechanisms in resident populations

Due to these important reasons, euthanization of nuisance animals is preferred.

Methods of euthanizing animals must be approved by the Department, and include:

a. Gunshot, or drowning. (Gunshot may not be used inside any city)

b. Inhalants, including; anesthetics such as ether, halothane, methoxyflurane, isoflurane, nitrous oxide, or carbon monoxide, or carbon dioxide

c. Noninhalant pharmaceutical agents (injectables) excluding; strychnine, nicotine, magnesium sulfate, potassium chloride, chloroform, and cyanide products.

When the decision is made to euthanize an animal, every effort should be made to be discreet, and to minimize the distress of the animal.

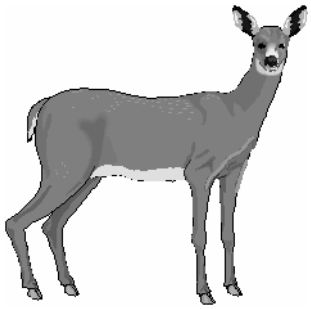
All applicable laws must be followed governing the acquisition, use, and storage of any of the chemicals or agents used to conduct euthanasia. Proper euthanasia methods must be used, and appropriate disposal of the animal carcasses is required.

All reptiles captured must be released alive back into the wild.

It is strongly suggested that operators make contact with their local Animal Shelter, Animal Rescue League, or Humane Society in order to build a working relationship with these organizations, particularly in dealing with humane euthanasia methods and carcass disposal.

DEER, WILD TURKEY, and CANADA GOOSE NUISANCE / DAMAGE CONTROL:

HAVE COMPLAINANT CONTACT LOCAL STATE WILDLIFE BIOLOGIST OR CONSERVATION OFFICER TO GET INFORMATION REGARDING THE DEPARTMENT'S PROGRAM RELATING TO DEER, WILD TURKEY, AND CANADA GOOSE NUISANCE / DAMAGE CONTROL



PART III:

LANDOWNER / PUBLIC RELATIONS

When responding to a wildlife damage or nuisance complaint, we recommend and encourage the permittee give the person seeking services the following information:

1. An assessment of the nature of the nuisance problem - (i.e. species identification, approximate number of animals involved, extent and type of damage).

2. The methods to be used to solve the problem - The permittee should recommend methods of control to the landowner, the estimated costs, and the advantages and disadvantages of each method. The final decision should be made mutually by the landowner and the permittee.

3. The conditions which constitute a solution to the problem - The permittee should explain to the landowner how much of the problem he/she expects to be able to resolve within the limits of his/her abilities and methods. He/she and the landowner should agree upon a realistic solution.

4. An estimate of the fee or rate of payment to be charged - The permittee and the landowner should determine and agree upon the fees to be charged, whether made on an hourly, per animal, per trip or flat rate fee for the entire job. They should also decide how and when the payment will be made. the permittee should provide estimates of the total cost.

The regulations do not require written contracts, but for the protection of both parties, a written document is strongly recommended. Likewise it is strongly recommended that the contract address liability issues. The permittee and the landowner should review the property boundaries and the permittee should be made aware of any domestic animals in the vicinity that may be caught inadvertently if trapping is to be used.

*(The term "landowner" here refers to renters, lessees, homeowners, legal occupants or other persons in lawful control of the respective premises.)

When dealing with landowners, be sure to remind them that you are specially licensed by the DNR which permits you to deal with these animal problems, yet you are **not** an agent of the state. Listen carefully to what the landowner is telling you so you can fully understand their problem and best address it. Show the person that you truly care about helping them solve their problem, as well as showing care and respect for the animal/bird. Treat the animals humanely. The public wants their problems solved...as long as it is done humanely. Their care and welfare is important in the eyes of the public. Building and maintaining

positive public relations and support should be as important to you, the operator, as it is to the Department. Let's work together on this!

PART IV:

METHODS OF CONTROL

When faced with a wildlife damage or nuisance situation the permittee and the landowner must carefully evaluate the situation and decide upon one of the following courses of action within the **"resolution continuum"** :

1. Unfounded concerns: Some calls come from people who regard certain animals as nuisances even though the "offending" animal has not caused any damage to property, poses no real threat of damage, and therefore cannot be controlled under the terms of a permit. The most common reason for the these calls result from an unjustified concern over potential damage to property, crops, livestock, or an unrealistic perceived threat to the safety of humans or pets. In many situations, education and reassurance will alleviate unwarranted concerns. The natural predatory and competitive interactions of wild animals are not generally a legitimate reason for control measures.

2. Managing the habitat: The activities of people often create habitat for animals that eventually become a problem. Piles of brush, wood, rocks, dense tall grass and shrub areas provide cover for many species of wildlife. Better management of these areas often reduces their attractiveness to wildlife species causing the problem. Plugging or covering holes into buildings and under porches are only a few of the **"exclusionary"** efforts that can be initially implemented to solve a problem. Properly covering holes and entrances through which animals/birds can enter a structure is often the most effective, long-term solution to nuisance animal problems.

3. Eliminate the attraction: Refuse, garbage, and pet food when left outdoors or on a porch or step provides a strong attraction for a number of wildlife species including raccoons, opossums, and certain species of birds. Such "dinner plates" can eventually entice animals into creating real damage to property if the lure of a free handout is not properly managed. Landowners are encouraged to eliminate such an “attractive nuisance.” Control measures such as live trapping, are unwarranted until every effort is made to educate the landowner and proper trash handling is attained to more permanently eliminate the problems.

4. Alter the situation so that the potential for damage is reduced: In many cases this option will provide the best long-term solution to a nuisance animal problem. Poor building design and/or poor maintenance, which provides easy and inviting access to wildlife, can be corrected. **Exclusions**, such as fencing, screening and repairs to existing vents, woodwork, chimneys (screens and caps should meet building code standards) or foundations are very effective at keeping wild animals away from areas in which they are unwanted. Harassment measures may also prove effective for transient problems.

5. Removing the offending animal: For most of the species that can be handled with a DNR permit, box or cage-type live traps are the devices recommended for capture, particularly in urban and suburban areas. Traps must be tagged with permittee's name and address and must be checked at least once every 24 hours. **The use of firearms to destroy an animal or bird is not permitted inside any city limit.** Sometimes a conibear type trap may be used to catch an animal that must be destroyed. Use good judgment when using conibear traps to avoid catching neighborhood pets and other non-target species. It is highly recommended that when an animal needs to be destroyed, it is done away from the capture sight in a humane and discreet manner.

Euthanization is the preferred method of disposal of nuisance animals.

RELOCATING ANIMALS

The following recommendations should be followed when relocating captured animals:

A. Animals should be relocated in suitable habitat at least ten miles from the original capture site.

B. Animals should not be liberated in an area close to human dwellings which would result in a transfer of, rather than a solution to, the nuisance problem. **Animals are not to be released within the city limits of any city.**

C. Animals are not to be released onto state or county game management areas.

D. Animals are not to be released onto private property without the permittee first obtaining permission of the respective landowner.

E. All reptiles captured must be released alive back into the wild.

Permittee's cannot hold wild animals for more than 24 hours. During that time all animals should be released, taken to a wildlife rehabilitator, or euthanized. Animals and birds taken during control operations shall not be given or sold to other individuals. The animals and/or their parts shall not be retained for any purpose.

Contact your local conservation officer to determine who is a licensed wildlife rehabilitator in your area.

HANDLING OF SICK OR INJURED ANIMALS

Many wildlife diseases are readily transmissible to a wide range of species, including humans and their pets. Because different diseases may exhibit similar symptoms, it is usually not possible to diagnose a disease simply by observing an animal's condition or behavior. Common symptoms of disease may include: (1) lack of coordination; (2) lack of aggressiveness; (3) secretions from the eyes, nose or mouth; (4) weak, rapid or uneven respiration; (5) malnourishment; (6) local or general loss of muscle control; (7) loss of large patches of hair/fur.

Potential causes of these symptoms could include viral infections (i.e. distemper, rabies, tularemia), bacterial toxins (i.e. botulism) or parasite infestations (i.e. mange, roundworms). Poisoning or starvation may also cause animals to behave abnormally. Because the permittee often will know little more than that the animal is sick, the animal should be handled as little as possible, and then only with equipment to protect against bites and elbow-length rubber or disposable plastic gloves.

ANIMALS THAT HAVE BITTEN A PERSON

Any person that is bitten by a wild animal should seek medical advice from their health care provider or physician as soon as possible. Under such conditions the animal should be maintained in confinement until instructions are provided for disposal by the health care professional. The same precaution applies if a person has handled an obviously sick animal which may be harboring a contagious disease. Children are particularly inclined to handle lethargic small mammals. If the animal cannot be restrained safely, it should be destroyed and the carcass temporarily kept for possible testing.

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD AN ANIMAL THAT HAS BITTEN SOMEONE, OR IS NEEDED FOR RABIES EXAMINATION, BE SHOT IN THE HEAD OR SUBJECT TO HEAD TRAUMA, SINCE THE BRAIN IS REQUIRED TO BE INTACT FOR RABIES DETERMINATION.

Information regarding submitting an animal for testing can be obtained from your local veterinarian or by calling the Iowa Public Health Veterinarian at 515-281-4933.

The costs, if any, related to transporting and/or testing of an animal for rabies (or other disease) is the responsibility of the person who was bitten.

DISPOSITION OF SICK ANIMALS

Animals that are obviously sick, but have not bitten or been handled by humans, must be euthanized.

DISPOSAL OF CARCASSES

The carcasses of all dead nuisance animals must be disposed of promptly (within 24 hours) and properly. This would include:

1. Taking the carcass to an approved landfill that will accept it.
2. Taking the carcass to, or having it picked up by a renderer.
3. Taking the carcass to an approved incinerator site.
4. Burying the carcass outside the city limits. Above-ground disposal of the carcasses is not permitted.

Expenses/costs related to euthanizing an animal or disposal of carcasses is the responsibility of the permittee.

PART V:

ADMINISTRATION

LIABILITIES

Through the wildlife damage and nuisance animal control permit system, the Department provides a mechanism by which landowners can address wildlife damage problems. However, the Department is not liable for any action, or lack of action, taken by the permittee, their assistants, or the landowner, nor is the Department liable for any damages or injuries caused or suffered by either party. Any control measure undertaken by a nuisance animal control operator is considered a contractual matter between the permittee and the complainant. Liability insurance to cover the permittee is highly recommended but not required.

RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS

Each permittee shall keep records of their nuisance animal control activities. Such reports shall be summarized on the Department provided report form and shall be sent to the DNR's Law Enforcement Bureau by the 31st day of January each year. **Timely submission of this report is a condition for permit renewal.** Detailed records, documenting the landowner's name, address, phone number, dates of service, service person's name, species of nuisance animal and control methods used, shall be kept on file and up to date at the business location specified on the permit. Permittee's shall allow, at any reasonable time, a Department official to examine and inspect such records and animals in their possession.

A license renewal fee of $ 20.00 must be paid for annual renewal of the Nuisance Wildlife Control Operator Permit.

LIVE ANIMALS AND SALE OF ANIMALS

State wildlife regulations clearly prohibit any person from taking game or protected birds or animals alive from the wild. The sale of wild animals, dead or alive, and their parts, is also strictly prohibited, except for the specific provisions outlined in 481A.23, 481A.50, and 481A.55 of the Code of Iowa.

This would include and prohibit the sale of pigeons which are captured or taken under the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 481A.58 and Iowa Administrative Code chapter 571-100.

Live animals taken, possessed, and/or transported under this permit shall not be removed outside the state.

COMPLAINTS

Complaints from the public regarding violations of the wildlife damage and nuisance control regulations by permittees should be forwarded to the Law Enforcement Bureau of the Iowa DNR, Wallace State Office Building, Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0034. Complaints against nuisance wildlife control operators will be thoroughly and fairly investigated by officers of the Department.

PERMIT SUSPENSION and / or REVOCATION PROCEDURES

Persons under any department or court issued license suspension or revocation are ineligible to apply for, obtain, or maintain a nuisance wildlife control operator permit for the period of their suspension or revocation.

The Iowa Code, chapters 481A.130 and 481A.133 provide the legal basis for permit suspension or revocation. Any violation of the terms/limitations/conditions of this permit as outlined above, or accrual of habitual offender points as outlined in 481A.134, or court suspension under 483A.21, will result in the revocation of this permit.

Hearings may be provided for under chapter 17A of the Iowa Code.

INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE

For further information or assistance with nuisance wildlife control or other wildlife issues or questions, please contact the Iowa Department of Natural Resources offices in your area:

Central Office - Iowa DNR
Wallace State Office Bldg.
Des Moines Iowa 50319-0034
515-281-4515
FAX 515-281-6794
www.iowadnr.com

N.W. Regional Office - Iowa DNR
Spirit Lake Fish Hatchery
611-252nd Ave.
Spirit Lake, Iowa 51360
712-336-1840
FAX 712-336-0921

N.C. Regional Office - Iowa DNR
1203 North Shore Drive
Clear Lake, Iowa 50428
641-357-3517
FAX 641-357-5523
E-mail: iadnrcl@netins.ins

N.E. Regional Office - Iowa DNR
Manchester Fish Hatchery
22693-205th Ave.
Manchester, Iowa 52057
563-927-3276
FAX 319-927-5736

S.W. Regional Office - Iowa DNR
Cold Springs State Park
Lewis, Iowa 51544
712-769-2587
FAX 712-769-2440

S.C. Regional Office - Iowa DNR
Wallace State Office Building
Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0034
515-281-8174
FAX 515-281-6794

S.E. Regional Office - Iowa DNR
Lake Darling State Park
R.R. 1
Brighton, Iowa 52540
319-694-2430
FAX 319-694-2309

Ron Andrews – Furbearer Biologist
1203 North Shore Drive
Clear Lake, IA 50428
(641) 357-3517 (Office)
(641) 357-5523 (FAX)
(641) 425-5088 (Cell)

Iowa D. N. R. Wildlife Depredation Biologists:

Bill Bunger –
21792 – 490th Street
Chariton, IA 50049-9209
Ph. 641-774-8563 (Office)
641-774-2700 (FAX)
641-344-4021 (Cell)

Greg Harris -
1004 W Madison
Washington, IA 52353
319-653-2135 (Office)
319-653-2856 (FAX)
319-330-5578 (Cell)

OTHER REFERENCES / RESOURCES:

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service – Special Agent
629 Federal Bldg. - 210 Walnut
Des Moines, IA 50309
515-284-4125

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS)
Wildlife Services
2407 Industrial Drive
Columbia, MO 65202-1280
(314) 446-1942 FAX
(314) 446-1862

or locally,

USDA/APHIS

Dept. of Natural Resources Ecology Management (NREM)
124 Science II
Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa 50011- 3221
(515) 233-9130
fax: 515-294-5337

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Division of Migratory Birds
Permit Section
BHW Federal Building
1 Federal Drive
Fort Snelling, Minnesota 55111-4056
(612) 725-3776

Wildlife Control Technology (A bi-monthly publication for the wildlife control industry)
POB 480
Cortland, Illinois 60112
(815) 286-3073

Field Manual of Wildlife Diseases in the Southeast United States
(applies to Midwest species as well) $ 20.00 - Available from:
Southeastern Cooperative Wildlife Disease Study
College of Veterinary Medicine - University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia 30602-7393
(706) 542-1741 FAX (706) 542-5685

National Animal Damage Control Association
R.R. 1, Box 37
Shell Lake, Wisc. 54871

Wildlife Pest Control Handbook by Phillip J. Nichols
1-800-724-9468 or by mail:
PVE, P.O. Box 84, Pennsburg, PA 18073
$ 15.95 + 3.00 shipping = $ 18.95

Wildlife Health News
P.O. Box 155
Black Mountain, N.C. 28711
(704) 669-2683 or (704) 669-2689
($ 26.00/12 issues)

The Trapper and Predator Caller (a monthly publication)
700 E. State Street
Iola, Wisconsin 54990-0001

National Urban Wildlife Management News
(Official publication of the National Urban Wildlife Management Association)
2801 Benson Mill Road
Sparks, Maryland 21152
(313) 453-8274

12/28/01rre

IOWA DNR LAW ENFORCEMENT BUREAU

Megan Wisecup Administrative Assistant
515/281-7828 (O)
515/402-5815 (C)

Lowell Joslin, Chief
515/281-5919 (O)
515-238-5007 (C)

Randy Edwards, Assistant Chief
515/281-6154 (O)
515-238-4954 ©

District 1
Supv. Rich Jenkot C-31
712-336-1840 (O)
712-260-1040 (C)
RSO Marty Fby C-375
712-260-1036 C
Marty.Fby@dnr.state.ia.us

C-330 Jeff Morrison
712-260-1017

District 5
Supv. Richard Bowman C-35
641/357-3517 (O)
641/425-0824 (C)
RSO Jeff Barnes C-334
515/290-4907 C
Jeffrey.Barnes@dnr.state.ia.us

District 2
Supv. Jennifer Lancaster C-32
563-927-3276 (O)
319-240-5032 (C)
RSO Pat Jorgenson C-310
319-240-8640 C
Pat.Jorgenson@dnr.state.ia.us

District 3
Supv. Mark Sellmayr C-33
712-769-2587 (O)
712-250-0301 (C)
RSO Dale Anderson C-301
712-250-0302 C
Dale.Anderson@dnr.state.ia.us

District 4
Supv. Craig Jackson C-34
319-494-2430 (O)
319-453-1637 (C)
RSO Ken Kenyon C-389
563-357-1812 C
Ken.Kenyon@dnr.state.ia.us

District 6
Supv. Lon Lundenberg C-36
515-281-8174 (O)
515-238-5008 (C)
RSO Allen Crouse C-320 515-238-4955 C
Allen.Crouse@dnr.state.ia.us

Red Slings, Recreational Safety Program Supv. C-37
515-281-8452 (O)
515-238-4948 (C)

Joli Volkes, Training Coord/FTOC-197
515-281-4075 (O)
515-238-2047 (C)

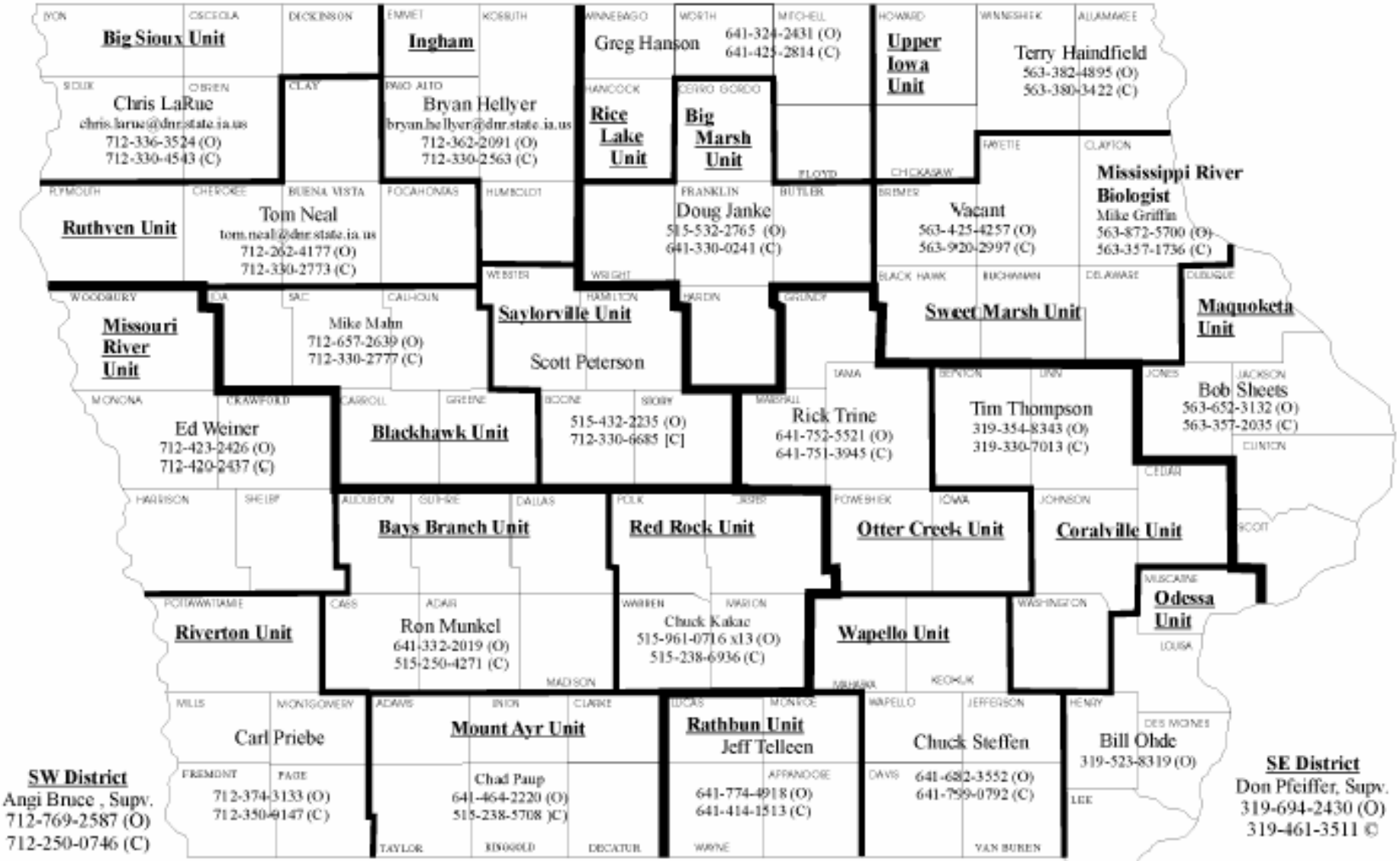
6/28/06

IOWA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT UNIT

Dale Garner, Wildlife Bureau Chief~ (515)281-6156 (O) (515)238-3181(c)
Bob Dolan, Wildlife Management~(515)281-8071 (O) (515)210-1809(c)
(Boundary Lines: District ▬, Unit ▬)

NW District
Neil Heiser, Supv.
712-336-1840 x12 (O)
712-330-2565 (C)

NE District
Jim Jansen, Supv.
563-927-3276 (O)
563-920-5915 (C)



SW District
Angi Bruce , Supv.
712-769-2587 (O)
712-250-0746 (C)

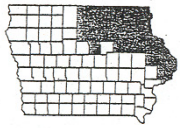
SE District
Don Pfeiffer, Supv.
319-694-2430 (O)
319-461-3511 ©

Deer Depredation Biologist
Bill Bunger, Western 2/3
641-774-8563 (O)
641-344-4021 (C)
Greg Harris, Eastern 1/3
319-653-2135 (O)
319-330-5578 (C)

Seed Harvest Team
Bill Johnson
515-432-2823 (O)
515-689-5704 (C)

PPJV Habitat Enhancement Biologist
Ron Howing
712-362-2091 (O)
712-330-2774 [C]

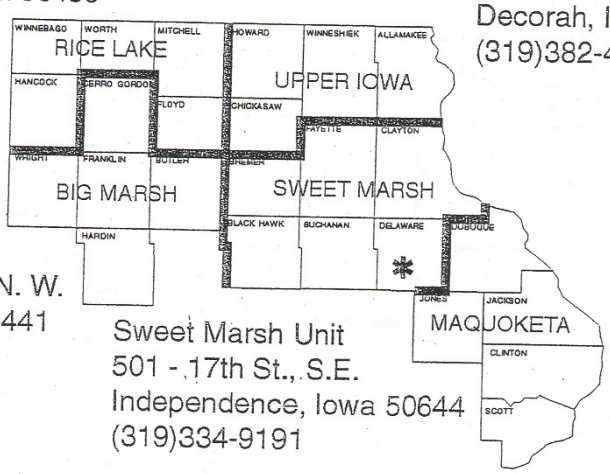
11/05



Northeast District Office
22693 - 205th Ave.
Manchester, Iowa 50257
(319) 927-3276

Rice Lake Unit
1604 Central Ave.
Northwood, Iowa 50459
(641)324-2431

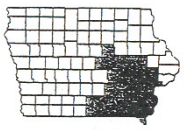
Upper Iowa Unit
903 Commerce Dr. Suite #4
Decorah, Iowa 52101
(319)382-4895



Big Marsh Unit
115 Second Ave. N. W.
Hampton, Iowa 50441
(515)456-3730

Sweet Marsh Unit
501 - 17th St., S.E.
Independence, Iowa 50644
(319)334-9191

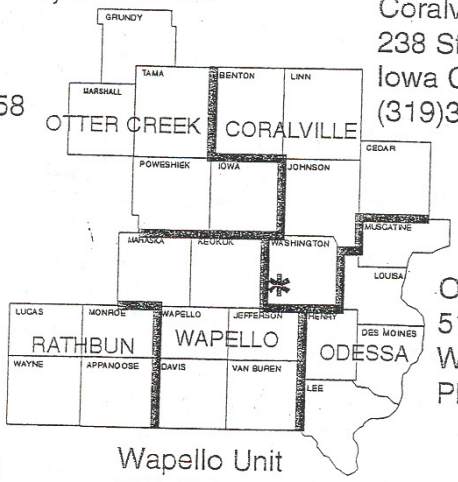
Maquoketa Unit
201 W. Platt
Maquoketa, Iowa 52060
(319)652-3132



Southeast District Office
Lake Darling Station
Brighton, Iowa 52540
(319)694-2430

Otter Creek Unit
2501 S. Center, No. L
Marshalltown, Iowa 50158
Phone: (641)752-5521

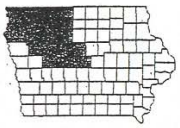
Coralville Unit
238 Stevens Dr.
Iowa City, Iowa 52240
(319)354-8343



Odessa Unit
515 Townsend Ave.
Wapello, Iowa 52653
Phone: (319)523-8319

Rathbun Unit
Rte. 5, Box 119 AA#5
Chariton, Iowa 50049
Phone: (641)774-4918

Wapello Unit
700 Farm Credit Drive
Ottumwa, Iowa 52501
Phone: (641)682-3552

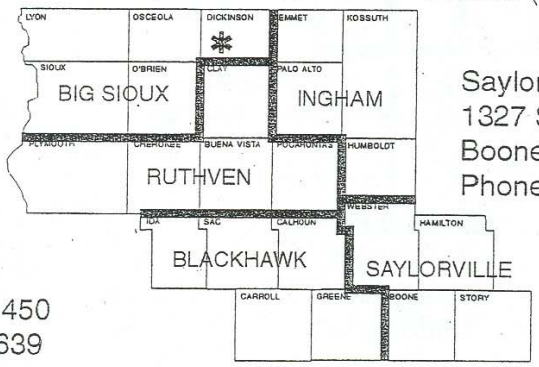


Northwest District Office
611 252nd Ave.
Spirit Lake, Iowa 51360
(712)336-1840

Big Sioux Unit
301 1/2 - 1st Ave.
Rock Rapids, Iowa 51246
Phone: (712)472-3751

Ingham Unit
2109 Murry Rd.
Estherville, Iowa 51334
Phone: (712)362-2091

Ruthven Unit
1900 N. Grand B4086
Spencer, Iowa 51301
Phone: (712)262-4177



Saylorville Unit
1327 S. E. Marshall St.
Boone, Iowa 50036
Phone: (515)432-2235

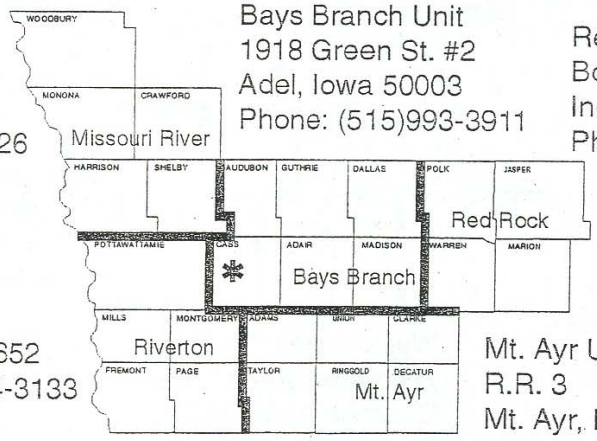
Black Hawk Unit
Box 619
Lake View, Iowa 51450
Phone: (712)657-2639

Southwest District Office
Cold Springs Park
Lewis, Iowa 51544
(712)769-2587

Missouri River Unit
R. R. 2, Box 15-A
Onawa, Iowa 51040
Phone: (712)423-2426

Bays Branch Unit
1918 Green St. #2
Adel, Iowa 50003
Phone: (515)993-3911

Red Rock Unit
Box 423
Indianola, Iowa 50125
Phone: (515)961-0716



Riverton Unit
Box 490
Sidney, Iowa 51652
Phone: (515)374-3133

Mt. Ayr Unit
R.R. 3
Mt. Ayr, Iowa 50854
Phone: (641)464-2220

Iowa Department of Natural Resources

Nuisance Wildlife Control Operators Permit

Terms of Permit:

1. Permittee is not an employee nor an agent of the Iowa Department of Natural Resources, but is a private contractor.

2. Permittee may take, possess, and transport species protected by the Iowa Code in accordance with the terms/conditions/limitations of this permit.

3. The permittee must possess a valid N.W.C.O. permit and a valid fur-harvester license and have paid the habitat stamp fee. Partners or assistants must also possess a valid furharvester license and have paid the habitat stamp fee.

   The permit shall be issued on an annual basis and shall expire on January 10th of each year and is not transferable.

4. All traps must be tagged with the permittee's name and address.

5. All traps must be checked, and any captured animals/birds removed, at least once every 24 hours. Permittee's who rent, lend, or otherwise transfer traps to clients under authority of this permit are responsible for the client's compliance with this requirement.

6. It will be the responsibility of the permittee to obtain proper authorization from political subdivisions when necessary to carry out nuisance wildlife control work in those respective communities, and to obtain the necessary and proper municipal, state, and federal permits when and where required.

7. Permittee may not take, possess, or transport whitetail deer, wild turkey, migratory birds, or threatened or endangered species without special authorization from the Department (DNR) and accompanying state and/or federal permits when/where required.

8. Permittee must describe to the client the estimated costs and types of control that will be used to alleviate damage and obtain the landowner's or tenant's permission before initiating control efforts.

9. Injured animals or birds may be taken to one of the DNR's licensed wildlife rehabilitators or to a person or facility designated by the local state conservation officer or biologist. When injured animals are encountered, the local conservation officer or biologist may be contacted for advice.

10. Animals which are destroyed or found dead will be promptly and properly disposed of by the permittee. The carcasses of all dead nuisance animals must be disposed of within 24 hours of their discovery. Methods of proper disposal include:

    1. Taking the carcass to an approved landfill that will accept it.
    2. Taking the carcass to, or having it picked up by a renderer.
    3. Taking the carcass to an approved incinerator site.
    4. Burying the carcass outside the city limits. Above ground disposal of the carcasses is not permitted.

    Expenses/costs related to euthanizing an animal or disposal of carcasses is the responsibility of the permittee.

11. Animals may not be kept in possession of the permittee for more than 24 hours. During that time, animals/birds taken during control operations should be released, taken to a wildlife rehabilitator, or destroyed. No live animals may be taken from the state. Animals and/or birds and/or their parts may not be retained for any purpose, and shall not be sold or given to other individuals. (This will exclude fur-bearing animals taken during the open season in rural settings when the permittee has the understanding and approval of the landowner to do so.) Animals may not be used for display or programs, kept in captivity, or used for training dogs.

12. Animals which are relocated, must be released in suitable habitat at least ten miles from the original capture site. Animals are not to be liberated in an area close to human dwellings which would result in a transfer of, rather than a solution to, the nuisance problem. Animals shall **not** be released inside the city limits of any city.

13. A record shall be kept by the permit holder indicating the following information:

    a. location of call
    b. numbers and species of animals/birds removed
    c. date of action
    d. disposition of these animals/birds

    These records shall be updated within 24 hours of the event and shall be open to inspection by the Department's representative at any time. This information shall be documented in an annual report, covering the calendar year, which shall be filed with the Department by January 31st of each year. Failure to file an annual report by January 31st shall be cause for permit revocation/cancellation.

    A NWCO permit may be renewed by the department when all reporting requirements for the previous year have been met. An administration fee of $ 20.00 will be assessed at the time of renewal.

14. The permittee or their designee shall be in possession of this permit while engaged in nuisance wildlife control activities and shall show the permit to any officer or landowner requesting to see it.

15. All wildlife handled under the terms of this permit shall be handled and treated as humanely as possible.

16. The use of firearms to destroy an animal or bird is prohibited inside any city limits. The use of firearms elsewhere shall be subject to all state restrictions.

17. The use of poison is prohibited for the taking of any gamebird or animal. (Except as outlined in Iowa Administrative Code 571-100.2 (481A)).

18. Methods of euthanizing animals must be approved by the Department, and include:

a. Gunshot or drowning;

b. Inhalants, including; anesthetics such as ether, halothane, methoxyflurane, isoflurane, nitrous oxide, or carbon monoxide, or carbon dioxide

c. Noninhalant pharmaceutical agents (injectables) excluding; strychnine, nicotine, magnesium sulfate, potassium chloride, chloroform, and cyanide products.

All applicable laws must be followed governing the acquisition, use, and storage of any of the chemicals or agents used to conduct euthanasia. Proper euthanasia methods must be used, and appropriate disposal of the animal carcasses is required.

19. Any violation of the terms/limitations/conditions of this permit as outlined above, or violations under 481A.130, accrual of habitual offender points as outlined in 481A.134, or court action outlined in 483A.21, will result in the revocation or suspension of this permit.

I understand and agree with the terms / limitations / conditions of this permit.

_____ _____

Permittee signature date

_____ _____

Issuing Conservation Officer date

01/08/02 terms

Iowa Department of Natural Resources - Nuisance Animal Log

Year: _____

Permittee_____ Address:_____ City:_____, State:_____

DATE	COMPLAINANT	ADDRESS	CITY	TRAPPING DATES START	FINISH	# & SPECIES INVOLVED		DISPOSITION (Euathanized, released, etc.)

Reports due by Jan. 31st each year. Mail to: Iowa DNR, Att'n: Randy R. Edwards, Wallace State Office Bldg., Des Moines, IA 50319-0034