# 23:4-25; 23:4-50

## LEGISLATIVE HISTORY CHECKLIST

IUSA 23:4-25; 23:4-50	(Hawks	s & owlsprotect	ion)
LAUS OF 1979	CHAPTI	ER 212	
Bill No. A1665			
Sponsor(s)Totaro			
Date Introduced Sept. 25, 1978			
Committee: Assembly Agriculture	and Environ	nment	
Senate Energy and	Environmen	t	
Amended during passage	Xxx	; <b>:o</b>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Date of Passage: Assembly Jan. 16	, 1979	<u>-</u>	
Senate June 11	, 1979		
Date of approval Sept. 28, 1979	)		
Following statements are attached in	f available:		
Sponsor statement	Yes	*x	
Committee Statement: Assembly	Xes	Eo	
Senate	Xes	110	·
Fiscal Note	X25	ßo ·	
Veto Hessage	Xes	ː'o	
Hessage on signing	Yes	<u>i.</u>	
Following were printed:			
Reports	Xes	No	
Hearings	žes	ilo.	

EJ 9/1/73

MAY 1989

# CHAPTER 2/2 LAWS OF N. J. 19.79 APPROVED. 9-28-79

### ASSEMBLY, No. 1665

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY

### INTRODUCED SEPTEMBER 25, 1978

By Assemblywoman TOTARO

Referred to Committee on Agriculture and Environment

An Act concerning the control, taking and disposition of certain birds and amending R. S. 23:4-25 and R. S. 23:4-50.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State
- 2 of New Jersey:
- 1 1. R. S. 23:4-25 is amended to read as follows:
- 2 23:4-25. The owner, lessee or custodian of a dog found running
- 3 at large in the woods or fields, shall be liable to a penalty of \$20.00
- 4 for each offense; provided, however, that the occupant of a farm
- 5 may permit his dog to run at large on the land he occupies, except
- 6 during the open season for deer.
- 7 The owner, lessee or custodian of a dog may go into the woods
- 8 or fields with the dog without firearms for the purpose of exercising
- 9 or training it in daylight at any time, except during the open season
- 10 for deer, provided that on State public shooting and fishing grounds
- 11 or wildlife management areas such exercising or training may be
- 12 restricted to designated areas, and raccoon dogs may be trained
- 13 between the hours of sunset and sunrise for a period of 4 weeks
- 14 prior to the last week preceding the opening of the raccoon season
- 15 unless prescribed otherwise by the Fish and Game Code. The
- 16 penalty for violation of this section shall be \$20.00 for each offense.
- 17 Any person going into the woods or fields with a firearm, except
- 18 during the open seasons for the taking of birds and animals as
- 19 prescribed by law or by the Fish and Game Code, shall be liable
- 20 to a penalty of \$20.00 for each offense; provided, however, that
- 21 this section shall not apply to the killing of crows, yellow-headed
- 22 redwinged, bi-colored redwinged, tri-colored redwinged, Rusty and
- 23 Brewer's blackbirds, cowbirds, grackles, [hawks,] wood chuck and
- 24 vermin other than birds, which may be taken in any manner and
- 25 at any time of the year, when in the act of destroying poultry,
- 26 crops or property.

EXPLANATION—Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

1 2. R. S. 23:4-50 is amended to read as follows:  $^{2}$ 23:4-50. Except as may be otherwise provided by any [Any] provision of law, regulation, or of the State Fish and Game Code 3 [to the contrary notwithstanding], no person shall, within this 4 State, at any time, by any means or in any manner pursue, hunt, 5 take, capture, kill [or catch], attempt to take, capture, or kill, or 6 have in [his] possession, living or dead, a wild bird other than a 7 game bird as defined in section 23:4-49 of this Title, [or purchase,] 8 offer [or expose] for sale, sell, offer to barter, barter, offer to 9 purchase, purchase, deliver for shipment, ship, export, import, 10 cause to be transported, carry or cause to be carried, or received 11 for shipment, transportation, carriage, or export, any such wild 12 bird after it has been killed or [caught] captured. Unless so other-13 wise provided, no [No] part of plumage, skin or body of a bird 14 other than a game bird as defined in section 23:4-49 of this Title 151.6 [protected by this section] shall be sold or had in possession for sale. Plumage, as used in this section, includes any part of the 17 feathers, head, wings, or tail of a bird, and [when the word occurs 18 in this section reference is had refers equally to plumage of birds 19 20 coming from without the State as to birds obtained within the State, but it shall not be construed to apply to the feathers of ostriches, 21domestic fowl or domestic pigeons. The fact that a bird belongs to 2223 a different species from that native in this State shall constitute no defense to the possession of parts thereof [if it belongs to the same 24family as any bird protected by this section. 2526The English or European house sparrow (passer domesticus), and the European starling, blackbird, crow, grackle and cowbird 27are not included among the birds protected by this section. , pro-28 vided however, that nothing Nothing herein [contained] shall 29 be deemed to make it unlawful for the owner or occupant of 30 land, [or his] the regular employees thereof, or an agent designated 31 32 by the division to [kill] control hawks or owls only when in the act of destroying poultry or livestock for when found in the immediate 33 34vicinity of a poultry or livestock range of said landowner or occupant, provided that such control activities are conducted in 35 compliance with all relevant State and Federal laws and regula-36 tions and that such owner, occupant, employee or agent has first 37 obtained all permits required thereby. 38 39 Except as may be otherwise provided by any provision of law, regulation, or of the State Fish and Game Code, no State permit 40 shall be required to control yellow-headed, red-winged, bi-colored 41 redwinged, tri-colored redwinged, Rusty and Brewer's blackbirds, 42 cowbirds, grackles and crows when found committing or about to

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- 44 commit depredations upon ornamental or shade trees, crops, live-
- 45 stock, or wildlife, or when concentrated in such manners or manner
- 46 as to constitute a health hazard or other nuisance; provided, that
- 47 none of the birds killed pursuant to this section, nor their plumage,
- 48 shall be sold or offered for sale, but may be possessed, transported
- 49 and otherwise disposed of or utilized.
- 50 Nothing herein contained shall prohibit the control of animals or
- 51 birds which have become obnoxious in nature and habit or that are
- 52 doing damage to wildlife or agricultural crops, by the Division of
- 53 Fish, [and] Game and Shellfisheries or its employees on any lands
- 54 in the State [; provided, however, that nothing herein contained
- 55 shall be deemed to make lawful any act with respect to all grackles,
- 56 yellow-headed red-wing, bi-colored red-wing, tri-colored red-wing
- 57 and Brewer's blackbirds, which is made unlawful by the laws of
- 58 the United States or any regulation issued pursuant thereto].
- 59 A person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be
- 60 subject to a [fine] penalty of not less than [\$20.00] \$50.00 nor more
- 61 than \$200.00 for each bird or part thereof [killed, caught or had in
- 62 possession which is the subject of such violation.
- 1 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

### STATEMENT

These proposed amendments to R. S. 23:4–25 and R. S. 23:4–50 would provide added protection to hawks and owls by deleting them from the list of birds previously exempt from protection. Such a change in legislation would bring New Jersey's laws into conformity with the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act which absolutely protects hawks and owls. Control of hawks and owls causing damage would be coordinated by the Division of Fish, Game and Shellfisheries wildlife control section. The penalty for persons killing or taking protected wildlife would be increased from \$20.00 for each offense to not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$200.00.

44 commit depredations upon ornamental or shade trees, crops, livestock, or wildlife, or when concentrated in such manners or manner as to constitute a health hazard or other nuisance; provided, that 46 none of the birds killed pursuant to this section, nor their plumage, 47 shall be sold or offered for sale, but may be possessed, transported 48 and otherwise disposed of or utilized. 49

50 Nothing herein contained shall prohibit the control of animals or birds which have become obnoxious in nature and habit or that are 51 52doing damage to wildlife or agricultural crops, by the Division of Fish, [and] Game and Shellfisheries or its employees on any lands 53 in the State ; provided, however, that nothing herein contained 54 shall be deemed to make lawful any act with respect to all grackles, 55 yellow-headed red-wing, bi-colored red-wing, tri-colored red-wing 56 and Brewer's blackbirds, which is made unlawful by the laws of 57 the United States or any regulation issued pursuant thereto]. 58

A person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be subject to a [fine] penalty of not less than [\$20.00] \$50.00 nor more 60 than \$200.00 for each bird or part thereof [killed, caught or had in possession which is the subject of such violation.

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A1665 (1979)

#### FROM THE OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

SEPTEMBER 28, 1979

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

KATHRYN FORSYTH

Acting Governor Christopher J. Jackman today signed the following bills in a teremony in the Governor's Office:

A-485, sponsored by Assemblyman John Froude (D-Middlesex), which permits print-outs of motor vehicle records to be used as prima facile evidence in court proceedings.

The purpose of the legislation is to facilitate problems of proof in motor vehicle cases.

Requests to the Division of Motor Vehicles from courts and police for certified copies of suspension orders and suspension mailing lists to supplement certified print-outs of driving records are increasing. Preparation of the certified copies is a time-consuming, manual job, necessitating the pulling of file folders and mailing lists and reviewing them to obtain the required documents. At the present time, there is a large backlog of requests.

By allowing the use of print-outs rather than certified copies as prima facie evidence, this backlog will be reduced and the process simplified.

A-779, sponsored by Assemblyman James Bornheimer (D-Middletex), which validates the sale of municipal lands not needed for public use where the advertisement of the sale limited bidders to non-profit organizations.

A-1665, sponsored by Assemblywoman Rosemarie Totaro (D-Morris), which gives added protection to hawks and owls by deleting them from the list of birds previously exempt from protection under state law.

Under prior law, these birds could be killed when found in the act of destroying poultry or livestock, and this provision conflicted with the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act which protects these birds from unnecessary destruction.

Killing the birds is not absolutely prohibited under the bill, and the

pivision of Fish, Game and Shellfisheries is authorized to determine whether hawks and owls could be controlled in other ways besides killing and take any action to that effect it deems necessary, including the issuance of special permits for the control of the birds.

The bill also provides for the control of certain specified birds without permits when the birds are found committing depredations upon trees, crops or livestock or when they are concentrated in such a manner as to cause a health hazard or other nuisance.

The bill also increases the penalties for persons killing or taking protected wildlife from \$20 for the offense to not less than \$50 nor more than \$200.