MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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(EMERGENCY) FIRST REGULAR SESSION

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE

Legislative Document

NO. 327

H.P. 254 House of Representatives, February 10, 1987 Reported by Representative CARROLL for the Department of Conservation pursuant to Public Law 1985, Chapter 692, section 3.

Reference to the Joint Standing Committee on State and Local Government suggested and 1,700 ordered printed under Joint Rule 18.

EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk

STATE OF MAINE

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN

	NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN	
1 2 3	AN ACT Dealing with the Authority of Harbor Masters.	
4 5 6	Emergency preamble. Whereas, Acts of the Legis- lature do not become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted as emergencies; and	
7 8 9 10	Whereas, it is desirable that coastal municipalities regulate activity in their harbors and provide an orderly means by which moorings are assigned and located; and	
11 12 13	Whereas, many coastal municipalities have enacted ordinances regulating activity in their harbors and providing for an orderly means by which moorings are assigned and located: and	

- 1 Whereas, Public Law 1985, chapter 692 "AN ACT to 2 Clarify the Authority of Harbor Masters" will be re-3 pealed on April 1, 1987; and
- Whereas, an immediate clarification of the authority of municipalities to enact these ordinances is necessary prior to the approaching boating season; and
- 8 Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature, 9 these facts create an emergency within the meaning of 10 the Constitution of Maine and require the following 11 legislation as immediately necessary for the preser-12 vation of the public peace, health and safety; now, 13 therefore,
- Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
- Sec. 1. 38 MRSA §1, as amended by PL 1985, c. 531, §2 and as repealed and replaced by PL 1985, c. 692, §§1, 4, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

20 §1. Appointment; compensation

21 The municipal officers of a town, on request by 22 any person desiring mooring privileges or regulation of mooring privileges for boats or vessels, shall ap-23 24 point a harbor master for a term of 2 years, who 25 shall be subject to all the duties and liabilities of 26 that office as prescribed by state law, regulations adopted by the municipal officers and municipal ordi-27 In case of the failure or refusal of the 28 nances. 29 harbor master to perform these duties, he commits 30 civil violation for which a forfeiture of \$25 shall be adjudged, for the benefit of the town, for each intentional neglect or refusal to attend the duties. 31 32 33 The municipal officers may establish his compensation 34 and may, for cause by them declared in writing, after due notice to the officer and hearing, if requested, 35 36 remove him and appoint another in his stead.

The municipal officers may prohibit a harbor master from making arrest or carrying a weapon. Any law enforcement officer vested with the authority to

- carry a weapon and make arrests has the authority to enforce this subchapter.
- 3 Sec. 2. 38 MRSA §2, as amended by PL 1965, c. 4 242, is further amended to read:

§2. Rules for channel lines; enforcement

The municipal officers of all maritime towns and plantations shall make rules and regulations, with suitable provision for enforcement, for the keeping open of convenient channels for the passage of vessels in the harbors and waterways of the towns for which they act, and shall establish the boundary lines of such those channels and assign suitable portions of their harbors for anchorages.

Such rules and regulations as may be made by such those municipal officers shall be enforced and carried out by the harbor master of said that town, who may appoint a deputy deputies, to act in case of his absence or disability, his deputy deputies, if any, or any other law enforcement officer of the State or any political subdivision thereof of the State.

Sec. 3. 38 MRSA §§3 and 4 are amended to read:

§3. Mooring sites

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In all harbors wherein channel lines have been established by the municipal officers, as provided in section 2, and in all other harbors where mooring rights of individuals are claimed to be invaded and protection is sought of the harbor master, he shall assign and indicate to the master or owner of boats and vessels the location which they may occupy with or for mooring purposes, the kind of mooring to be and shall change the location of said those moorings from time to time when the crowded condition of such that harbor or other conditions render such He Wherever practicable, he the change desirable. shall assign mooring privileges in such those all cases where individuals who own the shore rights or have an interest in the same shore rights are complainants, and shall locate suitable mooring privileges therefor for boats and vessels, temporarily or permanently, as the case may be, fronting their

land, if so requested, but not thereby to encroach natural channel or channels established by the municipal officers; provided that not more than one mooring may be assigned to any shorefront parcel of land under this privilege. 5 . The municipal shall fix the compensation of the harbor master for such those services rendered.

§4. Neglecting to remove or replace moorings

In case of the neglect or refusal of the master or owner of any boat or vessel to remove his mooring or to replace it by one of different character, when so directed by the harbor master, said that harbor master shall cause said the mooring to be removed or shall make such change in the character thereof of the mooring as required, and shall collect from the master or owner of such that boat or vessel the sum of \$2 \$10 for either of such those services rendered and the necessary expenses.

Sec. 4. 38 MRSA §5, as amended by PL 1977, c. 696, §331, is further amended to read:

§5. Removal of vessels obstructing anchorage

A harbor master shall, upon complaint to him by the master, owner or agent of any vessel, cause any other vessel or vessels obstructing the free movement or safe anchorage of such that vessel to remove to a position to be designated by him, and to cause, without any complaint being made to him, any vessels anchoring within the channel lines as established by the municipal authorities as provided in section 2 to remove to such anchorage as he may designate. Whoever neglects or refuses to obey the orders of the harbor master shall be is guilty of a Class E crime.

If such that vessel has no crew on board, or if the master or other person in charge neglects or refuses to move such vessel as directed by the harbor master, then and in that case such the harbor master may put a suitable crew on board and move such that vessel to a suitable berth at a wharf or anchorage at the cost and risk of the owners thereof of the vessel, and shall charge \$2 \$10, to be paid by the master or owner of such that vessel, which charge,

together with the cost of the crew for removing such
that vessel the harbor master may collect by civil
action.

Sec. 5. 38 MRSA §7, 2nd and 3rd ¶¶, as enacted by PL 1985, c. 692, §§2 and 4, are repealed and the following enacted in their place:

A municipal ordinance which addresses the assignment of mooring privileges must assign those privileges regardless of municipal residency giving priority to commercial vessels; except that, shorefront property owners shall be assigned mooring privileges as established in section 3.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, all existing mooring privileges in effect on the effective date of this section are declared valid and may be continued subject to the rules of the municipality. Those privileges are not transferable.

Assignment of those mooring privileges does not confer any right, title or interest in submerged or intertidal lands owned by the State. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between this subchapter and any law which establishes or otherwise provides for a port authority, board of harbor commissioners or similar authority for any coastal waters of the State, that inconsistency shall be resolved in favor of the provisions of this subchapter.

Sec. 6. 38 MRSA §8 is enacted to read:

28 §8. Definitions

As used in this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.

32 <u>1. Commercial vessels. "Commercial vessels"</u>
33 <u>means a vessel, the primary use of which allows the owner to engage in commerce.</u>

2. Municipal resident. "Municipal resident" means an individual who lives in a given municipality, as distinguished from a visitor or transient; or an individual who owns property in and pays property taxes to the municipality.

Sec. 7. PL 1985, c. 692, §4 is repealed.

Emergency clause. In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this Act shall take effect when approved.

STATEMENT OF FACT

As a result of Public Law 1985, chapter 692 "AN ACT to Clarify the Authority of Harbor Masters," enacted by the 112th Legislature, the Department of Conservation was directed to conduct a study of the issues raised by that Public Law. This bill results from the study and addresses the issues raised by members of the advisory board and the Bureau of Public Lands, the agency with management responsibility for the state-owned submerged lands involved in harbor management.

Emergency legislation is necessary because important sections of the "Act to Clarify the Authority of Harbor Masters," are automatically repealed April 1, 1987.

Numerous housekeeping issues are addressed in sections 1 to 4 of this bill. They include an increase in the term of harbor masters from 1 to 2 years, the option of appointing more than one deputy, a limitation of special mooring privileges to not more than one mooring a shorefront parcel of land and an increase to \$10 in the fee to be charged to boat owners for removal of their vessels from unauthorized locations.

Section 5 reestablishes the municipalities' authority to enact ordinances to regulate harbor activities which will automatically be repealed on April 1, 1987. Of equal importance, it establishes that assignment of mooring privileges will be made regardless of municipal residency giving priority to commercial vessels. Recognizing the long-standing nature of existing mooring assignments, the section includes a grandfather provision for those assignments. In addition, this section resolves any inconsistencies between this law and the laws which govern port authorities in favor of this law.

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