

As of June 8, 2022

Arkansas Game and Fish Commission

Code Book

The regulations in this Code Book are hereby adopted by the Arkansas State Game and Fish Commission under authority of Amendment 35 to the Constitution of the State of Arkansas. All laws, rules, regulations, or orders in conflict with the regulations in this Code Book are hereby repealed by the Arkansas State Game and Fish Commission.

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Requirements

F1.01 Commercial Wildlife Hunting Resort Requirements

- A. Commercial Wildlife Hunting Resort Permits may be issued to applicants complying with the following requirements:
1. The applicant must be at least 18 years old and shall not have been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere for, violating any federal, state or municipal law governing captive wildlife, illegal appropriation or commercialization of wildlife, or cruelty to animals within 5 years of application date.
 2. The applicant shall provide to the Commission, in writing, proof from the county judge or sheriff and any municipal planning commission or board with jurisdiction, stating that the applicant's hunting resort shall be in compliance with all local ordinances.
 3. The applicant shall submit a written application (available from the Commission) for each facility to be permitted.
- B. The requested permit shall be denied if:
1. The applicant fails to meet any of the issuance criteria set forth in this addendum chapter;
 2. The applicant fails to disclose material information required, makes false statements as to any material fact in connection with the application, or supplies false information or makes a false statement on the application;
 3. The Commission finds, through further inquiry or investigation, the issuance of the permit may be potentially harmful to the wildlife resources of the State.
- C. Commercial wildlife hunting resorts must comply with the following:
1. Commercial Wildlife Hunting Resort Permits must be obtained at least 60 days

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before hunting begins.
Operators must notify the
Commission upon any change
of ownership or enclosure
size.

2. Native game animals, except black bear, may be hunted within commercial wildlife hunting resorts in accordance with statewide hunting regulations and license requirements. Such high-fence enclosures shall be at least 500 contiguous acres of free range (no cross-fencing) with a fence at least 8 feet in height around the perimeter.
3. Deer and elk may be hunted within commercial wildlife hunting resorts with any legal method of take for deer or elk hunting from October-February. Limits do not apply. An elk permit is not required.
4. High-fence enclosures shall have at least 60 percent forested cover classified as timberland by the county tax assessor.
5. Hunting, chasing, herding or corralling deer or elk with dogs within a commercial wildlife hunting enclosure is prohibited.
6. Hunting non-native wildlife within a high-fence enclosure is prohibited.
7. The perimeter fencing of a high-fence enclosure must be posted at least every 300 feet with yellow signs marked with "Commercial Wildlife Hunting Resort" in black letters at least 4 inches tall.
8. All cervids held captive under this permit that die, including those harvested by hunters, shall be tested for chronic wasting disease by the Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission at the expense of the permit holder. The permit holder shall submit the results of such testing to the Commission within seven days of receipt.

D. Reporting and Record-Keeping Requirements:

1. Owners or operators of commercial wildlife hunting resorts must keep legible and complete records showing the name and current address of each hunter, the date, number of wildlife and sex of each animal taken.
2. Records shall include evidence of legal possession of all wildlife kept under this permit, including licenses, bills of sale, bills of lading, receipts, invoices or other satisfactory evidence of ownership. Records shall include the date of acquisition, place of origin, and the name, address and telephone number of the person from whom the wildlife was acquired.
3. Records must be retained throughout the time the wildlife is possessed by the permittee or for five years, whichever is longer.
4. Permit holders shall submit a completed Commercial Wildlife Hunting Resort Harvest Report (form available from the Commission) by May 1.
5. Stock shall only be acquired from either a Commission-permitted Wildlife Breeder/Dealer or have been brought into the state in accordance with a Commission Wildlife Importation Permit. Permits will not be issued to and existing permits may be revoked for facilities that have acquired stock by any other method.

E. Disease Testing and Control:

1. The director of the Commission, in consultation with the director of the Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission, or their designees, shall determine mechanisms and procedures for control of diseases and parasites in captive wildlife

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within Arkansas. Such
mechanisms and procedures
shall include, but not be
limited to, examination,
testing, quarantine and
slaughter or destruction of
individual animals and/or
herds that are, or in the
opinion of the Commission
may be, infected with a
disease or parasite that may
have significant detrimental
effect on native wildlife, other
captive wildlife, livestock or
the public health of the
citizens of Arkansas.

2. Examinations, testing,
quarantine and slaughter of
captive wildlife shall be
conducted at the expense of
the owner. As a condition of
any permit issued under this
addendum chapter, the
Commission may require the
captive wildlife be
quarantined for a period
specified by the Commission.

F. Facility and Enclosure Requirements:

1. All wildlife possessed in
captivity shall be maintained
in enclosures that are
sufficiently strong to prevent
escape of the wildlife and will
protect the wildlife from
injury.
2. Enclosures shall be kept in
good repair at all times and
gates shall be securely
fastened with latches or locks.
3. Permit holders whose
facilities, including
enclosures, are not in
compliance with this
addendum chapter shall
correct the violation within 10
days of notification, or sooner
if so ordered by the
Commission.
4. If the violation has not been
corrected within required
time, the Commission may
revoke or suspend any
existing permit and may
refuse to issue any future
permit. Such revocation,
suspension or refusal to issue
a future permit shall be in

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addition to any criminal
charges that may be filed.

5. All wildlife shall be maintained in humane and healthy conditions.

G. Inspection:

1. Permit holders shall allow agents of the Commission to enter and inspect the premises, including books, records or permits required to be kept and any wildlife and/or facilities kept under authority of permit.
2. Each permittee shall pen the captive wildlife in suitable pens and restrain them for inspection, at a reasonable time, when requested to do so by an agent of the Commission.

H. Permit Renewal, Transfer, Suspension And Revocation:

1. Persons in violation of the terms of this permit, this addendum chapter, Commission Codes, or convicted of violating associated regulations of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, shall be notified in writing and shall have 20 days to respond with just cause as to why their permit should not be suspended or revoked.
2. If after 20 days just cause has not been given, the Commission may suspend or revoke any existing permit held by the violator and may refuse to issue future permits. Permit suspension, revocation or refusal shall be in addition to any criminal charges that may be filed.
3. Upon revocation, permit holder must remove by legal means all captive wildlife within the time designated in the revocation, not to exceed 60 days, and failure to do so shall result in the Commission taking action, per Commission policy, at the permit holder's expense.

F1.02 Game Bird Shooting Resort

Requirements

- A. Game Bird Shooting Resort Permits may be issued to applicants complying with the following requirements:
1. The applicant must be at least 18 years old and shall not have been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere for, violating any federal, state or municipal law governing captive wildlife, illegal appropriation or commercialization of wildlife, or cruelty to animals within 5 years of application date.
 2. The applicant shall provide to the Commission, in writing, proof from the county judge or sheriff and any municipal planning commission or board with jurisdiction, stating the applicant's resort shall be in compliance with all local ordinances.
 3. The applicant shall submit a written application (available from the Commission) for each facility to be permitted.
- B. The requested permit shall be denied if:
1. The applicant fails to meet any of the issuance criteria set forth in this addendum chapter;
 2. The applicant fails to disclose material information required, makes false statements as to any material fact in connection with the application, or supplies false information or makes a false statement on the application;
 3. The Commission finds, through further inquiry or investigation, the issuance of the permit may be potentially harmful to the wildlife resources of the State.
- C. Permit Requirements:
1. Holders of a Game Bird Shooting Resort Permit shall

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comply with the following
requirements:

- i. The resort operator shall release only the number of game birds intended to be harvested each day, less the number of birds released but not harvested the previous hunt;
- ii. The resort owner shall release only the number of captive-reared mallards intended to be harvested each day and, after hunting is completed, shall capture all non-harvested mallards released for the hunt and return them to their enclosure.
- iii. All acreage in the shooting resort will be contiguous and not exceed 1,500 acres;
- iv. The perimeter of each game bird shooting resort must be posted at least every 300 feet with yellow signs marked with "Game Bird Shooting Resort" in black letters at least 4 inches tall.
- v. Operators of Game Bird Shooting Resorts may release captive-reared mallards for the sole purpose of flight training during daylight hours July 1-September 1. After flight training has been completed, captive-reared mallards shall be returned to their enclosure before sunset.

D. Reporting and Record-Keeping Requirements:

1. Owners or operators of game bird shooting resorts must keep legible and complete records (on forms provided by the Commission) showing the name and current address of each hunter, the date, number and type of birds released each day and the number taken by each hunter.
2. Records shall include evidence of legal possession of all wildlife kept under this permit, including licenses, bills of sale, bills of lading, receipts, invoices or other satisfactory evidence of ownership. Records shall include the date of acquisition, place of origin, and the name, address and telephone number of the person from whom the wildlife was acquired.
3. Records must be retained throughout the time the wildlife is possessed by the permittee or for five years, whichever is longer.
4. Permit holders shall submit a completed Game Bird Shooting Resort Daily Release and Harvest Report (form available from the Commission) by May 1.
5. Stock shall only be acquired from either a Commission-permitted Wildlife Breeder/Dealer or have been brought into the state in accordance with a Commission Wildlife Importation Permit. Permits will not be issued to and existing permits may be revoked for facilities that have acquired stock by any other method.

E. Disease Testing and Control:

1. The director of the Commission, in consultation with the director of the Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission, or their designees, shall determine mechanisms and procedures

As of June 8, 2022 for control of diseases and parasites in captive wildlife within Arkansas. Such mechanisms and procedures shall include, but not be limited to, examination, testing, quarantine and slaughter or destruction of individual animals and/or herds or flocks that are, or in the opinion of the Commission may be, infected with a disease or parasite that may have significant detrimental effect on native wildlife, other captive wildlife, livestock or the public health of the citizens of Arkansas.

2. Examinations, testing, quarantine and slaughter of captive wildlife shall be conducted at the expense of the owner. As a condition of any permit issued under this addendum chapter, the Commission may require the captive wildlife be quarantined for a period specified by the Commission.

F. Facility and Caging Requirements:

1. Birds possessed in captivity shall be maintained in buildings or covered pens that prevent escape, protect the birds from injury and prevent entry of wild birds.
2. Enclosures shall be kept in good repair at all times and gates shall be securely fastened with latches or locks.
3. Permit holders whose facilities, including enclosures, are not in compliance with this addendum chapter shall correct the violation within 10 days of notification, or sooner if so ordered by the Commission.
4. If the violation has not been corrected within the required time, the Commission may revoke or suspend any existing permit and may refuse to issue any future permit. Such revocation, suspension or refusal to issue

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a future permit shall be in
addition to any criminal
charges that may be filed.

5. All wildlife shall be maintained in humane and healthy conditions.

G. Harvest Identification Requirements:
Any person in possession of game birds harvested from a game bird shooting resort shall have on his person written information stating the name and address of the hunter who harvested the game birds, the number, species and harvest date of the game birds, and the name and address of the resort.

H. Inspection:

1. Permit holders shall allow agents of the Commission to enter and inspect the premises, including books, records or permits required to be kept and any wildlife and/or facilities kept under authority of permit.
2. Each permittee shall pen the captive wildlife in suitable pens and restrain them for inspection, at a reasonable time, when requested to do so by an agent of the Commission.

I. Permit Renewal, Transfer, Suspension and Revocation:

1. Persons in violation of the terms of this permit, this addendum chapter, Commission Codes, or convicted of violating associated regulations of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, shall be notified in writing and shall have 20 days to respond with just cause as to why their permit should not be suspended or revoked.
2. If after 20 days just cause has not been given, the Commission may suspend or revoke any existing permit held by the violator and may refuse to issue future permits. Permit suspension, revocation or refusal shall be in addition to any criminal charges that may be filed.

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3. Upon revocation, permit holder must remove by legal means all captive wildlife within the time designated in the revocation, not to exceed 60 days, and failure to do so shall result in the Commission taking action, per Commission policy, at the permit holder's expense.

F1.03 Wildlife Breeder/Dealer Permit Requirements

- A. Wildlife Breeder/Dealer Permits may be issued to applicants complying with the following requirements:
1. The applicant must be at least 18 years old and shall not have been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere for, violating any federal, state or municipal law governing captive wildlife, illegal appropriation or commercialization of wildlife, or cruelty to animals within five years of the application date.
 2. The applicant shall provide to the Commission, in writing, proof from the county judge or sheriff and any municipal planning commission or board with jurisdiction, stating that the applicant's facility shall be in compliance with all local ordinances; and
 3. The applicant shall submit a written application (available from the Commission) for each facility to be permitted.
- B. The requested permit shall be denied if:
1. The applicant fails to meet any of the issuance criteria set forth in this addendum chapter;
 2. The applicant fails to disclose material information required, or makes false statements as to any material fact in connection with the application, or supplies false information or makes a false statement on the application;
 3. The Commission finds, through further inquiry or investigation, the issuance of the permit may pose a significant risk to human

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health and safety, native fish
and wildlife health or
populations, or agriculture, or
the proposed species cannot
be safely confined in a
humane manner.

4. The applicant is seeking to permit a new facility for the rearing, breeding, propagating, or distributing of large carnivores, mountain lions, or any member of the Cervidae family.
5. The applicant is seeking to permit a facility for a species listed in Addendum [R1.03](#). However, the Director (or designee) may issue a permit for a species not listed in Addenda [R1.02](#) or [R1.03](#) should an evaluation by Commission staff determine the species does not pose a significant risk to human health and safety, native fish and wildlife health or populations, or agriculture and can be safely confined in a humane manner.
6. The applicant is seeking a Wildlife Breeder/Dealer Permit for waterfowl on properties where poultry is raised for sale, show, or exhibition.

C. Permit Requirements:

1. The applicant shall supply satisfactory evidence stock has been/will be secured from a legal source.
2. Stock may be slaughtered in accordance with established husbandry practices for slaughter of domestic livestock. Purchasers of dressed game birds slaughtered at Wildlife Breeder/Dealer facility shall be issued by a permit holder a receipt with the name and address of the facility, date of sale, name of purchaser, and

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the number of and species of
dress birds sold.

3. Fencing of enclosures in which deer, elk or other big game animals are to be held shall consist of a permanent deer-proof fence at least 8 feet tall and constructed in a manner that prohibits escape of captive wildlife and prohibits entry of native wildlife.
4. Waterfowl hatched in wildlife breeder/dealer facilities shall be banded with a seamless metal band.
5. Wildlife Breeder/Dealer Permit holders for cervids, blackbuck antelope, black-tailed prairie dogs, capybara, nilgai, aoudad sheep, kudu, lechwe, ibex, jaguar, leopard, snow leopard, hippopotamus, warthog, Family Salamandridae, large Asian and African Pythons, and rhinoceros shall only sell individuals of those species to Arkansas residents who possess a current Wildlife Breeder/Dealer Permit for the respective species or to buyers outside of Arkansas. Additionally, Wildlife Breeder/Dealer Permit holders for cervids may sell cervids to Arkansas residents who possess a current Commercial Wildlife Hunting Resort Permit for cervids.
6. Live bobwhite quail sold to Arkansas residents who do not possess a Wildlife Breeder/Dealer Permit or Game Bird Shooting Resort Permit must be banded by the permit holder.
7. Rearing, breeding, propagating, producing or distributing primates shall not be permitted except facilities accredited by the Zoological Association of America.

8. Permit holder is prohibited from moving cervids out of the permitted facility upon written notice by the Commission that a sample taken from a cervid within 25 miles of the facility tested positive for CWD.

D. Reporting and Record-keeping Requirements:

1. Legible records of all wildlife acquisitions and dispositions, including births, deaths, sales, slaughter and transport, shall be kept.
2. Records shall include evidence of legal possession of all wildlife kept under the permit, including licenses, bills of sale, bills of lading, receipts, invoices or other satisfactory evidence of ownership. Records shall include date of acquisition, place of origin, and the name, address and telephone number of the person from whom the wildlife was acquired.
3. Records of sale shall include the name, address and telephone number of the person to whom the wildlife was sold, and the number of each species sold to each person.
4. Records must be retained throughout the time the wildlife is possessed by the permittee or for five years, whichever is longer.
5. Holders of Wildlife Breeder/ Dealer Permits shall submit legible, complete quarterly reports (forms available from the Commission) of their inventory and any births, deaths, sales, purchases of wildlife or returned legally owned wildlife originating in Arkansas that has been out of the state for less than 30 days by the fifth day of the

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following months: March,
June, September, and
December.

6. Wildlife Breeder/Dealer Permit holders who possess cervids in facilities larger than 25 acres where the animals are allowed free range may report an estimated inventory number based on a Commission-approved survey technique.
7. Stock shall only be acquired from either a Commission-permitted Wildlife Breeder/Dealer or have been brought into the state in accordance with a Commission Wildlife Importation Permit. Permits will not be issued to and existing permits may be revoked for facilities that have acquired stock by any other method except for stock in possession, and not otherwise prohibited by this Code, for which an application was submitted to the Commission by July 1, 2021, and approved.
8. The Commission shall be notified within 24 hours of the escape of any animals from the facility.

E. Disease Testing and Control:

1. The director of the Commission, in consultation with the director of the Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission, or their designees, shall determine mechanisms and procedures for control of diseases and parasites in captive wildlife within Arkansas. Such mechanisms and procedures shall include, but not be limited to, examination, testing, quarantine and slaughter or destruction of individual animals and/or herds or flocks that are, or in the opinion of the Commission may be, infected with a

As of June 8, 2022 disease or parasite that may have significant detrimental effect on native wildlife, other captive wildlife, livestock or the public health of the citizens of Arkansas.

2. Examinations, testing, quarantine and slaughter of captive wildlife shall be conducted at the expense of the owner. As a condition of any permit issued under this addendum chapter, the Commission may require the captive wildlife be quarantined for a period specified by the Commission.
3. All Cervids that die in captivity must be tested for chronic wasting disease. Copies of test results shall be forwarded to the Commission within seven days of receipt.
4. Captive Cervid facilities must be in compliance with all Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission requirements.
5. Permitted Wildlife Breeder/ Dealer facilities in which birds are kept are required to adhere to Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission requirements regarding pullorum-typhoid disease tests and are encouraged to participate in the National Poultry Improvement Plan.
6. Each Wildlife Breeder/Dealer facility where waterfowl are kept is required to test 60 birds for duck virus enteritis using the PCR technique every May. Facilities containing less than 60 birds shall test all birds in stock. Samples shall be taken by a licensed veterinarian and submitted to the Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission at the owner's expense. Copies of test results shall be forwarded

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to the Commission within
seven days of receipt.

7. Flocks testing positive for duck virus enteritis shall be quarantined or destroyed by the owner or operator within 14 days and the carcasses disposed of in accordance with Arkansas Livestock and Poultry Commission regulations.

F. Facility and Caging Requirements:
All wildlife possessed under a Wildlife Breeder/Dealer Permit in Arkansas shall be maintained in a permanent enclosure, pen, or cage strong enough to prevent escape of the wildlife and protect them from injury. All wildlife shall be maintained in humane and healthy conditions. Birds must be kept in buildings or covered pens that prevent escape and that do not allow entry of wild birds. Enclosures shall be kept in good repair at all times and gates shall be securely fastened with latches or locks. Enclosures, pens or cages considered unsafe by Commission personnel must be repaired or reconstructed within 10 days or as specified by the Commission.

1. Facilities containing large carnivores and mountain lions shall meet the following requirements:
 - i. A written plan of action shall be prepared and a copy submitted with permit application for use in the following events: Severe damage to enclosures from fire, wind, floods or other natural forces; animals attacking and/or injuring humans, and animals escaping enclosures. Plans should identify the location of temporary holding facilities and

As of June 8, 2022 necessary mechanisms to safely transport large carnivores to these facilities. Recapture plans shall outline procedures for handling and recapturing escaped large carnivores. Plans should include a list of safety equipment which shall be available for use. The Commission shall immediately be notified upon the escape of any large carnivores or mountain lions. In the event of sickness, the name, address, phone number, and signature of the veterinarian who has agreed to care for the animal shall be provided.

- ii. A perimeter fence sufficient to deter entry by the public, at least 8 feet tall shall completely surround cages where animals are housed or exercised outdoors. Perimeter fences that allow objects to be passed through them, such as chain link or welded wire, shall be at least 3 feet from cages or exercise areas.
- iii. Warning signs must be posted at the entrance to the property.
- iv. All cages or enclosures shall be equipped with an entrance or device that allows a keeper to enter or exit a cage

As of June 8, 2022 without providing an avenue of escape to an animal (such as a double-gated entry door, interconnected cages that can be isolated from each other, a lock-down area, or other comparable device). Safety entrances shall be constructed of materials of equivalent strength as those prescribed for cage construction. Doors or gates in perimeter fences shall be locked when unattended.

- v. Cages shall be equipped with a lockout area that allows the keeper access while the animal is contained in a separate area.
- vi. Cages shall be well braced and securely anchored at ground level to prevent escape by digging or erosion. The fasteners and fittings used in construction shall be of equivalent strength to the material required for cage construction.
- vii. In facilities containing tigers, African lions and bears cage construction materials shall consist of at least 9-gauge chain link or equivalent materials. In facilities containing mountain lions, cage construction materials shall consist of at least 11-

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gauge chain link or
equivalent materials.
Juvenile animals may
be kept in incubation
or rearing facilities
not meeting these
standards until they
weigh more than 25
pounds.

- viii. Cages containing a single African lion, tiger or bear shall have a cage floor at least 300 square feet and shall be at least 8 feet tall. For each additional animal the cage size shall be increased 100 square feet.
- ix. Cages containing a single mountain lion shall have a cage floor at least 200 square feet and shall be at least 8 feet tall. For each additional animal the cage size shall be increased 100 square feet.
- x. Large carnivores and mountain lions may temporarily be housed in cages or enclosures smaller than specified in this chapter while being transported, while in veterinary care or while being quarantined provided temporary caging is large enough for the animal to stand up, lie down and turn around without touching the sides of the enclosure or another animal.
- xi. Open-top outdoor exercise areas are allowed providing they have vertical

As of June 8, 2022 walls at least 12 feet tall, topped by either: an inward-angled overhang at an angle between 35 and 55 degrees, which is at least 2 feet long and of equal strength as the cage walls; or, two strands of electric fencing, one of which is 1 foot below the top of the vertical wall, and the other at the top of the wall or the upper 3 feet of the interior of the fence consists of sheer, solid metal. Animals may not be left in exercise areas overnight.

- xii. Permit holders whose facility, including enclosures, pens and cages, is not in compliance with this Commission Addendum Chapter shall be notified in writing and shall have 10 days to correct the violation.
 - xiii. If the violation has not been corrected in 10 days of notification, the Commission may revoke any existing permit and may refuse to issue any future permit. Such revocation or refusal to issue a future permit shall be in addition to any criminal charges that may be filed.
2. Facilities containing medically significant venomous reptiles shall meet the requirements in Addendum [F1.08](#).

Inspection:

G.

1. Any person issued a Wildlife Breeder/Dealer Permit shall allow entry, at any reasonable hour, to Commission employees or their agents to inspect any wildlife and/or facilities kept under authority of the permit.
2. Each permittee shall pen the captive wildlife in suitable pens and restrain them for inspection, at a reasonable time, when requested to do so by the employee or agent.

H. Renewal, Transfer, Suspension and Revocation:

1. Permits may be revoked for failure to comply with the terms of the permit or with the terms of this Commission Addendum Chapter.
2. Persons in violation of the terms of this permit, violation of the Commission Addendum, or upon conviction or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere for violation of any federal, state or municipal law governing captive wildlife, illegal appropriation or commercialization of wildlife, or cruelty to animals, shall be notified in writing of such violations and shall have 20 days to respond.
3. If, at the end of 20 days, just cause has not been given, the Commission may suspend or revoke any existing permit and refuse to issue any future permit. Permit suspension, revocation or refusal shall be in addition to any criminal charges that may be filed.
4. Upon revocation, permit holder must legally remove all captive wildlife within the time designated in the revocation, not to exceed 60 days, and failure to do so shall

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result in the Commission
taking action, per Commission
policy, at the permit holder's
expense.

5. No existing permit can be transferred to another person, firm or corporation rearing, breeding, propagating, producing or distributing any member of the Cervidae family.
6. Holders of Wildlife Breeder/ Dealer Permits for cervids or large carnivores whose facilities are void of their permitted species for one (1) year shall not have their permit renewed as of July 1, 2018.

F1.04 Wildlife Importation Permit Requirements

- A. Eligibility and Application Requirements:
1. The applicant must be at least 18 years old and shall not have been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere for, violating any federal, state or municipal law governing captive wildlife, illegal appropriation or commercialization of wildlife, or cruelty to animals within five years of the application date.
 2. The applicant shall submit a written application (available from the Commission) for each facility to be permitted.
- B. The requested permit shall be denied if:
1. The applicant fails to meet any of the issuance criteria set forth in this addendum chapter;
 2. The applicant fails to disclose material information required, makes false statements as to any material fact in connection with the application, or supplies false information or makes a false statement on the application;
 3. The Commission finds, through further inquiry or investigation, the issuance of the permit may be potentially harmful to the wildlife resources of the State.
- C. Permit Requirements:
1. Wildlife Importation Permit holders may import wildlife into or transport wildlife through the State under the following conditions provided that, prior to transportation, the permit holder possesses the following documentation:
 - i. Written proof of the origin and destination of each animal.
 - ii. Documentation for each animal to demonstrate they

As of June 8, 2022 have not been kept in, or originated from, a location from which importation has been restricted in accordance with Code [09.11](#).

- iii. A completed state or federal certificate of veterinary inspection form upon which an accredited veterinarian has certified each animal to be free of diseases/parasites or provision of proof that birds originated from a flock that is part of the National Poultry Improvement Program. Animals other than cervids originating within Arkansas and that are taken from the state for less than 30 days may re-enter the state without the need for a veterinary exam.
 - iv. Venomous reptiles being temporarily imported into the state for the purpose of exhibition must comply with caging requirements in Code Addendum [F1.08](#)(C).
2. The Wildlife Importation Permit and issued documentation required in Addendum [F1.04](#)(C)(1) must accompany each animal during transport.
- i. All documentation required in Addendum [F1.04](#)(C)(1) shall be submitted by the permit holder to the Commission's Wildlife Management Division within 7 days of the permitted importation.
 - ii. Failure to comply may result in

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suspension or
revocation of any
existing permit held
by the violator and
denial of any future
permits. Additionally,
criminal charges may
be filed.

D. Disease Testing:

1. Prior to importation, brindled
gnu (*Connochaetes taurine*)
must test negative for
Alcelaphine herpesvirus-1 by
virus neutralization, or other
serologic test as
recommended by the U.S.
Department of Agriculture's
National Veterinary Services
Laboratory, within 30 days of
import and evidence of such
testing must be documented
in accordance with Addendum
[F1.04\(C\)\(1\)](#).

F1.05 Wildlife Rehabilitation Permit Requirements

A. Eligibility and Application Requirements:

1. A Wildlife Rehabilitation Permit applications must comply with the following:
 - i. The applicant must be at least 18 years old and shall not have been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere for, violating any federal, state or municipal law governing captive wildlife, illegal appropriation or commercialization of wildlife, or cruelty to animals within 5 years of the application date.
 - ii. The applicant shall be a resident of Arkansas with a bona fide or actual residence within the state.
 - iii. The applicant shall provide to the Commission, in writing, proof from the county judge or sheriff and any municipal planning commission or board with jurisdiction, stating that the applicant's facility shall be in compliance with all local ordinances.
 - iv. An application for the permit shall be submitted on a form supplied by the Commission.
 - v. Applications will include the signature, address and phone number of a licensed veterinarian who will assist the applicant

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by providing
consulting and
referral services
regarding animal
rehabilitation and
treatment.

2. General Class Wildlife
Rehabilitation Permits may be
issued based upon
documented applicant
experience in accordance with
one of the following methods:

- i. Persons who submit
written
documentation (on a
form supplied by the
Commission) of at
least two years of
experience in the
care of sick, injured,
orphaned or
otherwise impaired
wildlife obtained in
accordance with an
Apprentice Class
Wildlife
Rehabilitation Permit.
Such documentation
must include a
description of the
specific training or
experience acquired,
and the dates and
locations where
acquired. The
applicant also shall
submit a reference
from a permitted
rehabilitator based
upon personal
knowledge.
Additional
documentation may
consist of records of
prior permits for
rehabilitation issued
by other states or the
U.S. Fish and Wildlife
Service, employment
records of wildlife
rehabilitative
facilities, training
course certificates, or
other documentation
of experience.
- ii. Persons who held a
General Class (or

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equivalent)
rehabilitation permit
issued by the
Commission or any
other state within the
last five years.

iii. Wildlife rehabilitators
certified by the
International Wildlife
Rehabilitation
Council who submit a
reference from a
permitted General
Class rehabilitator
based upon personal
knowledge.

3. Apprentice Class Wildlife
Rehabilitation Permit
applicants shall meet all the
eligibility and application
requirements of Addendum
[F1.05\(A\)\(1\)](#) and shall have a
sponsor with a current
General Class Wildlife
Rehabilitation Permit.

B. Permit Requirements:

1. Wildlife shall be cared for at
the location listed in the
Wildlife Rehabilitation Permit.
This limitation shall not
prevent the temporary care of
wildlife at a medical facility
under the supervision of a
licensed veterinarian for the
purposes of stabilizing,
diagnosing, providing
specialized treatment, or
humanely euthanizing wildlife
in coordination with a licensed
rehabilitator.
2. Apprentice class wildlife
rehabilitators under the
supervision of a general class
wildlife rehabilitator may
possess or care for no more
than 20 baby opossums or six
other individual animals at a
time.
3. Wildlife undergoing
rehabilitation or medical
treatment shall not be hunted,
bred or displayed to the
public.
4. Rehabilitated native wildlife
shall be released at a time and
into a habitat suitable to
sustain it in, or adjacent to,

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the county in which it was
captured. Wildlife shall not be
released within the limits of
any incorporated city or town
and shall be released in
compliance with any local
regulations.

5. When a wild animal cannot be rehabilitated to a condition appropriate for release, that animal should be humanely euthanized by an acceptable method set forth by the International Wildlife Rehabilitation Council/ National Wildlife Rehabilitators Association's current "Minimum Standards for Wildlife Rehabilitation" or permanently, physically impaired animals may be transferred to a holder of a Commission Conservation Education Permit with the approval of the Chief of Wildlife Management or his or her designee.
6. Rehabilitators may provide routine care and basic first aid; other medical treatments should be given under the direction of a licensed veterinarian with a valid veterinary client-patient relationship.
7. Animals that die from causes other than contagious disease while in the custody of the permittee shall be disposed of in accordance with local or state laws or be offered to a museum, university, or other educational facility.
8. Animals diagnosed with a contagious disease must be reported to the Commission within 48 hours. Animals that die of contagious disease must be destroyed in a manner that does not allow the spread of the disease to other animals or humans.
9. Permittees receiving any species classified as endangered or threatened shall notify the Little Rock office of the Commission's

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Wildlife Management Division
within 48 hours of the receipt
of the animal.

10. Permittees shall not require a fee associated with wildlife rehabilitation services or for the pick-up, delivery or acceptance of sick, injured, orphaned or otherwise impaired wildlife. This limitation shall not apply to professional fees charged by a licensed veterinarian for treatment or other services requested by a permitted wildlife rehabilitator. This regulation does not in any way prohibit nor discourage the public from making voluntary donations to rehabilitators for animal care and facility maintenance.
 11. Permittees are not agents of the Commission and may not represent themselves as such.
 12. Rehabilitation facilities shall comply with the International Wildlife Rehabilitation Council/National Wildlife Rehabilitators Association's "Minimum Standards for Wildlife Rehabilitation."
 13. Reserved.
 14. Permittees shall not maintain other native wild animals as personal pets except for those kept in accordance with Addendum [F1.05](#)(B)(6) or without specific authorization from the Chief of Wildlife Management.
 15. No Wildlife Rehabilitation Permit will be issued for the rehabilitation of cervid species (i.e. white-tailed deer or elk) or black bears.
- C. Reporting and Record Keeping:
1. All permit holders shall maintain a log of each animal taken into custody. The log shall include the date the animal was received, county of origin, treatment, condition and disposition, and shall be subject to inspection by Commission personnel at any reasonable time.

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2. Permit holders shall submit annual reports (January 1 - December 31) on a form provided by the Commission. Annual reports shall be due January 31.

D. Facility and Caging Requirements:

1. All wildlife shall be kept in pens/cages that meet the "Basic Requirements for Housing Wild Animals and Minimum Housing Guidelines" set forth by the current International Wildlife Rehabilitation Council/ National Wildlife Rehabilitators Association's "Minimum Standards for Wildlife Rehabilitation" unless otherwise authorized by the Commission.
2. Wildlife possessed in captivity shall be maintained in enclosures, pens, or cages that are strong enough to prevent escape and protect them from injury.
3. Cages, fencing, and guardrails shall be kept in good repair at all times and gates shall be secured with latches or locks. Enclosures, pens, or cages considered unsafe by Commission personnel must be repaired within 10 days of inspection or as specified by the Commission.
4. Permit holders whose facilities, including enclosures, pens, and cages, are not in compliance with this addendum chapter shall be notified in writing and shall have 10 days to correct the violation.
5. If the violation has not been corrected in 10 days, the Commission may revoke any permit and refuse to issue future permits. Permit revocation or refusal shall be in addition to any criminal charges that may be filed.

E. Inspection:

1. Holders of a Wildlife Rehabilitation Permit shall allow entry, at reasonable

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hours, to Commission
employees or agents to
inspect the wildlife, facilities,
books, records, or permits
required by the permit.

2. Permit holders shall hold the captive wildlife in suitable pens and restrain them for inspection, at a reasonable time, when requested to do so by Commission employees or agents.
3. Commission employees may immediately relocate wildlife that is being given improper care or being kept in inhumane or unhealthy conditions.

F. Renewal, Transfer, Suspension, and Revocation:

1. Wildlife Rehabilitation
Permits shall expire January 31 each year. Permits may be renewed following receipt and approval by the Commission of a permit renewal application, and an annual report for the previous calendar year in accordance with Addendum [F1.05\(C\)\(2\)](#).
2. Permits may be revoked or not renewed for violation of the terms of this permit, failure to continue to meet the initial eligibility and application requirements of this permit, violation of the Commission Code, or upon conviction of associated regulations of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
3. Permit holders shall be notified in writing of such violations and shall have 20 days to respond with just cause as to why their permit should not be suspended or revoked.
4. If just cause has not been given in 20 days, the Commission may suspend or revoke any permit held by the violator and refuse to issue future permits. Additionally, criminal charges may be filed.
5. Upon revocation, the permit holder must legally remove all captive wildlife within the

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time designated in the
revocation, not to exceed 60
days, and failure to do so shall
result in the Commission
taking action, per Commission
policy, at the permit holder's
expense.

F1.06 Shoot-To-Kill Bird Dog Training Permit Requirements

RESERVED.

F1.07 Falconry Permit Requirements

- A. Permits or legible copies of them must be in a falconer's immediate possession when trapping, transporting, working with or flying falconry raptors, both in and outside of Arkansas, except when the falconer is at the location of his/her falconry facilities.
- B. Permits issued by the Commission will be at a level commensurate with the falconer's ability and experience as follows:
 - 1. **Apprentice Class Eligibility, and Application Conditions and Requirements:**
 - i. An Apprentice falconer applicant must be at least 14 years of age. If the apprentice is under 18 years of age, a parent or legal guardian must sign his/her application and be legally responsible for his/her activities.
 - ii. An Apprentice Class falconer applicant must have a letter from a Master or General Falconer who is at least 18 years old and has at least two years' experience at the General Falconer level and a state falconry permit stating that he or she will sponsor the applicant and serve as his/her mentor.
 - iii. An Apprentice applicant will not be issued a permit until the applicant has demonstrated satisfactory compliance with the following requirements:
 - a. Must pass a written falconry examination

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administered
by the
Commission
with a score
of at least 80
percent.

- b. Must possess an Arkansas hunting license.
 - c. Must have their falconry facilities and equipment pass inspection by an employee of AGFC.
 - iv. Apprentice falconers may possess no more than 1 raptor for use in falconry.
 - v. Apprentice falconers may possess a wild-caught raptor of the following species: Red-tailed hawk, American kestrel, Red-shouldered hawk, Great horned owl, or Harris's hawk.
 - vi. Apprentice falconers are required to capture the hawk themselves; the raptor may not be transferred to them by another falconer.
 - vii. Apprentice falconers may not possess a raptor taken from the wild as a nestling and may not possess a bird that is imprinted on humans.
2. General Class Eligibility, and Application Conditions and Requirements:
- i. General Class falconers must be at least 16 years of age. General Class falconers that are 16 or 17 years of age

- As of June 8, 2022 must have a parent or legal guardian sign their falconry application and be legally responsible for their activities.
- ii. Apprentice Class falconers can move to General Class by submitting a document from a General Falconer or Master Falconer (preferably his/her sponsor) to the AGFC Falconry Program Coordinator stating that the apprentice has practiced falconry with wild raptor(s) at the Apprentice Falconry level or equivalent for at least two years, including maintaining, training capture, release and flying and hunting the raptor(s) for at least four months each year. The letter must state the number of months and days that the Apprentice falconers possessed a falconry raptor.
 - iii. Apprentice class falconers may not substitute any falconry school program or education to shorten the period of two years at the Apprentice Level.
 - iv. General Class falconers may take and possess any species of Falconiform or Strigiform except a golden eagle, a bald eagle a white-tailed eagle or a Steller's sea eagle. General falconers may possess captive bred individuals and

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hybrids of the species
that General Class
falconers are allowed
to possess.

v. General Class
falconers may
possess no more than
3 raptors.

3. Master Class Eligibility, and
Application Conditions and
Requirements: Master Class
falconers must have practiced
falconry with their own
raptors(s) at the General
Falconer level for at least 5
years.

i. General Class
falconers can move to
Master Class by
submitting a
document in writing
to AGFC's Falconry
Coordinator
requesting to be
moved to Master
Class status. The
request must include
the species and
number of months
and years that the
General Class
falconer possessed
each raptor during
his/her General Class
period.

ii. Master Class
Falconers may take
and possess any
species of
Falconiform or
Strigiform except a
bald eagle. Master
Class falconers may
take and possess a
golden, eagle, a
white-tailed eagle or
a Steller's sea eagle
only if he/she
possesses a Falconry
Eagle Permit. Master
Class falconers may
use captive bred
individuals and
hybrids of the species
Master falconers are
allowed to possess.

- As of June 8, 2022
- iii. Master Class falconers may possess no more than five wild raptors (including golden eagles if the Master Class falconer has a Falconry Eagle Permit).
 - iv. Master Class falconers may possess any number of captive bred raptors, however, the falconer must train them in the pursuit of wild game and use them in hunting.
4. Falconry Eagle Permit Eligibility, and Application Conditions and Requirements.
- i. Master Class falconers may take and possess golden, eagles, white-tailed eagles or a Steller's sea eagles when issued an Arkansas Falconry Eagle Permit. Master Class falconers will be issued an Arkansas Eagle Falconry Permit when the Master Class falconer has demonstrated satisfactory compliance with the following requirements.
 - a. A list of qualifications and experience in handling large raptors, including information about the species the applicant has handled and the type and duration of the activity in

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which the applicant gained the experience submitted in writing to the Commission's Falconry Coordinator.

- b. At least two letters of reference from people with experience handling and/or flying large raptors such as eagles, ferruginous hawks, goshawks, or great horned owls. Each must contain a concise history of the author's experience with large raptors, which can include but is not limited to the handling of raptors held by zoos, rehabilitating large raptors, or scientific studies of involving large raptors. Each letter must also assess the applicant's ability to care for eagles and fly them in falconry and

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must be
submitted to
the
Commission's
Falconry
Coordinator.

- ii. A golden eagle, white-tailed sea eagle, or Steller's sea eagle possessed by a Master falconer with a Falconry Eagle permit will count as one of the raptors in that falconer's total wild bird possession limit as a master falconer.
 - iii. Master Class falconers with a Falconry Eagle Permit may take one or two golden eagles from the wild according to both federal regulations and the regulations of the state in which the eagle is taken.
 - iv. Master Class falconers with an Eagle Permit may take, transport or possess up to three eagles including golden eagles, white-tailed eagles and/or Steller's sea eagles. Each eagle a Master falconer possesses counts as a bird included under the Master falconer's wild bird possession limit. Master falconers in possession of eagle(s) must follow all federal regulations and guidelines pertaining to eagles.
5. Eligibility Requirements to obtain falconry permit for individuals with falconry

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experience who are new
residents in the United States.

- i. Applicant must pass a written falconry examination administered by the Commission with a score of at least 80 percent and must provide written documentation of falconry experience including species of raptors flown and game taken and must have their falconry facilities and equipment pass inspection by an employee of AGFC.
 - ii. The Arkansas Falconry Coordinator will assign a falconry Class level commensurate with the new resident falconer's experience.
6. Eligibility requirements to obtain falconry permit for individuals with falconry experience who are not U.S. Residents.
- i. A visitor to Arkansas from outside of the United States may qualify for a one year renewable Arkansas Non-U.S. Resident Temporary Falconry Permit at the level appropriate for his/her experience according to the following requirements:
 - a. The visitor must take the written test, Arkansas Falconry Examination, and pass with a score of 80 or higher; the visitor must

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provide a
written
letter
detailing the
visitor's
falconry
experience
which the
Commission's
Falconry
Coordinator
will use to
assign the
level of
Apprentice,
General or
Master
falconer to
the
temporary
falconry
permit; and
the visitor
must have
his facilities
pass
inspection in
order to
possess
birds for
falconry.

- ii. Holders of an Arkansas Non-U.S. resident Temporary Falconry Permit may not take a bird from the wild for use in falconry.
- iii. Holders of an Arkansas Non-U.S. Resident Temporary Falconry Permit may fly raptors held for falconry by a permitted Arkansas falconer.
- iv. Holders of an Arkansas Non-U.S. Resident Temporary Falconry Permit may use any bird for falconry that he/she possesses legally in their country of origin for that purpose, provided that import of that

As of June 8, 2022 species in the U.S. is not prohibited and provided that he/she has met all permitting requirements in their country of residence.

- v. Holders of a temporary falconry permit must also have a current Arkansas Non-Resident Annual Small Game Hunting License.
- vi. A holder of an Arkansas Non-U.S. resident Temporary Falconry Permit may transport registered raptors and must follow federal regulations and possess the necessary federal permits to import or export raptors to and from the United States. Unless the permit holder has the necessary federal permits to bring a raptor into the United States and leave it in the U.S., he/she must take raptors brought into the country for falconry out of the country when he/she leaves.
- vii. If a raptor brought into the United States and Arkansas dies or is lost in the state, the visitor must report the loss to the Commission's Falconry Coordinator before leaving the state or country.
- viii. When flown free, any bird brought to this country temporarily must have two functioning radio transmitters attached to the bird which will

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enable the falconer to
locate it.

- ix. A holder of an
Arkansas Non-U.S.
resident Falconry
Permit must comply
with all Commission
regulations and the
falconry regulation in
the states where he/
she wishes to conduct
falconry or through
which he/she will
travel with the
falconry bird.

7. Additional Requirements
regarding falconry permits
including Reinstatement of
lapsed falconry permit and
residency requirements.

- i. If a previously
licensed falconer's
permit has lapsed for
fewer than five years,
his/her permit may be
reinstated at the level
they held previously
if they provide the
Commission's
falconry Coordinator
with proof of their
certification at that
level and their
facilities must pass
inspection by an
AGFC employee.

- ii. If a previously
licensed falconer's
permit has lapsed for
more than five years,
they must pass the
Arkansas Falconry
written exam by
correctly answering
80 percent of the
questions and their
facilities must pass
inspection by an
AGFC employee and
they must provide
written
documentation of the
class (Apprentice,
General, Master) at
which they were last
permitted or licensed
and for which they

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want their permit
issued.

- iii. If a permitted falconer resides for part of a year in another state, the falconer must contact that state to determine if they need to obtain a falconry permit from that state.
- iv. If a falconer lives for more than 120 consecutive days in a state, territory of tribal land other than their Arkansas residence, their falconry facilities in that second state must meet Arkansas standards.

8. Permit Requirements: It is unlawful for holders of Falconry Permits to fail to comply with the following requirements regarding facilities and care.

- i. Falconry Facility Requirements:
Conditions for Facilities maintained on property owned or controlled by the falconer.

- a. The Commission must be notified in five days of a change of location of a permittee's falconry facilities and a falconer must have new facilities inspected in 30 days of a change of location.

- b. Birds must be kept in humane and healthful

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conditions,
protected
from the
environment,
predators
and
domestic
animals.

- c. An indoor facility must have a suitable perch for each raptor, at least one opening for sunlight and must provide a healthy environment.
- d. Untethered raptors may be housed together if they are compatible with each other.
- e. Each raptor must have an area large enough to allow it to fly if it is untethered or, if tethered, to fully extend its wings or bate (attempt to fly when tethered) without damaging its feathers or contacting other raptors. It must be large enough to insure that tethered birds cannot strike the enclosure when flying

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from the
perch.

- f. Each raptor must have a pan of clean water available at all times.
- g. An indoor facility must be large enough to allow easy access for the care and feeding of raptors kept there and must have flooring that allows drainage, does not retain moisture and allows for sanitary maintenance activities.
- h. If raptors housed in an indoor facility are not tethered, all walls that are not solid must be protected on the inside. Suitable materials may include vertical bars spaced narrower than the width of the smallest raptor housed in the enclosure or heavy duty netting.
- i. Acceptable indoor facilities

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include shelf
perch
enclosures
where
raptors are
tethered side
by side.
Other
innovative
housing
systems are
acceptable if
they provide
the enclosed
raptors with
protection
and provide
healthy
feathers and
fresh air.

j. Falconry
raptors may
be kept
inside the
falconer's
place of
residence if
a suitable
perch or
perches are
provided.
The
residence's
windows or
other
openings do
not need to
be modified.
Raptors kept
in a
residence
must be
tethered
when they
are not
being moved
into or out of
the location
in which
they are
being kept.

k. All falconers
in possession
of falconry
raptors must
have and
maintain

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jesses or the
materials
and
equipment to
make jesses
appropriate
for the size
raptor in
their
possession,
leash and
swivel, bath
container,
and scales or
balances
appropriate
for weighing
raptors in
the
falconers'
possession
(scales for
kestrels
must weigh
in
increments
of one grams
or less).

- l. Falconry
raptors may
be kept
outside in
the open if
they are
under watch,
such as by
the falconer
or a family
member at
any location
or, for
example by a
designated
individual in
a weathering
yard at
falconry
meet.
- m. Permittees
must keep
all facilities
and
equipment at
or above
these
standards at
all times.

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- ii. Falconry Facility Requirements:
Conditions for facilities maintained on property not owned or controlled by the falconer.
 - a. Regardless of location, a falconer's facilities must meet all the requirements listed for facilities on property owned or controlled by the falconer.
 - b. Falconer must submit a dated statement to the Commission's Falconry Coordinator showing that the falconer or the property owners (if the falconer's facilities are on property not owned or leased by the falconer) agrees that the falconry facilities, equipment, and raptors may be inspected without advance notice by Commission personnel at any reasonable time of day.
- iii. Transportation Facilities: Conditions

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for care and facilities
for transporting
raptors.

- a. When transporting a raptor, using a raptor for hunting or for temporary housing when away from home a falconer is required to have a suitable perch and protect the raptor from extreme temperatures, wind, and excessive disturbance.
- b. A "giant hood" or similar container is acceptable for transporting or housing a raptor when away from home.

iv. Temporary Facilities:
Conditions for temporary care and facilities for raptors.

- a. A falconer may house a raptor in temporary facilities for no more than 120 consecutive calendar days if the bird has a suitable perch and is protected from predators,

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domestic
animals,
extreme
temperatures,
wind, and
excessive
disturbance.

v. Conditions for Care
of Falconry Raptors
by Another Falconry
Permittee: Another
falconry permittee
may care for a
falconer's raptor or
raptors at the
falconer's facilities or
at the other
permittee's facilities
for up to 120
consecutive calendar
days provided the
following conditions
are met:

a. The other
permittee
must have a
signed and
dated
statement
from the
falconer
authorizing
the other
falconry
permittee
the
temporary
possession of
the falconry
raptor(s).
This written
statement
must include
information
about the
time period
for which the
other
falconry
permittee
will keep the
raptor(s) and
state what
he or she is
allowed to
do with the
raptor(s). If

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the other
falconry
permittee
caring for
the raptor(s)
holds the
appropriate
level
falconry
permit, he/
she may fly
the
falconer's
raptors in
whatever
way the
falconer
authorizes,
including
hunting.

b. The written
authorization
to the other
falconry
permittee
from the
falconer
must be
accompanied
by a copy of
FWS form
3-186A that
shows the
falconer as
the
authorized
possessor of
each of the
falconry
raptor(s).

c. The raptor(s)
must remain
on the
falconer's
permit and
will not
count
against the
possession
limit of the
other
falconry
permittee
caring for
the raptors.

vi. Conditions for Care
of Falconry Raptors

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by a Person who does
not have a falconry
permit: A person who
does not have a
falconry permit may
care for a falconer's
raptor(s) at the
falconer's facilities
for up to 45
consecutive calendar
days provided the
following conditions
are met:

- a. The person(s) caring for the raptors may not fly them for any reason.
 - b. The raptors must remain in the falconer's approved facilities.
 - c. The raptors must remain on the falconer's permit.
- vii. Permit Requirements:
It shall be unlawful for holders of Falconry Permits to fail to comply with the following requirements regarding taking and possession of raptors from the wild:
- a. Falconers may take no more than 2 raptors from the wild each 365 consecutive day period beginning on the date the falconer took the first bird to use in falconry.
 - b. If a falconer transfers a

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bird that he/
she took
from the
wild to
another
falconer in
the same
year in
which it was
captured,
the bird will
count as one
of the
raptors the
falconer is
allowed to
take from
the wild that
year; it will
not count as
a capture by
the
recipient,
although it
will always
be
considered a
wild bird.

- c. Falconers may not intentionally capture a raptor species that their classification as a falconer does not allow them to possess for falconry. Raptors captured by falconers who are not allowed to possess that species or age group must be immediately released.
- d. Raptors must be taken only in a humane manner. Any

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device used
to take birds
of prey shall
be labeled
with the
name,
address and
phone
number of
the falconer,
and must be
attended to
continually
by the
falconer. No
eggs may be
taken from
raptor nests.

- e. Falconers
must
immediately
release any
bird
captured
unintentionally.
- f. Falconers
may
recapture a
lost falconry
bird for
which he/she
has
submitted a
Form 3-186A
at any time
the
recapture
will not
count as
taking a bird
from the
wild.
- g. Falconers
may
recapture a
raptor
wearing
falconry
equipment
or a captive-
bred raptor
at any time--
even if that
falconer is
not allowed
to possess
that species

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of raptor.

The bird will
not count
against the
falconer's
possession
limit nor
their capture
from the
wild limit.

The falconer
must report
the
recapture of
the bird to
the

Commission's
Falconry
Coordinator
no more
than five
working
days after
the

recapture
and return
the
recaptured
falconry bird
to the person
who lost it if
that person
legally
possessed it.

Disposition
of a bird
whose legal
possession
cannot be
determined
will be at the
discretion of
the

Commission's
Falconry
Coordinator.

- h. Peregrine
falcons
banded with
a Federal
Bird Banding
laboratory
band may
not be taken
from the
wild,
however

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other raptors
banded with
a federal
bird banding
lab may be
taken if the
falconer is
authorized
to take that
species.

- i. If a falconer captures a peregrine falcon that has a colored alphanumeric research band on it or a research marking attached to it, it must be immediately released.
- j. Passage peregrine falcons may be taken from September 20 through October 20 by an Arkansas resident falconer or non-resident falconer with a non-resident hunting license who has been issued an Arkansas Passage Peregrine Falcon Permit by the Commission in accordance with requirements

As of June 8, 2022
stated on

that permit.

- k. If a falconer captures a raptor that has a transmitter attached to it, the falconer has up to 30 days to contact the researcher to determine if he/she wishes to replace the transmitter or its batteries. If the researcher wishes to do so or to have the transmitter removed, the researcher or his/her designee can make the change or allow the falconer to do so before the falconer releases the falcon.
- l. If a falconer captures a raptor wearing a seamless metal band, a transmitter, or any other item identifying it as a falconry bird, the falconer must report the capture of the bird to the

As of June 8, 2022

Commission's
falconry
Coordinator
no more
than five
working
days after
the capture.
The falconer
must return
the bird to
the person
who lost it,
however, if
that person
cannot
possess the
bird or does
not want to
possess it,
the falconer
may keep it.
Disposition
of a bird
who's legal
possession
cannot be
determined
will be at the
discretion of
the
Commission's
Falconry
Coordinator.
During the
time period
when a
falconer
keeps a bird
for return to
the person
who lost it,
the bird will
not count
toward the
falconer's
possession
limit or his/
her limit on
take of birds
from the
wild, as long
as the
falconer
reports the
bird to the
Commission

As of June 8, 2022
in 5 working
days of
capture.

- m. If a falconer captures a raptor with a band other than the Federal Bird Banding Lab aluminum band, research marking or transmitter attached to it, the falconer must report the band numbers and all other relevant information to the Federal Bird Banding Laboratory in five working days. If the bird is wearing a transmitter, the falconer may contact the researcher to determine if he/she wishes to replace it. The falconer is authorized to possess the bird for up to 30 days until the researcher or his/her designee does so, or until the falconer replaces it himself.

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Disposition
of the bird
will be at the
discretion of
the
Commission's
Falconry
Coordinator.
Temporary
possession
will not
count
against the
falconer's
possession
limit.

- n. General and/
or Master
Class
falconers
may remove
nestlings
from a nest
or aerie in
accordance
with the
following:
1. Take
of a
raptor
from
the
wild
must
be
reported
in
five
days
from
the
date
at
which
take
occurred
by
entering
the
required
information
in
the
electronic
database
at
<https://>

As of June 8, 2022
epermits.fws.gov/
falcp/
or
by
submitting
a
paper
Form
3-186A
to
the
Commission's
Falconry
Coordinator.

2. A
falconer
present
at
the
capture
site,
even
if
another
person
captures
the
bird
for
him/
her,
is
considered
the
person
who
removes
the
bird
from
the
wild
and
is
responsible
for
filing
a
Form
3-186A.

3. If
the
falconer
is
not
at
the

As of June 8, 2022
immediate
location
where
the
bird
is
taken
from
the
wild,
the
person
who
removes
the
bird
from
the
wild
must
be a
General
or
Master
falconer
and
must
report
taking
of
the
bird.
If
that
person
then
transfers
the
bird
to
the
falconer,
both
must
file
a
Form
3-186A reporting
the
transaction
no
later
than
five
days
after
the

As of June 8, 2022
transfer.

The
bird
will
count
as
one
of
the
two
raptors
the
person
who
took
it
from
the
wild
is
allowed
to
capture
in
any
year.
The
bird
will
not
count
as a
bird
the
falconer
took
from
the
wild.
The
person
who
takes
the
bird
from
the
wild
must
report
the
take
even
if he
or
she
promptly

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transfer
the
bird
to
another
falconer.

4. If a falconer has a long-term or permanent physical impairment that prevents him/her from attending the capture of a species for falconry, a general or Master Falconer may capture the bird for the impaired falconer. The impaired falconer must file a Form 3-186A reporting take of a wild bird and the bird

As of June 8, 2022
counts
against
the
impaired
falconer's
total
take
of
wild
raptors
for
the
year.

- o. Goshawks, Harris hawks, peregrine falcons, and gyrfalcons captured from the wild or acquired from a rehabilitator must be banded with a permanent non-reusable numbered U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service leg band provided to AGFC by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife; or implanted with an ISO-compliant microchip. Band numbers and or microchip information must be reported to both AGFC's Falconry Coordinator and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service when the acquisition

As of June 8, 2022
of the bird is
reported by
the falconer
no later than
10 days after
acquisition.

1. **EXCEPTION:**

If a
falconer
document
that
a
raptor's
health
or
injury
problems
are
caused
by
the
band,
that
documentation
must
be
submitted
to
the
Commission's
Falconry
Coordinator
who
will
issue
an
exemption
to
the
requirements
for
that
raptor.
The
falconer
must
keep
a
copy
of
the
exemption
paperwork
on
his
person
when

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transporting
or
flying
that
raptor.
If
that
bird
is
wild
caught
goshawk,
Harris's
hawk,
peregrine
falcon,
or
gyrfalcon,
the
band
must
be
replaced
with
an
ISO-
compliant
microchip
provided
to
the
falconer
through
the
Commission
by
the
U.S.
Fish
and
Wildlife
Service.

- p. A raptor captured from the wild may not be banded with a seamless numbered band.
- q. Falconry bands may not be altered, defaced or counterfeited;

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however
removal of
the rear tab
on a band on
a raptor
taken from
the wild, and
smoothing
the surface
without
affecting the
integrity of
the band or
the
numbering
on it is
permissible.

r. Take of eyas
(nestling
raptors
incapable of
flight) birds
is allowed
between
January 1
and August 1
of each year.

s. Take of
passage
(raptors
fledged from
the nest but
less than 1
year of age)
is allowed
from June 15
through
March 1.

t. Take of
raptors from
the wild
must be
reported in 5
days from
the date at
which take
occurred by
entering the
required
information
in the
electronic
database at
[https://
epermits.fws.gov/
falcp/](https://epermits.fws.gov/falcp/) or by
submitting a

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paper Form
3-186A to
the
Commission's
Falconry
Coordinator.

viii. Permit Requirements:

It shall be unlawful
for holders of
Falconry Permits to
fail to comply with
the following
requirements
regarding possession
of raptors bred in
captivity:

- a. Falconry
raptors bred
in captivity
must be
banded with
a U.S. Fish
and Wildlife
Service
seamless
band or be
micro-
chipped.
- b. If the
seamless
band is
removed or
lost, the
falconer
must report
it and
request a
replacement
band from
AGFC no
less than 10
days after
the band is
removed or
lost.
- c. The required
information
must be
reported
electronically
([http://
permits.fws.gov/
186A](http://permits.fws.gov/186A))
immediately
upon
rebanding or
microchipping

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or by
submitted
federal Form
3-186-A to
the AGFC
Falconry
Coordinator.

ix. Permit Requirements:

It is unlawful for
holders of Falconry
Permits to fail to
comply with the
following
requirements
regarding possession
of raptors transferred
from migratory bird
rehabilitators.

- a. Falconers
may acquire
a bird for
falconry
from a
federally
permitted
migratory
bird
rehabilitator
if the
falconer is
permitted to
possess that
species of
bird for
falconry.
Acquisition
of a bird
from a
rehabilitator
will count as
one of the
raptors the
falconer is
permitted to
take from
the wild.
Transfer to
the falconer
is at the
discretion of
the
permitted
rehabilitator.
Falconer
must report
acquisition
of the bird

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using the
required
reporting
procedures.

x. Permit Requirements:

It is unlawful for
holders of Falconry
Permits to fail to
comply with the
following
requirements
regarding record
keeping:

- a. Falconers
must keep
copies of all
database
submissions,
including
electronic
and paper
submissions,
documenting
take,
transfer,
loss, release,
rebanding
and/or
microchipping
of each
falconry
raptor until
five years
after the
falconer has
transferred
or lost the
bird, or the
bird dies.
- b. All raptors
acquired and
disposed of
must be
reported in 5
days of the
date when
transaction
or transition
occurred by
entering the
required
information
in the
electronic
database at
[http://
permits.fws.gov/](http://permits.fws.gov/)

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186A or by
submitting a
paper Form
3-186A to
the
Commission's
Falconry
Coordinator.

xi. Permit Requirements:

It is unlawful for
holders of Falconry
Permits to fail to
comply with the
following
requirements
regarding the theft of
a falconry bird:

- a. If a raptor
possessed
under a
falconry
permit is
stolen, the
falconer
must report
the theft to
the
Commission's
Falconry
Coordinator
and to the
U.S. Fish and
Wildlife
Service
Regional
Law
Enforcement
office in 5
working
days of the
theft of the
bird.

xii. Permit Requirements:

It is unlawful for
holders of Falconry
Permits to fail to
comply with the
following
requirements
regarding Selling or
Trading Raptors held
under a Falconry
Permit:

- a. Falconers
may sell,
purchase,
barter, trade,

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and/or offer
for sale, or
purchase
captive-bred
raptors
marked with
seamless
metal bands
to other
falconry
permittees
who are
authorized
to possess
them.

b. Falconers
may not
purchase,
sell, trade or
barter wild
raptors; they
can only
transfer
them to
another
falconer or
to a
recipient
who
possesses
the
necessary
federal and
state permits
for that
activity.

c. Wild-caught
falconry
raptors may
be
transferred
to a raptor
propagation
permit only
after the
bird has
been used in
falconry for
at least two
years or for
one year for
sharp-
shinned
hawks,
Cooper's
hawks,
merlins, and

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American
kestrels.

- d. Wild caught raptors that are less than two years of age or for one year for sharp-shinned hawks, Cooper's hawks, merlins, and American kestrels, may be transferred to another permit type if the bird has been injured and a veterinarian or permitted migratory bird rehabilitator has determined that the raptor can no longer be flown for falconry. Falconer must provide a copy of the Form 3-186A documenting the acquisition of the bird by the propagators to the Federal Migratory Bird Permit office that administers the other permit type.
- e. Falconers may transfer captive-bred falconry

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raptors to
another type
of permit if
the holder of
the other
permit type
is authorized
to possess
the bird.
Falconers
must report
the transfer
on a Form
3-186A within
5 days of the
transfer.

f. A surviving
spouse,
executor,
administrator
or other
legal
representatives
of a
deceased
falconry
permittee
may transfer
any bird held
by the
permittee to
another
authorized
permittee in
90 days of
the
falconer's
death. After
90 days, the
disposition
of a bird
held under
the permit is
at the
discretion of
the
Commission's
Falconry
Coordinator.

g. Falconers
may use
raptors held
under a
falconry
permit in
raptor
propagation

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if the
falconer or
the person
overseeing
the
propagation
has the
necessary
permits if
the following
requirements
are met:

1. If
the
bird
will
be
used
for
propagation
for
fewer
than
8
months
a
year,
the
falconer
does
not
need
to
transfer
the
raptor
from
his
permit.
2. If
the
raptor
is
used
for
propagation
for
more
than
8
months
per
year,
the
bird
must
be

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transferred
to a
federal
propagation
permit
and
banded
as
required
by
federal
raptor
propagation
regulations.

xiii. Permit Requirements:

It is unlawful for
holders of Falconry
Permits to fail to
comply with the
following
requirements
regarding Taking of
Prey by Falconry
Raptors:

- a. Falconers
may take
wildlife only
within the
specific
seasons and
bag limits,
except that
squirrels and
rabbits may
be taken
outside of
the specified
hunting
season by
falconry
birds with a
daily limit of
1 game
mammal per
raptor per
day.
- b. If a falconry
bird kills a
prey animal
that was not
the
falconer's
intended
prey, and if
that kill was
outside of
the animal's

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legal open
hunting
season, the
falconers
may allow
their
falconry
raptor to
feed on the
incidental
kill but the
falconer may
not take the
animal into
possession.

- c. Falconers
must ensure
that their
activities do
not cause
the take of a
federal listed
threatened
or
endangered
species.
"Take" under
the federal
Endangered
Species Act
means "to
harass,
pursue,
hunt, shoot,
wound, kill,
trap,
capture, or
collect or
attempt to
engage in
any such
conduct.
"Harass" in
this Act
means any
act that may
injure
wildlife by
disrupting
normal
behavior
including
breeding,
feeding or
sheltering.
"Harm" in
this Act

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means an act
that actually
kills or
injure
wildlife.
Falconers
must report
the location
of the take of
any federally
listed
threatened
or
endangered
species to
the state's
U.S. Fish and
Wildlife
Service
Ecological
Services
field office.

d. Falconry
take of bird
species for
which a
federal
depredation
order is in
place is
permitted.
Falconers
may use
their
falconry
raptors to
take any
species
listed in 50
CFR 21, 50
CFR 23, 50
CFR 44, or
50 CFR 45 at
any time in
accordance
with the
conditions of
the
depredation
order,
however, the
falconer may
not be paid
for doing so.

xiv. Permit Requirements:
It is unlawful for
holders of Falconry

As of June 8, 2022
Permits to fail to
comply with the
following
requirements
regarding Release of
Falconry Birds into
the Wild and Falconry
Training Techniques:

a. The use of
acceptable
falconry
training or
conditioning
practices
includes but
is not limited
to, tame-
hacking, the
use of
creance
flying, lures,
balloons or
kites, flying
falconry
birds at pen-
raised birds
or birds not
covered by
the
Migratory
Treaty Act.

b. Hacking of
Falconry
Raptors:
General and
Master Class
falconers
may
condition
raptors for
falconry with
the following
requirements:

1. The
raptor
the
falconer
hacks
must
be a
species
the
falconer
is
allowed
to
possess

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and
counts
against
the
falconer's
possession
limit.

2. A
hybrid
raptor
may
be
hacked
if
the
raptor
wearing
two
functioning
radio
transmitters.

3. Hacking
a
raptor
may
not
occur
near
a
nesting
area
of a
federally
threatened
or
endangered
bird
species
or
in
any
location
where
the
raptor
is
likely
to
harm
a
federally
listed
threatened
or
endangered
species
that

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might
be
disturbed
or
taken
by
the
hacked
falconry
bird.

- c. Falconers may only release back to the wild in Arkansas, wild caught raptors native to the state. Non-native raptor species, hybrid raptor species, and raptors bred in captivity may not be released back to the wild in Arkansas. Wild-caught raptors must be released at an appropriate time of year and an appropriate location and any and all bands and falconry equipment must be removed from the raptor prior to its release.
- d. When flown free, hybrid falcons must have at least two functioning radio

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transmitters
attached to
it to assist
the falconer
in locating
the bird.

xv. Permit Requirements:

It is unlawful for
holders of Falconry
Permits to fail to
comply with the
following
requirements
regarding migratory
bird feather and
carcass possession:

- a. A falconer
may possess
flight
feathers for
each species
of raptor he/
she currently
and
previously
held on his/
her permit
for imping
purposes.
- b. Falconers
may give
and/or
receive
feathers for
imping from
other
permitted
falconers,
federally
permitted
wildlife
rehabilitators,
or federally
permitted
raptor
propagators
in the United
States.
- c. Flight
feathers for
imping may
not be
purchased,
sold, or
bartered.
- d. Falconers
may donate

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feathers,
except
golden eagle
feathers, to
any person
or institution
with a
permit to
possess
them or to
anyone
exempt from
permit
requirements
under [50
CFR 21.12](#).

e. If a
falconer's
permit
expires or is
revoked, the
falconer
must burn,
bury or
otherwise
destroy
imping
feathers in
their
possession
or donate
the feathers
to any
person or
institution
with a
permit to
possess
them or to
anyone
exempt from
permit
requirements
under [50
CFR 21.12](#).

f. Master
Falconers in
possession of
a golden
eagle must
gather
primary and
secondary
flight
feathers and
retrices from
molted by

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their golden
eagle(s) and
store them
for imping or
send them to
the National
Eagle
Repository.

g. Carcasses of
falconry
birds that
die while in
the
falconer's
possession
may be
burned,
buried or
otherwise
destroyed
and disposed
of in 10 days
of death or
10 days of
necropsy by
a
veterinarian,
or donated
to any
person or
institution
with a
permit to
possess
them or
donated to
anyone
exempt from
permit
requirements
under [50
CFR 21.12](#)

h. Carcasses of
euthanized
raptors must
be disposed
of in a
manner that
will prevent
scavenger
from feeding
on them.
Flight
feathers may
be retained
for imping
purposes.

i. **EXCEPTIONS:**

- a. Carcasses of golden eagles must be sent to the National Eagle Repository.
- b. Banded or microchipped falconry birds that die while in the falconer's possession maybe kept by the falconer so that the feathers are available for imping or the falconer may have the body mounted by a taxidermist and the mount used in educational programs. Bands must

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remain
on
the
body
and
microchips
must
be
left
in
place.

xvi. Permit Requirements:

It is unlawful for
holders of Falconry
Permits to fail to
comply with the
following
requirements
regarding Raptors
Injured Due to a
Falconer's Trapping
Efforts:

a. If a raptor is
injured
during
trapping, a
falconer
must either:

1. Put
the
injured
bird
on
his/
her
falconry
permit
and
follow
procedures
outlined
for
reporting
take
of a
bird
from
the
wild
falconry.
The
bird
will
count
towards
the
falconer's

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possession
limit.

The
falconer
must
have
the
injured
bird
treated
by a
veterinarian
or a
permitted
migratory
bird
rehabilitator,
and
the
falconer
is
responsible
for
the
costs
of
care
and
rehabilitation
of
the
bird;

- OR
2. Give
the
bird
directly
(within
24
hours)
to a
veterinarian
or
permitted
migratory
bird
rehabilitator.
The
bird
will
not
count
against
the
falconer's
take
or

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possession
limits;
however,
the
falconer
is
responsible
for
the
costs
of
care
and
rehabilitation
of
the
bird.

xvii. Permit Requirements:

It is unlawful for
holders of Falconry
Permits to fail to
comply with the
following
requirements
regarding assistance
in the rehabilitation
of raptors to prepare
them for release
according to the
following
requirements:

- a. A General or
Master Class
falconer may
assist a
federally
permitted
migratory
bird
rehabilitator
to condition
a raptor in
preparation
for its
release to
the wild only
if the
falconer has
a letter or
form from
the
rehabilitator
identifying
the bird and
explaining
that the
falconer is

- As of June 8, 2022
assisting in
its
rehabilitation.
- b. The falconer does not have to meet the rehabilitator facility guidelines and may keep the rehabilitating raptor in his/her approved falconry facilities.
 - c. The rehabilitating raptor will remain on the rehabilitator's permit and will not be added to the falconer's permit.
 - d. The falconer must return any such bird that cannot be permanently released to the rehabilitator for placement in the 180-day timeframe in which the rehabilitator is federally authorized to possess this bird unless the issuing office authorized the rehabilitator to retain the bird longer than 180 days.

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e. The falconer must coordinate with the rehabilitator and release all releasable raptors to the wild or return them to the rehabilitator for release in the 180 day timeframe in which the rehabilitator is federally authorized to possess this bird, unless the issuing office authorized the rehabilitator to retain the bird longer than 180 days, or unless the rehabilitator transfer the bird to the falconer you to hold under his/her falconry permit.

xviii. Permit Requirements:

It is unlawful for holders of Falconry Permits to fail to comply with the following requirements regarding Use of Falconry Raptors in Abatement and Education Activities:

a. Falconers may use raptors possessed on their falconry

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permits in
conservation
education
program
presented in
public
venues
follow
without first
obtaining a
federal
Education
Permit if
they abide
by the
following
requirements:

1. Raptors
used
in
the
program
must
be
on
their
falconry
permit
and
used
primarily
for
falconry.
2. Apprentice
falconers
presenting
educational
programs
must
be
under
direct
supervision
of a
General
or
Master
Class
falconer.
3. If a
fee
is
charged
for
presentation
of a
conservation

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education
program,
the
fee
may
not
exceed
the
amount
required
to
recoup
the
falconer's
cost
of
presenting
the
program.

4. The presentation is required to address falconry and conservation education and may also include information about the biology, ecological roles, and conservation needs of raptors and other migratory birds.
5. The falconer is responsible for all liability associated with

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his/
her
conservation
education
activities.

6. Falconers
may
allow
photography,
filming
or
other
such
uses
of
his/
her
falconry
raptors
to
make
movies
or
other
sources
of
information
on
the
practice
of
falconry
or
on
the
biology,
ecological
roles,
and
conservation
needs
of
raptors
and/
or
migratory
birds
however
the
falconer
may
not
be
paid
for
doing
so.

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7. Falconers

may
not
use
their
falconry
raptors
in
movies,
commercials
or
other
commercial
ventures
that
are
not
related
to
falconry.

- b. A Master Class falconer may conduct abatement activities with his/her falconry birds if the falconer has first obtained a federal Special Purpose Abatement permit from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- c. A General Class falconer may conduct abatement activities only as a sub permittees of the holder of the federal Abatement permit and both Master and General Class falconers

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must follow
the
conditions of
the said
permit.

xix. Permit Requirements:

It is unlawful for
falconers holding a
permit issued by
another state to fail
to comply with the
following
requirements
regarding Non-
resident falconers
hunting and taking
raptors in Arkansas:

a. Non-resident
falconers
with a Non-
Resident
Small Game
Hunting
License may
take game in
Arkansas
according to
state and
federal
regulations.

b. Non-resident
falconers
with a non-
resident
Arkansas
Small Game
Hunting
License may
take 1 legal
raptor per
year in
Arkansas
provided the
state of their
residence
reciprocates
such
approval for
Arkansas
falconers
and the
taking of a
legal raptor
by a non-
resident
must comply
with

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Arkansas
regulations.

xx. Permit Requirements:

It is unlawful for holders of Falconry Permits to fail to comply with the following requirements regarding taking falconry raptors to another country for use in falconry activities:

- a. An Arkansas falconry permit authorized the falconer to export and import to another country, without additional migratory bird import/export permits, the raptors the falconer legally possesses for falconry. The falconer must meet any federal requirements in 50 CFR 14 Part B and may need additional permits listed in 50 CFR 15, 50 CFR 17, and 50 CFR 23.
- b. Unless the falconer has the necessary permits to export raptors from the U.S. the falconer must bring

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any raptor
taken out of
the country
for falconry
back to the
U.S. upon
his/her
return. Each
raptor must
be covered
by a CITES
certificate of
ownership
and the
falconer
must have
full
documentation
of the lawful
origin of
each raptor
and each
raptor must
be
identifiable
with a
permanent
non-reusable
U.S. Fish and
Wildlife
Service leg
band,
seamless leg
band or
implanted
microchip
for
identification.

- c. If the raptor
dies or is
lost, the
falconer is
not required
to bring it
back but it
must be
reported
immediately
upon the
falconers
return to the
U.S.
according to
state and
federal
CITES
regulations.

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xxi. Permit Requirements:

It is unlawful for holders of Falconry Permits to fail to comply with the following requirements regarding facility inspection and permit revocation.

- a. Any person issued a Falconry Permit under this Code chapter shall allow entry, at any reasonable hour, to employees or agents of the Commission upon the premises where the permitted activity is conducted. Commission employees or agents may enter such premises to inspect the facility, any and all records associated with the activities relating to the permit, and any birds kept under the authority of the permit.
- b. Permits may be revoked by this Agency for failure to comply with the terms of

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the permit or
with the
terms of this
Commission
Code
Section.

- c. Persons in violation of the terms of this permit, violation of the Commission Code, or upon conviction of associated regulations of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, shall be notified in writing of such violations and shall have 20 days to respond with just cause as to why their permit should not be suspended or revoked.
- d. If, at the end of the 20-day period, just cause has not been given, this Agency may suspend or revoke any existing permit held by the violator and may refuse to issue any future permit. Such suspension, revocation

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or refusal to
issue a
future
permit shall
be in
addition to
any criminal
charges that
may be filed.

e. Upon
revocation,
the permit
holder must
legally
transfer or
release all
falconry
raptors in
the time
designated
in the
revocation,
not to
exceed 60
days, and
failure to do
so shall
result in the
Commission
taking
action, per
Commission
policy, at the
permit
holder's
expense

F1.08 Venomous Reptile Possession Permit Requirements

- A. Permit Requirements: A Venomous Reptile Permit may be issued to applicants complying with the following requirements:
1. The applicant must be at least 18 years old and shall not have been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere for, violating any federal, state or municipal law governing captive wildlife, illegal appropriation or commercialization of wildlife, or cruelty to animals within 5 years of the application date.
 2. The applicant shall provide to the Commission, in writing, proof from the appropriate county or municipal jurisdiction, stating that the applicant's possession of medically significant venomous reptiles is in compliance with all local ordinances.
 3. The applicant shall submit a written application (available from the Commission) for each facility to be permitted
- B. The requested permit shall be denied if:
1. The applicant fails to meet any of the issuance criteria set forth in this Addendum chapter;
 2. The applicant fails to disclose material information required, or makes false statements as to any material fact in connection with the application, or supplies false information or makes a false statement on the application;
 3. The Commission finds, through further inquiry or investigation, the issuance of the permit may pose a significant risk to human health and safety, native fish and wildlife health or populations, or agriculture, or the proposed species cannot

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be safely confined in a
humane manner.

4. The species requested in the application are listed in Addendum [R1.03](#).

C. Caging and Facility Requirements:
Venomous Reptile Possession
Permittees shall provide secure housing of all medically significant venomous reptiles as defined herein:

1. Animal enclosures whether manufactured or constructed (e.g., wood, injection molded plastics, etc.) shall be made in such a way to provide security against escape. The door, lid, or access feature shall be securely latched or locked to prevent escape of enclosed reptiles.
2. Rooms in buildings or free standing structures housing venomous reptiles shall be locked when not occupied and must be escape proof not limited to doors, windows, ventilation ducts, gaps or cracks in the structure, etc., so as to provide secondary containment of reptiles that escape their enclosure. When a person is inside any room housing venomous reptiles, all escape routes, including doors, serving as secondary containment must remain closed.
3. Doorways entering rooms containing venomous reptiles shall have prominent warning signage on doors that is clearly visible and states "Warning: Venomous Reptiles."
4. Persons temporarily displaying native venomous reptiles to the public must meet the above requirements or alternatively the following:
 - i. Native venomous reptiles must be kept in keyed or combination locked enclosures;
 - ii. Open-topped exhibition areas must have, at a minimum,

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2 physical barriers
completely
surrounding the
exhibition area and
separating the public
from the venomous
reptiles, by at least 3
feet, to provide
security against
escape and to prevent
contact between the
public and the snakes
and must be clearly
and visibly labeled
with a warning sign
stating "Venomous
Reptile";

- iii. Permit holder or a
trained
representative must
be on-site at all times
when venomous
reptiles are in
temporary exhibition
area; when such an
individual is not
present, venomous
reptiles must be kept
in secure containers
which lock or are
stored in locked
rooms. A manifest
must be present
containing common
and scientific name
and number of each
venomous reptile
species in the
exhibition area; and
 - iv. A detailed safety
plan, including a
barrier design
description, must be
approved by the
Commission.
5. Venomous reptiles
permanently displayed to the
public must be kept in
accordance with a detailed
safety plan, including a barrier
design description, approved
by the Commission.
 6. All permanent enclosures or
exhibition areas housing
venomous reptiles shall be
clearly and visibly labeled: (a)
"Venomous Reptile"; (b)

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common and scientific name;
and (c) number of each
venomous reptile species in
the enclosure or exhibition
area. The permittee must
remove such labeling from
empty enclosures.

D. Reporting and Record-keeping
Requirements:

1. The permittee must retain records evidencing legal possession of all wildlife kept under the permit, including licenses, bills of sale, bills of lading, receipts, invoices or other satisfactory evidence of ownership. Records shall include date of acquisition, place of origin, and the name, address and telephone number of the person from whom the wildlife was acquired.
2. Records must be retained throughout the time the wildlife is possessed by the permittee or for 5 years, whichever is longer.
3. After July 1, 2021, stock shall only be obtained in the following manner: (1) acquired from Commission-permitted Wildlife Breeder/Dealer; (2) imported into the state in accordance with a Wildlife Importation Permit (Codes [09.10](#) and [09.11](#)); or (3) legally captured from the wild in Arkansas in accordance with Code [09.14\(A\)](#). Permits will not be issued to, and existing permits may be revoked for, facilities that have acquired stock by any other method.

E. Inspections and Escaped Reptiles:

1. Any facilities and wildlife maintained under the authority of a Venomous Reptile Possession Permit shall be subject to inspection by Commission employees or agents.
2. Permittees shall be given adequate notification prior to inspections and during reasonable hours.

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3. Permit holders whose facility, including enclosures, pens, and cages, is not in compliance with this Commission Addendum Chapter shall be notified in writing and shall have 10 days to correct the violation.
 4. A permittee must immediately initiate efforts to capture any escaped animals in their possession. The Commission shall be notified within 24 hours of the escape of any reptiles from the facility.
- F. Transport Requirements:
1. Medically significant venomous reptiles will be placed in secure ventilated escape-proof containers for transport. Such containers might include secured snake bags inside locking boxes, ventilated buckets or boxes with lids that snap or screw shut, or other secure containers designed specifically for the purpose. All transport containers shall not be left unattended, and shall be clearly labeled "Caution: Venomous Reptiles."
- G. Renewal, Transfer, Suspension, and Revocation:
1. Permits may be revoked for failure to comply with the terms of the permit or with the terms of this Addendum Chapter.
 2. Persons in violation of the terms of this permit, violation of the Commission Addendum, or upon conviction or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere for violation of any federal, state or municipal law governing captive wildlife, illegal appropriation or commercialization of wildlife, or cruelty to animals, shall be notified in writing of such violations and shall have 20 days to respond.
 3. If, at the end of 20 days, just cause has not been given, the Commission may suspend or revoke any existing permit

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and refuse to issue any future
permit. Permit suspension,
revocation or refusal shall be
in addition to any criminal
charges that may be filed.

4. Upon revocation, permit
holder must legally remove all
captive wildlife within the
time designated in the
revocation, not to exceed 60
days, and failure to do so shall
result in the Commission
taking action, per Commission
policy, at the permit holder's
expense.

F1.09 Scientific Collection Permit Requirements

- A. Permit Requirements: A Scientific Collection Permit may be issued to applicants complying with the following requirements:
1. The applicant must be at least 18 years old and shall not have been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere for, violating any federal, state or municipal law governing captive wildlife, illegal appropriation or commercialization of wildlife, or cruelty to animals within 5 years of the application date.
 2. The applicant shall complete and submit a written application form provided by the Commission.
 3. Special conditions may be applied to the Scientific Collection Permit as deemed necessary by Commission staff.
- B. The requested permit shall be denied if:
1. The applicant fails to meet any of the issuance criteria set forth in this Addendum chapter;
 2. The applicant fails to disclose material information required, or makes false statements as to any material fact in connection with the application, or supplies false information or makes a false statement on the application;
 3. The Commission finds, through further inquiry or investigation, the issuance of the permit may pose a significant risk to human health and safety, native fish and wildlife health or populations, or agriculture, or the proposed species cannot be safely confined in a humane manner; or
 4. The applicant fails to provide a report for a previously issued permit.

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- C. The requested permit may be denied if the Commission finds through further inquiry or investigation that the proposed methods are not consistent with generally accepted scientific research practices or the proposed research would not significantly contribute to scientific knowledge.
- D. Caging and Facility Requirements: All Scientific Collection Permittees shall provide secure housing of all wildlife removed from the wild as defined herein:
 - 1. All wildlife possessed in captivity shall be maintained in enclosures, pens, or cages that are sufficiently strong to prevent escape of the wildlife and that will protect the wildlife from injury.
 - 2. All native medically significant venomous reptiles must be kept in accordance with Addendum [F1.08\(C\)](#) and (F).
 - 3. It is unlawful for anyone to keep animals under inhumane or unhealthy conditions.
- E. Reporting: Holders of the Scientific Collection Permit shall submit legible, complete annual reports on forms provided by the Commission.
- F. Renewal, Transfer, Suspension and Revocation:
 - 1. Permits may be revoked or suspended for failure to comply with the terms of the permit or with the terms of this Addendum Chapter.
 - 2. Persons in violation of the terms of this permit, violation of the Commission Addendum, or upon conviction of associated regulations of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, shall be notified in writing of such violations and shall have 20 days to respond.
 - 3. If, at the end of 20 days, just cause has not been given, the Commission may revoke any existing permit and refuse to issue any future permit. Permit suspension, revocation or refusal shall be in addition to any criminal charges that may be filed.

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4. Upon revocation, permit holder must legally remove all captive wildlife within the time designated in the revocation, not to exceed 60 days, and failure to do so shall result in the Commission taking action, per Commission policy, at the permit holder's expense.

F1.10 Conservation Education Permit Requirements

- A. Permit Requirements: A Conservation Education Permit may be issued to applicants complying with the following requirements:
1. The applicant must be at least 18 years old and shall not have been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere for, violating any federal, state or municipal law governing captive wildlife, illegal appropriation or commercialization of wildlife, or cruelty to animals within 5 years of the application date.
 2. The applicant shall provide to the Commission, in writing, proof from the appropriate county or municipal jurisdiction, stating that the applicant's possession of wildlife is in compliance with all local ordinances.
 3. The applicant shall complete and submit a written application form provided by the Commission.
 4. The applicant shall possess a minimum of 20 hours conservation education experience involving the use of live animals and provide letters of support from at least 2 non-familial individuals familiar with the applicant's experience.
 5. The applicant shall provide proof of possessing a valid U.S. Department of Agriculture Wildlife Exhibition Permit for all mammal species.
 6. Special conditions may be applied to the Conservation Education Permit as deemed necessary by Commission staff.
- B. The requested permit shall be denied if:
1. The applicant fails to meet any of the issuance criteria set forth in this Addendum chapter;

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2. The applicant fails to disclose material information required, or makes false statements as to any material fact in connection with the application, or supplies false information or makes a false statement on the application;
 3. The Commission finds, through further inquiry or investigation, the issuance of the permit may pose a significant risk to human health and safety, native fish and wildlife health or populations, or agriculture, or the proposed species cannot be safely confined in a humane manner;
 4. The applicant fails to provide a report for a previously issued permit; or
 5. The Commission finds, through further inquiry or investigation, that the applicant's proposed conservation education activities do not possess sufficient educational rigor.
- C. Caging and Facility Requirements: All Conservation Education Permittees shall provide secure housing of all wildlife removed from the wild as defined herein:
1. All wildlife possessed in captivity shall be maintained in enclosures, pens, or cages that are sufficiently strong to prevent escape of the wildlife and that will protect the wildlife from injury.
 2. All native medically significant venomous reptiles must be kept in accordance with Addendum [F1.08\(C\)](#) and (F), except as otherwise approved in the applicant's permit conditions.
 3. It is unlawful for anyone to keep animals under inhumane or unhealthy conditions.
 4. Males and females of the same species must be kept in separate enclosures.
- D. Reporting: Holders of the Conservation Education Permit shall submit legible, complete annual reports on forms

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provided by the Commission that shall
detail provision of at least 20 hours of
conservation education to the public
using animals kept under this permit
for each annual report.

E. Transport Requirements:

1. All wildlife possessed in captivity shall be transported in ventilated containers or cages that are sufficiently strong to prevent escape of the wildlife and that will protect the wildlife from injury.
2. Native, medically significant venomous reptiles shall be transported in accordance with Addendum [F1.08\(F\)\(1\)](#).

F. Renewal, Transfer, Suspension, and Revocation:

1. Permits may be revoked or suspended for failure to comply with the terms of the permit or with the terms of this Addendum Chapter.
2. Persons in violation of the terms of this permit, violation of the Commission Addendum, or upon conviction or entry of a plea of guilty or nolo contendere for violation of any federal, state or municipal law governing captive wildlife, illegal appropriation or commercialization of wildlife, or cruelty to animals, shall be notified in writing of such violations and shall have 20 days to respond.
3. If, at the end of 20 days, just cause has not been given, the Commission may revoke any existing permit and refuse to issue any future permit. Permit suspension, revocation or refusal shall be in addition to any criminal charges that may be filed.
4. Upon revocation, permit holder must legally remove all captive wildlife within the time designated in the revocation, not to exceed 60 days, and failure to do so shall result in the Commission taking action, per Commission

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policy, at the permit holder's
expense.

F1.11 Shoot-to-Kill Retrieving Dog Training Permit Requirements

- A. Shoot-to-Kill Retrieving Dog Training Permit applications must comply with the following:
1. The applicant must be at least 18 years of age and shall not have been convicted of, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere for violating any federal, state or municipal law governing captive wildlife, illegal appropriation or commercialization of wildlife, or cruelty to animals within 5 years of the application date.
 2. The applicant shall be a resident of Arkansas with a bona fide or actual residence within the stat.
 3. An application for the permit shal be submitted on a form supplied by the Commission at least two weeks prior to the desired start of training.
 4. Permits are valid for 60 days from date of issuance.
- B. Permit Requirements
1. A maximum of 100 total mallards may be possessed by the permit holder for a period not to exceed 60 days.
 2. Stock shall only be acquired from either a Commission-permitted Wildlife Breeder/ Dealer or have been brought into the state in accordance with a Commission Wildlife Importation Permit. Permits will not be issued to and existing permits may be revoked for facilities that have acquired stock by any other method.
 3. The permit holder shall release only the number of mallards intended to be harvested each day.
 4. The permit holder must possess a current hunting license.
 5. The permit holder must possess a valid training permit on his or her person while

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training their dogs with
released captive birds.

6. Permit holders shall allow entry, at any reasonable hours, to Commission employees or agents to inspect the wildlife, facilities, books, records, or permits required by the permit.

C. Record Keeping

1. Records shall include evidence of legal possession of all wildlife kept under this permit, including licenses, bills of sale, bills of lading, receipts, invoices or other satisfactory evidence of ownership. Records shall include the date of acquisition, place of origin, and the name, address and telephone number of the person from whom the wildlife was acquired. Records of the date and number of birds released and number taken shall also be maintained.

D. Facility and Caging Requirements

1. Birds possessed in captivity shall be maintained in buildings or covered pens that prevent escape, protect the birds from injury and prevent entry of wild birds.
2. Enclosures shall be kept in good repair at all times and gates shall be securely fastened with latches or locks.
3. All wildlife shall be maintained under humane and healthy conditions.

E. Permit Suspension and Revocation:

1. Persons in violation of the terms of this permit, this addendum chapter, Commission Codes, or convicted of violating associated regulations of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, shall be notified in writing and shall have 20 days to respond with just cause as to why their permit should not be suspended or revoked.
2. If after 20 days just cause has not been given, the Commission may suspend or

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revoke any existing permit
held by the violator and may
refuse to issue future permits.
Permit suspension, revocation
or refusal shall be in addition
to any criminal charges that
may be filed.

3. Upon revocation, permit
holder must remove by legal
means all captive wildlife
within the time designated in
the revocation, not to exceed
60 days, and failure to do so
shall result in the Commission
taking action, per Commission
policy, at the permit holder's
expense.