MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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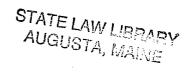
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114th MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION - 1989

Legislative Document

No. 79

H.P. 58

House of Representatives, February 2, 1989

Reported by Representative RUHLIN for the Special Commission on Boating

pursuant to Resolve 1987, chapter 111.

Reference to the Joint Standing Committee on Fisheries and Wildlife suggested and printing ordered under Joint Rule 18.

EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk

STATE OF MAINE

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

An Act Concerning the Safe and Responsible Operation of Watercraft.



Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:			
3	Sec. 1. 12 MRSA §7791, sub-§11-A is enacted to read:		
5	11-A. Personal watercraft. "Personal watercraft" means any		
7	motorized watercraft which is less than 13 feet in length as		
,	manufactured, is capable of exceeding a speed of 20 miles per hour and has the capacity to carry, while in operation, not more		
9	than the operator and one other person. The term includes, but		
,	is not limited to, a jet ski, wet bike, surf jet, miniature		
11	speedboat and hovercraft.		
13	Sec. 2. 12 MRSA §7792, sub-§4, as enacted by PL 1979, c. 420,		
-5	\$1, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:		
15	U-, I- I-Fourth and and lorrowing ondotted in I-ob Frace.		
	4. Rules governing horsepower. The commissioner may adopt		
17	rules governing the horsepower of motors used to propel		
	watercraft on the internal waters of the State.		
19			
21	A. In adopting rules, the commissioner shall take into consideration:		
23	(1) The area of the internal waters, the use to which		
	the internal waters are put, the depth of the waters		
25	and the amount of waterborne traffic and determine		
	whether the rule is necessary to insure the safety of		
27	persons and property; and		
29	(2) The mature 1 manual		
29	(2) The natural resource management values of the waters and determine whether the rule is necessary to		
31	adequately protect and manage the State's natural		
31	resources.		
33	<u>resources.</u>		
• • •	(a) Natural resource management values to be		
35	considered are:		
37	(i) Proximity to zoned backcountry		
	recreation areas;		
39			
	(ii) Remoteness of water body;		
41			
	(iii) Marshes and wetlands;		
43			
	(iv) Waters identified as having significant		
45	wildlife habitat, erosion potential or rocky		
	conditions; and		
47			
	(v) Other factors concerning special natural		
49	resource character which the commissioner		
	<u>determines necessary to adequately protect</u>		
51	and manage the State's natural resources.		

1	(b) The commissioner shall consult with the
2	Commissioner of Marine Resources, the Commissioner
3	of Conservation and the Commissioner of
5	Environmental Protection in adopting rules concerning the natural resource management values
3	to be considered and in adopting rules regulating
7	horsepower for natural resource management
,	purposes.
9	pur poses.
.	B. The adoption of rules under this subsection is governed
11	by Title 5, Part 18, except that the rules may be adopted
	only as a result of a petition made as follows requesting
13	the issuance of such a rule for a particular body of
	internal water and stating the proposed horsepower
15	limitation. The petition must be made:
17	(1) By the municipal officers or 25 citizens of the
	municipality or municipalities in which the waters
19	exist; or
21	(2) If the waters are located in unorganized
	territory, the county commissioners of the county or 25
23	citizens of the unorganized territory in which the
	waters exist.
25	
	Sec. 3. 12 MRSA §7794, sub-§4, ¶A, as amended by PL 1985, c.
27	579, $\S\S4$ and 7, is further amended to read:
29	A. All watercraft requiring or requesting certificate of
	number \$ 4 <u>\$15</u>
31	Co. 4 12 MDCA 97001 cut 915
2.2	Sec. 4. 12 MRSA §7801, sub-§15, as enacted by PL 1979, c. 420,
33	$\S1$, is repealed and the following is enacted in its place:
. -	1F Occupation of the 12st of the color 12st of
3 5	15. Operating a motorboat which exceeds the noise limit. A
37	person is guilty of operating a motorboat which exceeds the noise
31	limit if that person operates a motorboat which exceeds 82 decibels of sound pressure level at 50 feet on the "A" scale as
39	measured by the Society of Automotive Engineers standards J-192.
39	measured by the Society of Automotive Engineers Standards 5-192.
41	A. Each motorboat shall be equipped at all times with an
41	effective and suitable muffling device on its engine or
43	engines to effectively deaden or muffle the noise of the
43	exhaust.
45	exhause.
40	B. No person may modify the exhaust system of any motorboat
47	in any manner which will increase the noise level above the
± *	emission standard provided in this subsection.
49	Cuitabion acandata provided in cuita aunaeccion.
	C. This subsection does not apply to motorboats which are
51	operating in a regatta or race approved by the commissioner
→ ⊥	under section 7707 Any such motorhoat may use cutouts

1	while on trial runs or competing in speed events for a				
	<u>period not to exceed 48 hours immediately preceding or</u>				
3	following such an authorized event.				
5	Sec. 5. 12 MRSA §7801, sub-§§30 and 31 are enacted to read:				
7	30. Failure to comply with additional safety requirements				
	while operating a personal watercraft. A person is guilty of				
9	failure to comply with additional safety requirements while				
11	operating a personal watercraft if:				
	A. That person and any passenger are not wearing personal				
13	<u>flotation devices while operating or riding on the</u>				
	watercraft; or				
15	D. What rever encures the personal voters of between the				
17	B. That person operates the personal watercraft between the hours of sunset and sunrise.				
19	31. Unlawfully permitting operation. A person who owns a				
	watercraft is guilty of unlawfully permitting operation of a				
21	watercraft if that person permits another person to operate that				
	watercraft and the operator operates that watercraft in violation				
23	of this subchapter.				
25	Sec. 6. 12 MRSA §7802 is enacted to read:				
23	beer of in Hilliam 3700m is chaceed to read.				
27	§7802. Operating within the water safety zone				
29	1. Headway speed only. No person may operate any				
	watercraft at a speed greater than headway speed within the water				
31	safety zone or within a marina or an approved anchorage in				
	coastal or inland waters. For the purposes of this section,				
33	"headway speed" means the minimum speed necessary to maintain				
	steerage and control of the watercraft.				
35					
37	2. Waterskiing. The prohibition in subsection 1 does not apply to watercraft towing one or more waterskiers and picking up				
31	or dropping off one or more waterskiers in the water safety zone				
39	if a reasonably direct course is followed through the water				
3 9	safety zone between the point that the skiers are picked up or				
41	dropped off and the outer boundary of the water safety zone.				
43					
	Sec. 7. 12 MRSA §7901, sub-§13 is enacted to read:				
45					
	13. Unlawfully permitting operation of watercraft. A				
47	violation of section 7801, subsection 31, is a civil violation				
40	for which a forfeiture of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500				
49	may be adjudged.				
51	Sec. 8. 38 MRSA §321, as amended by PL 1987, c. 674, §1, is				
	further amended by adding at the end a new paragraph to read:				

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1	The Director of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation shall
3	regulate the placement of seasonal objects according to section 321-B.
5	
7	Sec. 9. 38 MRSA $\S321$ -A, sub- $\S2$, \PB and C, as enacted by PI 1967, c. 103, $\S2$, are amended to read:
9	B. For the protection and safety of the public; and,
11	C. For observances of the conditions and restrictions expressed in deeds of trust or otherwise, of any such public
13	facilities ; and
15	Sec. 10. 38 MRSA §321-A, sub-§2, ¶D is enacted to read:
17	D. For the purposes of controlling the placement of seasonal objects in the inland waters of the State according
19	to section 321-B.
21	Sec. 11. 38 MRSA §321-B is enacted to read:
23	§321-B. Control of seasonal objects
25	1. Placement regulation; definition. The Director of the
27	Bureau of Parks and Recreation shall regulate the placement of seasonal objects in open waters of the inland waters of the State
	to protect rights of free navigation, public safety and fish and
29	wildlife resources and to maintain, to the greatest extent possible, the natural character of great ponds and rivers.
31	"Seasonal objects" include, but are not limited to, docking
33	floats, mooring systems, swim and dive floats, and buoys used to mark boat moorings, organized swim areas, water ski slalom
	course, ski jumps and race courses left in the inland waters of
35	the State for less than 7 months.
37	2. Rules. The director and the Commissioner of Inland
20	Fisheries and Wildlife shall adopt rules to govern the placement
39	of seasonal objects to accomplish the purposes set out in subsection 1.
41	Subsection 1.
	A. The rules may allow for the placement of seasonal
43	objects by shorefront property owners within the first 100
4 5	feet of water adjacent to the owner's property without
45	obtaining a permit from the bureau.
47	B. The rules shall define what is meant by the term
	"adjacent to shorefront property."
49	
51	C. The rules shall require a permit for placement of seasonal objects in the following situations. The bureau
JI	seasonal objects in the following situations. The bureau shall issue permits for a reasonable length of time as

. 1	determined by the bureau. Permits shall not be assignable
_	or transferable.
3	
_	(1) Any person who is not a shorefront property owner
5	must obtain written permission from the shorefront
_	property owner and a permit from the bureau before
7	<u>placing a seasonal object adjacent to that owner's</u>
	shorefront property.
9	
	(2) Any shorefront property owner proposing to place a
11	seasonal object further than 100 feet from the normal
	high-water mark of that shorefront property must first
13	obtain a permit from the bureau. Due to the hazards
	that may be posed to navigation or public safety, no
15	shorefront property owner may place any seasonal object
	within the inland waters of the State more than 200
17	feet from the normal high-water mark unless that owner
	can demonstrate to the bureau that no other reasonable
19	alternative exists and the bureau determines that the
	placement of that object will not pose a hazard to
21	navigation or safety.
	mayagación or barcey.
23	(3) Any shorefront property owner proposing to charge
23	a fee for the placement or use of seasonable objects
25	adjacent to the shorefront property must first obtain a
23	
27	permit from the bureau.
27	
20	If a shorefront property owner proposes to charge a fee
29	for the placement or use of 5 or more seasonal objects
	or for the dockage rights of 5 or more boats at any
31	docking floats or mooring system, the bureau may hold a
	public hearing in or near the jurisdiction in which the
33	shorefront property is located to receive public
	comment on the permit application and shall consider
35	these comments in its decision regarding issuance of
	the permit.
37	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	D. The rules shall require the payment of a reasonable fee
39	to the bureau for any application and permit required by
	this section and for each seasonal object for which the
41	owner of a shorefront property proposes to charge a fee.
43	E. The rules may provide for the removal of illegal
	seasonal objects by the director or the warden service.
45	
	F. The warden service of the Department of Inland Fisheries
47	and Wildlife shall enforce any rules adopted under this
	section.
49	555520H1
ري	3. Use of resources. The bureau may use funds provided by
51	
JI	this chapter for hiring staff and purchasing equipment to operate

1					
	Sec. 12. 38 MRSA §329, as amende	ed by PL 1987, c	. 674, §2, is		
3	further amended to read:				
5	§329. Penalties				
7	Whoever moors a vessel, boat, beacon or permanent structure place				
9	of this State or in any manner makes fast thereto shall-be-guilty efa-ClassEcrime commits a civil violation for which a				
11	forfeiture of up to \$500 may be ac separate violation.				
13	Whoever intentionally destroys	defeces deman	see movee off		
15	station or sinks any buoy, beacon floating on the waters of the State	on or marking	device either		
17	land or structures adjacent to the placed by the State, shall-be-guilty				
19	civil violation for which a forfe adjudged. Each day shall be a separ	iture of up to			
21					
23	Whoever places a seasonal obj with this subchapter or with th subchapter commits a civil violation	<u>e rules adopte</u>	<u>d under this</u>		
25	to \$500 may be adjudged. Each day s				
27	Sec. 13. Allocation. The following the Department of Inland Fisher	ing funds are a ies and Wildli			
29	revenue to carry out the purposes of	this Act.			
31		1989-90	1990-91		
33	INLAND FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE, DEPARTMENT OF				
35	Enforcement Operations				
37	Emorcement Operations				
39	Positions Personal Services	(10) \$204,045	(10) \$293,730		
41	All Other Capital Expenditures	33,750 257,480	36,500		
43	Provides funds for 10 additional full time wardens,				
45	general operating expenses and 5 new boats on trailers.				
47	DEPARTMENT OF INLAND FISHERIE	c'			
49	AND WILDLIFE				
51	TOTAL	\$495,275	\$330,230		

Sec. 14. Effective date. Section 4 of this Act shall take effect on January 1, 1991.

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STATEMENT OF FACT

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This bill contains recommendations of the Special Commission on Boating created by Resolve 1987, chapter 111.

Section 1 defines the term "personal watercraft" which a few states refer to as "thrill craft." Section 5 also places 2 restrictions, in addition to the restrictions which apply to all watercraft including personal watercraft, on the operation of personal watercraft. The first restriction is that the operator and any passenger must wear proper personal flotation devices while operating or riding on the watercraft. Requirements currently prescribe that the personal flotation devices simply be on board the watercraft. The 2nd restriction is that no personal watercraft may be operated at night. Night is determined as the time between sunset and sunrise. Night operation can be dangerous to both persons on the personal watercraft and other boaters. Because most personal watercraft have no lights, they cannot be seen at night. Even if the operator displays a light or installs lights, the personal watercraft, because of its size, is difficult to see at night. In addition, it is almost impossible to see a person in the water at night and persons can fall off a personal watercraft very easily.

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Section 2 revises the authority of the Commissioner of Fisheries and Wildlife to make rules restricting horsepower of watercraft on inland waters. Current law allows the commissioner to consider only the safety of persons and property in regulating horsepower. This bill expands that authority to include consideration of natural resource management values and to allow those values to be the basis of rules restricting horsepower on any particular water body. specifically lists certain resource values which considered and allows the commissioner to adopt rules governing additional concerns which must be considered in order adequately protect and manage the natural resources of the The commissioner will consult with the Commissioner of Marine Resources, the Commissioner of Environmental Protection and the Commissioner of Conservation, which includes the Maine Land Use Regulation Commission, the Bureau of Public Lands and the Bureau of Parks and Recreation. All these other state agencies have expertise in the protection and management of natural resources which should be included in developing regulations concerning watercraft horsepower limitations.

Section 3 raises the annual registration fee for motorized watercraft to \$15, representing an increase of \$11. Only

motorized watercraft are required to be registered. In comparison, the fee to register a snowmobile is \$16 while the fee for an ATV is \$12.

Section 4 enacts a noise limit for motorboats based on the same decibel limit as currently applies to ATVs. The bill retains the exemption for boats participating in approved regatta events. To allow boaters to have sufficient time to comply with the law, section 14 delays the effective date of the decibel limit until January 1, 1991. Until that time the current law which requires the use of an effective muffler will remain in effect.

Sections 5 and 7 are modeled on a provision of the ATV laws. They provide that the owner of a watercraft commits a civil violation if that person permits any person to operate that watercraft and the operator commits any other prohibited acts concerning the operation of watercraft.

These provisions are intended to apply to any situation in which the owner allows another person to use the watercraft including, but not limited to, parents allowing their children to use the watercraft and rental agencies renting watercraft to their customers.

Section 6 prohibits high rates of speed within 200 feet of the shore on inland waters and within marinas and approved anchorages on all waters. All watercraft are limited to headway speed only within these areas. The water safety zone is already defined in the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 12, to mean the area of water within 200 feet of any shoreline, whether the shoreline of the mainland or of an island.

An exception is made for watercraft towing one or more waterskiers. Boats towing waterskiers may cross through the water safety zone to drop off or pick up waterskiers on or near the shore. The exception only applies if the boat follows a reasonably direct route through the water safety zone; it is not giving boats towing waterskiers free reign to travel in the water safety zone.

Sections 9 to 12 clarify that the Director of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation has the power to make rules governing the placement of seasonal objects in Maine waters. That power includes the authority to remove illegally-placed objects. This does not apply to ice houses used for ice fishing on frozen waters; the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife regulates ice fishing. The director, with the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, will adopt rules to regulate seasonal objects. Both agencies must be involved in the rule-making process as long as the Bureau of Parks and Recreation administers

the rules relating to the seasonal objects and the warden service is relied upon to provide the enforcement.

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Section 12 also makes violation of the rules governing marking of waters and seasonal objects a civil violation rather than a Class E crime.

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This bill also funds 10 additional full-time wardens to be assigned where needed most. Their duties will focus on boating law enforcement during the boating season and boating instruction as well as ATV and snowmobile law enforcement in the off-season. The warden service will purchase 5 new boats on trailers to help increase their enforcement capability. The boats will be brightly marked and easily identifiable as wardens' boats.