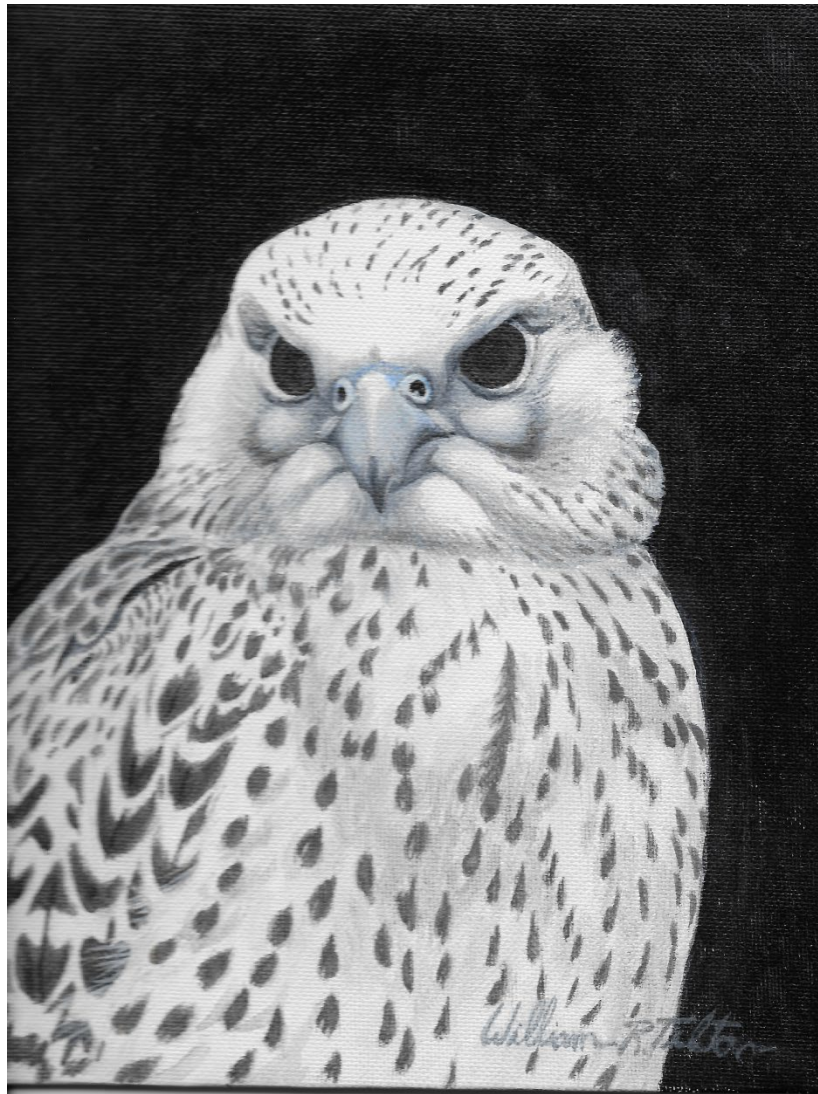


**ALASKA
FALCONRY MANUAL
NO. 11**



**Alaska Board of Game
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
July 1, 2022**

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IMPORTANT DATES

January 10 Due date for annual falconry and raptor propagation reports.
Last day to request permit renewal (unless otherwise specified). Requests for renewal must be submitted at least 21 days prior to expiration of current permits.

January 31 Falconry and raptor propagation permits expire.

NOTIFICATION AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- Form 3-186A**
- The federal form 3-186A (Migratory Bird Acquisition/Disposition Report) is used to notify the department of acquisition, transfer, re-banding, or disposal of a raptor, implanting a microchip in a raptor, or if a raptor is stolen, is lost to the wild and not recovered for 30 days, or dies within 10 business days of occurrence.
- Take of Wild Raptors**
- Notify the department office nearest the area of intended take **and** the regional falconry representative in the area of take at least 10 business days before taking a raptor from the wild.
 - Notify the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) Permits Section (Permits Section) **and** the regional falconry representative in the area of take within 10 business days of taking a raptor from the wild.
- Import/Export**
- Notify the Permits Section at least 10 business days prior to export or 30 calendar days prior to import of a raptor, except notification must be given at least 10 business days before the return of a raptor of Alaska origin from temporary export. All wild-caught live gyrfalcons exported from the state by a nonresident must be microchipped and the microchip must be registered with an internationally recognized microchip registry. Proof of microchip registration must be submitted to the department no later than 90 days after export. Failure to provide proof of microchip registration to the department makes the individual ineligible to receive a future permit under 5 AAC 92.037(g).
- Lost/Removed Markers**
- Report a marker band that must be removed or is lost within five business days of removal or loss to the Permits Section.
 - Notify the Permits Section **and** regional falconry representative at least five business days prior to intentional release of a raptor.
- Release, Loss, or Death of Raptor**
- Report to the Permits Section **and** regional falconry representative a dead, lost, escaped, or intentionally released raptor within 10 business days of occurrence; report death or loss of a raptor temporarily outside the U.S. for falconry purposes immediately upon return to the country.
 - Notify the Permits Section **and** the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Regional Law Enforcement office of a stolen raptor within 10 business days of the theft.
 - Deliver to the regional falconry representative a marker band from a dead or released raptor within 15 business days of death or release, except a raptor preserved by taxidermy must permanently retain its marker band and/or microchip.
 - Notify the regional falconry representative of intent to recapture a raptor lost more than five days; report recovery of a raptor reported as lost within 10 business days of recapture (recapture within five days of loss requires no such notification).
- Recapturing Raptors**
- Notify the Permits Section within five business days of recapturing a raptor wearing falconry equipment or a captive-bred raptor.
 - Notify the Permits Section at least 10 business days before permanently transferring a raptor to another permittee.
- Transferring a Raptor**
- Notify the Permits Section within three business days after transferring a raptor for temporary care if the period of care will exceed 60 calendar days.
- Changing Facilities**
- Notify the department Permits Section **and** the regional falconry representative within five business days of changing location of falconry facilities.
- Non-Resident Falconers**
- A non-resident falconer must notify the Permits Section at least 30 calendar days prior to entering Alaska to practice falconry under a temporary Alaska falconry permit.

- A non-resident falconer must contact the Permits Section at least 30 calendar days prior to the date of import if intending to keep an imported raptor in the state longer than 60 calendar days.
- Alaska issues permits to nonresident falconers for the take of wild raptors. Permits are awarded as part of a lottery process and all information is available on the web at https://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=otherlicense.nonresident_falconry_permit.

IMPORTANT REMINDERS

Report Submissions

A first time applicant or nonresident requesting a temporary import permit must submit a hard copy of the original signed application. All other reports (annual, 3-186A forms) and resident import/export requests may be submitted on paper or electronically.

Species Requiring Markers

Upon taking a **peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, or goshawk** either from the wild or from a rehabilitator, or upon acquiring a **Harris's hawk**, a USFWS marker band must be attached, and an ISO-compliant (i.e., 134.2 kHz) microchip may be implanted.

Import/Export

A permit from the department is required before any raptor may be imported into or exported from Alaska. All wild-caught live gyrfalcons exported from the state by a nonresident must be microchipped and the microchip must be registered with an internationally recognized microchip registry. Proof of microchip registration must be submitted to the department no later than 90 days after export. Failure to provide proof of microchip registration to the department makes the individual ineligible to receive a future permit under 5 AAC 92.037(g). Falconers should contact the Permits Section at least 10 business days before exporting a raptor and 30 calendar days before importing a raptor. Alaska falconers must notify the Permits Section at least 10 business days before returning with a temporarily exported raptor of Alaska origin. **Please contact the Permits Section early to avoid import/export problems.**

A person with a current permit for falconry from another state may temporarily import a raptor for use in falconry for up to 30 days. Please contact the Permits Section at least 30 calendar days before entering Alaska to practice falconry under a temporary Alaska falconry permit.

In addition to an import permit, a raptor imported into Alaska must be accompanied by 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 in the jurisdiction 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 Alaska State Veterinarian (907-375-8215) **and** ADF&G Permits Section for disease testing, vaccination, or other requirements before importation.

For a raptor traveling through Canada or to or from a foreign country, contact the U.S. Customs and Border Protection (U.S. Department of Homeland Security) 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

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Purpose

Falconry is the sport of pursuing, capturing, or killing game using a trained raptor. Falconry is a lawful hunting method when practiced in compliance with state and federal regulations under the terms of a permit issued by the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. The following species of raptors, including all subspecies thereof, listed in Table 1 are authorized for falconry in Alaska and are a subset of the 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).

Alaska regulations require that anyone taking, holding, or possessing one or more raptors of these species for falconry must first obtain a falconry permit and valid, current Alaska hunting license. A person may not practice falconry in Alaska without first obtaining an Alaska falconry permit and valid, current Alaska hunting license.

State falconry regulations were adopted by the Alaska Board of Game to assist in the management of raptor populations and to maintain standards for the care of birds legally held for falconry purposes. This manual includes regulations that pertain to the taking, holding, and possession of raptors for falconry and issuance of falconry permits. Statewide provisions for issuing falconry permits and promulgating regulations are contained in 5 AAC 92.037 and AS 16.05.255. Federal regulations on falconry can be found in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 50, Part 21 (50 CFR §21.29).

Table 1. Species authorized for falconry in Alaska.

white-tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*);
Steller's sea-eagle (*Haliaeetus pelagicus*);
northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*);
Asiatic sparrow hawk (*Accipiter gularis*);
sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus*);
Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*);
northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*);
Harris's hawk (*Parabuteo unicinctus*);
Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*);
red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*);
ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*);
rough-legged hawk (*Buteo lagopus*);
golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*);
Eurasian kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*);
American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*);
merlin (*Falco columbarius*);
aplomado falcon (*Falco femoralis*);
peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*);
gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*);
prairie falcon (*Falco mexicanus*);
western screech-owl (*Megascops kennicottii*);
great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*);
snowy owl (*Bubo scandiacus*);
northern hawk-owl (*Surnia ulula*);
northern pygmy-owl (*Glaucidium gnoma*);
barred owl (*Strix varia*);
great gray owl (*Strix nebulosa*);
long-eared owl (*Asio otus*);
short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*);
boreal owl (*Aegolius funereus*);
northern saw-whet owl (*Aegolius acadicus*);
Any non-indigenous subspecies of northern goshawk other than *Accipiter gentilis atricapillus* or *A. g. laingi*, that is surgically or behaviorally (i.e., imprinted) sterilized;
and
Hybrids of these species produced by raptor breeders.
[NOTE: There are no breeding populations of Cooper's hawks, Harris's hawks, Swainson's hawks, ferruginous hawks, aplomado falcons, or prairie falcons in Alaska.]

Table 2. Summary of the permit conditions relative to numbers of birds and species for each class of falconer.

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 a calendar year	2	2	No limit
Maximum number of birds that may be taken from the wild during a calendar year	2	2	2
Authorized species	All except white-tailed eagle (<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>), Steller's sea-eagle (<i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i>), 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>), and short-eared owl (<i>Asio flammeus</i>).	All except white-tailed eagle (<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>), Steller's sea-eagle (<i>Haliaeetus pelagicus</i>), and golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>).	All listed in Table 1.
Possession of hybrids allowed?	Yes	Yes	Yes

FALCONRY REGULATIONS

For a copy of the current falconry regulations, please see:

<http://www.legis.state.ak.us/basis/aac.asp#5.92.029> and

<http://www.legis.state.ak.us/basis/aac.asp#5.92.037>.

For more information regarding the non-resident falconry program, please see:

http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=otherlicense.nonresident_falconry_permit.

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.

ALASKA FALCONRY STANDARDS

Definitions

1. For the purpose of falconry standards:

- a. “Falconry” means the sport of pursuing, capturing, or killing game by means of a trained raptor.
- 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 (USFWS) 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 holds a valid, current Alaska falconry permit and a valid, current Alaska hunting license.
- g. “Resident” means a person (including an alien) who is physically present in Alaska with the intent to remain indefinitely and make a home in Alaska, has maintained that person’s domicile in Alaska for the 12 consecutive months immediately preceding application for a license, and is not claiming residency or obtaining benefits under a claim of residency in another state, territory, or country; or a member of the military service or U.S. Coast Guard who has been stationed in Alaska for the 12 consecutive months immediately preceding application for a license; or a dependent of a resident member of the military service or U.S. Coast Guard who has lived in Alaska for the 12 consecutive months immediately preceding application for a license. A person who does not otherwise qualify as a resident may not qualify by virtue of an interest in an Alaska business.
- h. “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.

Falconry Permits

2. A person may not take, transport, or possess a raptor, including Accipitriform, Falconiform, and Strigiform birds not identified as raptors in these standards, for falconry or for the practice of falconry in Alaska without possessing: 1) a valid, current 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, current Alaska hunting license, unless under 18 years of age for an Alaska resident or under 16 years of age for a nonresident. A falconry permit is required for all Accipitriformes, Falconiformes, Strigiformes, and hybrids, regardless of whether the species is covered by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. A raptor held under a falconry permit must be trained in the pursuit of wild game

and used in hunting. A raptor legally possessed under an Alaska falconry permit may be bred in captivity only if authorized by a captive propagation permit.

3. A falconry permit is nontransferable. A falconer must have his or her permit or a legible copy of it in his or her immediate possession whenever engaging in falconry activities away from his or her falconry facilities of record. Falconry activities include trapping, transporting, training, or hunting with a falconry raptor. When accompanied by a valid, current Alaska hunting license issued to the permittee (unless under 18 years of age), 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 a permittee must comply with all applicable federal, state, territorial, and tribal laws regarding falconry activities, including hunting. A falconry permit does not authorize capture or release of a raptor or the practice of falconry on public lands if prohibited on those lands, or on private property, without permission from the landowner or custodian.
4. When accompanied by a current, valid Alaska hunting license (unless a permittee is under 18 years of age), a falconry permit is valid from the date issued through the 31st day of January of the third calendar year following the year of issue, unless the department specifies a shorter period on the permit.
5. A representative of the department may, during business hours on any day of the week, at a time mutually agreed upon by the state and a permittee, and only in the presence of the permittee, inspect falconry raptor(s), facilities, equipment, and records. If inspection reveals a raptor in poor condition as a result of a permittee's negligence, if facilities are determined inadequate, or if a permittee violates a provision of the falconry standards in this section of this *Manual*, the department may revoke a permit.
6. Falconry permits are issued for apprentice, general, and master class falconers.
 - a. Apprentice class permits are issued with the following conditions:
 - i. A permittee may not possess more than one raptor at any time, may not take an eyas raptor from the wild, nor obtain more than one raptor for replacement during a calendar year;
 - ii. A permittee may take, transport, or possess all authorized species contained in 5 AAC 92.037 and Table 1, except species listed in Table 2, and hybrids of these species produced by raptor breeders; and
 - iii. An interspecific hybrid raptor or raptor of a species not indigenous to Alaska may not be flown free unless the permittee first attaches to the bird at least two functioning radio transmitters designed to track the bird if it is lost.
 - b. General class permits are issued with the following conditions:
 - i. A permittee may not possess more than three raptors at any time nor obtain more than two raptors, whether for initial stocking or for replacement of raptors already possessed under a permit, during a calendar year;

- ii. A permittee may take, transport, or possess all authorized species contained in 5 AAC 92.037 and Table 1, except species listed in Table 2; and
 - iii. An interspecific hybrid raptor or raptor of a species not indigenous to Alaska may not be flown free unless the permittee first attaches to the bird at least two functioning radio transmitters designed to track the bird if it is lost.
- c. Master class permits are issued with the following conditions:
- i. A permittee may not possess more than five wild-taken raptors at any time, three of which may be eagles, but may possess any number of captive-bred raptors. A permittee may not obtain more than two raptors taken from the wild during a calendar year;
 - ii. A permittee may take, transport, or possess all authorized species contained in 5 AAC 92.037 and Table 1; and
 - iii. An interspecific hybrid raptor or raptor of a species not indigenous to Alaska may not be flown free unless the permittee first attaches to the bird at least two functioning radio transmitters designed to track the bird if it is lost.

7. Federal regulations contain additional provisions and restrictions for eagles:

- a. A master falconer may possess up to three eagles of the following species: white-tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*), Steller's sea-eagle (*Haliaeetus pelagicus*), and golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*).
- b. The department must document the following before approving requests to possess eagles for use in falconry:
 - i. An applicant's experience in handling large raptors, including information about the species handled and the type and duration of the activity claimed as pertinent experience; and
 - ii. At least two letters of reference from people with experience handling and/or flying large raptors such as eagles, ferruginous hawks (*Buteo regalis*), goshawks (*Accipiter gentilis*), or great horned owls (*Bubo virginianus*). Each letter must contain a concise history of the author's experience with large raptors which may include, but is not limited to, rehabilitating large raptors, scientific studies involving large raptors, or handling of raptors held by zoos and/or rehabilitation operations. Each letter must also assess the applicant's ability to care for eagles and fly them in falconry.
- c. White-tailed eagles, Steller's sea-eagles, or golden eagles count as wild-taken raptors a permittee may possess.
- d. A master falconer authorized to possess golden eagles may take one or two immature or subadult golden eagles from the wild as provided in 50 CFR §22.23 and 22.24.
- e. A permittee must send the entire body of a falconry golden eagle that dies, including all feathers, talons, and other parts, to the National Eagle Repository.

8. A permittee must ensure falconry activities do not cause the take of federally listed threatened or endangered wildlife. “Take” under the Endangered Species Act (50 CFR §3(18)) means “to harass, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect or attempt to engage in any such conduct.” Within this definition, to “harass” means any act that may injure wildlife by disrupting normal behavior, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering, and to “harm” means an act that actually kills or injures wildlife (50 CFR §17.3). Contact the department to obtain information about endangered or threatened species in Alaska or on lands where a permittee wishes to practice falconry; contact the USFWS for information on federally listed species.
9. Hacking, or temporary release to the wild, is an allowable method of conditioning a raptor for falconry. Only a general or master class falconer may hack a raptor.
 - a. A raptor at hack counts against a permittee’s possession limit.
 - b. An interspecific hybrid raptor or a raptor of a species not indigenous to Alaska must have attached at least two functioning radio transmitters during hacking.
 - c. A permittee may not hack a falconry raptor near nesting areas of federally designated threatened or endangered bird species, or in other locations where raptors are likely to disturb, harm, or take federally listed threatened or endangered animal species. A permittee should contact the department and/or the USFWS regional office before hacking a falconry bird to prevent adverse encounters with listed wildlife.
10. A permittee may use acceptable falconry practices such as, but not limited to, the use of creance (tethered) flying, a lure, a balloon, or a kite in training and conditioning a falconry raptor. A permittee may fly a falconry raptor at any bird species not protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and at captive-raised animals subject to 5 AAC 92.029.
11. The commissioner may add to a permit other conditions the commissioner determines are necessary under the circumstances in order to protect raptors that are to be taken, transported, or possessed under the permit.

Falconry Permit Requirements and Application Procedures

12. **Falconry Examination** – A new (apprentice) falconer must pass the Alaska falconry examination to ensure he or she is familiar with Alaska’s falconry regulations and standards and is knowledgeable about caring for raptors in Alaska’s extreme climate conditions. The falconry examination tests knowledge of raptor identification, natural history of Alaska raptors, care of raptors in captivity, and Alaska falconry rules and regulations. The test will take a maximum of two hours and is a supervised, closed book examination. An applicant must answer correctly at least 80 percent of the questions to pass. An applicant who fails the examination may retake it after waiting at least 30 calendar days, but may not take the examination more than twice during any six-month period. A falconry examination score is valid for five years. An applicant ready to take the test should contact his or her regional falconry representative to make the necessary arrangements.

To prepare for the examination, an applicant should study the falconry standards included in this *Manual*. Some references on falconry and the natural history of raptors are listed below.

Falconry:

- Arent, L. R. 2007. *Raptors in Captivity: Guidelines for Care and Management*. Hancock House Pub Ltd., Canada.
- Beebe, F. L. and H. M. Webster Jr. 2013. *North American Falconry and Hunting Hawks, 9th edition*. North American Falconry and Hunting Hawks, Denver, Colorado.
- Beebe, F. L. 1984. *A Falconry Manual*. Hancock House, Surrey, British Columbia.
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- Glazier, P. 2006. *Falconry and Hawking, 3rd edition*. Batsford, London.
- Haak, B. A. 1992. *The Hunting Falcon*. Hancock House, Surrey, British Columbia.
- Holderman, F. W. 1995. *California Hawking Club Apprentice Study Guide*. California Hawking Club, Canyon Country, CA.
- Mavrogordato, J. G. 1960. *A Hawk for the Bush*. H. F. & G. Witherby, Ltd., London.
- Mavrogordato, J. G. 1966. *A Falcon in the Field*. Knightly Vernon, Ltd., London.
- Michell, E. B. 1960. *The Art and Practice of Hawking*. C.T. Branford Co., Boston.
- Oakes, W. C. 2001. *The Falconer's Apprentice: A Guide to Training the Passage Red-tailed Hawk, 3rd edition*. Eaglewing Publishing, Janesville, Wisconsin.
- Parry-Jones, J. 1994. *Training Birds of Prey*. David and Charles, Devon.
- Peeters, H. J. and E. W. Jameson, Jr. 1970. *American Hawking: A General Account of Falconry in the New World*. Privately published, Oakside, Davis, California.
- Stevens, R. 1956. *Observations on Modern Falconry*. Wilding & Son, Ltd., Shrewsbury, UK.
- Turner, R. and A. Haslen. 1996. *Gamehawk: Field and Moor, 2nd Edition*. Gallery Press, Lavenham, UK.
- Upton, R. 1991. *Falconry: Principles and Practice*. A. & C. Black, London.
- Woodford, M. H. 1977. *A Manual of Falconry, 3rd Edition*. Adam and Charles Black, London.

Natural History of Raptors:

- Brown, L. 1977. *Birds of Prey: Their Biology and Ecology*. A. & W. Publishers, New York.
- Clark, W. S. and B. K. Wheeler. 2001. *A Field Guide to Hawks: North America, 2nd edition*. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt., Boston.
- Cornell Lab of Ornithology and American Ornithological Society. *The Birds of North America*. 21 March 2017. <<http://bna.birds.cornell.edu/bna>>.
- Dunne, P., D. Sibley, and C. Sutton. 2012. *Hawks in Flight, 2nd edition*. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, Boston.
- Ferguson-Lee, J. and D. A. Christie. 2001. *Raptors of the World*. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, Boston.
- Fox, Nick. 1995. *Understanding the Bird of Prey*. Hancock House Publishers, Blaine, Washington.
- Johnsgard, P. A. 1990. *Hawks, Eagles, and Falcons of North America: Biology and Natural History*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington DC.
- Newton, I. N. 1979. *Population Ecology of Raptors*. Buteo Books, Vermillion, South Dakota.
- Palmer, R. S. 1962. *A Handbook of North American Birds*. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.
- Peterson, R. T. 1990. *Western Birds*. Houghton Mifflin, Boston.
- Poole, A. and F. Gill, eds. 1992-2001. *The Birds of North America*. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington, DC and Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.
- Snyder, N., and H. Snyder. 2006. *Raptors of North America: Natural History and Conservation*. Voyageur Press. St. Paul, Minnesota.

Weidensaul, S. 2000. *The Raptor Almanac: A Comprehensive Guide to Eagles, Hawks, Falcons, and Vultures*. Lyons Press, Guilford, Conn.

Wheeler, B. K. and W. S. Clark. 2003. *A Photographic Guide to North American Raptors*, 2nd revised edition. Christopher Helm Pub. Ltd., London.

13. **Sponsoring Apprentices** – A falconer applying for an apprentice class permit must be sponsored by a more experienced falconer. A master or general class falconer may sponsor up to three apprentices at one time. A sponsor will provide help and guidance to get started, but the apprentice should expect to invest considerable time on his or her own, learning about raptors and falconry by reading and observing raptors in the wild. An applicant who does not know a falconer who can serve as his or her sponsor should contact his or her regional falconry representative for recommendations. An apprentice may have to travel long distances to meet with his or her sponsor. The sponsorship requirement will not be waived under any circumstances, even if there are no falconers nearby who are willing and qualified to serve as a sponsor.

14. **New Falconers** – A falconer must:

- a. Complete and submit an application form from the department, co-signed by a parent or legal guardian if the applicant is under 18 years of age;
- b. Prove he or she has either passed the falconry examination administered by the department or has previously held an Alaska falconry permit or another U.S. state falconry permit at the sought level. The applicant must have the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) biologist who proctored the examination sign the appropriate section of the application;
- c. Present an original, signed certification of particular familiarity with 50 CFR §10.13 (the list of migratory bird species to which the Migratory Bird Treaty Act applies, 50 CFR §13 (general permit regulations), 50 CFR §21 (migratory bird permits), and 50 CFR §22 (eagle permits)). This certification is incorporated into the department's application form and is worded as follows:

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 I of title 50, and I certify under penalty of perjury all information I have submitted is true and correct. I understand that any false statement or omission herein may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001, AS 11.56.210, & AS 16.05.420.

- d. If a new permittee, have his or her raptor housing facilities and equipment inspected by the ADF&G falconry representative for that region and certified as meeting the standards set forth in this *Manual*. The applicant must have the ADF&G falconry representative who inspected and approved his or her facilities sign the appropriate section of the application; and
- e. Submit a falconry permit application to the ADF&G Permits Section (Permits Section) at least 30 days prior to obtaining a permit and a falconry bird. An

application form is included in the *Alaska Falconry Manual*; forms are also available from the Permits Section and the regional offices of the department.

15. An apprentice falconer must:

- a. Be at least 12 years of age;
- b. Be sponsored by a general or master class Alaska falconer who is at least 18 years old and has at least two years' experience at the general falconer level;
- c. Pass the Alaska falconry examination (a test score is valid for five years); and
- d. Provide a letter from a master or general class Alaska falconer 18 years of age or older stating he or she has agreed to assist the applicant in learning about the husbandry and training of raptors held for falconry and about relevant wildlife laws and regulations, and in deciding what species of raptor is appropriate to possess while an apprentice.

16. **Renewing a Permit** – Requirements and procedures for renewing a permit:

- a. To renew a falconry permit, a permittee must submit a request for renewal at least 21 calendar days prior to expiration of the current permit (i.e., by January 10). A request may be made by checking the renewal box on the annual report form, or by submitting a written (letter or e-mail) request to the Permits Section. A permit will not be renewed unless the permittee has complied with all reporting requirements and other provisions of the falconry standards in this *Manual*.
- b. A permit is valid from the date issued through the 31st day of January of the third calendar year following the year of issue, unless the department specifies a shorter period on the permit.

17. **Reinstating a Lapsed Permit** – Requirements and procedures for reinstating a lapsed permit:

- a. If a permit has lapsed for fewer than five years, it may be reinstated at the level an applicant held previously with proof of certification at that level.
- b. If a permit has lapsed for five years or longer, an applicant must correctly answer at least 80 percent of the questions on an examination administered by the department. If the applicant passes the exam, the permit may be reinstated at the level previously held. An applicant's facilities must pass department inspection before a permittee may possess a falconry bird.
- c. If a permit has been revoked, the department may restore the person's permit at the end of the revocation period upon request of the person whose permit was revoked.

18. **Upgrading a Permit** – Requirements and procedures for upgrading a permit:

- a. To upgrade a falconry permit, a permittee must present a written request for an upgrade to the Permits Section. The request must include a summary of birds held, including species and number of months each was held, and copies of federal forms 3-186A (Migratory Bird Acquisition/Disposition Report) and/or annual reports to

verify time with birds in possession. Falconry school or educational program experience may not be substituted for active falconry experience for purposes of advancing to general or master class permits. An apprentice falconer must also present a letter of recommendation from his or her sponsor supporting the upgrade and attesting the applicant has practiced falconry with a raptor or raptors the apprentice has taken from the wild at the apprentice level for at least two years, including maintaining, training, flying, and hunting the raptor(s) for an average of six months per year, with at least four months in each calendar year. A general class falconer must be at least 16 years of age. An applicant seeking upgrade to master class must document through annual reports or forms 3-186A that he or she has practiced falconry at the general level for at least five years.

- b. A request for upgrade will be granted at the discretion of the department. A request may be denied due to failure to comply with permit conditions and reporting requirements, substandard raptor housing facilities, birds that are in poor condition, or losses or deaths of raptors in the applicant's care.
- c. An upgrade may be requested at any time. If the upgrade is approved, the existing permit will be re-issued at the higher class level and will retain the original expiration date.

19. **Transfer a Falconry Permit from another State** – Requirements and procedures to transfer falconry permits from other U.S. states:

- a. A falconer transferring a permit from another state must submit to the Permits Section: 1) a completed Alaska falconry permit application including ADF&G inspection of facilities and equipment; 2) a copy of his or her valid, current falconry permit and current Alaska hunting license (except a resident applicant under age 18 or a nonresident applicant under age 16 does not need an Alaska hunting license); and 3) copies of annual reports, forms 3-186A, or other documentation of the requisite years of experience for the class level for which he or she is applying. An applicant holding a valid, current permit from another state need not pass the Alaska falconry examination.
- b. An Alaska falconry permit issued to a falconer from another state will be issued at the apprentice class level unless the falconer presents documentation establishing the requisite experience to qualify at a higher class level.

20. **Visitors Practicing Falconry in Alaska** – Requirements and procedures for visitors practicing falconry in Alaska:

- a. A U.S. resident visiting Alaska may qualify for a temporary falconry permit appropriate to his or her level of experience after providing the department with a copy of his or her current falconry permit and documentation establishing requisite experience at least 30 calendar days prior to entering Alaska.
 - i. A temporary falconry permit may be valid for any period specified by the department.

- ii. A person holding a temporary falconry permit may possess a raptor for falconry if he or she has approved falconry facilities and may fly a raptor held for falconry by a permitted falconer.
 - iii. A person holding a temporary falconry permit may not take a bird from the wild to use in falconry.
- 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 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. resident visiting Alaska must document the loss before leaving Alaska by reporting said loss to the department.
 - iv. When flown free, a falconry raptor brought temporarily to Alaska 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.

21. **Non-U.S. Resident Visitors Practicing Falconry in Alaska** – Requirements and procedures for non-U.S. residents visiting Alaska to practice falconry:

- a. A non-U.S. resident visiting Alaska may qualify for a temporary falconry permit appropriate to his or her level of experience.
 - i. A non-U.S. resident visiting Alaska to practice falconry must notify the Permits Section at least 30 days prior to entering Alaska.
 - ii. A temporary falconry permit may be valid for any period specified by the department.
 - iii. To demonstrate knowledge of U.S. and Alaska falconry laws and regulations, a non-U.S. resident visiting Alaska must correctly answer at least 80 percent of the questions on the Alaska falconry examination administered by the department. If a non-U.S. resident visiting Alaska passes the examination, the department will

determine the level of permit for which the visitor is qualified, based on the visitor's documentation of his or her falconry experience.

- iv. A non-U.S. resident visiting Alaska and holding a temporary falconry permit may possess a raptor for falconry if he or she has approved falconry facilities and may fly a raptor held for falconry by a permitted falconer.
 - v. A non-U.S. resident visiting Alaska and holding a temporary falconry permit may not take a bird from the wild to use in falconry.
- b. For the duration of his or her temporary falconry permit, a visitor may use any birds for falconry he or she possesses legally in his or her country of residence for that purpose, provided import of those species to the U.S. and Alaska is not prohibited, and provided he or she has met all permitting requirements of his or her country of residence and all Alaska import/export requirements.
- i. Visitors 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 visitor may transport a registered raptor; a visitor may need one or more additional permits to bring a raptor into the U.S. and Alaska or to return home with it. 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 visitor has the necessary permit(s) to bring a raptor into the U.S. and Alaska and leave it here, he or she must take the raptor brought into the country for falconry out of the country when he or she leaves. If a raptor brought into the U.S. dies or is lost while in this country, a visitor must document the loss before leaving the U.S. by reporting said loss to the department.
 - iv. When flown free, a falconry raptor brought temporarily to the U.S. and Alaska must wear two functioning radio transmitters designed to track the birds if lost.
 - v. The commissioner may impose additional restrictions on non-U.S. residents practicing falconry or importing a raptor for falconry.

22. Updating a Falconry Permit after a Move:

- a. If an Alaska permittee moves to a new state or outside the jurisdiction of the department and takes a falconry raptor along, the permittee must concurrently inform the department and the permitting authority for the new place of residence of the address change. To obtain a new falconry permit, a permittee must follow the permit application procedures of the authority under which the permittee wishes to acquire a new permit. A permittee may keep a falconry raptor held while applying for a new falconry permit, although the new jurisdiction into which the permittee moves may place restrictions on possession of falconry raptors until the permittee meets local residency requirements.

Facilities and Equipment

23. A permittee is required to provide adequate facilities for holding a raptor in captivity in humane and healthful conditions. A permittee is also required to possess proper equipment for practicing falconry before a falconry permit will be issued. Facilities and equipment must be inspected and approved by the department before a permittee may obtain a raptor to use in falconry. An applicant should contact his or her regional falconry representative to make arrangements to have raptor housing facilities and equipment inspected and approved before submitting an application.
24. The department has not established specifications for raptor housing facilities. Specifications are readily available in reliable falconry texts if a falconer wishes to construct such facilities. A raptor may be retained in captivity and properly cared for without recourse to construction of permanent mews. Outdoor facilities are required. A falconer may house a raptor in his or her home and/or garage and use his or her yard to meet the needs of his or her raptor. Consequently, this *Manual* provides only a general description as to what constitutes adequate or inadequate facilities, leaving final judgment to those who conduct inspections.
25. A permittee is responsible for the maintenance and security of the raptor(s) possessed. Whether indoors (a “mews”), outdoors (a “weathering area”), or temporary facilities while traveling or hunting away from permanent housing, facilities must protect a raptor from the elements, predators, domestic animals, and other dangers.
 - a. Poor physical condition of raptors (e.g., excessive broken tail and wing feathers, damage to ceres and heads, dirty appearance) is symptomatic of inadequate care. Examples of inadequate housing are:
 - i. Bird cages of the pet store variety;
 - ii. Housing constructed of chicken wire, hardware cloth, or with exposed, sharp obstructions;
 - iii. Housing with excessive exposure to the elements; or
 - iv. Unsanitary housing, such as unclean chicken houses or pigeon lofts.

26. Indoor Facilities

- a. Indoor facilities must be large enough to allow easy access for the care and feeding of a raptor kept therein. Acceptable indoor facilities include shelf perch enclosures where multiple raptors are tethered side by side. Other innovative housing systems are acceptable, provided they offer the enclosed raptor(s) with adequate protection and allow the maintenance of healthy plumage.
- b. A mews shall provide a healthy environment for a raptor inside; each must have at least one opening for natural light, protected on the inside by vertical bars (dowels, tubing, etc.) spaced narrower than the width of the birds’ body. Chicken wire or hardware cloth is unacceptable for covering windows. If an untethered raptor is housed therein, all walls that are not solid must be protected on the inside in the same fashion as windows, although heavy-duty netting or similar material may be used to cover the roof and/or walls of the enclosure. Doors must be secure and easily closed.

Artificial or plastic grass such as AstroTurf® is recommended for the perching surfaces of blocks used for falcons; uncovered blocks are not recommended. Straw, sawdust, or wood chips are not suitable for the floor of a mews due to the potential for harboring *Aspergillus* spores or other pathogens. Artificial or plastic grass is easily cleaned and has proven to be good floor covering for a mews.

- c. A mews must have at least one suitable perch for each raptor. Multiple untethered raptors may be housed together if they are compatible. An untethered raptor must have sufficient space to fully extend its wings and fly. A tethered raptor must have sufficient space to fully extend its wings or bate (attempt to fly while tethered) without damaging its feathers or contacting other raptors. Each raptor must have a suitable container of clean water available for drinking and bathing.
- d. If a mews is constructed for an untethered raptor, the following general specifications should apply:

Loft, house, pen or enclosure size:

Large.....8' x 8' x 7'
(Gyrfalcon, goshawk, red-tailed hawk, peregrine falcon)

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

- e. A permittee may keep a falconry raptor inside his or her place of residence provided the bird has at least one suitable perch. If a raptor is kept in a permittee's home, windows and other openings of the structure need not be modified, but the raptor must be tethered when not being moved into or out of locations where it is kept.

27. **Outdoor Facilities**

- a. Outdoor facilities are required.
- b. Outdoor facilities 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, providing protection from predators and weather. Facilities must be large enough to ensure the bird cannot strike the enclosure when attempting to fly from a perch to which it is tethered. New or innovative types of housing facilities and/or husbandry practices may be used as long as they satisfy the requirements above.
- c. A weathering area or other enclosure containing a tethered raptor must provide it a suitable, preferably padded, perch. When placed out-of-doors, a raptor should be protected from cats, dogs, wild predators, and other dangers, as well as excessive exposure to wind, rain, snow, or sun. A tethered raptor must be able to fully extend its wings or bate without damaging its feathers or contacting other raptors. Each raptor must have a suitable container of clean water available for drinking and bathing.
- d. A falconry raptor may be kept outside in the open as long as it is under watch, such as by a permittee, a permittee's family member, or other responsible person at any location or, for instance, by a designated individual in a weathering yard at a falconry meet.

28. A permittee's facilities may be located on property owned by another person where a permittee resides, or at a different location. Regardless of location, facilities must meet the standards above and any additional conditions the department may require. For facilities on property not owned by a permittee, the permittee must provide the department with a signed and dated statement demonstrating the property owner's agreement that facilities, equipment, and raptor(s) may be inspected by a state authority, necessarily in the permittee's presence, at a time mutually agreed upon by the permittee and the state.
29. A permittee must notify the department within five business days of changing the location of permanent falconry facilities.

30. **Temporary Facilities**

- a. When transporting a raptor or hunting away from home facilities, a permittee must provide the raptor with a suitable perch or protection from predators and other dangers, extreme temperatures, and excessive disturbance. A so-called giant hood or similar container is acceptable housing for a raptor when transporting it or hunting away from home. A permittee may house a raptor in temporary facilities for no more than 120 consecutive days.

31. **Required Equipment**

- a. An applicant must possess the following falconry equipment before a permit will be issued:
- i. Jesses, leash, and swivel – At least one pair of Aylmeri or similar type jesses constructed of pliable, high-quality leather or suitable synthetic material must be used when a raptor is flown free. Traditional one-piece jesses may be used on a raptor when it is not being flown. The applicant must also possess at least one flexible and weather-resistant leash and one strong swivel of acceptable falconry design (e.g. Sampo or falconry swivel);
 - ii. Bath container – For each raptor, the applicant must possess at least one container suitable for drinking and bathing, two to six inches deep and wider than the length of the raptor; and
 - iii. Weighing device – The applicant must possess a reliable scale or balance suitable for weighing a raptor and graduated into increments of not more than 1/2 ounce (15 grams).
- b. An applicant should have spare materials and the tools necessary to make additional leashes, jesses, etc. The size, strength, and type of equipment and facilities should be appropriate for the size and type of each raptor held.

Banding and Markers

32. Applying a falconry marker band to a raptor may be challenging, even to an experienced falconer. The paramount consideration in banding a bird is to ensure a marker fits properly on the tarsus and is applied without injuring or causing undue stress to the raptor. The

following guidelines and illustrations are provided to assist a permittee in accomplishing this important task.

- a. Record the marker number in the permittee's personal banding diary and on federal form 3-186A.
- b. Outfit the marker band with protective tubing (Figure 1). The installation of clear plastic tubing over a marker band serves to lessen the risk of injury to a raptor by reducing marker abrasion to the tarsus and preventing accidental closure of the marker. Plastic tubing also protects the marker band's identification number. The best choice of clear plastic tubing is AWG Size #10 with standard 0.016" wall thickness, commonly used for electrical wire installation. It is usually available from ADF&G (inquire when requesting a marker band) or may be purchased from a hardware or electrical supply store.

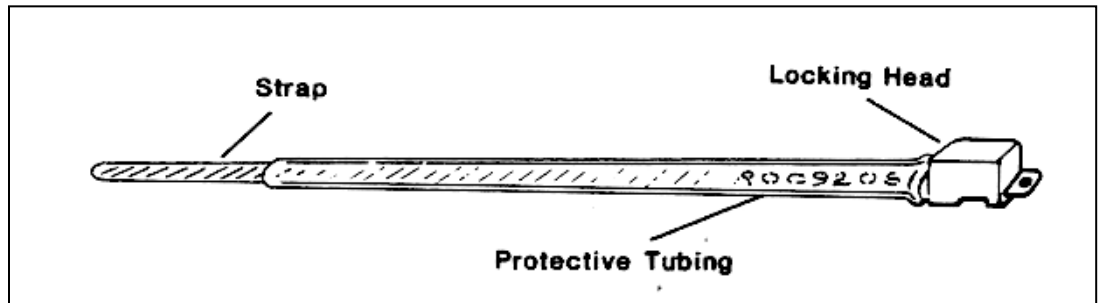


Figure 1

- c. The length of protective tubing placed on a marker band is very important since tubing limits how tightly a marker band may be closed on the tarsus. Use the following table to determine the length of tubing to apply to a marker band:

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

- d. Cut the tubing to length, ensuring the ends are square. Insert the marker band strap into the tubing by holding the tubing against a flat surface, pushing the strap through the tubing until the tip is exposed, and grasping the strap tip and sliding the tubing solidly against the locking head. Do not lubricate strap or tubing. Pliers are useful for longer tubing. The marker band, fitted with protective tubing, is now ready to be placed on the raptor.
- e. Attach the marker band. Warm the marker band in the hand while bending it into a circular form. Position the marker band on the tarsus above the jess (Figure 2). The marker band should be placed on the raptor's leg with the serial number right side up.

This tends to center the locking head in an outboard position if a nametag or bell is attached to the rear tab.

- f. Insert the end of the strap through the locking head box (Figure 3). Use pliers to pull the strap through and about an inch beyond the locking head. Slowly close the marker band to the appropriate size by pulling the strap through the locking head. It should not be necessary to use pliers.

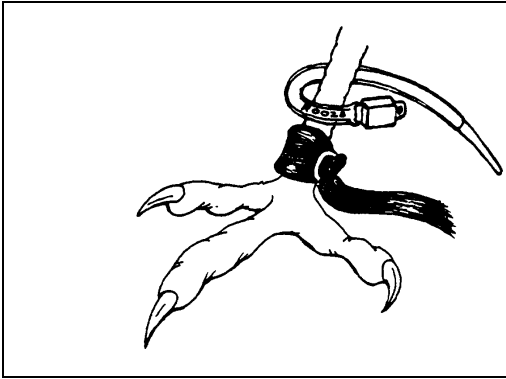


Figure 2

fingernail
scissors to
excess
extending
the
head. It is
the strap

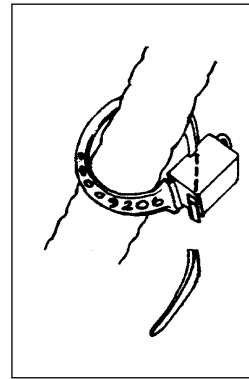


Figure 3

g. Use a
clipper or
cut off the
strap
beyond
locking
important
be cut

Push with the surface of the locking head to prevent a raptor from pulling at it.

Note: A properly fitted marker band will move freely on a raptor's leg but be tight enough to prevent removal from an unjessed raptor.

33. Before taking a peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, goshawk, or Harris's hawk from the wild, or acquiring one from a rehabilitator, a permittee shall obtain a USFWS marker band issued by the department in the permittee's name. A permittee should request a marker band in writing from his or her falconry representative (see paragraph 35) well in advance of the date the permittee anticipates needing it. Upon taking a peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, goshawk, or Harris's hawk, a permittee shall immediately attach the USFWS marker band to the raptor. The marker band may not be removed, except that the rear tab may be trimmed and any imperfections on the surface may be smoothed if the integrity of the marker and numbering are not affected.
 - a. In addition to banding, a permittee may purchase and implant an ISO (International Organization for Standardization)-compliant (i.e., 134.2 kHz) microchip in a bird. A permittee must report the band number and/or any microchip information when reporting the acquisition of a bird.
 - b. A raptor bred in captivity must be banded with a seamless metal USFWS marker band or carry an implanted ISO-compliant microchip. If a permittee must remove a seamless band or if it is lost, the permittee must report it within 10 days and request a replacement USFWS non-reusable marker. A permittee may implant an ISO-compliant microchip in the bird in addition to the band. A wild-origin raptor may not be banded with seamless metal USFWS marker bands.
 - c. An interspecific hybrid raptor or raptor of a species not indigenous to Alaska may not be flown free unless the permittee first attaches to the bird at least two functioning radio transmitters designed to track the bird if it is lost.

- d. If a marker band must be removed or is lost from a raptor in a permittee's possession, a permittee must notify the Permits Section within five business days, and do one of the following:
 - i. Request a USFWS non-reusable marker band from the department. The permittee must submit the required information immediately upon re-banding the raptor at <http://permits.fws.gov/186A> or by submitting a paper or electronic form 3-186A to the department at dfg.dwc.permits@alaska.gov.
 - ii. Purchase and implant an ISO-compliant (134.2 kHz) microchip in the raptor in addition to banding and report the microchip information at <http://permits.fws.gov/186A> or by submitting a paper or electronic form 3-186A to the department at dfg.dwc.permits@alaska.gov.
- e. A marker band from a dead or released raptor must be surrendered to the department within 15 business days of the death or release, except for dead raptors preserved by taxidermy.
- f. A permittee may not alter, deface, or counterfeit a marker band, nor attach it to a raptor other than the individual to which the marker band was initially attached.
- g. If a permittee documents a health or injury problem for a raptor he or she possesses caused by a marker band, the department may provide an exemption to the banding requirement for the raptor. A permittee must carry a copy of exemption paperwork when transporting or flying an exempted raptor. For an exempted wild-origin peregrine falcon, gyrfalcon, goshawk, or Harris's hawk, the marker band must be replaced by an ISO-compliant microchip. In such a case, the USFWS will provide a suitable microchip.

Taking of Raptors

34. Only an individual with a valid, current Alaska falconry permit or non-resident take permit and a valid, current Alaska hunting license, excluding temporary permits, may take a raptor from the wild in Alaska. Take of any raptor species must be in compliance with these standards. An eyas or passage bird may be taken any day of the year. Except for American kestrel, great horned owl, and subadult golden eagle, a raptor over one year of age may not be taken. An actively breeding bird, including one in immature plumage, may not be taken. An eyas may be taken only by a general or master class falconer; at least one eyas must be left in the nest or eyrie from which a bird is removed. A permittee may not intentionally capture a raptor of a species not allowed by his or her classification for possession for falconry. A permittee unintentionally or otherwise capturing a raptor not allowed must release it immediately.
- a. A permittee may take no more than two raptors from the wild each calendar year for use in falconry.
 - b. If a permittee transfers a raptor taken from the wild to another permittee in the same calendar year in which it was taken, that bird will count as a raptor the permittee took from the wild that calendar year. It will not count as a raptor taken from the wild by the recipient permittee, but will always be considered a wild-origin bird. No matter

how long a wild-taken raptor is held in captivity or whether it is transferred to other permittees or permit types, it is always considered a wild-taken bird.

- 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 the raptor 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 calendar year. The raptor will not count as a capture by the recipient permittee.
 - e. If a permittee has a long-term physical impairment preventing direct capture of a species allowed for falconry use by that permittee, the permittee may designate a general or master class permittee to take a raptor on his or her 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 or she is allowed to capture in any one calendar year.
 - f. If a permittee intends to designate another authorized permittee to take a raptor on his or her behalf, the permittee must obtain from a department falconry representative a written authorization containing both permittee's names, falconry permit numbers, and other information requested from the department. If taking a species requiring it, the written authorization will also include the USFWS non-reusable marker band number that will be immediately attached to the raptor.
 - g. While conducting a designated take, both the written authorization and, if required, the USFWS non-reusable marker band must remain in the actual possession of the designated permittee until the raptor is delivered to the designating permittee.
 - h. A general or master class permittee may take no more than one raptor of a threatened species from the wild each calendar year if: 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.
35. A permittee must comply with the following notification requirements when taking a raptor for falconry:
- a. Regional falconry representatives and department offices where a permittee must report his or her planned and completed taking activities:
 - i. **Region I**, Game Management Units 1 – 5: ADF&G, Division of Wildlife Conservation, Region I, P.O. Box 110024, Douglas, AK 99811-0024;
 - 1. **Regional Falconry Representative:** Roy Churchwell, ADF&G, P.O. Box 667, Petersburg, AK 99833, (907) 772-5235.

- ii. **Region II**, Game Management Units 6, 7, 8, 14C, and 15: ADF&G, Division of Wildlife Conservation, Region II, 333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, AK 99518-1599;
 - 1. **Regional Falconry Representative:** Arin Underwood, ADF&G, 333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, AK 99518, (907) 267-2893.
 - iii. **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;
 - 1. **Regional Falconry Representative:** Travis Booms, ADF&G, 1300 College Road, Fairbanks, AK 99701, (907) 459-7335.
 - iv. **Region IV**, Game Management Units 9, 10, 11, 13, 14A, 14B, 16, and 17: ADF&G, Division of Wildlife Conservation, Region IV, 1800 Glenn Highway Suite 4, Palmer, AK 99645-6736;
 - 1. **Regional Falconry Representative:** Arin Underwood, ADF&G 333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, AK 99518, (907) 267-2893.
 - v. **Region V**, Game Management Units 18, 22, 23, and 26A: ADF&G, Division of Wildlife Conservation, Region V, P.O. Box 1148, Nome, AK 99762;
 - 1. **Regional Falconry Representative:** Travis Booms, ADF&G, 1300 College Road, Fairbanks, AK 99701, (907) 459-7335.
 - vi. **Headquarters Office**, State copy of form 3-186A: ADF&G, Permits Section, Division of Wildlife Conservation, P.O. Box 115526, Juneau, AK 99811-5526
 - 1. **Permits Section:** (907) 465-4148.
- b. At least 10 business days before taking any raptor from the wild, a permittee must notify:
- i. 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
 - ii. 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:
- i. 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;
 - ii. Present other information related to the taking, as requested by the department; and
 - iii. Submit a completed federal form 3-186A to the Permits Section.
- d. Golden eagle take – A falconer wishing to take a golden eagle is advised to contact both the department and USFWS at least 90 days prior to any planned take. There are special provisions for take in designated areas that are administered by the USFWS.

Regulations allowing master falconers to possess and take golden eagles from the wild are adopted by reference to 50 CFR §22.23 and 22.24 rather than citing the specific language, in order to accommodate changes at the federal level.

36. A permittee may recapture a raptor wearing a seamless metal band, transmitter, falconry equipment, or any other item identifying it as a falconry or captive-bred bird at any time, even if he or she is not allowed to possess the species. Such a bird will not count against a permittee's possession limit, nor will its take count against a permittee's annual wild take limit. A recapture must be reported to the state no more than five business days after the occurrence. A permittee must return a recaptured falconry raptor to the permittee who lost it, if that person may legally possess it. Disposition of a raptor whose legal possession cannot be determined will be at the discretion of the department. While a permittee is keeping a bird for return to the permittee who lost it, that bird will neither count against the permittee's possession limit nor the limit on take of raptors from the wild, but the permittee must report possession of such a raptor to the department within five business days.
37. A permittee may take a raptor he or she is authorized to possess from the wild if the bird is banded with a Federal Bird Banding Laboratory aluminum band, except a permittee may not take a banded peregrine falcon from the wild.
 - a. A permittee capturing a peregrine falcon marked with a research band or another research marking must immediately release it, except a falcon wearing a transmitter may be held for up to 30 days in order to contact the researcher to determine if a transmitter or battery warrants replacement. A researcher may choose to replace a transmitter or battery, or remove a transmitter. A researcher, his or her designee, or a falconry permittee authorized by the researcher may conduct this work. If the researcher chooses, a transmitter may be removed and the falcon transferred to the permittee, who may keep such a bird if captured in circumstances allowing capture of a wild peregrine.
 - b. If a captured raptor has a band, research marking, or transmitter attached, a permittee must promptly report the band number and all relevant information to the Federal Bird Banding Laboratory at 1-800-327-2263.
 - c. A permittee may contact the researcher to determine if he or she wishes to replace a transmitter or battery on a captured bird. If so, a permittee is authorized to possess such a raptor for up to 30 days until the researcher, his or her designee(s), or authorized permittee completes the replacement. Disposition of such a raptor will be at the discretion of the researcher and the department.
 - d. Such a bird held temporarily will not count against a permittee's possession or annual wild take limits for falconry raptors.
38. A permittee is responsible for costs and care of rehabilitation of a raptor injured by his or her trapping efforts.
 - a. A permittee may place a raptor injured by trapping efforts on his or her falconry permit, and must report take to the department within 10 business days using federal form 3-186A. After reporting, a permittee may have a bird treated by a veterinarian or permitted wildlife rehabilitator. Such a bird counts against a permittee's possession and annual wild take limits.

- b. A permittee may give a raptor injured by trapping efforts directly to a veterinarian, permitted wildlife rehabilitator, or appropriate wildlife agency employee. Such a bird does not count against possession or annual wild take limits.
39. 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. A permittee must report an acquisition from a rehabilitator within 10 business days of the transaction using federal form 3-186A.
 - b. A raptor acquired from a rehabilitator counts against possession and annual wild take limits.

Import/Export of Raptors

40. A raptor imported into Alaska must be accompanied by a health certificate and meet disease testing, vaccination, and other requirements as specified by the state veterinarian and/or ADF&G.
41. 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 Permits Section at least 10 business days before exporting a raptor from Alaska and at least 30 calendar days before importing a raptor into Alaska. A resident permittee may not permanently export a raptor taken from the wild in Alaska. However, a permittee changing residence from Alaska to another state may permanently export a raptor taken from the wild in Alaska if he or she has legally held that raptor for at least one year or has met the definition of an Alaska resident in AS 16.05.415 (a) for at least one year immediately prior to the export, implants a microchip in the raptor, and transfers that raptor to a permit he or she holds in the new state of residence. 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.
42. 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 (a) 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 Permits Section at least 10 business days before returning the raptor to Alaska. The department may issue a combined export/import permit in such cases.
43. 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 (a) for at least one year to export and then import such a raptor to and from 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;

- b. Holds necessary additional permits to take a bird from the U.S. or return home with it (*see* 50 CFR §15 (Wild Bird Conservation Act), 50 CFR §17 (endangered and threatened species), and 50 CFR §23 (endangered species convention));
 - c. Brings any raptor taken out of the country for falconry back to the U.S. when he or she returns, unless he or she holds the necessary permit(s) to permanently export a raptor;
 - d. Covers each raptor with a Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) certificate of ownership issued under 50 CFR §23, holds full documentation of lawful origin of each raptor (e.g. a copy of a propagation report or federal form 3-186A), and identifies each raptor with a seamless numbered band, a permanent non-reusable, numbered USFWS leg band, or implanted microchip; and
 - e. Reports death or loss of a raptor immediately upon return to the U.S. and in the manner required by the department and in accordance with conditions of the CITES certificate. The permittee need not bring back the body of a dead raptor.
44. All wild-caught live gyrfalcons exported from the state by a nonresident must be microchipped and the microchip must be registered with an internationally recognized microchip registry. Proof of microchip registration must be submitted to the department no later than 90 days after export. Failure to provide proof of microchip registration to the department makes the individual ineligible to receive a future permit under 5 AAC 92.037(g).
45. A person possessing a valid falconry permit issued by Alaska, another U.S. state, U.S. territory, or tribe may possess and transport for falconry purposes a lawfully possessed raptor through Alaska. Any state, territory, or tribe may further regulate such transport. A person with a permit for falconry in another state may temporarily import a raptor into Alaska subject to an import permit issued by ADF&G and use it for falconry for up to 60 calendar days after the date of import under that falconry permit and an Alaska temporary falconry permit. If a person who temporarily imports a raptor intends to keep that raptor in Alaska longer than 60 calendar days after the date of import, the person must, within 30 calendar days of the date of import, apply for an Alaska falconry permit, deliver to the department any falconry permit issued for the raptor by another state, and certify in writing that the person intends to become a resident of Alaska.

Transfer of Raptors

46. A person may not sell, barter for, or exchange anything of value for a wild-taken raptor held under a falconry permit. A permittee may sell, purchase, barter for, or exchange anything of value for, or offer to sell, purchase, barter for, or exchange anything of value for a captive-bred raptor marked with a seamless band to another permittee authorized to possess it. A permittee shall notify the regional falconry representative at least 10 business days before permanently transferring a raptor to another permittee. There is no restriction on the number of wild-taken or captive-bred raptors transferred to a master class permittee, except a permittee may not exceed possession or annual take limits (*see* Table 2). A person who acquires or disposes of a raptor shall submit federal form 3-186A to the Permits Section within 10 business days after the acquisition or disposal. A person may not permanently transfer possession of a raptor originally taken from the wild in Alaska to a person located outside of Alaska.

47. Under some circumstances, a permittee may transfer a raptor to another permit type if the recipient permittee holds the necessary permit for the other activities and is authorized to possess the bird. A transfer must be reported within 10 business days to the Permits Section using federal form 3-186A.
- a. A permittee may transfer a wild-taken falconry bird to a raptor propagation permit after the bird has been used in falconry for at least two years, or at least one year for a sharp-shinned hawk, Cooper's hawk, merlin, or American kestrel.
 - i. When transferring such a bird, a permittee must provide a copy of the federal form 3-186A documenting acquisition of the bird by the propagator to the federal migratory bird permit office administering the propagation permit.
 - b. A permittee may transfer a wild-taken raptor to another permit type in less than two years, or less than one year for a sharp-shinned hawk, Cooper's hawk, merlin, or American kestrel, if the bird has been injured and a veterinarian or permitted wildlife rehabilitator has determined the bird can no longer be flown in falconry.
 - i. When transferring such a bird, the permittee must provide a copy of the federal form 3-186A documenting acquisition of the bird to the federal migratory bird permit office administering the other permit type.
 - ii. When transferring such a bird, the permittee must provide a copy of the certification from the veterinarian or permitted wildlife rehabilitator who determined the bird can no longer be flown in falconry to the federal migratory bird permit office administering the other permit type.
 - c. A permittee may transfer a captive-bred falconry raptor to a holder of another permit type if the recipient permittee is authorized to possess the bird.
48. 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. The raptor must remain on the permittee's falconry permit and remain in the permittee's facilities. Care may be extended indefinitely in extenuating circumstances such as illness, family emergency, and military service. If the person providing care is a permitted falconer, he or she may fly any of the permittee's birds he or she is authorized to fly with written permission from the permittee. If not a permitted falconer, 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 Permits Section 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.
49. 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 90 calendar days, disposition of any bird held under the permit is at the discretion of the department.

Release, Loss, Theft, or Death of Raptors

50. Release – Only a raptor originally taken from the wild in Alaska may be intentionally released to the wild in Alaska. At least five business days 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 immediately prior to release. A permittee may release a bird back to the wild only at an appropriate time of year and in an appropriate location. A permittee must submit federal form 3-186A to the Permits Section upon any loss, escape, release, or death of the permittee’s raptor within 10 business days after that event. A permittee must deliver the marker band from a released raptor to the regional falconry representative and the Permits Section within 15 business days after the death or release of the raptor to the wild, except a dead raptor preserved by taxidermy shall permanently retain its marker band.
51. Loss – A permittee may retrap a marked raptor that is accidentally lost to the wild at any time and within five days after its loss without notifying the regional falconry representative. If the permittee intends to retrap the raptor more than five days after its loss, the permittee must notify the Permits Section and regional falconry representative that the raptor has been lost and that the permittee intends to recapture it. If a permittee recaptures a raptor previously reported to the department as lost, the permittee must notify the department within 10 business days after the recapture. Recapturing a marked raptor is not considered take of a bird from the wild.
52. Theft – Theft of a raptor held under a falconry permit must be reported to the department on federal form 3-186A and to the USFWS regional law enforcement office within 10 business days of the occurrence.
53. Death – Death of a raptor held under a falconry permit must be reported to the department on federal form 3-186A within 10 business days of the occurrence. A permittee must deliver to the regional falconry representative a marker band from a dead raptor within 15 business days of death or release, except a raptor preserved by taxidermy must permanently retain its marker band and/or microchip.

Records and Reporting

54. Falconry permits are issued with a number of reporting conditions. Failure to comply with these conditions constitutes violation of permit conditions and may result in a falconer’s permit being revoked or renewal denied. A permittee must notify the Permits Section if he or she changes his or her mailing address within 30 days of the change.
55. A permittee intending to take a raptor from the wild must first notify both the regional falconry representative and the nearest department office in the area of planned take activities (including the species, location, and dates) at least 10 business days prior to the intended take. A permittee must notify the regional falconry representative in the take area within 10 business days of taking a raptor; he or she must inform the falconry representative the specific location and date of take, and the species, age (if known), and sex (if known) of the raptor taken, along with any other information required by the department. Within 10 business days of taking any raptor, a permittee must submit federal form 3-186A to the Permits Section. Form 3-186A is also used to inform the department in writing of any transfer, release, escape, loss, or death of a raptor within 10 business days of such occurrence.

56. A permittee is required to submit an annual report each year on a form provided by the department regardless of whether he or she possessed a bird. A report form is included in this *Manual* or may be obtained by contacting the Permits Section or from the department's website, www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=otherlicense.possession.
57. A permittee must retain a copy of falconry permits, 3-186As, and all other falconry-related records for a minimum of five years. A permittee must retain a copy of all electronic database submissions documenting take, transfer, loss, rebanding, or implanting a microchip in a falconry raptor until five years after transferring or losing the raptor, or it has died.
58. Use/Disposal of Raptors that Die – For a falconry raptor that dies, a permittee may donate the body or feathers of any species (except eagles) to a person or institution authorized by permit to acquire and possess such parts or feathers or to a person or institution exempt under 50 CFR §21.12. The body, feathers, talons, and other parts of golden eagles possessed under a falconry permit must be sent to the National Eagle Repository.
- a. A permittee may keep the body of a raptor banded or implanted with a microchip prior to death, except that of a golden eagle. A body may be kept so feathers are available for imping. A body may be mounted by a taxidermist for use in presenting conservation education programs. A marker band must remain in place on the body of a mounted bird that was banded; a microchip must remain in place in a bird with an implanted microchip.
 - b. A permittee not wishing to donate a bird body or keep it himself or herself must burn, bury, or otherwise destroy it within 10 days of death or after final veterinary examination to determine cause of death. Because a carcass of a euthanized raptor could pose a risk of secondary poisoning to eagles and other scavengers, a permittee must take appropriate precautions to avoid such poisonings.
 - c. A permittee may possess flight feathers of a falconry raptor that dies for as long as he or she holds a valid, current falconry permit. A permittee may not buy, sell, or barter such feather and must keep paperwork documenting the acquisition of the bird from which they came.

Imping

59. A permittee may retain or exchange feathers that are molted or feathers from raptors that die in captivity for imping purposes under the following conditions:
- a. A permittee may possess flight feathers for each species of raptor he or she possesses or previously held for as long as he or she holds a valid, current falconry permit;
 - b. A permittee may receive feathers for imping from another permitted falconer, wildlife rehabilitator, or raptor propagator in the United States, and may give feathers to such individuals;
 - c. A permittee may not buy, sell, or barter for imping feathers;

- d. A permittee may donate feathers from a falconry bird, except golden eagle feathers, to any person or institution holding a valid, current permit 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 retrices from a golden eagle, a permittee is not required to gather feathers molted or otherwise lost by a falconry bird. A permittee may leave such feathers where they fall, store them for imping, or destroy them;
- f. A permittee must collect molted primary and secondary flight feathers and retrices from a golden eagle possessed for falconry;
- g. Molted primary and secondary flight feathers and retrices from a golden eagle 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. A permittee is asked but not required to send all other feathers, including body feathers, collected from a falconry golden eagle and not needed for imping, to the National Eagle Repository; and
- i. If his or her falconry permit expires, is relinquished, or is revoked, a permittee must properly dispose of feathers of any species of falconry raptor except golden eagle, either by donating them to any person or institution authorized by permit to acquire and possess the feathers, or are exempt from the permit requirement under 50 CFR §21.12, or by burning, burying, or otherwise destroying them.

Captive Propagation

60. Unless a person holds a propagation permit issued by the department, the person may not breed raptors in captivity for falconry. Propagation permits are issued under the following conditions:
- a. The department may issue a propagation permit only to a person who:
 - i. Holds a federal propagation permit;
 - ii. Holds a valid, current Alaska master class falconry permit and a valid, current Alaska hunting license; and
 - iii. Passes an inspection of facilities with the following guidelines:
 - 1. Adequate chamber size;
 - 2. Double-door access to prevent escape;
 - 3. Any window protected on the inside with vertical bars;
 - 4. Adequate padded perches;

5. Adequate roof covering of chain-link or welded wire material;
 6. Adequate floor covering (straw and/or sawdust are not suitable); and
 7. Adequate protection from the elements.
- b. A propagation permittee may acquire no more than two wild-origin birds within a calendar year. A propagation permittee must adhere to the same notification requirements as falconers when capturing wild-origin birds. A propagation permittee may have no more than 12 wild-origin birds at any time. A propagation permittee will have no limit on the number of first or later generation captive-bred progeny held in captive propagation. A raptor held under a propagation permit does not count as one of the raptors that may be held under a falconry permit.
 - c. A raptor possessed for falconry may be used in captive propagation only in Alaska and if the falconry permittee or permitted raptor propagator holds the necessary permits. A falconry raptor need not be transferred to a propagation permit if used in captive propagation fewer than eight months in a year, but must be transferred if permanently (i.e., more than eight months in a year) used in captive propagation.
 - d. A propagation permittee may sell, barter for, or exchange for anything of value first or later generation captive-bred progeny to any person holding a falconry license or raptor propagation permit within Alaska or outside of Alaska. Captive-bred progeny not sold or transferred as described in this subsection may be transferred or otherwise disposed of only with the written approval of the department.
 - e. A raptor that originated from the wild in Alaska and held under a propagation permit may not be exported from the state unless the propagation permittee: 1) is moving from the state; 2) has legally possessed that raptor in Alaska for at least one year; 3) has met the definition of Alaska resident in AS 16.05.415 (a) for at least one year prior to the export; 4) microchips the bird prior to export; 5) retains possession of the raptor at his or her new place of residence, except a raptor held less than one full year may be exported permanently if the propagation permittee holding it has maintained Alaska residency continuously for at least two years immediately prior to the date of export; and 6) obtains an ADF&G export permit. A propagation permittee shall notify the Permits Section at least 10 business days before exporting a raptor from Alaska. If the department determines it necessary to conserve or protect raptors in the state, or if the propagation permittee desiring to export a raptor has not fully complied with the conditions and requirements of the falconry standards in this *Manual*, the department may disapprove the import or export of a raptor.

Conservation Education

61. A permittee may use a falconry raptor in a conservation program presented in a public venue, under the following conditions:
 - a. The raptor must be used primarily for falconry;
 - b. A permittee 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;

- c. A permittee may not present a program that does not address falconry and conservation education;
 - d. An apprentice class permittee may present a conservation program only under the immediate supervision of a general or master falconer;
 - e. A permittee may charge a fee for presentation of a conservation education program, but the fee may not exceed the amount to recoup costs associated with delivering the presentation; and
 - f. A permittee is responsible for all liability associated with conservation education activities undertaken.
62. A permittee may allow photography, filming, video recording, or other such uses of a falconry raptor to make a movie or another source of information on the practice of falconry or on the biology, ecological roles, and conservation needs of raptors and other migratory birds, under the following conditions:
- a. A permittee may not be paid for such activities;
 - b. A falconry raptor may not be used to make a movie or commercial, or in another commercial venture not related to falconry or conservation education; and
 - c. A falconry raptor may not be used for entertainment, advertisement, promotion or endorsement of any product, merchandise, goods, services, meeting, exhibition, or fair, or as a representation of any business, company, corporation, or organization.

Rehabilitation

63. A general or master class falconry permittee may assist a permitted migratory bird rehabilitator to condition a raptor in preparation for release to the wild and may keep a bird he or she is helping to rehabilitate in his or her facilities, under the following conditions:
- a. A rehabilitator must provide a falconer with a letter or form identifying the raptor and explaining the falconer is assisting in its rehabilitation;
 - b. A falconry permittee need not meet rehabilitation facility standards, only the facility standards for falconry permits; a falconry permittee's facilities are not subject to inspection for compliance with rehabilitation facility standards;
 - c. A raptor possessed for rehabilitation purposes need not be added to a falconer's permit; the bird remains under the rehabilitator's permit;
 - d. Through coordination with a rehabilitator, a falconer must release a raptor to the wild or return it to the rehabilitator for release within the 180-day time frame in which a rehabilitator is authorized to possess the bird, unless the issuing office authorizes retention and conditioning for longer than 180 days, or unless the rehabilitator permanently transfers a bird to a falconer under his or her falconry permit; and

- e. A raptor that cannot be released to the wild must be returned to the rehabilitator for placement within the 180-day time frame in which the rehabilitator is authorized to possess the raptor, unless the issuing office authorizes retention for longer than 180 days.

Appeals

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

Unintended Prey Items Taken

- 65. A permittee is responsible for the actions of his or her raptor while hunting. If a permittee's bird takes quarry outside of a regular hunting season, he or she must leave the dead quarry where it lies, although the raptor may feed on the quarry before leaving the kill site. A permittee must report take of any federally listed endangered or threatened species to the USFWS Ecological Services Field Office for the location in which the take occurred. With a falconry bird, a permittee may take any bird species listed in 50 CFR §21.43, 21.44, 21.45, or 21.46 for which a depredation order is in place at any time in accordance with the conditions of the applicable depredation order, as long as a permittee is not paid for doing so.

Abatement

- 66. A master class falconry permittee may conduct abatement activities with a raptor possessed for falconry only if he or she holds a federal Special Purpose Abatement permit issued by the USFWS. A general class falconry permittee may conduct abatement activities only as a subpermittee of a Special Purpose Abatement permit holder. Only a Special Purpose Abatement permittee may receive payment for abatement services.

STATE OF ALASKA ALASKA FALCONRY PERMIT APPLICATION

1. NAME

Last	First	M.I.
------	-------	------

2. MAILING ADDRESS

Street or P.O. Box		
City	State	Zip

3. TELEPHONE NUMBERS

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

4. EMAIL ADDRESS

--

5. ALASKA RESIDENT

Yes 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

Apprentice
General*
Master*

10B. APPRENTICE'S SPONSOR

Last Name	First	Telephone
Address		Class

11. FALCONRY EXAM/APPROVAL

Exam Passed	Approved By _____	Date _____
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12. MEWS INSPECTION/APPROVAL

Mews Inspected	Approved By _____	Date _____
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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 I of title 50, and I certify under penalty of perjury all information I have submitted is true and correct. I understand that any false statement or omission herein may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001, AS 11.56.210, & AS 16.05.420.	
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.**

ALASKA FALCONRY REPORT

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 _____ (year)

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.

I understand that making false statements or omissions herein may subject me to criminal penalties (AS 11.56.210 & AS 16.05.420). I certify under penalty of perjury all the information herein is true and correct.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Annual falconry reports are due by January 10. Please submit this report to:

ADF&G Wildlife Conservation, Permits Section, P.O. Box 115526, Juneau, AK 99811-5526 or dfg.dwc.permits@alaska.gov

CONTACT INFORMATION

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

Region I, Southeast
GMUs: 1 – 5
P.O. Box 240020
Douglas, AK 99824-0020
Phone (907) 465-4265

Regions II and IV, Southcentral
GMUs: 6 – 11 and 13 – 17
333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage, AK 99518-1599
Phone (907) 267-2257

Region III & V, Interior and Arctic and Western
GMUs: 12, 18 – 26
1300 College Road
Fairbanks, AK 99701-1599
Phone (907) 459-7213

Falconry and raptor propagation permit applications, submission of 3-186A forms, and requests to import or temporarily or permanently export a raptor are handled by the ADF&G Permits Section. First time applicants must submit a hard copy to the mailing address below. All other applications and reports may be submitted via mail or email to the addresses below.

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

For additional information about health certification, disease testing, vaccination, and other requirements to import raptors, contact the state veterinarian.

Office of the State Veterinarian
Dept. of Environmental Conservation
5251 Dr. MLK Jr. Ave.
Anchorage, AK 99507
Phone (907) 375-8215

For information about federal regulations, contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Migratory Bird Permits Office
1011 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, AK 99503
Phone (907) 768-3693

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) administers all programs and activities free from discrimination based on race, color, national origin, age, sex, religion, marital status, pregnancy, parenthood, or disability. The department administers all programs and activities in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility please write:

- ADF&G ADA Coordinator, P.O. Box 115526, Juneau, AK 99811-5526
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, MS 2042, Arlington, VA 22203
- Office of Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW MS 5230, Washington DC 20240.

The department's ADA Coordinator can be reached via phone at the following numbers:

- (VOICE) 907-465-6077
- (Statewide Telecommunication Device for the Deaf) 1-800-478-3648
- (Juneau TDD) 907-465-3646
- (FAX) 907-465-6078

For information on alternative formats and questions on this publication, please contact the following: Publications Specialist, ADF&G/Division of Wildlife Conservation, P.O. Box 115526, Juneau, AK 99811-5526, or call 907-465-4176.