

**ORDER OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN
NATURAL RESOURCES BOARD
CREATING RULES**

The Wisconsin Natural Resources Board proposes an order to **renumber** sections NR 18.01(1); **renumber and amend** 18.15; to **amend** 18.01(4), (5), (6), (10), (11), 18.02(1), 18.03(1), (3), (4), 18.04, 18.05, 18.06, 18.07(1), (2)(a)1., 2., (2)(b)5, 18.08, 18.10(1)(a), (c), (d), (2)(a) through (c), (3)(b), (c), (d), 18.12(2) through (4), (7), (9) through (11), (13), (14), 18.14(1), (2), and 18.16(2) through (4); to **repeal** 18.01(9); to **repeal and recreate** 18.03(5), 18.12(4)(b), 18.12(8), 18.13(1), and 18.17(2)(a); and to **create** 18.01(1), (1h), (4m), (7h), (7s), (8m), (14), (15), 18.03(6), 18.05(4), 18.10(intro.), (1)(b)4., (e), (3)(e), 18.12(3)(d), (d)1. through 4., (e), (4)(e), (7m), (15), 18.13(1m), 18.15(2), (3), and 18.17(3) relating to the sport of Falconry.

ER-19-10

Analysis Prepared by Department of Natural Resources

Statutes interpreted: Section 29.319 Falconry Regulation

Statutory authority: Sections 29.319

Explanation of agency authority: The department holds authority under Wis. Stat. s. 29.319 to regulate falconry and the taking of raptors for falconry. The department is also authorized to establish rules for falconry, which is administrative code ch. NR 18. The department may provide permits to both Wisconsin residents and non-residents. The department is also authorized to charge a fee for these permits and to deposit these fees in the Endangered Resources Fund, Wis. Stat. s. 20.370 (1) (fs).

Related statute or rule: NR 18, governing the sport of falconry.

Statutory section

Title [or subject]

29.014(1)	Rule making for Ch. 29
29.039	Non game species
169.04	Possession of live wild animals.
169.05	Taking of wild animals.
169.06	Introduction, stocking, and release of wild animals.
169.07	Exhibition of live wild animals.
169.10	Sale and purchase of live wild animals.
227.11 (2)	Rule making authority

Plain language analysis: The proposed rule defines and clarifies different falconry terms and conditions.

Summary of, and comparison with, existing or proposed federal regulations: The U.S. fish and wildlife service will no longer issue a permit to individuals engaged in the sport of falconry. Pursuant to 50 CFR 21.29(b), permits will be issued by states with oversight provided by the Service. The Service has formulated revisions as to how the sport of falconry is to be conducted and supervised by the states. The proposed rule makes the revisions to current code to ensure compliance with federal rules by January 1, 2014.

Comparison with rules in adjacent states: All states must comply with federal rules pertaining to the sport of falconry by January 1, 2014.

Summary of factual data and analytical methodologies: A total of 98 resident falconers and approximately 10 or fewer non-resident falconers will be affected by the proposed rule.

Analysis and supporting documents used to determine effect on small business or in preparation of economic impact report: This rule update applies only to falconers. The proposal does not impose any additional compliance or reporting requirements on small businesses nor are any design or operational standards contained in the rule. The department has determined that this rule will not adversely affect in a material way the economy, a sector of the economy, productivity, jobs, or overall economic competitiveness of the state. No fiscal impacts are expected for the public utility rate payers or local government units. This determination was made after conducting an economic impact analysis and soliciting comments beginning on March 6, 2012 for 14 days. The department requested comments from the Wisconsin Falconry Association (WFA). Comments from WFA, approving the economic impact analysis were received in a letter from WFA dated May 11, 2012.

Effect on small business, including how the rule will be enforced: None

Agency contact person: Sumner Matteson, 101 S. Webster St., P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921. (608) 266-1571, email: sumner.matteson@wisconsin.gov.

Place where comments may be submitted and deadline for submission: same as above, submissions sent to Sumner Matteson.

SECTION 1. NR 18.01(1) is renumbered 18.01(1s)

SECTION 2. NR 18.01(1), (1h), (4m), (7h), (7s), (8m), (14), and (15) are created to read:

(1) "Band" means a numbered, non-reusable USFWS leg band supplied by the department.

(1h) "Bureau" means the department of natural resources bureau of endangered resources.

(4m) "Foreign" means any source of wildlife originating outside the United States.

(7h) "Hacking" means the temporary release to the wild, not to exceed 30 days, of a raptor held for falconry so that it must survive on its own.

(7s) "Hybrid" means offspring of any two species whether or not listed in the federal regulations at 50 CFR 10.13, and any progeny of those birds.

(8m) "Imprint" means a bird that is hand-raised in isolation from the sight of other raptors from 2 weeks of age until it has fledged. An imprinted bird is considered to be so for its entire lifetime.

(14) "Tribe" means any Wisconsin band of Native Americans recognized by the federal government, and which is authorized by the USFWS to issue a falconry permit to its members.

(15) "Visitor" means anyone from another country.

SECTION 3. NR 18.01(4), (5), (6), (10), and (11) are amended to read:

(4) “Falconry” means ~~the sport of taking or attempting to take quarry by means of a trained raptor.~~ caring for and training raptors for the pursuit of wild game, and hunting wild game with raptors. Falconry includes the taking of raptors from the wild to use in the sport; and caring for, training, and transporting raptors held for falconry.

(5) “Falconry permit” means a state or tribal permit to allow a resident permittee to take, possess and transport raptors for the purpose of practicing falconry.

(6) “Fish & wildlife service” means U.S. department of interior – fish & wildlife service (USFWS).

(10) “Raptor” means a live, migratory bird of the Orders Accipitriformes, Falconiformes, or ~~the Order~~ Strigiformes, ~~other than~~ including the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) and golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*).

(11) “Replacement raptor” means a raptor obtained to replace one ~~which~~ that has died in captivity, has escaped, or is released to the wild.

SECTION 4. NR 18.01(9) is repealed.

SECTION 5. NR 18.02(1) is amended to read:

(1) The raptors covered by this chapter include those raptor species whose range extends into any part of Mexico ~~or~~ the United States, or Canada. All individual birds of such species whether or not raised in captivity, and including any subspecies, even if the range of such subspecies does not include parts of the above countries, are covered by these regulations.

SECTION 6. NR 18.02 “note” is created to read:

Note: It is the responsibility of the out-of-state veterinarian of the nonresident’s raptor imported to Wisconsin to: a) obtain a certificate of veterinary inspection from the nonresident’s state and b) a Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection import permit. The nonresident shall have copies of the health certificate and import permit before sending the raptor to Wisconsin. The import permit shall be obtained before the raptor is transported to Wisconsin. See Wis. Adm. Code s. ATCP 10.07.

SECTION 7. NR 18.03 (1) and (3), “Note” to (3), and (4) are amended to read:

(1) No person may take, possess, import, export, transport, sell, purchase, barter, or offer for sale, purchase, or barter ~~or transport~~ any migratory raptor species, or the parts, nests, or eggs of raptor species, for falconry purposes or to practice falconry in Wisconsin unless a valid falconry permit has been issued pursuant to this chapter or issued by another state or tribe provided that state or tribe is listed in the federal regulations as a state or tribe meeting federal falconry standards. Tribal permits are only valid when issued to the tribe’s own members. Falconers hunting on state property need to follow state property rules, and it is the falconer’s responsibility to be aware of the state property rules before commencing falconry activities.

(3) No person may engage in any falconry activity unless the person has in ~~his or her~~ their possession a falconry permit or a nonresident raptor trapping permit issued under this chapter.

Note: A state of Wisconsin turkey, pheasant or duck stamp is no longer required to engage in the sport of falconry. A federal duck stamp, however, is required to hunt migratory waterfowl. Federal duck stamps can be purchased through a local post office and at many local DNR offices.

(4) No person may transfer a falconry permit or a falconry band, markers or allow the use thereof by any other person, nor may any person while engaged in falconry, use or carry any permit or marker issued to another.

SECTION 8. NR18.03(5) and “Note” to (5) are repealed and recreated to read:

(5) A visitor to the U.S. possessing a falconry permit or license from their country may practice falconry in Wisconsin and shall abide by nonresident falconer permit and license requirements.

SECTION 9. NR 18.03(6) and “Note” to (6) are created to read:

(6) If a falconer takes a raptor from the wild and keeps it overnight, the falconer must report it the bureau falconry coordinator within 3 days using form 3-186A.

Note: Paper copies of the 3-186A form can be obtained by contacting the Falconry Coordinator at the Bureau of Endangered Resources, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921.

SECTION 10. NR 18.04(1) and 18.04(2), and “Note” to (2) are amended to read:

(1) ESTABLISHED SEASONS. In addition to the seasons established by ch. NR 10, falconry permit holders may hunt upland game birds and animals described in s. NR 10.01 (2) and (3) September 1 through March 31, except cottontail rabbit, fox squirrel and gray squirrel may be hunted year-round. Hunting of hen pheasants is allowed statewide by the method of falconry.

(2) LET LAY RULE. A falconry permit holder whose raptor accidentally kills any protected animal during the closed season or a protected animal ~~or sex~~ during the open hunting season, except as specified in sub. (1), shall leave the dead animal where it lies. The raptor may feed upon the dead animal prior to leaving the kill site.

Note: Daily kill and possession limits, hunting hours and other small game rules established for hunting by chs. NR 10, 11, and 15 and ch. 29 Stats., apply.

SECTION 11. “Note” to NR 18.04(1) is created to read:

Note: Falconers are not limited to properties specified under s. NR 10.01(2)(c)2. Normal daily bag and possession limits established by s. NR 10.01(2) apply, except that the daily bag limit for hen pheasants taken by falconry is one.

SECTION 12. NR 18.05 is amended to read:

(1) Prior to submitting an application for a permit under this chapter, each new applicant or person whose prior permit has expired or been revoked for a period of more than 2 ½ years shall be required to answer

correctly at least 80% of the questions on a supervised examination described in sub. (2). If a falconer's permit has expired or been revoked for fewer than 5 years, it may be reinstated if the falconer has proof of certification for their most recent level, pursuant to NR 18.10.

(2) The examination shall be prepared by the ~~fish and wildlife service~~ department or tribe in consultation with the Wisconsin Falconers Association, and administered by a representative of the department or tribe. The examination shall consist of questions relating to the basic biology, care and handling of raptors, literature, laws and regulations governing the sport of falconry.

(3) ~~Applicants failing~~ An applicant who fails to correctly answer at least 80% of the questions on the examination described in sub. (2) may not be issued a permit but may repeat the exam after 30 days. ~~Should a second failure occur, a one-year waiting period is required before the examination sequence may be repeated.~~ the applicant fail the test a second time, the applicant shall wait at least one year prior to taking the test again.

SECTION 13. NR 18.05(4) is created to read:

(4) If an applicant is a new resident of the United States, they may be granted a permit to practice falconry at an appropriate level based on his or her experience. To demonstrate knowledge of falconry, the applicant shall correctly answer 80% of the questions on a supervised examination. If successful, the applicant may be assigned by the department or tribe the permit class consistent with the requirements set forth in NR18.10.

SECTION 14. NR 18.06(1), (2), and "Note" to (2) are amended to read:

(1) RESIDENT FALCONRY PERMIT. A person shall submit an application for a permit under this chapter on forms provided by the department accompanied by a fee of \$75 for a 3-year falconry permit. ~~Applicants~~ An applicant may not submit more than one application for a permit under this chapter nor apply for a permit if they have failed to correctly answer at least 80% of the questions on a falconry examination as described in s. NR 18.05 (2) and as required in s. NR 18.05 (1). Applicants shall provide the following information:

(2) NONRESIDENT RAPTOR TRAPPING PERMIT. A nonresident may apply annually for a nonresident raptor trapping permit under this chapter on forms provided by the department accompanied by a fee of \$100. ~~Applicants~~ An applicant may not submit more than one application for a permit under this chapter. ~~Applicants~~ Each applicant shall provide the following information:

Note: Application forms may be obtained at: Bureau of Endangered Resources (BER), Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707. Possession of facilities for housing raptors is not a prerequisite for obtaining a resident falconry permit under section NR 18.07. A resident permittee, however, must pass a facilities inspection by the department or tribe prior to obtaining a raptor for use in falconry., under section 18.07.

SECTION 15. NR 18.07(1), 18.07(2)(a)1., 18.07(2)(a)2., and 18.07(2)(b)5. are amended to read:

(1) INSPECTION. Upon receipt of an application for a resident falconry permit, the department shall, within 30 days, inspect the applicant's facilities and equipment and determine that they comply with this section before a permit may be issued. Falconry bird(s), facilities, equipment, and records may be inspected only in the presence of the permittee, during business hours on any day of the week by state or

tribal officials.

1. ~~Indoor~~ An indoor facilities (mews) shall be large enough to allow easy access for caring for the raptors housed in it the facility. If more than one raptor is to be kept in the mews, the raptors shall be tethered or separated by partitions and the area for each bird shall be large enough to allow the bird to fully extend its wings. There shall be at least one window, protected on the inside by vertical bars, spaced narrower than the width of the bird's head, and a secure door that can be easily closed. The floor of the mews shall permit easy cleaning, ~~and shall be well drained, and have at least one~~ Adequate perches shall be provided.

2. Outdoor facilities (weathering area) shall be fenced and covered with netting or wire, or roofed to protect the birds from disturbance and from attack by predators. The enclosed area shall be large enough to insure the birds cannot strike the fence when flying from the perch. Protection from excessive sun, wind, and inclement weather, and at least one adequate perch shall be provided for each bird. ~~Adequate perches shall be provided.~~

5. "Weighing device." A reliable scale or balance suitable for weighing the raptor(s) held and graduated to increments of not more than 1/2-ounce (15 grams) shall be provided by the permittee.

SECTION 16. NR 18.08 Unsatisfactory conditions is amended to read:

~~The department, upon~~ Within 5 working days of a written finding of improper treatment or care of a raptor or of the failure to provide proper facilities or equipment for a raptor, the department shall notify the permittee of the finding in writing and request the correction of the treatment, care, facilities or equipment, as detailed in the notice.; within 5 working days of the notice. Upon the failure of the permittee to make the corrections described in the notice, If the permittee fails to make the corrections, the raptors may be seized by the department and the permit may be revoked. The permittee is ineligible to receive another permit until the department is satisfied the facilities, equipment and care comply with this chapter and that the health and safety of raptors in the facilities is ensured.

SECTION 17. NR 18.10(intro) is created to read:

Possession of facilities for housing raptors shall not be a prerequisite for obtaining a permit, except for the apprentice class applicant, who shall have their facilities inspected before they are granted an apprentice permit. Regardless of falconry class, the applicant shall have facilities that pass state or tribal inspection before they obtain a raptor for use in falconry. The applicant may not intentionally capture a raptor species that the classification as a falconer does not allow the applicant to possess for falconry. If the applicant captures a bird they are not allowed to possess, they shall release it immediately.

SECTION 18. NR 18.10(1)(a) is amended to read:

(a) An apprentice class permittee shall be at least 14 years old and sponsored by a person possessing a general or master falconry permit in Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, or Minnesota. If the apprentice is under 18 years of age, a parent or legal guardian shall agree to be responsible for the apprentice's activities.

SECTION 19. NR 18.10(1)(b)4. is created to read:

4. Shall write a letter supporting the application of the apprentice.

SECTION 20. NR 18.10(1)(c) and (d) are amended to read:

(c) The apprentice class permittee may ~~not possess more than one wild raptor~~ American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*) or red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) and may not obtain more than one wild raptor for replacement during any 12-month period-, August 1 to July 31. ~~An apprentice permittee may only possess either an American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*) or a red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*).~~

(d) An apprentice class permittee may not possess an eyas or a raptor that is imprinted on humans.

SECTION 21. NR 18.10(1)(e) is created to read:

(e) The apprentice class permittee may not possess a raptor taken from the wild as a nestling.

SECTION 22. NR 18.10(2)(a) through (c) are amended to read:

(a) A general class permittee shall be at least 18 years old and shall have at least 2 years experience in the practice of falconry at the apprentice level and receive a written recommendation from the sponsor or produce documentation, acceptable to the department, of qualified experience exceeding 2 years including maintaining, training, flying, and hunting the raptor(s) for at least 4 months in each year.

(b) A general class permittee may not possess more than 2 3 wild raptors and may not obtain more than 2 raptors from the wild during any 12-month period-, August 1 to July 31.

(c) A general class permittee may ~~not take, transport or possess any golden eagle or merlin (*Falco columbarius*) eyas.~~ take and possess any species of Accipitriform, Falconiform, or Strigiform except a golden eagle, a bald eagle, a white-tailed eagle, or a Steller's sea eagle. A general class permittee may use captive-bred individuals and hybrids of the species he/she is allowed to possess. A general class permittee may not possess any endangered or threatened species listed in s. NR 27.03 unless it is captive reared and ~~banded with a marker~~ marked with a band provided by the fish and wildlife service.

SECTION 23. NR 18.10(3)(b), (c) and (d) are amended to read:

(b) A master class permittee may not possess more than 3- 5 wild raptors, and may not obtain more than 2 raptors from the wild during any 12-month period-, August 1 to July 31. A master class permittee, however, may possess any number of captive-bred raptors as long as they train them in the pursuit of wild game and uses them in hunting.

(c) A master class permittee may ~~not take, transport or possess any golden eagle for falconry purposes unless authorized in writing under 50 CFR 22.24.~~ take or possess any species of Accipitriform, Falconiform, or Strigiform except a bald eagle. A permittee may not take, transport or possess any endangered or threatened species listed in s. NR 27.03, except captive reared species and passage peregrine falcons ~~banded with markers~~ marked with a band provided by the fish and wildlife service.

(d) A master class permittee may not take, transport or possess as part of his or her 3-5 bird limitation, more than one raptor listed as a federally threatened species as prescribed by 50 CFR 21.29(e) (3) (v).

SECTION 24. NR 18.10(3)(e) and “Note” to (e)2. are created to read:

(e) A master class permittee may take and possess a golden eagle, a white-tailed eagle, or a Steller’s sea eagle only if the permittee meets the following requirements:

1. Experience in handling large raptors, including the species handled and the type and duration of the experience.
2. Two letters of reference containing a concise history detailing the author’s experience with large raptors, which can include handling of raptors held by zoos, rehabilitating large raptors, or scientific studies involving large raptors. Each letter shall also assess the master class permittee’s ability to care for eagles and to fly them in falconry. An eagle possessed by a falconer counts against the individual limit of 5 raptors. The permittee shall report the band and microchip within 10 days at <http://permits.fws.gov/186A>, or submit a paper form 3-186A form to your state or tribal agency that governs falconry.

Note: Paper copies of the 3-186A form can be obtained by contacting the Falconry Coordinator at the Bureau of Endangered Resources, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921.

SECTION 25. NR 18.12(2), (3), (4) and (7) are amended to read:**(2) NONRESIDENT RAPTOR TRAPPING PERMIT.**

- (a) Trapping permits may ~~not~~ be issued to nonresidents ~~other than persons~~ meeting the qualifications of the ~~general or master class permittees in s. NR18.10 (2) and (3).~~
- (b) Nonresidents may not apply for more than one trapping permit per trapping season.
- (c) The nonresident raptor trapping permittee shall immediately upon capture mark a raptor trapped under a nonresident raptor trapping permit with a federal band, marker, ~~No raptor may be transported within or from Wisconsin without the marker attached.~~
- (d) The nonresident raptor trapping permittee shall notify the ~~department’s bureau of endangered resources~~ within 5 days of any take and provide information on the take on forms provided by the ~~department’s bureau of endangered resources.~~
- (e) The nonresident raptor trapping permit shall be carried by the permittee while in the act of trapping and during the transportation of the trapped raptor.
- (f) Nonresidents may not take, possess or transport a ~~merlin, eyas or~~ any federal or Wisconsin endangered and threatened species.

(3) ~~SEASON FOR TAKING RAPTOR FROM THE WILD.~~

- (a) Season. A general or master falconer may take eyasses annually during the period of March ~~26~~ 1 through April 5 and May ~~15~~ 7 through July 15. Except as provided in sub. (2) (f), no more than 2 eyasses may be taken by the same general or master falconer permittee during the specified season.
- (b) First year (passage or immature) raptors may be taken from ~~not be taken other than during the period of September 16~~ August 21 through ~~December 31~~ January 31.

(c) ~~*Federal Marker.* In no case may the total of all periods of raptor taking exceed 180 days during a calendar year, except that a raptor which that~~ has a federal marker attached may be re-trapped at any time.

(4) MARKING.

(a) ~~Raptors~~ A raptor held under a permit shall be marked with a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service nonreusable band provided by the department ~~with a numbered band provided by the fish and wildlife service.~~

(b) A permittee shall attach the marker to the raptor immediately upon acquisition.

(c) No person may alter, counterfeit or deface a ~~marker~~ federal band or ISO-compliant microchip. A permittee may, however, remove the rear tab on ~~markers~~ federal bands or ISO-compliant microchips and may smooth any imperfect surface provided the integrity of the ~~marker~~ federal band/microchip and numbering are not affected.

(d) ~~Permittees trapping~~ A permittee who traps a previously marked raptors shall immediately report the trapping to the department's bureau of endangered resources, and include information on the species, location (county, township, quarter-quarter section), and marker identification.

(7) **ADULTRAPTORS.** ~~Except as otherwise authorized by law, a A~~ permittee may not take or possess any raptor other than American kestrels and great horned owls (*Bubo virginianus*), provided that if the raptor is over one year old. Raptors other than state and federally endangered or threatened species that have been taken under a depredation or scientific collector's permit may be used for falconry by general and master class permittees.

SECTION 26. NR 18.12(4)(b) is repealed and recreated to read:

(b) The permittee may purchase and implant an ISO-compliant (134.2 kHz) microchip in the bird. The permittee shall report the band or microchip at <http://permits.fws.gov/186A> or by submitting a paper form 3-186A form or an electronic report to the department within 5 days after acquisition.

SECTION 27. "Note" to NR 18.12(4)(b) is created to read:

Note: Paper copies of the 3-186A form can be obtained by contacting the Falconry Coordinator at the Bureau of Endangered Resources, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921.

SECTION 28. NR 18.12(4)(e) is created to read:

(e) If a band shall be removed or is lost from a raptor in possession, the permittee shall report the loss of the band within 10 days, and shall do one of the following: either request a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service nonreusable band from the state or tribal agency that regulates falconry or purchase and implant an ISO-compliant (134.2 kHz) microchip in the bird and report the band or microchip at <http://permits.fws.gov/186A> or by submitting a paper form 3-186A form to the state or tribal agency that governs falconry within 5 days after acquisition.

SECTION 29. NR 18.12(3)(d), (d)1. through 4., “Note” to 4., (e), and “Note” to (e) are created to read:

(d) Northern Goshawk. No person may possess a northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*) taken from the wild or acquired from a rehabilitator unless it is marked as required by this subsection.

1. The goshawk must be banded immediately upon possession.
2. When banding a northern goshawk, a permanent, non-reusable, numbered Fish and Wildlife Service leg band supplied by the department or tribe shall be used.
3. The falconer also may purchase and implant an ISO (International Organization for Standardization)-compliant (134.2 kHz) microchip in the bird.
4. The band number and microchip information shall be reported within 10 days from the day the falconer takes the goshawk from the wild or from a rehabilitator by entering the required information (including band number and/or microchip information) in the electronic database at <http://permits.fws.gov/186A> or by submitting a paper form 3-186A to the department or tribal office administering falconry.

Note: Paper copies of the 3-186A form can be obtained by contacting the Falconry Coordinator at the Bureau of Endangered Resources, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707-7921.

(e) National Forest Land. No person may take a northern goshawk on U.S. department of agriculture national forest land unless a written description of the location of the take, satisfactory to the forest supervisor or designee, is provided to the forest supervisor or designee prior to any take.

Note: The national forests, consistent with the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1960 (16 USC 528) and the Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976 (16 USC 1701-1784), are managed for wildlife purposes. Data regarding the populations and take of the northern goshawk on the national forest is relevant to goshawk management. The Forest Service may implement protection measures for the northern goshawk that may include the closing of areas of land within the national forest to the take of goshawks. Information on the location of national forest land may be obtained from: Chequamegon/Nicolet Forest Supervisor, Federal Building, 68 S. Stevens Street, Rhineland, WI 54501.

SECTION 30. NR 18.12(7m) is created to read:

(7m) RAPTORS TAKEN UNDER OTHER PERMITS. Raptors other than state and federally endangered or threatened species that have been taken under a depredation permit or scientific collector’s permit may be used for falconry by general and master class permittees.

SECTION 31. NR 18.12(8) is repealed and recreated to read:

(8) RAPTORS TAKEN IN WISCONSIN. A licensed falconer who legally takes a raptor from the wild in Wisconsin has legal title to the raptor, subject to s. 169.02, Stats.

SECTION 32. NR 18.12(9) through (11), (13), and (14) are amended to read:

(9) RAPTORS FROM OUTSIDE WISCONSIN. Raptors obtained outside the state by Wisconsin residents may not be possessed or transported within Wisconsin unless the person possesses legal authority from the state in which the raptor was acquired and a Wisconsin falconry permit. A Wisconsin falconry permittee may possess a wild raptor legally obtained outside the state or a properly identified captive bred raptor obtained from a resident of another state.

(10) ESCAPE OR DEATH OF RAPTORS. A permittee shall report the loss or death of any raptor within 5 days to the ~~department's bureau of endangered resources~~. Carcasses are to be disposed of as directed by the fish and wildlife service.

(11) EXCHANGE OF RAPTORS. No person may give or transfer a raptor to a holder of a Wisconsin permit unless the exchange is reported to the ~~department's bureau of endangered resources~~ by the permittee originally holding the raptor within 5 10 days of the gift or transfer. If a permittee transfers a raptor taken from the wild to another permittee in the same year in which it is captured, the bird shall count as one of the raptors allowed to be taken from the wild that year by the transferor; it shall not count as a capture by the recipient, though it shall always be considered a wild bird.

(13) TRAINING OF RAPTORS. Persons may not train raptors by using or killing game birds out of season; however, legally obtained captive-bred game birds may be used for this purpose. ~~game birds obtained from licensed game farms may be used for this purpose when the permittee is in possession of a valid game farm receipt.~~ Game birds ~~may not be~~ possessed by a permittee ~~unless~~ shall be treated in a humane manner and confined under sanitary conditions with proper care.

(14) CAPTIVE REARED RAPTORS. ~~Raptors~~ A raptor hatched and reared in captivity ~~may be used for falconry purposes~~ banded with a seamless metal band provided by the Fish and Wildlife Service may be used for falconry. ~~provided each raptor is banded with a numbered marker provided by the fish and wildlife service.~~ The raptor may also have an implanted ISO-compliant (134.2 kHz) microchip. A falconer using a species that is state or federally endangered shall have an endangered species permit to cover all activities including possession, regardless of whether the species is wild or captive-bred. A falconry permit does not serve as a substitute.

SECTION 33. NR 18.12(15) is created to read:

(15) CAPTURE AND POSSESSION OF GOLDEN EAGLES. A master falconer, may capture a golden eagle as allowed under 50 CFR part 22.

SECTION 34. NR 18.13(1) is repealed and recreated to read:

(1) Care of falconry raptors by another falconry permittee. Another falconry permittee may care for a raptor or raptors at their facilities or at the original permittee's facilities for up to 120 consecutive days if the bird has a suitable perch and is protected from predators, domestic animals, extreme temperatures, wind, and excessive disturbance. The person providing care shall have a signed and dated statement from the permittee authorizing the temporary possession, and a copy of FWS form 3-186A that shows the possession of each of the raptors. The statement shall include information about the time period for which the raptor(s) may kept and activities authorized by the original permittee. A copy of the statement shall be sent to the bureau within 10 days of the possession of the raptor(s). In all such care situations:

(a) The permittee's raptor(s) shall remain on the permittee's falconry permit, and shall not be counted against the possession limit of the person caring for ~~you~~ another permittee's raptors.

(b) If the person caring for raptor(s) holds the appropriate level falconry permit, they may fly the raptor(s) as authorized by the permittee, including for hunting purposes.

(c) The care of raptor(s) may be extended indefinitely by the department in extenuating circumstances, such as illness, military service, or for a family emergency.

SECTION 35. NR 18.13(1m) is created to read:

(1m) *Care of falconry raptors by a non-permittee.* Another person may care for falconry birds at the permittee's facilities for up to 45 consecutive calendar days, provided that:

(a) The raptor(s) shall remain on the permittee's falconry permit.

(b) The raptor(s) shall remain in the permittee's facilities.

(c) The care of raptor(s) may be extended indefinitely by the department in extenuating circumstances, such as illness, military service, or for a family emergency.

(d) The person(s) providing care for raptor(s) under this subsection may not fly them for any purpose.

SECTION 36. NR 18.14 Transportation. is amended to read:

(1) TEMPORARY HOLDING. A raptor may be transported or held in temporary facilities for a period not to exceed ~~30~~ 120 days. Such facility shall provide an adequate perch and protection from extreme temperatures and excessive disturbance.

(2) OUT-OF-STATE USE. A resident permittee may transport raptors he or she is permitted to possess to other states by this chapter from Wisconsin for meets, trials, hunting and other falconry activities provided the permittee obtains all permits or licenses as may be required by another the other state(s).

SECTION 37. NR 18.15 is renumbered NR 18.15(1) and amended to read:

(1) RELEASE TO THE WILD. A falconry permit holder shall obtain written authorization from the department's bureau of endangered resources before a ~~any~~ raptor of any species not indigenous to Wisconsin is intentionally released to the wild in Wisconsin, at which time the ~~marker band~~ from the released bird shall be removed. The ~~marker band~~ from an intentionally released wild raptor ~~which that~~ is indigenous to Wisconsin shall also be removed. A seamless band on a captive-reared raptor shall remain on the bird if it is released. A standard federal ~~marker band~~ shall be attached to the birds by ~~the~~ a state or service-authorized federal bird bander whenever possible.

SECTION 38. NR 18.15(2) and (3) are created to read:

(2) HYBRIDS. Hybrid raptors shall be imprinted on humans or be surgically sterilized if they are to be used in falconry. When flown, a hybrid shall have two attached radio telemetry transmitters that may

allow the permittee to locate the bird if he/she needs to do so. Release of hybrids to the wild is prohibited.

(3) HACKING. Hacking as defined in s. NR 18.01(7h), shall be permitted. All hybrid raptors shall have two attached functioning radio telemetry transmitters during hacking.

SECTION 39. NR 18.16(2) is amended to read:

(2) TRASFER OF RAPTORS.

(a) *In State Transfer.* A permittee may transfer a raptor to another permittee if the transaction occurs entirely within the state and no money or other consideration is involved, except that properly marked captive bred and raised raptors, identified as captive by the fish and wildlife service, may be sold to another permittee.

(b) *Out-of-state Transfer.* A permittee may transfer a raptor taken from the wild to another permittee in an interstate transaction if prior written approval of the state agency that which issued the falconry permit is obtained and no money or other consideration is involved, except that properly marked captive bred and raised raptors, identified as captive by the fish and wildlife service, may be sold to another permittee.

SECTION 40. NR 18.16 (3) and (4) are amended to read:

(3) ANNUAL REPORT REQUIREMENT.

(a) No later than August 31 of each year, a permittee shall submit to the ~~department~~ bureau a falconry report for the preceding August 1 to July 31 year.

(b) The report shall either be on a paper forms provided by the ~~department~~ bureau or reported electronically via the bureau's falconry webpage. The report ~~and~~ shall contain all of the following information:

1. Name, address and telephone number of the permittee.
2. State permit number or nonresident trapping permit number.
3. Information on each raptor taken from the wild during the year including all of the following:
 - a. Species;
 - b. Age;
 - c. Sex;
 - d. Nest tree species and condition of nest tree from which an eyas is taken;
 - e. Marker number;
 - f. Date raptor taken and date active nest checked for presence of an eyas;
 - g. Location by either: township, range, section, quarter section and quarter-quarter section of nest tree from which an eyas is taken or checked for the presence of an eyas; or by latitude/longitude using a hand-held GPS locator.

(4) CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

(a) A permittee shall report a change of mailing address to the ~~department's bureau of endangered resources~~ within 7-10 days of the change.

(b) A permittee shall report a change of location of falconry facilities to the ~~department's bureau of endangered resources~~ within 7-10 days of the change.

SECTION 41. NR 18.17(2)(a) is repealed and recreated to read:

(a) General and master falconers may use raptors they hold in conservation education programs without an additional permit. The raptors shall continue to be used in hunting, and may not be held under a falconry permit to be used primarily for conservation education purposes.

SECTION 42. NR 18.17(3) is created to read:

(3) General and master falconers may:

(a) Use raptors in raptor propagation if the propagator has a raptor propagation permit. Raptors may be temporarily transferred to another permittee for use in spring propagation.

(b) Assist Federal and State-permitted wildlife rehabilitators in conditioning of raptors for release to the wild. To do so, the falconer shall be a subpermittee of the rehabilitator.

(c) Transfer a wild raptor captured under a falconry permit to a propagation permit after the raptor has been used in falconry for at least 2 years.

SECTION 43. EFFECTIVE DATE. The rule contained herein shall take effect on the first day of the month following publication in the Wisconsin administrative register, as provided in s. 227.22 (2) (intro.), Stats.

SECTION 44. BOARD ADOPTION. The foregoing rule was approved and adopted by the State of Wisconsin Natural Resources Board on _____.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin _____.

STATE OF WISCONSIN
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

By _____
Cathy Stepp, Secretary

(SEAL)