

NAC 503 Clarified Regulation Changes

Governor Lombardo's Executive Order 2023-003:

https://gov.nv.gov/Newsroom/ExecOrders/2023/Executive_Order_2023-003/

NAC 503 – Driver's License Number on Special Use Permits

These regulations remove the requirement for an applicant applying for a special use permit to submit to the Department their driver's license number.

NAC 503.0935 Special permit for handling, moving or temporarily possessing protected wildlife. ([NRS 501.105](#), [501.181](#), [502.240](#), [503.597](#))

1. The Department may issue a special permit pursuant to subsection 1 of [NRS 503.597](#) to allow a person to handle, move or temporarily possess any wildlife which is classified as protected for the purpose of reducing or eliminating the risk of harm to the wildlife that may result from any lawful activity conducted on land where the wildlife is located. The fee for such a special permit is \$200.

2. An applicant for a special permit specified in subsection 1 must include on the application:

- (a) The name and date of birth of the applicant;
- (b) The physical or mailing address and telephone number of the applicant;
- (c) The name, address and telephone number of the place of employment of the applicant;
- ~~—(d) The driver's license number, the state that issued the driver's license and the date of issue of the driver's license of the applicant if the applicant holds a driver's license;~~

~~(d)~~ (e) The name of the company or other entity that the applicant is representing, if different from the employer of the applicant;

~~(e)~~ (f) The name of each person who, at the direction of the applicant, will handle, move or temporarily possess the wildlife under the authority of the special permit;

~~(f)~~ (g) The common and scientific name and the number of each species of wildlife, or nests or eggs thereof, to be handled, moved or temporarily possessed;

~~(g)~~ (h) The manner in which each specimen of wildlife will be handled, moved or temporarily possessed;

~~(h)~~ (i) The locations at which and the dates when the wildlife are to be handled, moved or temporarily possessed;

~~(i)~~ (j) The locations at which or to which the wildlife will be handled, moved or temporarily possessed, if any;

~~(j)~~ (k) A brief synopsis, not to exceed five pages, of the purpose and justification for the handling, moving or temporary possession of the wildlife; and

~~(k)~~ (l) The signature of the applicant and the date on which the applicant signed the application.

3. A special permit specified in subsection 1 must be valid for not more than 1 year. Upon its approval of the application and submission of the fee, the Department shall issue the special permit based on a calendar year.

4. Based on its evaluation of the application, the Department may make such stipulations and conditions on the use and scope of the special permit as the Department deems appropriate. A violation of a stipulation or condition is cause for the cancellation of the special permit.

5. Not later than 30 days after expiration of a special permit specified in subsection 1, the holder of the special permit shall submit to the Department a report which includes, without limitation:

NAC 503 Clarified Regulation Changes

(a) A list of each species of wildlife which is classified as protected that was handled, moved or temporarily possessed, and for each such species:

(1) The number of wildlife handled, moved or temporarily possessed at each location where the wildlife was handled, moved or temporarily possessed; and

(2) The date on which the wildlife was handled, moved or temporarily possessed; and

(b) Any other information which the Department requires.

6. A special permit specified in subsection 1 which is issued by the Department for the handling, movement or temporary possession of:

(a) A migratory bird that is protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, as amended, 16 U.S.C. §§ 703 et seq.; or

(b) A species of wildlife that is listed as threatened or endangered by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service,

È is not valid for the handling, movement or temporary possession of the migratory bird or the threatened or endangered species until the Department receives a copy of the federal permit issued by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to the applicant for the handling, movement or temporary possession of the bird or species.

NAC 503.094 Scientific permit for collection or possession of wildlife. ([NRS 501.105](#), [501.181](#), [503.650](#))

1. The Department may issue a scientific permit pursuant to [NRS 503.650](#) which authorizes the taking, killing, possessing or banding of any species of wildlife, or the collecting of the nest or eggs thereof, for strictly scientific or educational purposes.

2. An applicant for a scientific permit must include on his or her application:

(a) The name of the applicant;

(b) The name of the company or institution that the applicant is representing;

(c) The physical or mailing addresses of the applicant's residence and place of employment;

(d) The telephone numbers of the applicant's residence and place of employment;

~~—(e) The driver's license number of the applicant, if he or she has been issued a driver's license;~~

(e) ~~(f)~~—The name of each person or group of persons who will collect wildlife under the authority of the scientific permit and at the direction of the applicant;

(f) ~~(g)~~—The common and scientific name and the number of each species of wildlife, or nests or eggs thereof, to be collected, possessed, marked or banded;

(g) ~~(h)~~—The manner and means by which each specimen of wildlife will be collected or captured;

(h) ~~(i)~~—The locations at which and the dates when the specimens of wildlife are to be collected;

(i) ~~(j)~~—A brief synopsis, not to exceed five pages, of the purpose and justification for the collection and possession of the specimens of wildlife;

(j) ~~(k)~~—The location where the specimens of wildlife will be transferred or held once collected; and

(k) ~~(l)~~—The signature of the applicant and the date on which the application was signed.

3. A scientific permit must be valid for not more than 2 years. Upon its evaluation of the application, the Department will issue the scientific permit based on a calendar year or a fiscal year.

4. Not later than 30 days after the date on which the permit expires, the holder of a scientific permit shall submit to the Department a complete report which details the species of wildlife collected, the number of each species of wildlife collected at each location, the date on which each species of wildlife was collected and any other information which the Department requires.

NAC 503 Clarified Regulation Changes

5. Based on its evaluation of the application, the Department may make such stipulations and conditions on the use and scope of a scientific permit as the Department determines appropriate. A violation of a stipulation or condition is cause for the cancellation of the permit.

6. A scientific permit issued by the Department for the collection or possession of:

(a) A migratory bird that is protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, as amended, 16 U.S.C. §§ 703 et seq.; or

(b) A species of wildlife that is listed as threatened or endangered by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service,

is not valid for the collection or possession of the migratory bird or the threatened or endangered species until the Department receives a copy of the federal permit issued by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to the applicant for the collection or possession of the bird or species.

NAC 503.095 Permit to collect unprotected wildlife for commercial purposes. ([NRS 501.105](#), [501.181](#), [503.380](#))

1. It is unlawful for a person to collect unprotected wildlife for commercial purposes without a permit.

2. Except as otherwise provided in [NAC 503.513](#) and [503.545](#), the Department will issue a permit authorizing a natural person to collect unprotected wildlife for commercial purposes with a seine, net, noose, trap or other device if, after an investigation is conducted, it is proved to the Department that the collecting will not be detrimental to wildlife or the habitat of the wildlife. The annual fee for a permit issued pursuant to this section is \$250.

3. An application for a permit issued pursuant to this section must be submitted on a form furnished by the Department or a facsimile of the form.

4. An applicant for a permit issued pursuant to this section must include on the application:

(a) The name of the applicant;

(b) The physical and mailing addresses of the applicant's residence and place of employment;

(c) The telephone numbers of the applicant's residence and place of employment;

~~—(d) The driver's license number of the applicant, if he or she has been issued a driver's license;~~

~~(d)~~ (e) The date of birth of the applicant;

~~(e)~~ (f) The methods and equipment to be used in the collection of the wildlife;

~~(f)~~ (g) The location, by county or region, where the wildlife is to be collected;

~~(g)~~ (h) The address of the location where the wildlife will be held while it is in the possession of the applicant;

~~(h)~~ (i) If the applicant has been convicted of violating the laws or regulations of any state or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service relating to the commercialization of wildlife within the 5 years immediately preceding the date of the application, a description of each violation, a description of the penalty imposed for each violation and the name of the state in which each conviction occurred; and

~~(i)~~ (j) The applicant's signature and the date on which the application is signed.

5. Such a permit is not transferable and may be cancelled by the Department for a violation of its conditions or if operation of the permit is found to be detrimental to wildlife.

6. Within 30 days after the expiration of a permit for the collection of unprotected wildlife, the Department may require the person to whom it was issued to report to the Department the number and disposition of the unprotected species he or she has taken. Any failure to submit the report is a cause for denial of a future application for a similar permit.

NAC 503 Clarified Regulation Changes

NAC 503 – Suitcase Style Traps

Public opinion - Section 2 Line (e)- Suitcase traps are considered box traps per WAFWA and I know that this conversation was had a number of times during updates to NAC 503, but this regulation is specific only to the Truckee Meadows based on population requirements, these traps are only used for removing beavers- no other wildlife, these traps are used generally only for depredation to private land which saves the Dept. the headache of having to deal with the issues around beavers and lastly the inclusion of this section truly slows down the process by days of curing the problems of the private landowner.

Section 3 Line (e)- There is no need for this if Section 2 Line (e) is removed, unless the Dept. would recommend a definition of Suitcase traps shall be defined as box traps.

The Department suggests keeping the definition of a suitcase-style trap as is based on the recent discussion held during licensing simplification of NAC 503 in CGR 496. The main concern being the potential for danger to people and pets based on the size and mechanics of the type of traps.

NAC 503.165 Trapping within one-half mile of certain residences.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, a person shall not trap, other than with a box or cage trap, within one-half mile of a residence, if the residence is located within a congested area of a county whose population is 100,000 or more.

2. The provisions of this section do not apply to:

(a) An officer, employee or agent of any state agency, the Federal Government or a local government acting in his or her official capacity for the purpose of animal control or control of depredating wildlife;

(b) A person acting under written authority from a state agency, the Federal Government or a local government for the purpose of animal control or control of depredating wildlife;

(c) A person trapping on private property;

(d) A person trapping in a waterway that is not within an incorporated city; or

(e) A person trapping in a waterway with the use of a suitcase-style trap, under written authority from a state agency, the Federal Government or a local governmental agency.

3. As used in this section:

(a) "Congested area of a county" means:

(1) An area of a county in which the discharge of firearms is prohibited by a county ordinance; or

(2) The area within the boundaries of an incorporated city in a county.

(b) "Residence" means any house, room, apartment, tenement or other building designed or intended for occupancy as a residence.

(c) "Suitcase-style trap" means a device that is composed of:

(1) Two opposing metal frames which are spring-loaded and surrounded on one or both sides by wire mesh; and

(2) A trigger mechanism located in the middle of the trap which, when triggered, causes the two opposing metal frames to close together and encase the animal within the device.

→ The term includes, without limitation, a "Bailey Beaver Live Trap," "Bailey Beaver Trap," "Hancock Live Trap" and "KORO Live Beaver Trap."

(d) "Waterway" means any river, stream, canal or channel that contains water, including, without limitation, the banks and bed of any such river, stream, canal or channel.

NAC 503 Clarified Regulation Changes

NAC 503 – Raptor Permits, Banding and Duties of the Owner

The following regulation changes remove the term “raptor rehabilitator” because a raptor rehabilitator could also be categorized as a “wildlife rehabilitator.” Clarify what governmental agency provides the bands for raptors and removes subsection 2 from NAC 503.225 that the Department deemed as repetitive to subsection 1 of that regulation.

NAC 503.205 License or permit required to hunt, trap, possess or sell raptors; possession of eggs and feathers. ([NRS 501.105](#), [501.181](#), [503.582](#), [503.583](#))

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4 and [NAC 503.228](#), [503.405](#) and [503.415](#), it is unlawful for any person to hunt, trap, possess or sell any species of owl, hawk or other bird of prey, including any raptor or its parts, without first obtaining a license or permit from the headquarters of the Department.

2. The Department shall not issue a license or permit authorizing a person to possess a raptor unless the facility at which the raptor will be housed satisfies the requirements of [NAC 503.375](#) to [503.395](#), inclusive.

3. A person shall not transport, fly or otherwise work with a raptor outside of the facility at which the raptor is housed without having the license or permit required pursuant to subsection 1 in his or her immediate possession.

4. A falconry licensee who lawfully possesses a raptor may allow a person who is not a falconry licensee to hold or practice flying the raptor if the falconry licensee is present and supervising the person.

5. Raptor eggs may not be taken or possessed, except that raptor eggs laid by a bird in the possession of a person who holds a permit for captive propagation of raptors may be possessed if the holder of the permit notifies the headquarters of the Department in writing within 5 business days after the first egg has been laid. Eggs laid by a raptor held under the authority of a falconry license must be reported by the falconry licensee to the Department within 5 business days after the first egg has been laid. The falconry licensee will dispose of the egg as directed by the Department.

6. Raptor feathers that are molted or are from raptors held in captivity that die, may be retained and exchanged by falconry licensees for imping purposes only and subject to the following conditions:

(a) Raptor feathers may not be purchased, sold or bartered.

(b) A falconry licensee may:

(1) Possess feathers for each species of raptor he or she lawfully possesses or has possessed;

(2) Receive feathers for each species of raptor he or she lawfully possesses or has possessed from any other falconry licensee, a propagator in the United States, ~~a raptor rehabilitator or~~ a wildlife rehabilitator licensed or permitted by the Department or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; and

(3) Donate feathers to a falconry licensee, a propagator in the United States, ~~a raptor rehabilitator~~, a wildlife rehabilitator licensed or permitted by the Department or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, any person otherwise authorized by a license or permit to acquire and possess raptor feathers or any person or institution exempt from those license or permit requirements pursuant to 50 C.F.R. § 21.12.

(c) If a license or permit authorizing a person to possess raptor feathers expires or is revoked, any raptor feathers possessed by the person must be:

NAC 503 Clarified Regulation Changes

- (1) Donated to a falconry licensee, a propagator in the United States, ~~a raptor rehabilitator~~, a wildlife rehabilitator licensed or permitted by the Department or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, any person otherwise authorized by a license or permit to acquire and possess raptor feathers or any person or institution exempt from those license or permit requirements pursuant to 50 C.F.R. § 21.12; or
- (2) Burned, buried or otherwise destroyed.

NAC 503.212 Banding of raptors. ([NRS 501.105](#), [501.181](#), [503.582](#), [503.583](#))

1. Except as otherwise provided in [NAC 503.214](#) and [503.217](#), the owner of a raptor shall attach a leg band to the raptor pursuant to the provisions of this section.
2. For a raptor originally taken from the wild:
 - (a) For a goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*), Harris's hawk (*Parabuteo unicinctus*), peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) or gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolus*):
 - (1) Unless the raptor is already so banded, the owner of the raptor shall attach to the raptor a permanent, nonreusable and numbered leg band which is supplied by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service ~~and provided by the Department~~; and
 - (2) The owner of the raptor may implant in the raptor a 134.2-kilohertz microchip that complies with the standards established by the International Organization for Standardization or its successor; and
 - (b) For a raptor that is not of a species listed in paragraph (a), a person shall not attach to the raptor a nonreusable and numbered leg band which is supplied by the ~~Department~~ [United States Fish and Wildlife Service](#).
3. For a captive-bred raptor, unless the raptor is already banded, the owner of the raptor shall attach to the raptor a nonreusable and numbered leg band which is supplied by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service ~~and provided by the Department~~.

NAC 503.214 Duties of owner of raptor if leg band must be removed or is lost. ([NRS 501.105](#), [501.181](#), [503.582](#), [503.583](#))

1. If a leg band attached to a raptor pursuant to [NAC 503.212](#) must be removed or is lost, the owner of the raptor shall, not later than 5 working days after the removal or after the loss is discovered, report the removal or loss to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service on its Internet website and shall:
 - (a) Request a replacement leg band from the Department and attach to the raptor the replacement leg band immediately after receiving the replacement leg band; or
 - (b) Purchase and immediately implant in the raptor a 134.2-kilohertz microchip that complies with the standards established by the International Organization for Standardization or its successor.
2. Not later than 5 days after rebanding a captive-bred raptor pursuant to subsection 1, the owner of the raptor:
 - (a) Shall report the rebanding, and any other information required by the ~~Department~~ [United States Fish and Wildlife Service](#), to the Department on Form 3-186A; and
 - (b) Shall report the rebanding, and any other information required by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service on its Internet website.

NAC 503 Clarified Regulation Changes

NAC 503.225 Transfer, sale, trade, barter, purchase or acquisition by trade or barter of raptors. ([NRS 501.105](#), [501.181](#), [503.582](#), [503.583](#))

1. A falconry licensee may receive by transfer legally acquired raptors from other persons authorized to possess raptors and may transfer a raptor in his or her lawful possession to any other person authorized to possess a raptor.

~~2. A person authorized to possess a raptor may transfer or acquire by transfer a raptor which was originally taken from the wild.~~

~~2. 3.~~ A person shall not sell, trade, barter, purchase, acquire by trade or barter, or attempt to sell, trade, barter, purchase or acquire by trade or barter, a raptor which was originally taken from the wild.

~~3. 4.~~ A person authorized to possess a raptor may transfer, sell, trade, barter, purchase, acquire by trade or barter, or attempt to transfer, sell, trade, barter, purchase, or acquire by transfer, trade or barter, a captive-bred raptor only if the raptor is:

(a) Two weeks of age or more; and

(b) Except as otherwise provided in [NAC 503.217](#), banded pursuant to [NAC 503.212](#) or [503.214](#).

~~4. 5.~~ If a person acquires a raptor pursuant to this section:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b), the raptor does not count toward the number of raptors the person may obtain from the wild pursuant to his or her permit, [NRS 503.583](#) and [NAC 503.300](#), regardless of whether the raptor was bred in captivity or was originally taken from the wild; and

(b) If the person acquired the raptor with the intent to keep the raptor, and if the raptor was acquired from a ~~raptor~~ *wildlife* rehabilitator and was originally taken from the wild, the raptor counts toward the number of raptors the person may obtain from the wild pursuant to his or her permit, [NRS 503.583](#) and [NAC 503.300](#).

NAC 503.227 Transfer of raptor originally taken from wild to holder of permit for captive propagation of raptors. ([NRS 501.105](#), [501.181](#), [503.582](#), [503.583](#)) The owner of a raptor may transfer a raptor which was originally taken from the wild to the holder of a permit for captive propagation of raptors issued pursuant to [NAC 503.315](#):

1. If the raptor is a sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), merlin (*Falco columbarius*) or American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*):

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b), only if the raptor has been used for falconry for 1 year or more; or

(b) If the raptor has been used for falconry for less than 1 year, only if the owner provides to the Department written certification by a licensed veterinarian, ~~raptor rehabilitator~~ or wildlife rehabilitator licensed or permitted by the Department or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service that the raptor has been injured and cannot be flown for falconry; and

2. If the raptor is any other species:

(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b), only if the raptor has been used for falconry for 2 years or more; or

(b) If the raptor has been used for falconry for less than 2 years, only if the owner provides to the Department written certification by a licensed veterinarian, ~~raptor rehabilitator~~ or wildlife rehabilitator licensed or permitted by the Department or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service that the raptor has been injured and cannot be flown for falconry.

NAC 503 Clarified Regulation Changes

NAC 503.330 Taking of raptors for falconry: Grounds for denial of permit; reinstatement of privilege; administrative fine.

1. If a holder of a permit to take raptors has submitted any false statement on his or her application for the permit or fails to return the permit and leg band for cancellation or validation within the period specified, the Department shall deny him or her a permit to take raptors for the following year.

~~—2.—~~ Any person who has been denied a permit to take raptors pursuant to the provisions of this section may have the privilege reinstated if the person pays to the Department an administrative fine of \$50.

NAC 503 – Archery Disability Permits

This proposed change removes the term “permanent” from the regulation that establishes the issuance of an archery disability permit.

NAC 503.1465 Archery disability permit for person with ~~permanent~~ disability: Issuance; application; expiration. ([NRS 501.105](#), [501.181](#), [503.150](#))

1. The Department may issue an archery disability permit to a person with a ~~permanent~~ disability. The permit authorizes a person with a ~~permanent~~ disability to hunt, during a hunt that is restricted to the use of archery, using a crossbow or a bow that uses a mechanical device that is capable of anchoring a nocked arrow at full draw or partial full draw and complies with the requirements of subsection 2 of [NAC 503.144](#).

2. A person using an archery disability permit shall present the permit upon the request of a law enforcement officer.

3. An application for an archery disability permit must:

(a) Be submitted to the Department on a form provided by the Department;

(b) Include a certificate issued by a licensed physician certifying that the applicant has a ~~permanent~~ disability; and

(c) Include any other information required by the Department to issue the permit.

4. An archery disability permit issued pursuant to this section ~~does not expire~~ *expires after 1 year from the date of issuance*.

5. As used in this section, “~~permanent~~ disability” means a disability which prohibits a person from manually drawing and holding at full draw a bow that complies with the provisions of subsection 2 of [NAC 503.144](#).

NAC 503 – Falconry Definitions

These proposed regulation changes remove repetitive language and clarify falconry definitions.

NAC 503.200 Definitions. ([NRS 501.105](#), [501.181](#), [503.582](#), [503.583](#)) As used in [NAC 503.200](#) to [503.470](#), inclusive, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “Abatement” means the training and use of a raptor to flush, haze or take wildlife for the purpose of mitigating depredation and nuisance problems, including, without limitation, threats to human health and safety.

2. “Bate” means to attempt to fly while tethered.

NAC 503 Clarified Regulation Changes

3. "Captive-bred" or "bred in captivity" means raptors, including eggs, hatched in captivity from parents that mated or otherwise transferred gametes in captivity.

4. "Captivity" means a live raptor that is held in a controlled environment which is intensively manipulated by humans for the purpose of producing raptors of selected species, and which has boundaries designed to prevent raptors, eggs or gametes of the selected species from entering or leaving the controlled environment.

5. "Eyas" means a nestling bird not yet capable of flight.

6. "Facility" means an indoor or outdoor facility used for housing a raptor.

7. "Falconry" means the sport of taking, or attempting to take, quarry by means of a trained raptor.

8. "Falconry licensee" means a person who holds an apprentice, general or master falconry license.

9. "Form 3-186A" means:

(a) Form 3-186A provided by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; or

(b) If the United States Fish and Wildlife Service no longer provides Form 3-186A, any form provided by the Department for reporting the acquisition, transfer, release, loss, rebanding, implantation, death or theft of a raptor.

10. "Hack" means to train a raptor for falconry by temporarily releasing and subsequently taking the raptor.

11. "Hybrid raptor" means a raptor that is:

~~—(a) The offspring of raptors listed as two or more distinct species in 50 C.F.R. § 10.13; or~~

~~—(b) The offspring of raptors recognized by ornithological authorities as two or more distinct species listed in 50 C.F.R. § 10.13.~~

12. "Owner of a raptor" means a person who has reported the acquisition of a raptor to the Department on Form 3-186A and who has not subsequently reported the transfer, release, loss, death or theft of the raptor to the Department on Form 3-186A.

13. "Passage" means a bird that has fledged and is less than 1 year of age.

14. "Raptor" means a live migratory bird of the order *Accipitriformes*, *Falconiformes* or *Strigiformes*, other than the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) or the golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), regardless of whether the raptor was originally taken from the wild or is a captive-bred raptor, is a hybrid raptor, is protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, as amended, 16 U.S.C. §§ 703 et seq., or is used in falconry.

15. "Raptor rehabilitator" means a person who has been issued a permit to rehabilitate raptors pursuant to [NAC 503.315](#).

16. "Retake" means to take, by a falconry licensee who is not the person who originally identified the raptor as a falconry raptor, a raptor that has been marked with a leg band, transmitter or any other item identifying it as a falconry raptor.

17. "Take" means to trap or capture, or attempt to trap or capture, a raptor for the purpose of falconry.

NAC 503.230 Release of raptors. ([NRS 501.105](#), [501.181](#), [503.582](#), [503.583](#))

1. The owner of a raptor of any species may release the raptor to the wild pursuant to the provisions of this section.

2. A falconry licensee shall not intentionally and permanently release to the wild a hybrid raptor or a raptor which is of a species not indigenous to this State.

3. A falconry licensee shall not intentionally and permanently release to the wild a captive-bred raptor that is of a species indigenous to this State unless:

NAC 503 Clarified Regulation Changes

- (a) The falconry licensee:
 - (1) Temporarily releases and subsequently takes the raptor to allow the raptor to adjust to the wild; and
 - (2) Receives written authorization from the Department to release the raptor to the wild permanently; and
- (b) The falconry licensee releases the raptor at an appropriate time during the year and at an appropriate location, as determined by the Department and included in the written authorization required pursuant to subparagraph (2) of paragraph (a).
- 4. A falconry licensee shall not intentionally and permanently release to the wild a raptor which was originally taken from the wild and which is of a species indigenous to this State unless the falconry licensee:
 - ~~(a)~~ Receives written authorization from the Department to release the raptor to the wild permanently; ~~and~~
 - ~~(b)~~ Releases the raptor at an appropriate time during the year and at an appropriate location, as determined by the Department and included in the written authorization required pursuant to paragraph (a).
- 5. Before releasing a raptor to the wild pursuant to this section, the falconry licensee shall remove the leg band, if any, from the raptor.
- 6. Not later than 5 days after releasing a raptor to the wild pursuant to this section, the falconry licensee shall:
 - (a) Return the leg band, if any, removed pursuant to subsection 5 to the Department; and
 - (b) Report the release to the Department on Form 3-186A.

NAC 503.360 Taking of raptors for falconry: Requirements if raptor is injured while being taken. ([NRS 501.105](#), [501.181](#), [503.582](#), [503.583](#))

- 1. If a holder of a permit to take raptors takes a raptor that is injured while being taken, the holder of the permit:
 - (a) Is responsible for the cost of any care and rehabilitation provided to the raptor, regardless of whether the holder of the permit keeps the raptor; and
 - (b) Shall:
 - (1) Attach a leg band to the raptor pursuant to [NAC 503.212](#);
 - (2) As soon as practicable after the taking, transport the raptor to the Department or to a licensed veterinarian, ~~raptor rehabilitator~~ or wildlife rehabilitator licensed or permitted by the Department or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; and
 - (3) Not later than 5 days after the taking, report the taking to the Department on Form 3-186A.
- 2. A raptor that is injured while being taken may not be removed from this State unless the raptor has been declared rehabilitated by the Department or by a licensed veterinarian, ~~raptor rehabilitator~~ or wildlife rehabilitator licensed or permitted by the Department or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service to whom the raptor was transported pursuant to subsection 1.
- 3. A raptor which is transported to the Department or to a licensed veterinarian, ~~raptor rehabilitator~~ or wildlife rehabilitator licensed or permitted by the Department or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service pursuant to subsection 1 and which is:
 - (a) Subsequently returned to the person who took the raptor counts toward the number of raptors that the person may obtain or possess pursuant to his or her permit, [NRS 503.583](#) and [NAC 503.250](#) and [503.300](#).

NAC 503 Clarified Regulation Changes

(b) Not returned to the person who took the raptor does not count toward the number of raptors that the person may obtain or possess pursuant to his or her permit, [NRS 503.583](#) and [NAC 503.250](#) and [503.300](#).

(Added to NAC by Bd. of Wildlife Comm'rs by R046-11, eff. 4-5-2013)

NAC 503.375 Housing of raptors: General requirements.

1. Each raptor possessed pursuant to [NAC 503.200](#) to [503.470](#), inclusive, must be housed in humane and healthful conditions.
2. The owner of a raptor is responsible for the conditions in which the raptor is housed.
3. A facility that houses raptors must:
 - (a) Protect each raptor housed therein from wild and domesticated predators;
 - (b) Have available for each raptor housed therein a perch that is suitable for the raptor;
 - (c) Have at least one opening for sunlight; and
 - ~~—(d) Provide a healthy environment for each raptor housed therein.~~

NAC 503.455 Use of raptors to conduct abatement activities. ([NRS 501.105](#), [501.181](#), [503.582](#), [503.583](#))

1. A master falconry licensee may conduct abatement activities using a raptor in his or her lawful possession if the falconry licensee possesses:
 - (a) A Federal Migratory Bird Abatement permit issued by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service *provided to the Department* or, if the United States Fish and Wildlife Service no longer issues those permits, a permit to conduct abatement activities issued by the Department; and
 - (b) A permit to collect unprotected wildlife issued to the master falconry licensee by the Department pursuant to [NRS 503.380](#) and [NAC 503.095](#).
2. A general falconry licensee may conduct abatement activities using a raptor in his or her lawful possession under the supervision of a master falconry licensee who is authorized to conduct abatement activities pursuant to subsection 1.
3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, a general or master falconry licensee may receive payment for conducting abatement activities against a species listed in 50 C.F.R. § 21.43 only in accordance with the conditions of his or her Federal Migratory Bird Abatement permit issued by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service or, if the United States Fish and Wildlife Service no longer issues those permits, his or her permit to conduct abatement activities issued by the Department.
4. A falconry licensee may not receive payment for depredation control activities conducted against a species listed in 50 C.F.R. § 21.43.
- ~~—5. A falconry licensee who receives a Federal Migratory Bird Abatement permit issued by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall provide a copy of the permit to the Department.~~

NAC 503 – Crittenden Reservoir

Crittenden Reservoir is considered private property where the Department does not have jurisdiction over.

NAC 503.593 Waters in which chumming and fishing with a spear prohibited. ([NRS 501.105](#), [501.181](#), [503.300](#))

1. Chumming is prohibited in:
 - (a) Lake Tahoe.

NAC 503 Clarified Regulation Changes

(b) Topaz Lake.

~~(c) Crittenden Reservoir.~~

(c) ~~(d)~~ The collection ditch of the Ruby Lake National Wildlife Refuge.

(d) ~~(e)~~ Spooner Lake.

2. Fishing with a spear for unprotected fish is prohibited in:

(a) Lake Tahoe.

(b) Topaz Lake.