

RC25

**ALASKA
FALCONRY MANUAL
NO. 9
DRAFT as of 12 January 2012**



William T. Tilt

**Alaska Board of Game
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
July 1, 2012**

1 SELECTED CHANGES FROM ALASKA FALCONRY MANUAL NO. 8

2
3 General Information

4
5 Throughout this new Manual, all references to falconers and their raptors are now expressed in
6 the singular, per the preference of the US Fish and Wildlife Service (hereafter Service or FWS).

7
8 Species List

- 9
10 1. The list of raptor species permitted for falconry in Alaska is expanded from the current
11 list but does not include the entire list as allowed under the federal – FWS framework.

12
13 Falconry Permits

14
15 1. A falconry permit is issued solely by the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Fish and
16 Game (through the Permits Section – Division of wildlife Conservation, not jointly with the U.S.
17 Fish and Wildlife Service. The federal fee is eliminated once the State of Alaska's falconry
18 regulations are approved by the Service.

19
20 2. An Alaska falconry permit must be accompanied by a valid, current Alaska hunting license; a
21 falconry permittee may not take a raptor from the wild without first possessing a valid, current
22 falconry permit and a valid, current Alaska hunting license.

23
24 3. A falconry raptor or raptors, facilities, equipment, and records may be inspected only in the
25 presence of the permittee, during business hours on any day of the week, and at a time mutually
26 agreed upon by the state and the permittee.

27
28 4. A general or master class permittee may hack, or temporarily release to the wild, a raptor to
29 condition it for falconry.

30
31 5. A permittee may use creance (tethered) flying, a lure, balloon, or kite in training and
32 conditioning a falconry raptor, and may fly a falconry raptor at bird species not protected by the
33 Migratory Bird Treaty Act and at captive-raised animals.

34
35 6. A master falconer may hold a maximum of five wild-taken raptors, including up to three
36 eagles, with no limit on number of captive-bred raptors held [present maximum is three birds
37 total].

38
39 7. An interspecific hybrid raptor or a raptor of a species not indigenous to Alaska may not be
40 flown free, including flying at hack, unless the permittee first attaches to the bird at least two
41 radio transmitters designed to track the bird if it is lost.

42
43 8. A person may not practice falconry with a raptor of a species not covered by federal and state
44 falconry regulations without first obtaining an Alaska falconry permit.

45
46 9. A falconer moving to Alaska and wishing to acquire an Alaska falconry permit or visiting
47 Alaska and wishing to acquire a temporary falconry permit must pass an Alaska falconry

48 examination. A falconer who previously held an Alaska falconry permit need not pass the
49 Alaska falconry examination.

50
51

52 **Facilities and Equipment**

53

54 11. Raptor housing includes indoor facilities (mews), outdoor enclosures (weathering area) and a
55 permittee's residence, provided facilities offer protection from predators and other dangers,
56 adequate shelter from the elements, appropriate perches, and availability of clean water. Outdoor
57 facilities are required.

58

59 12. A falconry raptor may be kept outside in the open if it is under watch by a permittee, one of
60 his or her family members, or, for instance, by a designated individual in a weathering yard at a
61 falconry meet.

62

63 13. A permittee may keep a falconry raptor inside his or her place of residence provided the bird
64 has a suitable perch and is tethered when not being moved into or out of the permittee's home.

65

66 14. A permittee must notify the Permit Section within 5 business days of changing the location
67 of his or her permanent falconry facilities.

68

69 **Records and Reporting**

70

71 15. Notification of authorities before and after taking a raptor, reporting a lost or dead raptor,
72 reporting a lost, damaged, or removed marker band, a change in location of housing facilities, a
73 change in contact information, and any other official notification of activity carried out under a
74 falconry permit may be made electronically, orally, or in writing. A completed form 3-186A
75 may be filed electronically or in writing on a paper form. A permittee must retain a copy of each
76 electronic database submission documenting take, transfer, loss, rebanding, or implanting a
77 microchip in a falconry raptor until five years after transferring or losing the raptor, or it has
78 died. A permittee acquiring a raptor; transferring, rebanding, or implanting a microchip in a
79 raptor; if a permittee's raptor is stolen; if a raptor lost to the wild is not recovered within 30 days;
80 or if a raptor possessed for falconry dies; a permittee must report to the department within 10
81 days using federal form 3-186A. These and other notification deadlines are as follows:

82

- 83 • Acquisition/transfer/disposal of a raptor – within 10 days to the department (using federal
84 form 3-186A (Migratory Bird Acquisition/Disposition Report)) – hereafter, "the
85 department" means Permits Section at ADF&G headquarters unless otherwise noted;
- 86 • Intent to take a raptor from the wild – at least 10 days prior to the department office
87 nearest area of intended take and the regional falconry representative in the area of take;
- 88 • Take of a raptor from the wild – within 10 days to the department and the regional
89 falconry representative in the area of take;
- 90 • Import of a raptor – at least 30 days prior to the department, except at least 10 days for
91 the return of a raptor of Alaska origin from temporary export;
- 92 • Export of a raptor – at least 10 days prior to the department;
- 93 • A marker band is lost or had to be removed – within five days to the department;
- 94 • Intentional release of a raptor – prior notification to the regional falconry representative;

- 95 • Death, loss, escape, or intentional release of a raptor – within 10 days to the department,
96 or immediately upon return to the country for death or loss of a raptor temporarily outside
97 the U.S. for falconry purposes, using federal form 3-186A;
- 98 • Surrender of the marker band from a dead or released raptor – within 15 business days to
99 the department;
- 100 • Intent to recapture a raptor lost more than five days – to the regional falconry
101 representative;
- 102 • Recovery of a raptor reported as lost – within 10 days of recapture to the regional
103 falconry representative;
- 104 • Recapture of a raptor wearing falconry equipment or a captive-bred raptor – within five
105 business days of recapture to the department;
- 106 • Permanent transfer of a raptor to another permittee – at least 10 days before the transfer
107 to the regional falconry representative;
- 108 • Intent to transfer a raptor for temporary care for a period of care to exceed 60 days –
109 within three days after transfer to the regional falconry representative;
- 110 • Changed location of falconry facilities – within five business days to the department;
- 111 • Non-resident falconer entering Alaska to practice falconry under a non-Alaska falconry
112 permit – at least 10 days prior to the department; and
- 113 • Non-resident falconer importing a raptor if he or she intends to keep an imported bird in
114 the state longer than 60 days – within 30 days of the date of import to the department.

115
116
117
118
119
120

IMPORTANT DATES

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| January 10 | Date to request permit renewal (unless otherwise specified). Requests for renewal must be submitted at least 20 days prior to expiration of current permits. |
| January 31 | Falconry and raptor propagation permits expire. |
| Year-round | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notify the department Permits Section and regional falconry representative of acquisition, transfer, or disposal of a raptor using federal form 3-186A (Migratory Bird Acquisition/Disposition Report) within 10 days of occurrence. • Notify the department Permits Section within 10 days of acquiring, transferring, rebanding, or microchipping a raptor; if a raptor is stolen; if a raptor is lost to the wild and not recovered for 30 days; or if a raptor dies, using federal form 3-186A (Migratory Bird Acquisition/Disposition Report). • Notify the department office nearest the area of intended take and the regional falconry representative in the area of take at least 10 days before taking raptors from the wild. • Notify the department Permits Section and the regional falconry representative in the area of take within 10 days of taking a raptor from the wild. • Notify the department Permits Section at least 30 days prior to import or 10 business days prior to export of a raptor. • Report a marker or band that must be removed or is lost within 5 business days of loss to the Permit Section. • Notify and the regional falconry representative at least 5 business days prior to intentional release of a raptor. • Report to the Permit Section a dead, lost, or escaped raptor within 5 business days of the occurrence; • Report to the Permit Section the intentional release of a raptor within 10 business |

days of occurrences;

- Report death or loss of a raptor temporarily outside the U.S. for falconry purposes to the department Permits Section immediately upon return to the state.
- Surrender to the regional falconry representative marker bands from a dead or released raptor within 15 business days of death or release.
- Notify regional falconry representative of intent to recapture raptors lost more than five days; report recovery of raptors reported as lost within business 10 days of recapture (recapture within five days of loss requires no such notification).
- Notify the department regional falconry representative within business 5 days of recapturing raptors wearing falconry equipment or captive-bred raptors.
- Notify the Permit Section at least 10 business days before permanently transferring a raptor to another permittee.
- Notify the Permit Section within 10 business days after transferring raptors for temporary care if the period of care will exceed 60 calendar days.
- Notify the Permit Section and regional falconry representative within business 5 business days of changing location of falconry facilities.
- A non-resident falconer must notify the department Permits Section at least calendar 30 days prior to importing a falconry bird into Alaska to practice falconry under a non-Alaska falconry permit.
- A non-resident falconer must contact the department's permits section for procedures at least 30 calendar days prior to the date of import if the falconer intends to keep imported birds in the state longer than 60 calendar days.

IMPORTANT REMINDERS

- Taking Raptors** Report, electronically, orally, or in writing, to the regional falconry representative and nearest department office in the intended area of take at least 10 business days prior to and within 10 business days after taking a raptor from the wild. You must also report to the ADF&G Permits Section using Form 3-186A within 10 business days of taking a raptor.
- Markers** Upon taking a peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, goshawk, either from the wild or from a rehabilitator, a USFWS marker band must be attached, or an ISO-compliant (134.2 kHz) microchip implanted.
- Release/Loss/Death of Raptors** Notify the Permit Section prior to the intentional release of any raptor. Hybrid raptors or species without breeding populations in Alaska may not be released. Notify the ADF&G Permits Section and the USFWS using Form 3-186A of the loss, escape, release, or death of any raptor within 5 business days of such occurrence. Deliver the marker from a dead or released raptor to the regional falconry representative within 15 business days of death or release.

Import/Export

Prior written approval from the ADF&G Permits Section is required before any raptor may be imported into or permanently exported from Alaska. . **Please contact the Permit Section early to avoid import/export problems!**

A person with a current permit for falconry from another state may temporarily import raptors and use them for falconry for up to 30 days. Oral, electronic, or written notification of the ADF&G Permits Section is required at least 30 calendar days before entering Alaska to practice falconry under a non-Alaska falconry permit. See Import Disease Testing Requirements below

Raptors imported into Alaska must be accompanied by written authorization from the department and a health certificate issued within 30 days prior to the date of importation. A "health certificate" means a legible certification issued by an accredited veterinarian of the state of origin or the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (APHIS-USDA) and executed on an official form of the state of origin or of the APHIS-USDA. Consult the State Veterinarian (Department of Environmental Conservation) or ADF&G Permits Section for the most current disease testing, vaccination, or other requirements before importation.

Current import disease testing requirements include:

West Nile Virus - a negative titer for West Nile Virus at a 1:10 dilution from a blood sample drawn within 30 calendar days prior to the date of import, or a certificate indicating the raptor was vaccinated against West Nile virus by a licensed veterinarian. Test results or a certificate of vaccination should accompany the application for an import permit.

For raptors traveling through Canada or to or from a foreign country, please contact the U.S. Customs Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to obtain information, appropriate declaration forms, and export/import permits or licenses.

Cover illustration courtesy of William R. Tilton

CONTENTS

128		
129	General Information	
130	Purpose	1
131	Falconry Permits	2
132	Application Procedures	4
133	Falconry Examination	4
134	Facilities and Equipment	6
135	Records and Reporting	9
136	Markers	9
137	Banding	10
138	Captive Propagation	12
139	Conservation Education	12
140	Rehabilitation	13
141	Abatement	13
142		
143	Falconry Regulations	
144	5 AAC 92.029	14
145	5 AAC 92.037	14
146		
147	Falconry Standards	
148	Definitions	17
149	Falconry Permits	17
150	Falconry Permit Requirements and Application Procedures	20
151	New (apprentice) falconers	21
152	Renewing a permit	21
153	Reinstating a lapsed permit	21
154	Upgrading a permit	21
155	Transferring a permit from another state	22
156	Non-U.S. visitors practicing falconry in Alaska	23
157	Updating a permit after a move	24
158	Temporary Facilities	25
159	Markers	25
160	Taking of Raptors	25
161	Import/Export	29
162	Transfer of Raptors	30
163	Release, Loss or Death of Raptors	31
164	Imping	33
165	Captive Propagation	34
166	Conservation Education	35
167	Rehabilitation	35
168	Appeals	36
169	Abatement	36
170		
171	Appendix A: Application Form	37
172	Appendix B: Annual Report Form	39
173		
174	Contact Information	Inside Back Cover

GENERAL INFORMATION

175

176

177 Purpose

178

179 Falconry is the sport of pursuing, capturing, or killing game using trained raptors. Falconry is a
180 lawful hunting method when practiced in compliance with state and federal regulations under the
181 terms of a permit issued by the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. The
182 following species listed in Table 1 are authorized for falconry in Alaska and are a subset of the
183 species described by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 50,
184 Part 10 (50 CFR §10.12 and 50 CFR §10.13).

185

186 Table 1. Species authorized for falconry in Alaska.

187

northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*),

188

sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus*),

189

Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*),

190

northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis* subspecies *atricapillus* or *laingi*),

191

Harris' hawk (*Parabuteo unicinctus*),

192

Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*),

193

red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*),

194

ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*),

195

rough-legged hawk (*Buteo lagopus*),

196

golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*),

197

American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*),

198

merlin (*Falco columbarius*),

199

peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*),

200

gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*),

201

prairie falcon (*Falco mexicanus*),

202

Aplomado falcon (*Falco femoralis*),

203

great-horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*),

204

snowy owl (*Bubo scandiacus*),

205

northern hawk-owl (*Surnia ulula*),

206

barred owl (*Strix varia*),

207

great-gray owl (*Strix nebulosa*),

208

any non-indigenous subspecies of northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*), [i.e. other than *Accipiter*

209

gentilis atricapillus or *A.g. laingi*] that is surgically or behaviorally [imprinted] sterilized,

210

and

211

212 hybrids of these species produced by raptor breeders. [NOTE: There are no breeding populations
213 of Cooper's hawks, Harris's hawks, Swainson's hawks, ferruginous hawks, Aplomado falcons, or
214 prairie falcons in Alaska.]

215

216 Alaska regulations require that anyone taking, holding, or possessing one or more of these raptor
217 species for falconry must first obtain a falconry permit.

218

219 State falconry regulations were adopted by the Alaska Board of Game to assist in the management of
220 raptor populations and to maintain standards for the care of birds legally held for falconry purposes.

221

222 This manual includes regulations that pertain to the taking, holding and possession of raptors for
223 falconry and issuance of falconry permits. Whether you are a novice falconer or an experienced
224 falconer new to Alaska, the application and reporting procedures may seem complex and are

225

summarized for your convenience below. More detailed information is contained in the Standards

224 section of this manual and is not repeated here; please refer to the Standards section before
225 conducting your falconry activities. Statewide provisions for issuing falconry permits and
226 promulgating regulations are contained in 5 AAC 92.037 and AS 16.05.255. Federal regulations on
227 falconry can be found in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 50, Part 21 (50 CFR §21.29).
228

229 **Falconry Permits**

230
231 A falconry permit accompanied by a valid Alaska hunting license authorizes a falconer to possess
232 raptors for falconry and to hunt game with his/her raptor(s) in compliance with applicable seasons,
233 bag limits, and other provisions of law. Falconers must have their permit(s) or legible copies in their
234 immediate possession whenever engaging in falconry activities away from their falconry facilities of
235 record. Falconry activities include, trapping, transporting, training, or hunting with falconry raptor(s).
236

237 Special or written permission is not required for falconry activities on public lands where it is
238 authorized, but permittees must comply with all applicable federal, state, territorial or tribal laws
239 regarding falconry activities, and/or hunting. Falconry permits do not authorize capture or release of
240 raptors or the practice of falconry on public lands if prohibited on those lands, or on private property,
241 without permission from the landowner or custodian.
242

243 Falconers are responsible for the actions of their raptors while hunting. If a falconry bird takes quarry
244 outside of a regular hunting season, the falconer must leave the dead quarry where it lies, although
245 the raptor may feed on the game before leaving the kill site. Falconers must report take of any
246 federally listed endangered or threatened species to the USFWS Ecological Services Field Office for
247 the location in which the take occurred. With a falconry bird, falconers may take any bird species
248 listed in 50 CFR §21.43, 21.44, 21.45, or 21.46 for which a depredation order is in place at any time,
249 in accordance with the conditions of the applicable depredation order, as long as the falconer is not
250 paid for doing so.
251

252 Falconry permits are valid from the date issued through January 31 of the third calendar year
253 following the year of issue (e.g., a permit issued on February 4, 2013 expires on January 31, 2016),
254 unless a shorter period is prescribed on the permit.
255

256 Raptors legally possessed under Alaska falconry permits may be bred in captivity only if authorized
257 by captive propagation permits. Birds taken from the wild under authority of falconry permits may
258 not be sold or bartered. Permanent transfer of raptors between falconers requires proper notification
259 of state authorities using Form 3-186A.
260

261 Prior notification of the ADF&G Permits Section is required to import raptors into or export raptors
262 from the State of Alaska. All raptors imported into Alaska must be accompanied by a health
263 certificate and meet disease testing, vaccination, and other requirements as specified by the state
264 veterinarian and/or ADF&G. An Alaska falconry permittee who plans to permanently move to
265 another state may take along falconry raptors that he/she legally possesses as long as the permittee
266 has; 1) legally possessed the bird(s) in the state for at least one year or 2) met the definition of Alaska
267 resident in AS 16.05.415 for at least one year prior to the export (i.e., resided in the state for two
268 consecutive years).
269

270 There are three classes of falconry permits issued depending on permittees' experience: apprentice
271 (new falconers); general (at least two years experience as practicing falconers); and master (at least

272 five years experience as practicing falconers at the general class level). Permittees must have birds in
 273 possession to be considered practicing falconers. Falconry school or educational program experience
 274 may not be substituted for active falconry experience for purposes of advancing to general or master
 275 class permits.

276
 277 **Table 2.** Summary of the permit conditions relative to numbers of birds and species for each class of
 278 falconer:
 279

Permit Condition	Apprentice	General	Master
Maximum number of falconry birds in possession	1	3	5 wild-taken, including up to 3 eagles; no limit on captive-bred birds, but all raptors must be trained in the pursuit of wild game and used in hunting.
Maximum number of birds (including replacements) that may be obtained from all sources during any 12-month period	2	2	No limit
Maximum number of birds that may be taken from the wild during any 12-month period	2	2	2
Authorized species	All except northern harrier (<i>Circus cyaneus</i>), Swainson's hawk (<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>), ferruginous hawk (<i>Buteo regalis</i>), golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>), peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus</i>), prairie falcon (<i>Falco mexicanus</i>), Aplomado falcon (<i>Falco femoralis</i>)	All listed in Table 1.	All listed in Table 1.
Possession of hybrids allowed?	Yes	Yes	Yes

280
 281
 282

283 **Application Procedures**

284
285 Applicants who reside in Alaska and have never held an Alaska falconry permit must: (1) correctly
286 answer at least 80% of the questions on the Alaska falconry exam and (2) submit completed
287 application forms including signatures of the ADF&G biologist who proctored the exam to the
288 Permits Section. At least 30 calendar days prior to acquiring a falconry bird, permittees must have
289 falconry facilities and equipment inspected and approved by ADF&G.

290
291 **Permit Classes** – When submitting an application for an Alaska Falconry Permit, applicants must
292 designate the permit class for which they are applying. To be eligible for an Apprentice Class permit,
293 applicants must be at least 12 years of age and submit at least one letter of sponsorship from a
294 general or master class falconer who is at least 18 years old and holds a valid Alaska falconry permit.
295 Falconers applying for General Class permits must be at least 16 years of age and be able to
296 document the necessary experience with raptors in possession within the five years prior to applying
297 for a General Class permit. Falconers applying for Master Class permits must be at least 16 years of
298 age and be able to document the necessary experience with raptors in possession. Experience may be
299 documented by submitting copies of Annual Reports or forms 3-186A with your application.

300
301 **Sponsoring Apprentices** – Individuals applying for Apprentice Class permits must be sponsored by
302 a more experienced falconer. A Master or General Class falconer may sponsor up to three
303 apprentices at one time. Applicants under 18 years of age must have a parent or legal guardian sign
304 their applications stating they are legally responsible for the applicant's activities. Sponsors will
305 provide help and guidance to get started, but apprentices should expect to invest considerable
306 amounts of time on their own learning about raptors and falconry by reading and observing raptors in
307 the wild. Applicants who do not know falconers who can serve as sponsors should contact their
308 regional falconry representatives for recommendations or a list of active falconers in the applicant's
309 area. Apprentices may have to travel long distances to meet with their sponsors. This requirement
310 will not be waived under any circumstances, even if there are no falconers nearby who are willing
311 and qualified to serve as sponsors.

312
313 **Transferring Permits from Other States** - Falconers transferring permits from other states must
314 submit to the Permits Section; 1) a completed Alaska Falconry Permit application including ADF&G
315 inspection of facilities and equipment, 2) a copy of their current falconry permit, 3) unless under age
316 16 a copy of their valid Alaska hunting license, and 4) copies of annual reports or Forms 3-186A to
317 document the requisite years of experience at the class level for which they are applying. Applicants
318 holding current permits from other states need not pass the Alaska falconry exam.

319
320 **Renewing Permits** - Permits may be renewed by checking the Renewal Box on the annual report
321 form, or submitting a written (letter or e-mail) request to the Permits Section. Requests for renewal
322 must be submitted at least calendar 20 days prior to expiration of current permits. Contact the
323 ADF&G Permits Section for the current requirements.

324
325 **Falconry Examination** - All new (apprentice) falconers must pass the Alaska falconry examination.
326 This is to ensure they are familiar with Alaska's falconry regulations and standards and are
327 knowledgeable about caring for raptors in extreme climate conditions. The falconry examination is
328 designed to test knowledge of raptor identification, natural history of Alaska raptors, care of raptors
329 in captivity, and Alaska falconry rules and regulations. The test will take a maximum of two hours,
330 and it will be a supervised, closed book examination. Applicants are required to answer correctly at
331 least 80 percent of the questions to pass the test. Applicants who fail the examination may retake it

332 after waiting at least calendar 30 days, but may not take the examination more than twice during any
333 six-month period. Applicants ready to take the test should contact their regional falconry
334 representatives to make the necessary arrangements.

335

336 To prepare for the examination, applicants should study the falconry standards included in this
337 manual carefully. Applicants must 1) have a thorough understanding of Alaska falconry regulations
338 and standards, 2) become familiar with the natural history, care, and training of raptors and the art of
339 falconry, and 3) know how to care properly for raptors in extreme cold and/or wet conditions.
340 References available at libraries or bookstores will acquaint applicants with caring for a raptor and
341 explain how to train a bird for falconry. Suggested references on falconry and the natural history of
342 raptors are listed below.

343

344 Falconry:

345

346 Beebe, F. L. and H. M. Webster. 1994. *North American Falconry and Hunting Hawks*, 7th
347 edition. North American Falconry and Hunting Hawks, Denver, Colorado.

348

349 Beebe, F. L. 1984. *A Falconry Manual*. Hancock House, Surrey, British Columbia.

350

351 Evans, H. 1960. *Falconry for You*. John Gifford, Ltd., London.

352

353 Ford, E. 1992. *Falconry: Art and Practice*. Batsford, London.

354

355 Glasier, P. 1978. *Falconry and Hawking*. Batsford, London.

356

357 Haak, B. A. 1992. *The Hunting Falcon*. Hancock House, Surrey, British Columbia.

358

359 Mavrogordato, J. G. 1960. *A Hawk for the Bush*. H. F. & G. Witherby, Ltd., London.

360

361 Mavrogordato, J. G. 1966. *A Falcon in the Field*. Knightly Vernon, Ltd., London.

362

363 Mitchell, E. B. 1960. *The Art and Practice of Hawking*. C.T. Branford Co., Boston.

364

365 Oakes, W. C. 1994. *The Falconer's Apprentice: A Guide to Training the Passage Red-tailed*
366 *Hawk*. Eaglewing Publishing, Roy, Utah.

367

368 Parry-Jones, J. 1994. *Training Birds of Prey*. David and Charles, Devon.

369

370 Peeters, H. J. and E. W. Jameson, Jr. 1970. *American Hawking: A General Account of Falconry*
371 *in the New World*. Privately published, Oakside, Davis, California.

372

373 Stevens, R. 1956. *Observations on Modern Falconry*. Wilding & Son, Ltd., Shrewsbury, UK.

374

375

376

377 Turner, R. and A. Haslen. 1991. *Gamehawk: Field and Moor*. Gallery Press, Lavenham, UK.

378

379 Upton, R. 1991. *Falconry: Principles and Practice*. A. & C. Black, London.

- 380
381 Woodford, M. H. 1977. *A Manual of Falconry, 3rd Edition*. Adam and Charles Black, London.
382
383 Natural History of Raptors:
384
385 Brown, L. 1977. *Birds of Prey: Their Biology and Ecology*. A. & W. Publishers, New York.
386
387 Clark, W. S. and B. K. Wheeler. 1987. *A Field Guide to Hawks: North America*. Houghton
388 Mifflin Co., Boston.
389
390 Cornell Lab of Ornithology and American Ornithologist's Union. *The Birds of North America*
391 *Online*. 26 June 2008. <<http://bna.birds.cornell.edu/bna>>.
392
393 Dunne, P. and D. Sibley. 1988. *Hawks in Flight*. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.
394
395 Ferguson-Lee, J. and D. A. Christie. 2001. *Raptors of the World*. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.
396
397 Fox, Nicholas. 1995. *Understanding the Bird of Prey*. Hancock House Publishers, Blaine,
398 Washington.
399
400 Johnsgard, P. A. 1990. *Hawks, Eagles, and Falcons of North America: Biology and Natural*
401 *History*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington DC.
402
403 Newton, I. N. 1979. *Population Ecology of Raptors*. Buteo Books, Vermillion, South Dakota.
404
405 Palmer, R. S. 1962. *A Handbook of North American Birds*. Yale University Press, New Haven,
406 Connecticut.
407
408 Peterson, R. T. 1990. *Western Birds*. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston.
409
410 Poole, A. and F. Gill, eds. 1992-2001. *The Birds of North America*. American Ornithologists'
411 Union, Washington, DC and Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.
412
413 Snyder, N. and H. Snyder. 2006. *Raptors of North America: Natural History and Conservation*.
414 Voyageur Press. St. Paul, Minnesota.
415
416 Weidensaul, S. 2000. *The Raptor Almanac: A Comprehensive Guide to Eagles, Hawks, Falcons,*
417 *and Vultures*. Lyons Press, Guilford, Conn.
418
419 Wheeler, B. K. and W. S. Clark. 1999. *A Photographic Guide to North American Raptors*.
420 Academic Press, San Diego.
421
422

423 **Facilities and Equipment**

- 424
425 Permittees are required to provide adequate facilities for holding raptors in captivity in humane and
426 healthful conditions. Facilities and equipment must be inspected and approved by the department at
427 least 30 calendar days before permittees may obtain raptors to use in falconry. Applicants should

428 contact their regional falconry representatives to make arrangements to have raptor housing facilities
429 and equipment inspected and approved before submitting their applications.

430

431 The department has not established specifications for raptor housing facilities. Specifications are
432 readily available in reliable falconry texts if falconers wish to construct such facilities. Raptors may
433 be retained in captivity and properly cared for without recourse to construction of permanent mews.
434 Some falconers house their birds in homes or garages and use back yards to meet the needs of their
435 raptors. Consequently, this manual provides only a general description as to what constitutes
436 adequate or inadequate facilities, leaving final judgment to those who conduct inspections.

437

438 Permittees are responsible for the maintenance and security of the raptors they possess. Whether
439 indoors (a "mews"), outdoors (a "weathering area"), or temporary facilities while traveling or
440 hunting away from permanent housing, facilities must protect raptors from the elements, predators,
441 domestic animals, and other dangers.

442

443 Poor physical condition of raptors (e.g., excessive broken tail and wing feathers, damage to ceres and
444 heads, dirty appearance) is symptomatic of inadequate care. Examples of inadequate housing are:

445

- bird cages of the pet store variety;
- housing constructed of chicken wire, hardware cloth, or with exposed, sharp obstructions;
- housing with excessive exposure to the elements; or
- unsanitary housing, such as unclean chicken houses or pigeon lofts.

446

447

448

449

450 **Indoor facilities** must be large enough to allow easy access for the care and feeding of raptors kept
451 therein. Acceptable indoor facilities include shelf perch enclosures where raptors are tethered side by
452 side. Other innovative housing systems are acceptable, provided they offer the enclosed raptors with
453 adequate protection and allow the maintenance of healthy plumage.

454

455 Mews shall provide healthy environments for raptors inside; each must have at least one opening for
456 sunlight, protected on the inside by vertical bars (dowels, tubing, etc.), spaced narrower than the
457 width of the birds' bodies. Chicken wire or hardware cloth is unacceptable for covering windows. If
458 untethered raptors are housed therein, all walls that are not solid must be protected on the inside in
459 the same fashion as windows, although heavy-duty netting or similar materials may be used to cover
460 the roofs and/or walls of enclosures. Doors must be secure and easily closed. Artificial (plastic)
461 grass (such as AstroTurf®) is recommended for the perching surfaces of blocks used for falcons;
462 uncovered blocks are not recommended. Straw, sawdust, or wood chips are not suitable for floors of
463 mews due to the potential for harboring *Aspergillus* spores or other pathogens. Artificial (plastic)
464 grass is easily cleaned and has proven to be good floor covering for mews.

465

466 A mews must have at least one suitable perch for each raptor. Untethered raptors may be housed
467 together if they are compatible. Untethered raptors must have sufficient space to fully extend their
468 wings and fly. Each raptor must have a suitable container of clean water available for drinking and
469 bathing.

470

471 If mews are constructed for untethered raptors, the following general specifications should apply:

472

Loft, house, pen or enclosure size:

473

Large.....8' x 8' x 7'

474

(Gyrfalcon, goshawk, red-tailed hawk, peregrine falcon)

475

476
477
478
479
480
481
482
483
484
485
486
487
488
489
490
491
492
493
494
495
496
497
498
499
500
501
502
503
504
505
506
507
508
509
510
511
512
513
514
515
516
517
518
519
520
521
522
523
524

Small.....6' x 6' x 7'
(American kestrel, merlin, sharp-shinned hawk)

Permittees may keep falconry raptors inside their places of residence provided birds have suitable perches. If raptors are kept in permittees' homes, windows and other openings of the structure need not be modified, but raptors must be tethered when not being moved into or out of locations where they are kept.

Outdoor facilities are required. They must be fully enclosed, and may be made of heavy-gauge wire, heavy-duty plastic mesh, slats, pipe, wood, or other suitable materials. Facilities must be covered and have at least one covered perch for each raptor to protect them from predators and weather. Facilities must be large enough to insure the birds cannot strike the enclosure when attempting to fly from perches to which they are tethered. New or innovative types of housing facilities and/or husbandry practices may be used as long as they satisfy the requirements above.

Weathering areas or other enclosures containing tethered raptors must provide suitable, preferably padded, perches for each raptor. When placed out-of-doors, raptors should be protected from cats, dogs, wild predators, and other dangers, as well as excessive exposure to wind, rain, snow or sun. Tethered raptors must be able to fully extend their wings or bate (attempt to fly while tethered) without damaging their feathers or contacting other raptors. Each raptor must have a suitable container of clean water available for drinking and bathing.

Falconry raptors may be kept outside in the open as long as they are under watch, such as by permittees or permittees' family members at any location or, for instance, by designated individuals in weathering yards at falconry meets.

Permittees' facilities may be located on property owned by other persons where permittees reside, or at different locations. Regardless of location, facilities must meet the standards above and any additional conditions the department may require. For facilities on property not owned by permittees, permittees must provide the department with a signed and dated statement demonstrating the property owners' agreement that facilities, equipment, and raptors may be inspected by state authorities, necessarily in the permittees' presence, at times mutually agreed upon by permittees and state officials.

Permittees must notify the department within five business days of changing the location of permanent falconry facilities.

Temporary Facilities - When transporting raptors or hunting away from home facilities, permittees must provide raptors suitable perches and protection from predators and other dangers, the elements, and excessive disturbance. So-called giant hoods or similar containers are acceptable housing for raptors when transporting them or hunting away from home. Permittees may house raptors in temporary facilities for no more than 120 consecutive days.

Required Equipment - Applicants must possess the following falconry equipment before permits will be issued:

1. Jesses, leashes, and swivels—At least 1 pair of Aymeri or similar type jesses constructed of pliable, high-quality leather or suitable synthetic material must be used when any raptor is

525 flown free. Traditional 1-piece jesses may be used on raptors when they are not being flown.
526 At least 1 flexible and weather-resistant leash and 1 strong swivel of acceptable falconry
527 design (e.g., Sampo or falconry swivel).
528

529 2. Bath containers - For each raptor, at least 1 container suitable for drinking and bathing. 2 to 6
530 inches deep and wider than the length of the raptor.
531

532 3. Weighing devices - A reliable scale or balance suitable for weighing raptors and graduated
533 into increments of not more than 1/2 ounce (15 grams).
534

535 Applicants should have spare materials and the tools necessary to make additional leashes, jesses,
536 etc. The size, strength, and type of equipment and facilities should be appropriate for the size and
537 type of raptors being held.
538

539

540 **Records and Reporting**

541

542 Falconry permits are issued with a number of reporting conditions. Failure to comply with these
543 conditions constitutes violation of permit conditions and may result in falconers' permits being
544 revoked or renewals denied. Permittees must notify the ADF&G Permits Section if they change their
545 mailing addresses.
546

547 Permittees intending to take raptors from the wild must first notify both the regional falconry
548 representative and the nearest department office in the area of planned taking activities (including the
549 species, location, and dates) at least 10 business days prior to the intended take. Within business 10
550 days of taking any raptor, permittees must notify the regional falconry representatives in the take
551 areas of completed taking activities, including the specific locations and dates of take, and the
552 species, age (if known) and sex (if known) of the raptors taken, along with any other information
553 required by the department. Within 10 business days of taking any raptors, permittees must submit
554 USFWS Form 3-186A (Migratory Bird Acquisition/Disposition Report) to the ADF&G Permits
555 Section. Form 3-186A is also used to inform the department in writing of any transfers, releases,
556 escapes, losses, thefts, or deaths of raptors within 10 business days of such occurrences.
557

558 Annual Reports - All falconers are required to submit annual reports each year on a form provided
559 by the department regardless of whether they possessed a bird. A report form is included in this
560 booklet or forms may be obtained by contacting the Permits Section or from the department's
561 website, <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=otherlicense.possession>.
562

563 Permittees should retain copies of their falconry permits, forms 3-186A, and all other falconry-
564 related records for a minimum of five years. Permittees must retain copies of all electronic database
565 submissions documenting take, transfer, loss, rebanding, or microchipping each falconry raptor until
566 five years after transferring or losing the raptor, or it has died.
567

568 **Markers**

569

570 Before taking a raptor, permittees must possess a valid Alaska falconry permit and, if required,
571 appropriate USFWS marker bands issued in permittees' names. Permittees should request marker

572 bands in writing from the ADF&G Permit Section or their Regional Falconry Representative well in
573 advance of the date permittees anticipate needing them.

574
575 Immediately upon taking raptors of species requiring marker bands, permittees must attach
576 appropriate ADF&G provided markers. Once attached, marker bands may not be removed, except
577 that the rear tabs may be trimmed and any imperfections on the surfaces may be smoothed, provided
578 that the integrity of the marker bands and numbering are not affected. Permittees may not alter,
579 deface, or counterfeit marker bands, nor attach them to raptors other than the individuals to which
580 marker bands were initially attached.

581
582 In a raptor in addition to banding permittees may implant an ISO (International Organization for
583 Standardization)-compliant microchip (i.e., 134.2 kHz). Permittees must report marker band
584 numbers and/or microchip information when reporting acquisition of raptors.

585
586 If permittees document health or injury problems for raptors they possess that are caused by marker
587 bands, the state may provide an exemption to the banding requirement for those raptors.
588 Falconers must carry copies of exemption paperwork when flying exempted raptors. For exempted
589 wild-origin goshawks, peregrine falcons, and gyrfalcons, [and Harris's hawks,] bands must be
590 replaced by ISO-compliant microchips. In such cases, the USFWS will provide suitable microchips.

591
592 All marker bands from dead or released raptors must be surrendered to the department Regional
593 Falconry Representative within 15 business days of death or release. Marker bands that must be
594 removed or marker bands lost from raptors in permittees' possession must be reported to the
595 department within five business days of the loss.

596

597 **Banding**

598

599 Applying falconry marker bands to raptors may be challenging, even to experienced falconers. The
600 paramount consideration in banding birds is to ensure markers fit properly on the tarsi and are
601 applied without injuring or causing undue stress to the raptors. The following guidelines and
602 illustrations are provided to assist permittees in accomplishing this important task.

603

- 604 1. Record marker numbers in personal banding diaries and on USFWS Form 3-186A
605 (Migratory Bird Acquisition/Disposition Report).
- 606
607 2. Outfit markers with protective tubing (Figure 1). The installation of clear plastic tubing over
608 raptor markers serves to lessen the risk of injury to raptors by reducing marker abrasion to the
609 tarsus and preventing accidental closure of the marker. Plastic tubing also protects markers'
610 identification numbers. The best choice of clear, plastic tubing is AWG Size #10 with
611 standard 0.016" wall thickness, commonly used for electrical wire installation. It is usually
612 available from the ADF&G (inquire when requesting marker bands) or may be purchased
613 from hardware and electrical supply stores.

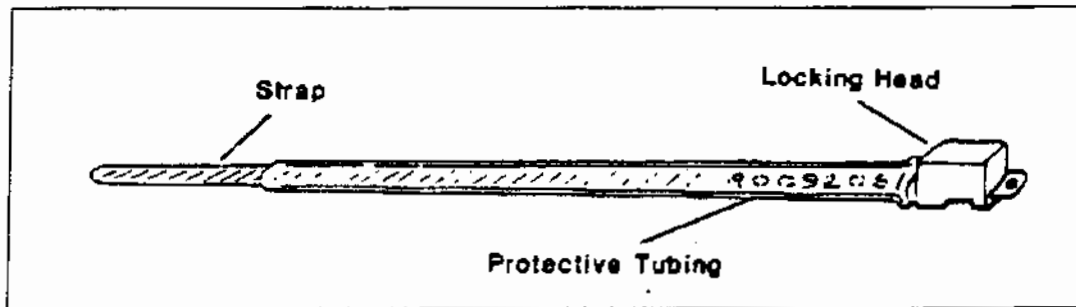


Figure 1

615
616
617
618
619
620

The length of protective tubing placed on markers is very important since tubing limits how tightly bands may be closed on the tarsi. Use the following table to determine the length of tubing to apply to markers:

Example Species (typical applications)	Length of Tubing (inches)	
	Male	Female
sharp-shinned hawk	3/4	7/8
goshawk	1-3/8	1-1/2
American kestrel	7/8	7/8
merlin	7/8	15/16
peregrine falcon	1-3/8	1-1/2
gyrfalcon	1-7/8	1-7/8
red-tailed hawk	1-7/8	1-7/8

621
622
623
624
625
626
627
628
629
630
631
632
633
634
635
636

Cut tubing to length, ensuring the ends are square. Insert marker straps into tubing by holding the tubing against a flat surface, pushing straps through the tubing until the tips are exposed, and grasping the strap tips and sliding the tubing solidly against the locking heads. Do not lubricate straps or tubing. Pliers are useful for longer tubing. Marker bands, fitted with protective tubing, are now ready to be placed on raptors.

3. Attach the markers. Warm markers in the hand while bending them into a circular form. Position markers on the tarsi above the jesses (Figure 2). Markers should be placed on the raptors' legs with serial numbers right side up. This tends to center the locking heads in an outboard position if nametags or bells are attached to rear tabs.

Insert the ends of the straps through the locking head boxes (Figure 3). Use pliers to pull the straps through and about an inch beyond the locking heads. Slowly close markers to appropriate size by pulling straps through the locking heads. It should not be necessary to use pliers.

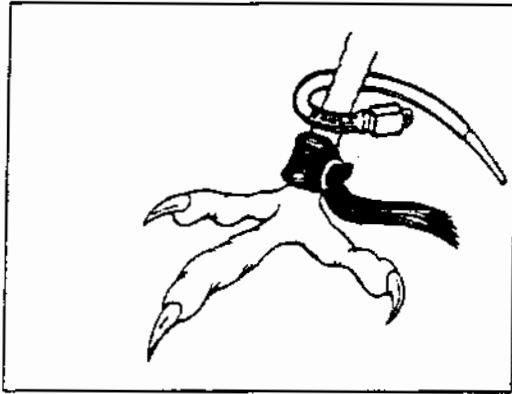


Figure 2

638



Figure 3

639

640

641

642

643

644

645

646

647

Use fingernail clippers or scissors to cut off the excess straps extending beyond the locking heads. It is important that the straps be cut flush with the surface of the locking heads to prevent birds from pulling at them.

Note: Properly fitted markers will move freely on legs but be tight enough to prevent removal from unjessed raptors.

648

Captive Propagation

649

650

651

652

653

654

Captive propagation of raptors may only be conducted by qualified falconers under the terms of special propagation permits issued by the ADF&G Permits Section. For additional information about captive breeding of raptors in Alaska, or to apply for propagation permits, read the Captive Propagation section of the Alaska Falconry Standards and contact the ADF&G Permits Section.

655

Conservation Education

656

657

658

659

660

661

662

663

664

665

666

667

668

Permittees may use falconry raptors in conservation programs presented in public venues, but raptors held under a falconry permit must be primarily used for falconry. When giving educational presentations falconers must present information about falconry and the biology, ecological roles, and conservation needs of raptors and other migratory birds, although not all topics must be addressed in every presentation. Permittees may not present programs that do not address falconry and conservation education. Permittees may charge fees for presentation of conservation education programs, but fees may not exceed the permittee's costs for providing that educational presentation. Falconers are responsible for the costs of maintaining birds in their possession and may not solicit funds to help defray those costs. Apprentice class permittees may present conservation programs only under the immediate supervision of a general or master class falconer, and each permittee is responsible for any liability associated with conservation education activities they undertake.

669

670

671

672

Permittees may allow photography, filming, video recording, or other such uses of falconry raptors to make movies or other sources of information on the practice of falconry or on the biology, ecological roles, and conservation needs of raptors and other migratory birds, but may not be paid for such activities. Falconry raptors may not be used in commercial ventures not related to falconry or

673 conservation education, nor used for entertainment, advertisements, promotions or endorsements of
674 any products, merchandise, goods, services, meetings, exhibitions, or fairs, or as representations of
675 any businesses, companies, corporations, or organizations.

676

677 **Rehabilitation**

678

679 General and master class falconry permittees may assist permitted migratory bird rehabilitators to
680 condition raptors in preparation for their release to the wild. Falconers may keep birds they are
681 helping to rehabilitate in their facilities.

682

683 a. Rehabilitators must provide falconers with letters or forms identifying the birds and
684 explaining that falconers are assisting in their rehabilitation.

685 b. Falconers need not meet rehabilitation facility standards, only the facility standards
686 for falconry permits; falconry permittees' facilities are not subject to inspection for
687 compliance with rehabilitation facility standards.

688 c. Raptors possessed for rehabilitation purposes need not be added to falconers'
689 permits; they remain under the rehabilitators' permits.

690 d. Through coordination with rehabilitators, falconers must release all raptors to the
691 wild or return them to rehabilitators for release within the 180-day timeframe in
692 which rehabilitators are authorized to possess the birds, unless the issuing office
693 authorizes retention and conditioning for longer than 180 days, or unless
694 rehabilitators permanently transfer birds to falconers under their falconry permits.

695 e. Raptors that cannot be released to the wild must be returned to rehabilitators for
696 placement within the 180-day timeframe in which rehabilitators are authorized to
697 possess the birds, unless the issuing office authorizes retention for longer than 180
698 days.

699

700 **Abatement**

701

702 Master class falconry permittees may conduct abatement activities with raptors possessed for
703 falconry only if they hold a Special Purpose Abatement permit issued by the USFWS. General class
704 falconry permittees may conduct abatement activities only as subpermittees of Special Purpose
705 abatement permit holders. Only Special Purpose Abatement permittees may receive payment for
706 abatement services.

FALCONRY REGULATIONS

For regulations governing hunting of small game and migratory birds, including special seasons and/or restrictions for falconry (5 AAC 85.065), refer to the current Alaska State Hunting Regulations or Alaska Migratory Bird Hunting Regulations.

The regulation regarding a permit for possessing live game is provided here as background information for those falconers who use approved birds/game birds for training falconry birds.

5 AAC 92.029. Permits for possessing live game.

...

(f) ... the following species may be temporarily released for the purpose of hunting dog or raptor training, field trials, and tests:

(1) Pigeon (*Columba livia* Var.);

(2) Pheasant, Junglefowl, or *Coturnix* (Subfamily Phasianinae);

(3) any Guineafowl species (Subfamily Numidinae);

(4) any New World Quail species, including *Colinus*, [i.e., Bobwhite] (Subfamily Odontophorinae);

(5) any duck, goose, swan, or other migratory waterfowl which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has determined does not require a federal permit for private ownership;

(6) Chukar partridge (*Alectoris chukar*).

(g) A person using live game listed in (f) of this section for the purpose of hunting dog or raptor training, field trials, or tests

(1) may release the game only on the day of use and shall make reasonable efforts to capture, kill, or recover the temporarily released live game;

(2) may take the live game in connection with hunting dog or raptor training, field trial, and test activities; and

(3) must legally acquire, hold, and dispose of the live game in accordance with all other applicable state statutes and regulations.

5 AAC 92.037. Permits for falconry.

(a) A falconry permit and valid, current Alaska hunting license is required for taking, transporting, or possessing a raptor for falconry or for practicing falconry in this state. The permit will be issued under standards, procedures, and conditions set out in the Falconry Standards section of the Alaska Falconry Manual No. 9, dated July 1, 2012; that section of the falconry manual is

755 hereby adopted by reference. Only a bird defined in (f) of this section as a raptor may be taken,
756 transported, imported, exported, held, or possessed for falconry.

757 (b) A person may not permanently export a raptor taken from the wild in this state unless the
758 person has legally possessed that raptor, under an Alaska falconry permit, in this state for at least one
759 year. Prior written approval of the commissioner is required before a raptor may be exported from or
760 imported into this state, except as follows:

761 (1) a raptor taken from the wild in Alaska and legally possessed under an Alaska falconry
762 permit may be temporarily exported from this state for a period not to exceed 12 months by an
763 Alaska falconer who has;

764 (A) met the definition of an Alaska resident in AS 16.05.415(a) for the previous two years, or

765 (B) legally possessed the raptor in Alaska for at least one year.

766 (2) an individual with a valid, current permit for falconry in another state or province may
767 temporarily import a raptor, and use it for falconry under the terms of a temporary authorization
768 (i.e., permit) issued by the commissioner; an individual moving into this state may import a
769 species listed in this regulation and *Manual* under authority of a temporary permit, but must
770 apply for an Alaska falconry permit within 30 calendar days after the raptor arrives in this state.
771 Upon approval of the falconry permit, the permit becomes valid with a hunting license unless the
772 permittee is under age 16. Conditions for the import of the raptor shall be determined by the
773 department as specified in the *Alaska Falconry Manual*.

774 (c) A falconer is liable for the actions of the raptor with respect to seasons, bag limits, and other
775 applicable regulations. If a falconry bird takes game that may not be taken under established
776 regulations, the falconer must leave the dead game where it lies, except that the raptor may feed upon
777 the game before leaving the kill site.

778 (d) The commissioner may impose additional permit conditions as necessary.

779 (f) In this section, "raptor" means any bird of the following species, including all subspecies thereof:

780 (1) sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus*);

781 (2) northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*, subspecies *atricapillus* or *laingi*);

782 (3) red-tailed or Harlan's hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*);

783 (4) Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*);

784 (5) Rough-legged hawk (*Buteo lagopus*);

785 (4) golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*);

786 (5) American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*);

- 787 (6) merlin (*Falco columbarius*);
- 788 (7) gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*);
- 789 (8) peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*);
- 790 (9) great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*);
- 791 (10) northern hawk-owl (*Surnia ulula*);
- 792 (11) snowy owl (*Bubo scandiacus*);
- 793 (12) a hybrid of the species in this subsection that is produced by a raptor breeder;
- 794 (13) the following nonindigenous species: Harris' hawk (*Parabuteo unicinctus*), Cooper's
795 hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), Ferruginous hawk (*Bufo regalis*), prairie falcon (*Falco*
796 *mexicanus*), Aplomado falcon (*Falco femoralis*), and
- 797 (14) any non-indigenous subspecies of northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*) [i.e. other than
798 *Accipiter gentilis atricapillus* or *A.g. laingi*] that is surgically or behaviorally (imprinted)
799 sterilized.
- 800

ALASKA FALCONRY STANDARDS

801
802
803
804
805
806
807
808
809
810
811
812
813
814
815
816
817
818
819
820
821
822
823
824
825
826
827
828
829
830
831
832
833
834
835
836
837
838
839
840
841
842
843
844
845
846
847
848

Definitions

1. For the purpose of the falconry standards:

- a. "Falconry" means the sport of pursuing, capturing, or killing game by means of trained raptors.
- b. "Take" means to trap or capture, or attempt to trap or capture any raptor.
- c. "Raptor" means a bird of any Accipitriform, Falconiform, or Strigiform species described by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 50, Part 10 (50 CFR §10.12 and 50 CFR §10.13), as restricted by the list contained in 5 AAC 92.037 and Table 1.
- d. "Eyas" means a raptor from the wild in its first year that is not yet capable of flight.
- e. "Passage bird" means a raptor from the wild in its first year that is capable of sustained flight.
- f. "Permittee" means a person who possesses a valid falconry permit and a valid Alaska hunting license
- g. "Transfer of raptor" means to transfer or change the possession of a raptor from one permittee to another permittee; transfers include the sale, barter, or exchange of a raptor for anything of value.
- h. "Year" means any 12-month period for take defined by the state for determining possession and take of raptors for falconry.

Falconry Permits

- 2. A person may not take, transport, or possess a raptor for falconry or for the practice of falconry in Alaska without possessing 1) a valid falconry permit issued by the department, or a valid falconry permit issued by another state or country for a maximum of 30 calendar days after entering Alaska and 2) a valid Alaska hunting license unless under age 16. A falconry permit is required for all Falconiformes, Strigiformes, and hybrids regardless of whether the species is covered by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.
- 3. A falconry permit is nontransferable. When accompanied by a current Alaska hunting license issued to the permittee (age 16 and older), a falconry permit authorizes the permittee to hunt game in compliance with seasons, bag limits, and other provisions of law. Special or written permission is not required for falconry activities on public lands where it is authorized, but permittees must comply with all applicable federal, state, territorial or tribal laws regarding falconry activities, including hunting. Falconry permits do not authorize capture or release of raptors or the practice of falconry on public lands if prohibited on those lands, or on private property, without permission from the landowner or custodian.

- 849
- 850 4. When accompanied by a valid Alaska hunting license (permittees age 16 and older) a
851 falconry permit is valid from the date issued through the 31st day of January of the third
852 calendar year following the year of issue, unless the department specifies a shorter period on
853 the permit.
- 854
- 855 5. Representatives of the department may, during business hours on any day of the week, at
856 times mutually agreed upon by the state and permittees, and only in the presence of
857 permittees, inspect falconry raptor(s), facilities, equipment, and records. If inspections reveal
858 raptors in poor condition as a result of permittees' negligence, if facilities are determined
859 inadequate, or if permittees violate any other provisions of the falconry standards in this
860 section of this manual, the department may revoke permits.
- 861
- 862 6. Falconry permits are issued for apprentice, general, and master class falconers.
- 863
- 864 a. Apprentice class permits are issued with the following conditions:
- 865
- 866 (1) A permittee may not possess more than one raptor at any time, may not take a
867 nestling raptor from the wild, nor obtain more than one raptor for replacement during
868 any 12-month period; and
- 869
- 870 (2) A permittee may take, transport, or possess all authorized species and hybrids
871 contained in 5 AAC 92.037 and Table I.
- 872
- 873 b. General class permits are issued with the following conditions:
- 874
- 875 (1) A permittee may not possess more than three raptors at any time nor obtain more than
876 two raptors, whether for initial stocking or for replacement of raptors already
877 possessed under a permit, during any 12-month period;
- 878
- 879 (2) A permittee may take, transport, or possess all authorized species contained in 5 AAC
880 92.037 and Table I.
- 881
- 882 (3) An interspecific hybrid raptor may not be flown free unless the permittee first
883 attaches to the bird at least two radio transmitters designed to track the bird if it is
884 lost.
- 885
- 886 c. Master class permits are issued with the following conditions:
- 887
- 888 (1) A permittee may not possess more than five wild-taken raptors at any time, three of
889 which may be eagles, but may possess any number of captive-bred raptors. During
890 any 12-month period, a permittee may not obtain more than two raptors taken from
891 the wild;
- 892
- 893 (2) A permittee may take, transport, or possess all authorized species contained in 5 AAC
894 92.037 and Table I.
- 895

- 896 (3) An interspecific hybrid raptor may not be flown free unless the permittee first
897 attaches to the bird at least two radio transmitters designed to track the bird if it is
898 lost.
899
- 900 7. Federal regulations contain additional provisions and restrictions for eagles:
901
902 a. Master falconers may possess up to 3 golden eagles.
903
904 b. The department must document the following before approving requests to possess
905 eagles for use in falconry:
906 (1) the applicant's experience in handling large raptors, including information
907 about the species handled and the type and duration of the activity claimed as
908 pertinent experience; and
909 (2) at least two letters of reference from people with experience handling and/or
910 flying large raptors such as eagles, ferruginous hawks (*Buteo regalis*),
911 goshawks (*Accipiter gentilis*), or great horned owls (*Bubo virginianus*). Each
912 letter must contain a concise history of the author's experience with large
913 raptors which may include, but is not limited to, rehabilitating large raptors,
914 scientific studies involving large raptors, or handling of raptors held by zoos
915 and/or rehabilitation operations. Each letter must also assess the applicant's
916 ability to care for eagles and fly them in falconry.
917
918 c. White-tailed eagles, Steller's sea-eagles, or golden eagles count as wild-taken
919 raptors permittees may possess. (Note – sea eagles are not permitted for take by
920 Alaska regulation).
921
922 d. Master falconers authorized to possess golden eagles may take one or two
923 immature or sub-adult golden eagles from the wild as provided in 50 CFR 22.23.
924
925 e. Permittees must send the entire bodies of falconry golden eagles that die, including
926 all feathers, talons, and other parts, to the National Eagle Repository.
927
- 928 8. Permittees must ensure falconry activities do not cause the take of federally listed threatened
929 or endangered wildlife. "Take" under the Endangered Species Act (50 CFR §3(18)) means
930 "to harass, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect or attempt to engage in
931 any such conduct." Within this definition, to "harass" means any act that may injure wildlife
932 by disrupting normal behavior, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering. To "harm" means
933 an act that actually kills or injures wildlife (50 CFR §17.3). Contact the department to obtain
934 information about endangered or threatened species in Alaska or on lands permittees wish to
935 practice falconry; contact the USFWS for information on federally listed species.
936
- 937 9. Hacking, or temporary release to the wild, is an allowable method of conditioning raptors for
938 falconry. Only general and master class falconers may hack raptors.
939
940 a. Raptors at hack count against permittees' possession limits.
941 b. Interspecific hybrid raptors and non-native species/subspecies shall not be placed
942 at hack.
943 c. Permittees may not hack falconry raptors near nesting areas of federally designated
944 threatened or endangered bird species, or in other locations where raptors are

945 likely to disturb, harm, or take federally listed threatened or endangered animal
946 species. Permittees should contact the department and/or the USFWS regional
947 office before hacking falconry birds to prevent adverse encounters with listed
948 wildlife.

- 949
- 950 10. Permittees may use acceptable falconry practices such as, but not limited to, the use of
951 creance (tethered) flying, lures, balloons, and kites in training and conditioning falconry
952 raptors. Permittees may fly falconry raptors at bird species not protected by the Migratory
953 Bird Treaty Act and at captive-raised animals subject to 5 AAC 92.029.
- 954
- 955 11. A permittee may not sell, barter, or exchange for anything of value a wild-taken raptor held
956 under a falconry permit, but may do so with a captive-bred raptor marked with a seamless
957 band.
- 958
- 959 12. The commissioner may add to a permit other conditions the commissioner determines are
960 necessary under the circumstances in order to protect raptors that are to be taken, transported,
961 or possessed under the permit.
- 962

963

964 **Falconry Permit Requirements and Application Procedures**

965

- 966 13. All falconers must:
- 967
- 968 a. complete and submit an application form from the department, co-signed by a parent or
969 legal guardian if the applicant is under 18 years of age;
- 970
- 971 b. prove they have either passed the falconry examination administered by the department
972 or have previously held a falconry permit and held birds at the sought level.
- 973
- 974 c. present an original, signed certification of particular familiarity with 50 CFR §10.13 (the
975 list of migratory bird species to which the Migratory Bird Treaty Act applies, 50 CFR
976 §13 (general permit regulations), 50 CFR §21 (migratory bird permits), and 50 CFR §22
977 (eagle permits). This certification is incorporated into the department's application form
978 and is worded as follows:

979

980 *I certify that I have read and am familiar with the*
981 *regulations in title 50, part 13, of the Code of*
982 *Federal Regulations and the other applicable*
983 *parts in subchapter B of chapter I of title 50, and*
984 *that the information I have submitted is complete*
985 *and accurate to the best of my knowledge and*
986 *belief. I understand that any false statement*
987 *herein may subject me to the criminal penalties of*
988 *18 U.S.C. 1001.*

- 989
- 990 d. at least 30 calendar days before acquiring a bird, have their raptor housing facilities and
991 equipment inspected and approved by the ADF&G falconry representative for that
992 region; and
- 993

- 994 e. submit falconry permit applications to the ADF&G Permits Section. An application form
995 is included in the Alaska Falconry Manual and forms are also available from the Permits
996 Section or the regional offices of the department.
997
- 998 14. New (apprentice) falconers must:
999
- 1000 a. be at least 12 years of age;
1001
- 1002 b. be sponsored by general or master class falconers who are at least 18 years old and have
1003 at least 2 years' experience at the general falconer level;
1004
- 1005 c. answer correctly at least 80% of the questions on a supervised examination administered
1006 by ADF&G staff (applicants failing the examination may retake a similar test after
1007 waiting at least 30 calendar days, but applicants may not take the examination more than
1008 twice during any six-month period); and
1009
- 1010 d. provide a letter from a master or general class falconer 18 years of age or older stating he
1011 or she has agreed to assist the applicant in learning about the husbandry and training of
1012 raptors held for falconry and about relevant wildlife laws and regulations, and in deciding
1013 what species of raptor is appropriate to possess while an apprentice.
1014
- 1015 15. Requirements and procedures for renewing a permit:
1016
- 1017 a. To renew a falconry permit, a permittee must request renewal; requests for renewal must
1018 be submitted at least 20 calendar days prior to expiration of current permits (by January
1019 10th). A permit will not be renewed unless the permittee has complied with all reporting
1020 requirements and other provisions of the falconry standards in this manual.
1021
- 1022 b. Renewal permits are valid from the date issued through the 31st day of January of the
1023 third calendar year following the year of issue, unless the department specifies a shorter
1024 period on the permit.
1025
- 1026 16. Requirements and procedures for reinstating a lapsed permit:
1027
- 1028 a. If a permit has lapsed for fewer than 5 years, it may be reinstated at the level an applicant
1029 held previously with proof of certification at that level.
1030
- 1031 b. If a permit has lapsed for 5 years or longer, an applicant must correctly answer at least 80
1032 percent of the questions on an examination administered by the department. If the
1033 applicant passes the exam, the permit may be reinstated at the level previously held. An
1034 applicant's facilities must pass department inspection before a permittee may possess a
1035 falconry bird.
1036
- 1037 c. If a permit has been revoked, the department may restore the person's permit at the end
1038 of the revocation period upon request of the person whose permit was revoked.
1039
- 1040 17. Requirements and procedures for upgrading a permit:
1041

- 1042 a. To upgrade a falconry permit, a permittee must present a written request for an upgrade
1043 to the ADF&G Permits Section. The request must include a summary of birds held
1044 including species and number of months each was held and copies of Forms 3-186A
1045 and/or Annual Reports to verify time with birds in possession (only time with a bird in
1046 possession counts as experience). An apprentice falconer must also present a letter of
1047 recommendation from his or her sponsor supporting the upgrade and attesting the
1048 applicant has practiced falconry with raptors taken from the wild at the apprentice level
1049 for at least two years, including maintaining, training, flying, and hunting the raptor(s) for
1050 an average of six months per year, with at least four months in each year. General class
1051 falconers must be at least 16 years of age. Applicants seeking upgrade to master class
1052 must document through annual reports or forms 3-186A that they have practiced falconry
1053 at the general level for at least five years.
1054
- 1055 b. Requests for upgrade will be granted at the discretion of the department. Requests may
1056 be denied due to failure to comply with permit conditions and reporting requirements,
1057 substandard raptor housing facilities, birds that are in poor condition, or losses or deaths
1058 of raptors in the applicant's care.
1059
- 1060 c. Upgrades may be requested at any time. If approved, the existing permit will be re-issued
1061 at the higher class level and will retain the original expiration date.
1062
- 1063 18. Requirements and procedures to transfer falconry permits from other U.S. states:
1064 a. The procedures for transferring permits from other states are the same as for new
1065 falconers, except, that no sponsors are required for general and master class permittees,
1066 and falconers must present copies of current falconry permits along with applications, to
1067 be considered for a general or master class permit. A permittee from another state who
1068 previously held an Alaska falconry permit need not pass the Alaska falconry
1069 examination.
1070
- 1071 b. Alaska falconry permits issued to falconers from other states will be issued at the
1072 apprentice class level unless falconers present documentation (Forms 3-186A or Annual
1073 Reports) establishing the requisite experience to qualify at higher class levels.
1074
- 1075 19. Requirements and procedures for visitors practicing falconry in Alaska:
1076
- 1077 a. A U.S. resident visiting Alaska may qualify for a temporary falconry permit appropriate
1078 to his or her level of experience after providing the department with a copy of their
1079 current falconry permit and documentation establishing the requisite experience.
1080
- 1081 i. A temporary falconry permit may be valid for any period specified by the department.
1082
- 1083 ii. A person holding a temporary falconry permit may possess a raptor for falconry if he
1084 or she has approved falconry facilities and may fly a raptor held for falconry by a
1085 permitted falconer.
1086
- 1087 iv. A person holding a temporary falconry permit may not take a bird from the wild to
1088 use in falconry.
1089

1090
1091
1092
1093
1094
1095
1096
1097
1098
1099
1100
1101
1102
1103
1104
1105
1106
1107
1108
1109
1110
1111
1112
1113
1114
1115
1116
1117
1118
1119
1120
1121
1122
1123
1124
1125
1126
1127
1128
1129
1130
1131
1132
1133
1134
1135
1136
1137
1138

- b. For the duration of his or her temporary falconry permit, a U.S. resident visiting Alaska may use any birds for falconry he or she possesses legally in his or her state of residence for that purpose, provided import of those species to Alaska is not prohibited, and provided he or she has met all permitting requirements of his or her state of residence.
 - i. A U.S. resident visiting Alaska must comply with the provisions of this Manual, the state of Alaska, and all states, territories, provinces, and other jurisdictions through which he or she travels with a falconry raptor.
 - ii. A U.S. resident visiting Alaska may transport a registered raptor. See 50 CFR §14 (importation, exportation, and transportation of wildlife), 50 CFR §15 (Wild Bird Conservation Act), 50 CFR §17 (endangered and threatened species), 50 CFR §21 (migratory bird import and export permits), and 50 CFR §23 (endangered species convention) for details.
 - iii. Unless a U.S. resident visiting Alaska has the necessary permit to bring a raptor into Alaska and leave it here, he or she must take the raptor brought into the state for falconry out of Alaska when he or she leaves. If a raptor brought into Alaska dies or is lost while in this state, a U.S. visitor must document the loss before leaving Alaska by reporting said loss to the department.
 - iv. When flown free, a falconry raptor brought to Alaska temporarily must wear two functioning radio transmitters designed to track the bird if lost.
 - v. The commissioner may impose additional restrictions on U.S. residents visiting Alaska and practicing falconry or importing a raptor for falconry.

Requirements and procedures for non-U.S. residents visiting Alaska to practice falconry:

- a. Non-U.S. residents visiting Alaska who present valid falconry permits from their country of origin may qualify for temporary falconry permits appropriate to their levels of experience.
 - i. Temporary falconry permits may be valid for any period specified by the department.
 - ii. To demonstrate knowledge of U.S. and Alaska falconry laws and regulations, visitors must correctly answer at least 80 percent of the questions on the Alaska falconry exam administered by the department. If visitors pass the examination, the department will determine the level of permit for which visitors are qualified, based on visitors' documentation of their falconry experience.
 - iii. Persons holding temporary falconry permits may possess raptors for falconry if they have approved falconry facilities and fly raptors held for falconry by permitted falconers.
 - iv. Persons holding temporary falconry permits may not take birds from the wild to use in falconry.
- b. For the duration of their temporary falconry permits, visitors may use any birds for falconry they possess legally in their countries of residence for that purpose, provided import of those species to the U.S. is not prohibited, and provided they have met all permitting requirements of their countries of residence, and all of the import/export requirements.

- 1139 i. Visitors must comply with the provisions of this Manual, the state of Alaska, and all
- 1140 states through which they travel with falconry raptors.
- 1141 ii. Visitors may transport registered raptors; visitors may need one or more additional
- 1142 permits to bring raptors into the U.S. or to return home with them. Please see 50
- 1143 CFR §14 (importation, exportation, and transportation of wildlife), 50 CFR §15
- 1144 (Wild Bird Conservation Act), 50 CFR §17 (endangered and threatened species), 50
- 1145 CFR §21 (migratory bird import and export permits), and 50 CFR §23 (endangered
- 1146 species convention) for details.
- 1147 iii. Unless visitors have the necessary permits to bring raptors into the U.S. and leave
- 1148 them here, they must take the raptors brought into the country for falconry out of the
- 1149 country when they leave. If raptors brought into the U.S. die or are lost while in this
- 1150 country, visitors must document the losses before leaving the U.S. by reporting losses
- 1151 to the department.
- 1152 iv. When flown free, falconry raptors brought to the U.S. temporarily must wear two
- 1153 functioning radio transmitters designed to track the birds if lost.
- 1154 v. The commissioner may impose additional restrictions on non-U.S. residents
- 1155 practicing falconry or importing raptors for falconry
- 1156
- 1157 c. A non-U.S. resident visiting Alaska may qualify for a temporary falconry permit
- 1158 appropriate to his or her level of experience.
- 1159
- 1160 i. A temporary falconry permit may be valid for any period specified by the department.
- 1161
- 1162 ii. To demonstrate knowledge of U.S. and Alaska falconry laws and regulations, a non-
- 1163 U.S. visitor must correctly answer at least 80 percent of the questions on a supervised
- 1164 examination for falconers administered by the department. If a non-U.S. resident
- 1165 visiting Alaska passes the examination, the department will determine the level of
- 1166 permit for which the non-U.S. visitor is qualified, based on the non-U.S. visitor's
- 1167 documentation of his or her falconry experience.
- 1168
- 1169 iii. A non-U.S. visitor holding a temporary falconry permit may possess a raptor for
- 1170 falconry if he or she has approved falconry facilities and may fly a raptor held for
- 1171 falconry by a permitted falconer.
- 1172
- 1173 iv. A non-U.S. visitor holding a temporary falconry permit may not take a bird from the
- 1174 wild to use in falconry.
- 1175
- 1176

1177 20. Updating a falconry permit after a move:

- 1178 a. If a permittee moves to a new state or outside the jurisdiction of the department and takes
- 1179 falconry raptors along, the permittee must concurrently inform the department and the
- 1180 permitting authority for the new place of residence of the address change. To obtain a
- 1181 new falconry permit, permittees must follow the permit application procedures of the
- 1182 authority under which the permittee wishes to acquire a new permit. Permittees may
- 1183 keep falconry raptors while applying for a new falconry permit, although the new
- 1184 jurisdiction into which the permittee moves may place restrictions on possession of
- 1185 falconry raptors until the permittee meets local residency requirements.
- 1186
- 1187

1188 **Temporary Facilities**

1189

1190 21. A permittee shall provide all raptors being transported or held in a temporary facility with
1191 safe, humane housing and shall protect the raptors from extreme temperatures and excessive
1192 disturbance. A person may not hold a raptor in a temporary facility for longer than 120
1193 calendar days.

1194

1195 **Markers**

1196

1197 22.

1198 a. Before taking a goshawk, Harris' hawk, peregrine falcon, or gyrfalcon from the wild, or
1199 acquiring one from a rehabilitator, a permittee shall first obtain a U.S. Fish and Wildlife
1200 Service marker band issued in the permittee's name. Upon taking a goshawk, Harris'
1201 hawk, peregrine falcon, or gyrfalcon, a permittee shall immediately attach the U.S. Fish
1202 and Wildlife Service marker band to the raptor. The marker band may not be removed,
1203 except that the rear tab may be removed and any imperfections on the surface may be
1204 smoothed if the integrity of the marker and numbering are not affected.

1205

1206 b. In addition to banding, a permittee may purchase and implant an ISO (International
1207 Organization for Standardization)-compliant (134.2 kHz) microchip in a bird. A
1208 permittee must report the band number and/or microchip information when reporting
1209 acquisition of a bird.

1210

1211 c. A raptor bred in captivity must be banded with a seamless metal USFWS marker band or
1212 carry an implanted ISO-compliant microchip. If a permittee must remove a seamless
1213 band or if it is lost, the permittee must report it and request a replacement USFWS non-
1214 reusable marker, or implant an ISO-compliant microchip. Wild-origin raptors may not be
1215 banded with seamless metal USFWS marker bands.

1216

1217 d. If a marker band must be removed or is lost from a raptor in a permittee's possession, a
1218 permittee must report within five business days, and do one of the following:

1219

1220 i. Request a USFWS non-reusable marker band from the department. The
1221 permittee must submit the required information immediately upon re-banding the
1222 raptor at <http://permits.fws.gov/186A> or by submitting a paper or electronic form
1223 3-186A to the department at dfg.dwc.permits@alaska.gov.

1224

1225 ii. Purchase and implant an ISO-compliant (134.2 kHz) microchip in the raptor
1226 and report the microchip information at <http://permits.fws.gov/186A> or by
1227 submitting a paper form 3-186A to the department at
1228 dfg.dwc.permits@alaska.gov.

1229

1230 e. Permittees may not alter, deface, or counterfeit marker bands, nor attach them to raptors
1231 other than the individuals to which marker bands were initially attached.

1232

1233 **Taking of Raptors**

1234

1235 23. Only an individual with a valid Alaska falconry permit, excluding temporary permits, may
1236 take a raptor from the wild in Alaska.

1237
1238
1239
1240
1241
1242
1243
1244
1245
1246
1247
1248
1249
1250
1251
1252
1253
1254
1255
1256
1257
1258
1259
1260
1261
1262
1263
1264
1265
1266
1267
1268
1269
1270
1271
1272
1273
1274
1275
1276
1277
1278
1279
1280
1281
1282
1283
1284
1285

Take of any raptor species must be in compliance with these standards. Eyas and passage birds may be taken any day of the year. Except for American kestrels, great horned owls, and subadult golden eagles, raptors over one year of age may not be taken. Actively breeding birds, including those in immature plumage, may not be taken. An eyas may be taken only by general or master class falconers; at least one nestling must be left in any nest from which a bird is removed. Permittees may not intentionally capture raptor species not allowed by their classifications for possession for falconry. Permittees unintentionally or otherwise capturing raptors not allowed must immediately release them.

a. Permittees may take no more than two raptors from the wild each year for use in falconry;

b. If a permittee transfers a raptor taken from the wild to another permittee in the same year in which the raptor was taken, that bird will count as a raptor the permittee took from the wild that year. It will not count as a raptor taken from the wild by the recipient permittee, but it will always be considered a wild-origin bird. No matter how long wild-taken raptors are held in captivity or whether they are transferred to other permittees or permit types, they are always considered as wild-taken birds. Such birds are considered taken from the wild only by the permittees who originally captured them, not by any subsequent permittees to whom they are legally transferred.

c. A permittee taking possession of a raptor for falconry purposes, who is present at the capture site, even if another person captures the raptor, is considered the person who removes the bird from the wild and is responsible for reporting that take.

d. If a permittee seeking possession of a falconry raptor is not at the immediate location where a raptor is taken from the wild, the person who removes the bird from the wild must be a general or master class permittee, and must report take of the bird, even if it is promptly transferred to the recipient permittee. When the permittee capturing the raptor transfers it to the absent permittee, both must report the transfer. The bird will count as one of the two raptors the permittee who took it from the wild is allowed to capture in any one year. The raptor will not count as a capture by the recipient permittee.

e. A permittee with a long-term physical disability preventing direct capture of a species allowed for falconry by that permittee may designate a general or master class falconer to take a raptor on their behalf. When a raptor is taken from the wild, the disabled permittee is responsible for reporting the take, and the bird will count as one of the two raptors he/she is allowed to capture in any one year.

f. General or master class permittees may take no more than one raptor of a threatened species from the wild each year as long as; 1) federal regulations allow take, 2) the permittee obtains a federal endangered species permit to do so, and 3) the permittee complies with applicable state, territorial, or tribal regulations regarding take of that species.

24. Permittees must comply with the following notification requirements when taking raptors for falconry:

a. Regional falconry representatives and department offices where permittees must report their planned and completed taking activities:

1286
1287
1288
1289
1290
1291
1292
1293
1294
1295
1296
1297
1298
1299
1300
1301
1302
1303
1304
1305
1306
1307
1308
1309
1310
1311
1312
1313
1314
1315
1316
1317
1318
1319
1320
1321
1322
1323
1324
1325
1326
1327
1328
1329
1330
1331
1332
1333
1334

- a) **Region I, Game Management Units 1 - 5:** ADF&G, Division of Wildlife Conservation, Region I, P.O. Box 110024, Douglas, AK 99811-0024;
 - (i) **Regional Falconry Rep:** Rich Lowell, ADF&G, P.O. Box 667 Petersburg, AK 99833, (907) 772-5235.

- b) **Region II, Game Management Units 6, 7, 8, 14(C), and 15:** ADF&G, Division of Wildlife Conservation, Region II, 333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, AK 99518-1599;
 - (i) **Regional Falconry Rep:** Marian Snively, ADF&G, 333 Raspberry Rd., Anchorage, AK 99518, (907) 267-2893.

- c) **Region III, Game Management Units 12, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26B, and 26C:** ADF&G, Division of Wildlife Conservation, Region III, 1300 College Road, Fairbanks, AK 99701-1551;
 - (i) **Regional Falconry Rep:** Travis Booms, ADF&G 1300 College Rd., Fairbanks, AK 99701, (907) 459-7378.

- d) **Region IV, Game Management Units 9, 10, 11, 13, 14(A), 14(B), 16, and 17:** ADF&G, Division of Wildlife Conservation, Region IV, 1800 Glenn Highway Suite 4, Palmer, AK 99645-6736;
 - (i) **Regional Falconry Rep:** Marian Snively, ADF&G, 333 Raspberry Rd., Anchorage, AK 99518, (907) 267-2893.

- e) **Region V, Game Management Units 18, 22, 23 and 26A:** ADF&G, Division of Wildlife Conservation, Region V, Pouch 1148, Nome, AK 99762; and
 - (i) **Regional Falconry Rep:** Peter Bente, ADF&G, PO Box 1148, Nome, AK 99762, (907) 443-8188.

- f) **Headquarters Office, State copy of form 3-186A:** ADF&G, Permits Section, Division of Wildlife Conservation, P.O. Box 115526, Juneau, AK 99811-5526.
 - (i) **Permits Section:** (907) 465-4148.

- b. At least 10 business days before taking any raptor from the wild, a permittee must notify:
 - (1) the department regional falconry representative in the intended area of take of the permittee's planned taking activities, including the area, species, and timing of take; and
 - (2) the nearest department office in the intended area of take of the permittee's planned taking activities, including the area, species, and timing of take.

- c. Within 10 business days after taking any raptor, a permittee must:
 - (1) notify the department regional falconry representative in the area of take of the permittee's completed taking activities, including the specific location, date, species, age (if known) and sex (if known) of take;
 - (2) present other information related to the taking, as requested by the department;

1335 (3) and submit a completed federal form 3-186A (Migratory Bird Acquisition/
1336 Disposition Report) to the ADF&G Permits Section in Juneau.
1337

1338 d. Golden Eagle Take – Falconers desiring to take a golden eagle are advised to contact
1339 both the department and USFWS at least 90 days prior to any planned take. There are
1340 special provisions for take in designated areas that are administered by the USFWS.
1341 Regulations allowing master falconers to possess and take golden eagles from the wild
1342 are adopted by reference to 50 CFR 22.23 and 22.24 rather than citing the specific
1343 language, in order to accommodate expected changes at the federal level.
1344

1345
1346 25. Permittees may recapture raptors wearing seamless metal bands, transmitters, falconry
1347 equipment, or other items identifying them as falconry or captive-bred birds at any time, even
1348 if they are not allowed to possess the species. Birds will not count against permittees'
1349 possession limits, nor will their take count against permittees' annual wild take limits.
1350 Recaptures must be reported to the state no more than five business days after the recapture.
1351 Permittees must return recaptured falconry raptors to the permittees who lost them, if those
1352 people may legally possess them. Disposition of raptors whose legal possession cannot be
1353 determined will be at the discretion of the department. While permittees keeping birds for
1354 return to the permittees who lost them, those birds will neither count against permittees'
1355 possession limits nor limits on take of raptors from the wild, but permittees must report
1356 possession of such raptors to the department within five business days.
1357

1358 26. Permittees may take from the wild raptors of species they are authorized to possess that are
1359 banded with Federal Bird Banding Laboratory aluminum bands. However, permittees may
1360 not take banded peregrine falcons from the wild.
1361

1362 a. Permittees capturing peregrine falcons or gryfalcons marked with research bands or
1363 research markings must immediately release them, except falcons wearing
1364 transmitters may be held for up to 30 calendar days in order to contact researchers to
1365 determine if transmitters or batteries warrant replacement. Researchers may choose
1366 to replace transmitters or batteries, or remove transmitters. Researchers, their
1367 designees, or falconry permittees authorized by researchers may conduct this work.
1368 If researchers choose, transmitters may be removed and falcons transferred to
1369 permittees, who may keep such birds if captured in circumstances allowing capture of
1370 wild peregrines.

1371 b. If captured raptors have bands, research markings, or transmitters attached,
1372 permittees must promptly report band numbers and all relevant information to the
1373 Federal Bird Banding Laboratory at 1-800-327-2263.

1374 c. Permittees may contact researchers to determine if they wish to replace transmitters
1375 or batteries on captured birds. If so, permittees are authorized to possess such raptors
1376 for up to 30 calendar days until the researchers, their designees, or authorized
1377 permittees completes the replacements. Disposition of such raptors will be at the
1378 discretion of the researchers and the department.

1379 d. Such birds held temporarily will not count against permittees' possession or annual
1380 wild take limits for falconry raptors.
1381

1382 27. Permittees are responsible for costs of care and rehabilitation of raptors injured by their
1383 trapping efforts.

1384

1385

1386

1387

1388

1389

1390

1391

1392

1393

1394

1395

1396

1397

1398

1399

1400

1401

1402

1403

1404

Import/Export

1405

1406

1407

1408

1409

1410

1411

1412

1413

1414

1415

1416

1417

1418

1419

1420

1421

1422

1423

1424

1425

1426

1427

1428

1429

1430

1431

1432

a. Permittees may place raptors injured by trapping efforts on their falconry permits, and must report take to the department within 10 business days using federal form 3-186A. After reporting, permittees may have birds treated by veterinarians or permitted wildlife rehabilitators. Such birds count against possession and annual wild take limits.

b. Permittees may give raptors injured by trapping efforts directly to veterinarians, permitted wildlife rehabilitators, or appropriate wildlife agency employees. Such birds do not count against possession and annual wild take limits.

28. A permittee may acquire a raptor of any age of a species he or she is allowed to possess directly from a rehabilitator, provided the raptor is capable of being flown at wild quarry. Transfer to a falconry permittee is at the discretion of the rehabilitator.

a. Permittees must report acquisitions from rehabilitators within 10 business days of the transactions using federal form 3-186A.

b. Raptors acquired from rehabilitators count against possession and annual wild take limits.

29. A permit from ADF&G is required to temporarily or permanently export a raptor and to temporarily or permanently import a raptor. A permittee shall contact the ADF&G Permits Section at least 10 business days before exporting a raptor and at least 30 calendar days before importing a raptor into Alaska. Permittees may not permanently export raptors taken from the wild in Alaska unless: 1) those permittees have legally possessed the bird in the state for at least one year or 2) have met the definition of Alaska resident in AS 16.05.415 for at least one year prior to the export (i.e., resided in the state for two years). If the department determines it necessary to conserve or protect raptors in the state, or if the person desiring to import or export a raptor has not fully complied with the conditions or requirements of the falconry standards in this manual, the department may disapprove the import or export of a raptor.

30. A person who legally possesses a raptor under an Alaska falconry permit and who has met the definition of Alaska Resident in AS 16.05.415 for at least one year may temporarily export the raptor from Alaska for a period of not longer than 12 months. A permittee shall notify the regional falconry representative of the temporary export of a raptor at least 10 business days before leaving Alaska, shall provide the date of departure and anticipated date of return, and shall notify the department's regional falconry representative within 10 business days after returning the raptor to Alaska. The department may issue a combined export/import permit in such cases.

31. An Alaska falconry permit authorizes a permittee who legally possesses a raptor for falconry and who has met the definition of Alaska Resident in AS 16.05.415 for at least one year to export and then import such a raptor for falconry to another country to use in falconry without an additional migratory bird import/export permit issued under 50 CFR §21.21, providing the permittee:

a. meets any requirements in 50 CFR §14 subpart B;

- 1433 b. holds necessary additional permits to take a bird from the U.S. or return home with it
- 1434 (see 50 CFR §15 (Wild Bird Conservation Act), 50 CFR §17 (endangered and
- 1435 threatened species, and 50 CFR §23 (endangered species convention));
- 1436 c. brings any raptor taken out of the country for falconry back to the U.S. when he or
- 1437 she returns, unless he or she holds the necessary permit(s) to permanently export a
- 1438 raptor;
- 1439 d. covers each raptor with a CITES certificate of ownership issued under 50 CFR §23,
- 1440 holds full documentation of lawful origin of each raptor (e.g., a copy of a propagation
- 1441 report or federal form 3-186A), and identifies each raptor with a seamless numbered
- 1442 band, a permanent non-reusable, numbered USFWS leg band, or implanted
- 1443 microchip; and
- 1444 e. reports death or loss of a raptor immediately upon return to the U.S. and in the
- 1445 manner required by the department and in accordance with conditions of the CITES
- 1446 certificate. The permittee need not bring back the body of a dead raptor.

1448 32. A person possessing a valid falconry permit issued by a U.S. state, territory, or tribe may

1449 possess and transport for falconry purposes a lawfully possessed raptor through other states

1450 or U.S. territories. A person with a permit for falconry in another state may temporarily

1451 import a raptor into Alaska subject to an import permit issued by ADF&G and use it for

1452 falconry for up to 60 calendar days after the date of import under that falconry permit. If a

1453 person who temporarily imports a raptor intends to keep that raptor in Alaska longer than 60

1454 calendar days after the date of import, the person must, within 30 calendar days of the date of

1455 import, apply for an Alaska falconry permit, deliver to the department any falconry permit

1456 issued for the raptor by another state, and certify in writing that the person intends to become

1457 a resident of Alaska. **West Nile Virus Testing** - a negative titer for West Nile Virus at a 1:10

1458 dilution from a blood sample drawn within 30 calendar days prior to the date of import, or a

1459 certificate indicating the raptor was vaccinated against West Nile virus by a licensed

1460 veterinarian. Test results or a certificate of vaccination should accompany the application for

1461 an import permit.

1462

1463

1464 **Transfer of Raptors**

1466 33. A person may not sell, barter, or exchange for anything of value a wild-taken raptor held

1467 under a falconry permit. A permittee may sell, purchase, or barter, or offer to sell, purchase

1468 or barter a captive-bred raptor marked with a seamless band to another permittee authorized

1469 to possess it. A permittee shall notify the regional falconry representative at least 10 business

1470 days before permanently transferring a raptor to another permittee. There is no restriction on

1471 the number of wild-taken or captive-bred raptors transferred to a permittee, except permittees

1472 may not exceed possession or annual wild take limits. A person who acquires or disposes of a

1473 raptor shall submit federal form 3-186A (Migratory Bird Acquisition/Disposition Report) to

1474 the ADF&G Permits Section within 10 business days after the acquisition or disposal. A

1475 person may not permanently transfer possession of a raptor originally taken from the wild in

1476 Alaska to a person located outside of Alaska.

1478 34. Under some circumstances, permittees may transfer a raptor to another permit type if the

1479 recipient permittee holds the necessary permits for the other activity and is authorized to

1480 possess the bird. Transfers must be reported within 10 business days to the department using

1481 federal form 3-186A.

1482

1483

1484

1485

1486

1487

1488

1489

1490

1491

1492

1493

1494

1495

1496

1497

1498

1499

1500

1501

1502

1503

1504

1505

1506

1507

1508

1509

1510

1511

1512

1513

1514

1515

1516

1517

1518

1519

1520

1521

1522

1523

1524

1525

1526

1527

1528

1529

1530

a. Permittees may transfer wild-taken falconry birds to raptor propagation permits after birds have been used in falconry for at least two years, or at least one year for sharp-shinned hawks, Cooper's hawks, merlins, or American kestrels. When transferring such birds, permittees must provide a copy of the federal form 3-186A documenting acquisition of the bird by propagators to the federal migratory bird permit office administering the propagation permits.

b. Permittees may transfer wild-taken raptors to other permit types in less than two years, or one year for sharp-shinned hawks, Cooper's hawks, merlins, or American kestrels, if the birds have been injured and veterinarians or permitted wildlife rehabilitators have determined the birds can no longer be flown in falconry.

i. When transferring birds, permittees must provide copies of the federal forms 3-186A documenting acquisition of the birds to the federal migratory bird permit office administering the propagation permits.

ii. When transferring birds, permittees must provide copies of the certifications from veterinarians or permitted wildlife rehabilitators who have determined the birds can no longer be flown in falconry to the federal migratory bird permit office administering the propagation permits.

c. Permittees may transfer captive-bred falconry raptors to holders of other permit types if they are authorized to possess the birds.

35. A person may care for a permittee's raptor if, during the time of care, the person holds a written authorization signed by the permittee. Raptors must remain on the permittee's falconry permit and remain in the permittee's facilities. Care may be extended indefinitely in extenuated circumstances such as illness, family emergency, and military service. The person providing care may not fly permitted raptors for any reason. If the period of care will exceed 60 calendar days, the permittee shall notify the regional falconry representative in writing within three business days after transferring care of the raptor. The permittee shall inform the regional falconry representative of the location where the raptor will be held, the reason for the transfer, the name of the person who is caring for the raptor, and how many days the raptor will be in the transferee's care.

36. A surviving spouse, executor, administrator, or other legal representative of a deceased falconry permittee may transfer any bird held by the permittee to another authorized permittee within 90 calendar days of the death of the falconry permittee. After calendar 90 days, disposition of any bird held under the permit is at the discretion of the department.

Release, Loss, Theft or Death of Raptors

37. **Release** - Only a raptor originally taken from the wild in Alaska may be intentionally released to the wild. Before intentionally releasing a raptor to the wild, a permittee must notify the regional falconry representative and must remove the USFWS or ADF&G marker from the raptor. Permittees must release birds back to the wild only at appropriate times of year and in appropriate locations. A permittee must submit federal form 3-186A (Migratory Bird Acquisition/Disposition Report) to the ADF&G Permits Section upon any loss, escape,

1531 release, or death of the permittee's raptor within 10 days after that event. A permittee must
1532 deliver the marker from a dead or released raptor to the regional falconry representative
1533 within 15 business days after the death or release of the raptor to the wild.
1534

1535 38. **Loss** - A permittee may retrap a marked raptor that is accidentally lost to the wild within five
1536 days after its loss without notifying the regional falconry representative. If the permittee
1537 intends to retrap the raptor more than five days after its loss, the permittee must notify the
1538 regional falconry representative that the raptor has been lost and that the permittee intends to
1539 recapture it. If a permittee recaptures the raptor, previously reported to the department as
1540 lost, the permittee must notify the department within 10 business days after the recapture.
1541 Recapturing marked raptors is not considered take of a bird from the wild.
1542

1543 **Theft** - Thefts of raptors must be reported to the department on federal form 3-186A and to
1544 the USFWS regional law enforcement office within 10 business days of the theft.
1545

1546 **Death** For a falconry raptor that dies, a permittee may donate the body or feathers of any
1547 species to a person or institution authorized by permit to acquire and possess such parts
1548 or feathers or to a person or institution exempt under 50 CFR §21.12, except a falconry
1549 golden eagle, the body, feathers, talons, and other parts of which must be sent to the
1550 National Eagle Repository.
1551

1552 a. A permittee may keep the body of a raptor banded or implanted with a microchip
1553 prior to death, except that of a golden eagle. A body may be kept so feathers are
1554 available for imping. A body may be mounted by a taxidermist for use in presenting
1555 conservation education programs. A marker band must remain in place on the body of
1556 a mounted bird that was banded; a microchip must remain in place in a bird with an
1557 implanted microchip.
1558

1559 b. A permittee not wishing to donate a bird body or keep it himself or herself must
1560 burn, bury, or otherwise destroy it within 10 days of death or after final veterinary
1561 examination to determine cause of death. Because a carcass of a euthanized raptor
1562 could pose a risk of secondary poisoning to eagles and other scavengers, a permittee
1563 must take appropriate precautions to avoid such poisonings.
1564

1565 c. A permittee may possess flight feathers of a falconry raptor that dies for as long as
1566 he or she holds a valid, current falconry permit. A permittee may not buy, sell, or
1567 barter such feathers and must keep paperwork documenting the acquisition of the bird
1568 from which they came.
1569

1570
1571 39. **Record Keeping** - Permittees acquiring, transferring, rebanding, microchipping raptors or
1572 reporting loss to the wild (>30 days), theft, or death of a falconry raptor must retain copies of
1573 all electronic database submissions (forms 3-186A etc.) documenting the event for at least
1574 five years after the event.
1575

1576 40. **Use/Disposal of Raptors that Die** - For falconry raptors that die, permittees may donate the
1577 bodies or feathers of any species (except eagles) to persons or institutions authorized by
1578 permit to acquire and possess such parts or feathers or to persons or institutions exempt under

1579
1580
1581
1582
1583
1584
1585
1586
1587
1588
1589
1590
1591
1592
1593
1594
1595
1596
1597
1598
1599
1600
1601
1602
1603
1604
1605
1606
1607
1608
1609
1610
1611
1612
1613
1614
1615
1616
1617
1618
1619
1620
1621
1622
1623
1624
1625
1626
1627

50 CFR §21.12. The bodies, feathers, talons, and other parts of golden eagles possessed under falconry permits must be sent to the National Eagle Repository.

- a. Permittees may keep the bodies of raptors banded or microchipped prior to death, except those of golden eagles. Bodies may be kept so feathers are available for imping. Bodies may be mounted by taxidermists for use in presenting conservation education programs. Marker bands must remain in place on the bodies of birds that were banded; microchips must remain in place in birds with implanted microchips.
- b. Permittees not wishing to donate bird bodies or keep them themselves must burn, bury, or otherwise destroy them within 10 calendar days of death or after final veterinary examination to determine cause of death. Because carcasses of euthanized raptors could pose a risk of secondary poisoning of eagles and other scavengers, permittees must take appropriate precautions to avoid such poisonings.
- c. Permittees may possess flight feathers of falconry raptors that die for as long as they hold valid falconry permits. Permittees may not buy, sell, or barter such feathers and must keep paperwork documenting the acquisition of the birds from which they came.

Imping

- 41. A permittee may retain or exchange feathers that are molted or feathers from raptors that die in captivity only for imping purposes under the following conditions:
 - a. permittees may possess flight feathers for each species of raptor they possess or previously held for as long as they hold valid falconry permits;
 - b. permittees may receive feathers for imping from other permitted falconers, wildlife rehabilitators, or raptor propagators in the United States, and may give feathers to them;
 - c. permittees may not buy, sell, or barter imping feathers;
 - d. permittees may donate feathers from falconry birds, except golden eagle feathers, to any persons or institutions with valid permits to have them, or to anyone exempt from the permit requirement under 50 CFR §21.12;
 - e. except for primary or secondary flight feathers or rectrices from golden eagles, permittees are not required to gather feathers molted or otherwise lost by falconry birds. Permittees may leave feathers where they fall, store them for imping, or destroy them;
 - f. permittees must collect molted primary and secondary flight feathers and rectrices from golden eagles;
 - g. molted primary and secondary flight feathers and rectrices from golden eagles not kept for imping must be sent to the National Eagle Repository at this address: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, National Eagle Repository, Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Building 128, Commerce City, CO 80022. The telephone number at the Repository is 303-287-2110;
 - h. permittees are asked, but are not required to, send all other feathers, including body feathers, collected from falconry golden eagles and not needed for imping, to the National Eagle Repository; and
 - i. if falconry permits expires is relinquished or revoked, permittees must donate the feathers of any species of falconry raptor except golden eagle to any persons or institutions authorized by permit to acquire and possess the feathers, or are exempt from the permit requirement under 50 CFR §21.12. Feathers not donated must be burned, buried, or otherwise destroyed.

1628 **Captive Propagation**

1629

1630 42. Unless a person holds a propagation permit issued by the department, the person may not
1631 breed raptors in captivity for falconry. Propagation permits are issued under the following
1632 conditions:

1633

1634 a. The department may issue a propagation permit only to a person who:

- 1635 1) holds a federal raptor propagation permit,
1636 2) holds an Alaska master class falconry permit, and
1637 3) passes an inspection of facilities with the following guidelines:
1638 i) adequate chamber size,
1639 ii) double-door access to prevent escape,
1640 iii) any window protected on the inside with vertical bars,
1641 iv) adequate padded perches,
1642 v) adequate roof covering of chain-link or welded wire material,
1643 vi) adequate floor covering [straw and/or sawdust are not suitable],
1644 vii) adequate protection from the elements.

1645

1646 b. A propagation permittee may acquire no more than two wild-origin birds within a calendar
1647 year. A propagation permittee may have no more than 12 birds for breeding that include
1648 first-generation captive progeny and wild-origin birds. A propagation permittee will have
1649 no limit on the number of second or later generation captive-bred progeny held in captive
1650 propagation. A raptor held under a propagation permit does not count as one of the three
1651 raptors that may be held under a falconry permit.

1652

1653 c. Raptors possessed for falconry may be used in captive propagation only in Alaska and if
1654 falconry permittees or permitted raptor propagators hold the necessary permits. Falconry
1655 raptors need not be transferred to propagation permits if used in captive propagation
1656 fewer than eight months in a year, but must be transferred if permanently used in captive
1657 propagation.

1658

1659 d. The propagation permittee may sell, barter, or exchange for anything of value first or later
1660 generation captive-bred progeny to any person holding a falconry license or raptor
1661 propagation permit within Alaska or outside of Alaska. The propagation permittee must
1662 dispose of captive-bred progeny within one year after hatching. Captive-bred progeny
1663 not sold or transferred as described in this subsection may be transferred or otherwise
1664 disposed of only with the written approval of the department.

1665

1666 e. A raptor that originated from the wild in Alaska and is held under a propagation permit
1667 may not be exported from the state unless the propagator has; 1) legally possessed the bird in
1668 the state for at least one year or 2) have met the definition of Alaska resident in AS
1669 16.05.415 for at least one year prior to the export (i.e., resided in the state for two years). If
1670 the department determines it necessary to conserve or protect raptors in the state, or if the
1671 person desiring to import or export a raptor has not fully complied with the conditions or
1672 requirements of the falconry standards in this manual, the department may disapprove the
1673 import or export of a raptor.

1674

1675

1676

1677 **Conservation Education**

- 1678
- 1679 43. Permittees may use falconry raptors in conservation programs presented in public venues,
- 1680 under the following conditions:
- 1681
- 1682 a. raptors must be used primarily for falconry;
 - 1683 b. permittees must present information about falconry and the biology, ecological roles, and
 - 1684 conservation needs of raptors and other migratory birds, although not all topics must be
 - 1685 addressed in every presentation;
 - 1686 c. permittees may not present programs that do not address falconry and conservation
 - 1687 education;
 - 1688 d. apprentice class permittees may present conservation programs only under the direct
 - 1689 supervision of a general or master falconer;
 - 1690 e. permittees may charge fees for presentation of conservation education programs, but fees
 - 1691 may not exceed amounts to recoup costs associated with attending the presentation; and
 - 1692 f. permittees are responsible for all liability associated with conservation education
 - 1693 activities undertaken.
- 1694
- 1695 44. Permittees may allow photography, filming, video recording, or other such uses of falconry
- 1696 raptors to make movies or other sources of information on the practice of falconry or on the
- 1697 biology, ecological roles, and conservation needs of raptors and other migratory birds, under
- 1698 the following conditions:
- 1699
- 1700 a. permittees may not be paid for such activities;
 - 1701 b. falconry raptors may not be used to make movies, commercials, or in other commercial
 - 1702 ventures that are not related to falconry or conservation education; and
 - 1703 c. falconry raptors may not be used for entertainment, advertisements, promotions or
 - 1704 endorsements of any products, merchandise, goods, services, meetings, exhibitions, or
 - 1705 fairs, or as representations of any businesses, companies, corporations, or organizations.
- 1706

1707 **Rehabilitation**

- 1708
- 1709 45. General and master class falconry permittees may assist permitted migratory bird
- 1710 rehabilitators to condition raptors in preparation for their release to the wild and may keep
- 1711 birds they are helping to rehabilitate in their facilities, under the following conditions:
- 1712
- 1713 a. rehabilitators must provide falconers with letters of forms identifying the birds and
 - 1714 explaining that falconers are assisting in their rehabilitation;
 - 1715 b. falconry permittees need not meet rehabilitation facility standards, only the facility
 - 1716 standards for falconry permits; falconry permittees' facilities are not subject to inspection
 - 1717 for compliance with rehabilitation facility standards;
 - 1718 c. raptors possessed for rehabilitation purposes need not be added to falconers' permits; they
 - 1719 remain under the rehabilitators' permits;
 - 1720 d. through coordination with rehabilitators, falconers must release all raptors to the wild or
 - 1721 return them to rehabilitators for release within the 180-day timeframe in which
 - 1722 rehabilitators are authorized to possess the birds, unless the issuing office authorizes
 - 1723 retention and conditioning for longer than 180 days, or unless rehabilitators permanently
 - 1724 transfer birds to falconers under their falconry permits; and

1725 e. raptors that cannot be released to the wild must be returned to rehabilitators for placement
1726 within the 180-day timeframe in which rehabilitators are authorized to possess the birds,
1727 unless the issuing office authorizes retention for longer than 180 days.
1728

1729

1730 **Appeals**

1731
1732 46. A person aggrieved by a decision under Alaska's falconry regulations related to permitting
1733 may submit, in writing, an appeal to the Commissioner or the Commissioner's designee
1734 within 30 calendar days after the decision.
1735

1736

1737 **Unintended Prey Item Taken**

1738
1739 If your falconry bird takes a prey item without your intent, including an animal taken outside of a
1740 regular hunting season, you may allow your falconry bird to feed on the animal, but you may not
1741 take the animal into your possession.
1742

1742

1743 **Abatement**

1744
1745 47. Master class falconry permittees may conduct abatement activities with raptors possessed for
1746 falconry only if they hold Special Purpose Abatement permits. General class falconry
1747 permittees may conduct abatement activities only as subpermittees of Special Purpose
1748 abatement permit holders. Only Special Purpose Abatement permittees may receive payment
1749 for abatement services.

ALASKA FALCONRY PERMIT APPLICATION

1. NAME

Last	First	MI.
------	-------	-----

2. MAILING ADDRESS

Street or P.O. Box		
City	State	Zip

3. TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Home	Business or Message
------	---------------------

4. EMAIL ADDRESS

--

5. ALASKA RESIDENT

<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Since _____
--	-------------

6. DATE OF BIRTH

--

7. LOCATION OF FACILITIES

Street	City
--------	------

8. DRIVER'S LICENSE OR I.D. NUMBER

State	Number
-------	--------

9. RAPTORS IN POSSESSION

Species	Sex	Age	Band Number	Date Acquired	Source (wild or captive-bred)

10A. PERMIT CLASS

<input type="checkbox"/> Apprentice
<input type="checkbox"/> General*
<input type="checkbox"/> Master*

10B. APPRENTICE'S SPONSOR

Last Name	First	Telephone
Address		Class

11. FALCONRY EXAM/APPROVAL

<input type="checkbox"/> Exam Passed	Approved By _____	Date _____
--------------------------------------	-------------------	------------

12. MEWS INSPECTION/APPROVAL

<input type="checkbox"/> Mews Inspected	Approved By _____	Date _____
---	-------------------	------------

13. CERTIFICATION

I have read and understand the Alaska Falconry Standards. I certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations in title 50, part 13, of the Code of Federal Regulations and the other applicable parts in subchapter B of chapter 1 of title 50, and that the information I have submitted is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that any false statement herein may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.

Applicant's Signature _____ Date _____

*An applicant requesting a general or master class permit must submit a photocopy of the most recently held permit/license issued from any state or province AND annual falconry reports.

Please mail application to: ADF&G Wildlife Conservation, Permits Section, P.O. Box 115526, Juneau, AK 99811-5526 Or e-mail to: dfg.dwc.permits@alaska.gov

ALASKA FALCONRY ANNUAL REPORT FORM

Name: _____ State Permit No.: _____

Mailing Address: _____ City: _____ Zip: _____

Telephone No.: (home) _____ (work) _____

Email: _____ Location of Facilities: _____

Class (check one) Apprentice General Master

Permit expiration date: _____ Are you requesting renewal? Yes No

ANNUAL REPORT for 20__

RAPTORS ON HAND AT BEGINNING OF PERMIT YEAR (January 1)

<u>Species</u>	<u>Marker Number</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Year Hatched</u>	<u>Where (GMU subunit) or From Whom Obtained</u>	<u>Date Obtained month/day/year</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_/_/___
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_/_/___
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_/_/___

RAPTORS ACQUIRED DURING 12 MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31

(Raptors acquired from the wild or another person)

<u>Species</u>	<u>Marker Number</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Year Hatched</u>	<u>Where (GMU subunit) or From Whom Obtained</u>	<u>Date Obtained month/day/year</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_/_/___
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_/_/___
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_/_/___
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_/_/___

RAPTORS NO LONGER IN POSSESSION

(since previous annual report)

<u>Species</u>	<u>Marker Number</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Year Hatched</u>	<u>Disposition*</u>	<u>Disposition Date month/day/year</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_/_/___
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_/_/___
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_/_/___
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_/_/___

*Disposition (lost, transferred, died, released, stolen): Provide complete details, i.e., where lost or released, to whom transferred, cause of death, etc.

CONTACT INFORMATION

General requests for information about falconry, appointments to take the falconry examination or have your facilities inspected, applications for a falconry permit, requests for state markers (bands), and notification of take or intent to take a raptor from the wild are handled by the regional falconry representative at a regional office of the Alaska Department of Fish & Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation.

ADF&G/Wildlife Conservation
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526
Phone (907) 465-4190

ADF&G/Wildlife Conservation
P.O. Box 240020
Douglas, AK 99824-0020
Phone (907) 465-4265

ADF&G/Wildlife Conservation
333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage, AK 99518-1599
Phone (907) 267-2257

ADF&G/Wildlife Conservation
1300 College Road
Fairbanks, AK 99701-1599
Phone (907) 459-7213

ADF&G/Wildlife Conservation
1800 Glenn Highway, Suite 4
Palmer, AK 99645-6736
Phone (907) 745-6300

ADF&G/Wildlife Conservation
P.O. Box 1148
Nome, AK 99762-1148
Phone (907) 443-2271

Processing of falconry and state raptor propagation permits, submission of 3-186A forms, requests to import or permanently export raptors, and information about health certification, disease testing, vaccination, and other requirements for the importation of raptors are handled by the ADF&G Permit Section.

ADF&G/Wildlife Permit Section
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526
Phone: (907) 465-4148
Email: dfg.dwc.permits@alaska.gov