HOUSE

. No. 4172

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the Year Two Thousand Nine

An Act SAFEGUARDING OUR NATURAL RESOURCES..

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter 131 of the Massachusetts General Laws is hereby amended by striking Section 80A in its entirety and inserting in place thereof the following:-

3 Section 80A. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a person shall not use,

set, place, maintain, manufacture or possess any trap for the purpose of capturing furbearing

mammals, except for common type mouse and rat traps, nets, and box or cage type traps, as

otherwise permitted by law. A box or cage type trap is one that confines the whole animal

7 without grasping any part of the animal, including Hancock or Bailey's type live trap for

beavers. Other than nets and common type mouse or rat traps, traps designed to capture and hold

a furbearing mammal by gripping the mammal's body, or body part are prohibited, including

steel jaw leghold traps, padded leghold traps, and snares.

The above provision shall not apply to the use of prohibited devices by federal and state

departments of health or municipal boards of health for the purpose of protection from threats to

human health and safety. A threat to human health and safety may include, but shall not be

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- 15 (a) beaver or muskrat occupancy of a public water supply; 16 (b) beaver or muskrat-caused flooding of drinking water wells, well fields or water 17 pumping stations; 18 (c) beaver or muskrat-caused flooding of sewage beds, septic systems or sewage pumping 19 stations; 20 (d) beaver or muskrat-caused flooding of a public or private way, driveway, railway or 21 airport runway or taxi-way; 22 (e) beaver or muskrat-caused flooding of electrical or gas generation plants or 23 transmission or distribution structures or facilities, telephone or other communications facilities 24 or other public utilities; 25 (f) beaver or muskrat-caused flooding affecting the public use of hospitals, emergency 26 clinics, nursing homes, homes for the elderly or fire stations; 27 (g) beaver or muskrat-caused flooding affecting hazardous waste sites or facilities, 28 incineration or resource recovery plants or other structures or facilities whereby flooding may
- 30 (h) the gnawing, chewing, entering, or damage to electrical or gas generation, 31 transmission or distribution equipment, cables, alarm systems or facilities by any beaver or 32 muskrat;

result in the release or escape of hazardous or noxious materials or substances;

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(i) beaver or muskrat-caused flooding or structural instability on property owned by the applicant if such animal problem poses an imminent threat of substantial property damage or income loss, which shall be limited to: (1) flooding of residential, commercial, industrial or

commercial buildings or facilities; (2) flooding of or access to commercial agricultural lands which prevents normal agricultural practices from being conducted on such lands; (3) reduction in the production of an agricultural crop caused by flooding or compromised structural stability of commercial agricultural lands; (4) flooding of residential lands in which the municipal board of health, its chair or agent or the state or federal department of health has determined a threat to human health and safety exists. The department of environmental protection shall make any determination of a threat to a public water supply.

An applicant or his duly authorized agent may apply to the municipal board of health for an emergency permit to immediately alleviate a threat to human health and safety, as defined in the previous paragraph. If the municipal board of health determines that such a threat exists, it shall immediately issue said emergency permit to alleviate the existing threat to human health and safety, for a period not exceeding ten days. If no response is provided by the municipal board of health within ten calendar days or the application is denied, the applicant or his duly authorized agent may transfer the application for said emergency permit application to the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife or director. If the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife or director determines that such a threat exists, it shall immediately issue said emergency permit to alleviate the existing threat to human health and safety, for a period not exceeding ten days.

The aforementioned emergency permit authorizes the applicant or his duly authorized agent to immediately remedy the threat to human health and safety by one or more of the following options: (a) the use of conibear or box or cage-type traps, subject to the regulations promulgated by the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife; (b) the breaching of dams, dikes, bogs or berms, so-called, subject to determinations and conditions of municipal conservation commissions under section 40; and (c) employing any nonlethal management or water-flow

devices, subject to determinations and conditions of municipal conservation commissions under section 40.

If said threat to human health and safety has not been alleviated within said ten days, the applicant or his duly authorized agent shall apply to the granting authority for an extension permit to continue the use of alleviation techniques, specified in this section, for a period not exceeding 30 days. If the granting authority determines that such a threat to human health or safety exists, as defined in this section, the authority shall immediately issue an extension permit.

If the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife determines that said extension permit should be continued for 30 days, the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife shall within 30 days of such decision develop, with the assistance of the applicant or his duly authorized agent, municipal board of health and municipal conservation commission, a plan to abate the beaver or muskrat problem using alternative, nonlethal management techniques in combination with water-flow devices, where possible, subject to the determinations and conditions of municipal conservation commissions under section 40, and if necessary, box and cage type-traps in order to provide a long-term solution. The director shall take reasonable steps to implement the plan within this 30-day period.

Compliance with the provisions of any or all of this section shall not preclude the applicant or his duly authorized agent from applying to the municipal board of health or Division of Fisheries and Wildlife for an additional emergency permit, provided the applicant (a) states in writing that there exists on the property an animal problem which poses a threat to human health and safety, as defined in this section, which cannot reasonably be abated by the use of alternative, nonlethal management techniques or box or cage traps, and that the applicant has

attempted to abate the animal problem using alternative, nonlethal management techniques or box or cage traps, or (b) is awaiting the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife's approval for an extension permit.

Each and every board of health within the Commonwealth which issues an emergency permit pursuant to this section shall report annually to the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife the number of permit applications, the number of permits granted, location for which the emergency permits were authorized, results from the emergency permits, and other information which may be required by the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife. The Division of Fisheries and Wildlife shall provide a report annually to the joint committee on environment, natural resources, and agriculture on the aggregation of boards of health reports, the number of permit applications it received, the number of permits it granted, location for which the emergency permits were authorized, results from the emergency permits, and recommendations regarding wildlife management pursuant to this section.

A person or his duly authorized agent may apply to the director of the Division of Fisheries and Wildlife for a special permit to use otherwise prohibited traps on property owned by such person. Issuance of such special permits shall be governed by rules and regulations adopted by the director pursuant to chapter 30A. Such rules and regulations shall include, but not be limited to, provisions relative to the following:

The applicant shall apply to the director in writing and shall state that there exists on the property an animal problem which cannot be reasonably abated by the use of traps other than those prohibited by this section, and that the applicant has attempted to abate the problem using traps permitted under this section. If the director determines that the applicant has complied with

sections 37 and 80, if required to do so, and any other laws regarding trapping, and that such an animal problem exists which cannot reasonably be abated by the use of alternative, nonlethal management techniques or traps other than those prohibited by this section, the director may authorize the use, setting, placing or maintenance of such traps, not including leghold traps, for a period not exceeding 30 days during which time the applicant shall remain in compliance with the procedures for obtaining a special permit as set forth in regulations adopted pursuant to this section.

Whoever violates any provisions of this section, or any rule or regulation made under the authority thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$300 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment for each trap possessed, used, set, placed, maintained, or manufactured. Each day of violation shall constitute a separate offense. A person found guilty of, or convicted of, or assessed in any manner after a plea of nolo contendere, or penalized for, a second violation of this section shall surrender to an officer authorized to enforce this chapter any trapping license and problem animal control permit issued to such person and shall be barred forever from obtaining a trapping license and a problem animal control permit.