



# Senate

General Assembly

**File No. 157**

January Session, 2011

Substitute Senate Bill No. 827

*Senate, March 23, 2011*

The Committee on Environment reported through SEN. MEYER of the 12th Dist., Chairperson of the Committee on the part of the Senate, that the substitute bill ought to pass.

## **AN ACT CONCERNING FALCONRY.**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. Section 26-67e of the general statutes is repealed and the  
2 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective October 1, 2011*):

3 Any person engaged in falconry shall abide by the provisions of  
4 Title 50 CFR and guidelines established by the United States Fish and  
5 Wildlife Service governing falconry. The Commissioner of  
6 Environmental Protection may adopt regulations, in accordance with  
7 the provisions of chapter 54, consistent with or more restrictive than  
8 federal regulations. If the commissioner requires a permit for falconry,  
9 a permittee shall possess a valid state hunting license before obtaining  
10 any class of falconry permit and shall submit, on or before January first  
11 annually, a self certification that the permittee's activities comply with  
12 the provisions of federal falconry regulations. Nonresidents may  
13 practice falconry in this state consistent with nonresident fees or for the  
14 same fee as a resident of this state if such nonresident is a resident of a  
15 state the laws of which allow the same privilege to residents of this

16 state. A person may engage in falconry on Sunday for the taking of  
17 wildlife other than migratory birds notwithstanding the provisions of  
18 section 26-73.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:		
Section 1	October 1, 2011	26-67e

**ENV**      *Joint Favorable Subst.*

The following Fiscal Impact Statement and Bill Analysis are prepared for the benefit of the members of the General Assembly, solely for purposes of information, summarization and explanation and do not represent the intent of the General Assembly or either chamber thereof for any purpose. In general, fiscal impacts are based upon a variety of informational sources, including the analyst's professional knowledge. Whenever applicable, agency data is consulted as part of the analysis, however final products do not necessarily reflect an assessment from any specific department.

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***OFA Fiscal Note***

***State Impact:*** None

***Municipal Impact:*** None

***Explanation***

The bill, which expands the number of days hunters may use falcons to hunt prey, does not result in a fiscal impact to the state or municipalities.

***The Out Years***

***State Impact:*** None

***Municipal Impact:*** None

**OLR Bill Analysis****sSB 827*****AN ACT CONCERNING FALCONRY.*****SUMMARY:**

By law, the sport of falconry is permitted in Connecticut. This bill permits falconry on Sunday for the purpose of taking wildlife other than migratory birds, despite the state's general ban on Sunday hunting.

EFFECTIVE DATE: October 1, 2011

**BACKGROUND*****Falconry***

Falconry means using trained raptors to take wild game. The law limits the birds that can be used to certain hawks, falcons, and owls not listed as endangered, threatened, or of special concern under the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) regulations. The law requires falconers to abide by federal falconry regulations and guidelines.

A person must hold a valid state hunting license before obtaining a falconry permit. A falconry permittee must, by January 1 each year, self-certify to the DEP commissioner that he or she has complied with the federal falconry regulations.

***Related Bill***

The Environment Committee reported out sHB 5158, which permits bow and arrow hunting on Sunday under certain circumstances.

**COMMITTEE ACTION**

Environment Committee

Joint Favorable Substitute

Yea 16 Nay 11 (03/09/2011)