MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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1	L.D. 80
3	(Filing No. H-579)
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7	STATE OF MAINE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
9	114TH LEGISLATURE FIRST REGULAR SESSION
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13	COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "A" to H.P. 59, L.D. 80, Bill, "An Act Concerning Boating and Other Water-based Activities"
L5 L7	Amend the bill by striking out everything after the enacting clause and before the statement of fact and inserting in its place the following:
19	Sec. 1. 12 MRSA §7791, sub-§11-A is enacted to read:
. .	11-A. Personal watercraft. "Personal watercraft" means any
23	motorized watercraft that is less than 13 feet in hull length as manufactured, is capable of exceeding a speed of 20 miles per
25	hour and has the capacity to carry not more than the operator and one other person while in operation. The term includes, but is
27	not limited to, a jet ski, wet bike, surf jet, miniature speedboat and hovercraft. Personal watercraft also includes
29	motorized watercraft whose operation is controlled by a water
31	<u>Sec. 2. 12 MRSA §7800 sub-§2</u> , as enacted by PL 1979, c. 420.
3 3	\$1, is amended to read:
35	2. Fines and costs collected. Each county shall pay all fines, forfeitures and penalties collected for violations of this
37	subchapter and all officers' costs collected for either coastal wardens or game wardens to the Treasurer of State, monthly, and
3 9	all of them shall accrue to the department, except that all fines, forfeitures and penalties collected as a result of the
41	efforts of municipal law enforcement officers or harbor masters enforcing the provisions of this subchapter in their respective
13	jurisdictions shall be paid to that municipality for the local enforcement efforts of this subchapter.
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1	Sec. 3. 12 MRSA §7801, sub-§16, ¶C is enacted to read:
3	C. Fails to wear a Coast-Guard approved Type I, Type II, or Type III personal flotation device while canceing or
5	kayaking on the Saco River between January 1st and June 1st.
7	Sec. 4. 12 MRSA §7801, sub-§§ 30 and 31 are enacted to read:
9	30. Failure to comply with additional safety requirements while operating a personal watercraft. A person is guilty of
11	failure to comply with additional safety requirements while operating a personal watercraft if that person:
13	A. Or any passenger is not wearing Coast-Guard approved
15	Type I or Type II personal flotation devices while operating or riding on the personal watercraft:
17	B. Operates the personal watercraft during the hours
19	between sunset and sunrise; or
21	C. Operates a personal watercraft before attaining the age of 12 years.
23	31. Unlawfully permitting operation. A person is guilty of
25	unlawfully permitting operation of a watercraft:
27	A. If that person owns a watercraft and negligently permits another person to operate the watercraft in violation of any
29	section of this subchapter; or
31	B. If that person is the parent or guardian responsible for the care of a minor under 18 years of age and the minor
33 35	operates a personal watercraft in violation of any section of this subchapter.
	Sec. 5. 12 MRSA §7802 is enacted to read:
37 39	§7802. Operating within the water safety zone
	1. Headway speed only. No person may operate a watercraft
41	at a speed greater than headway speed while within the water safety zone or within a marina or an approved anchorage in
43	coastal or inland waters except while actively fishing. For the
45	purposes of this section, "headway speed" means the minimum speed necessary to maintain steerage and control of the watercraft
13	while the watercraft is moving.
47	2. Water-skiing. The prohibition in subsection 1 does not
49	apply to watercraft picking up or dropping off one or more persons on waterskis in the water safety zone if a reasonably
51	direct course is taken through the water safety zone between the

COMMITTEE AMENDMENT "H" to H.P. 59, L.D. 80 point that the skiers are picked up or dropped off and the outer boundary of the water safety zone. Sec. 6. 12 MRSA §7803 is enacted to read: §7803. Harbor masters on inland waters 1. Appointment; compensation. The municipal officers of a town bordering an inland waterway may appoint a harbor master for a term of not less than one year and may establish the harbor master's compensation. The harbor master is subject to all the duties and liabilities of that office as prescribed by state law, municipal ordinances and rules promulgated by the municipality. The municipal officers may remove the harbor master from office for cause, declared in writing, after due notice to the harbor master and a hearing, if requested. The municipal officers may prohibit a harbor master from making an arrest or carrying a weapon. Harbor masters who are not prohibited from making arrests may arrest and deliver to the law enforcement authorities on shore any person committing an assault upon them or another person acting under their authority. 2. Authority and responsibility. A harbor master appointed under this section shall enforce the watercraft laws of the State and the municipality on any water within the jurisdiction of the municipality. 3. Violation. Whoever neglects or refuses to obey any lawful order of a harbor master authorized pursuant to this section commits a Class E crime. Jointly appointed harbor masters. The municipal officers of 2 or more municipalities that border on the same inland waters may jointly appoint a single harbor master who shall have authority over the jurisdictions of all the participating municipalities. Sec. 7. 12 MRSA §7804 is enacted to read: §7804. Enforcement of watercraft laws Any municipal, county or state law enforcement officer or any harbor master appointed pursuant to section 7803 or Title 38, section 1 has the authority to enforce, in their respective jurisdictions, the watercraft laws in this subchapter and the

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Sec. 8. 12 MRSA §7901, sub-§13 is enacted to read:

rules related to those laws.

51 <u>13. Unlawfully permitting operation of watercraft. A</u>
violation of section 7801, subsection 31, is a civil violation

for which a forfeiture of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 1 may be adjudged. Sec. 9. Report. The Department of Inland Fisheries and 5 in consultation with the Department οf Resources, shall submit a report to the Joint Standing Committee on Fisheries and Wildlife regarding the establishment of a mandatory boating safety course including, but not limited to: The benefits to be obtained by requiring a mandatory boating safety course; 11 13 The age limit, if any, at which a mandatory boating safety course should be required; 15 A proposed phase-in period, if necessary, mandatory boating safety course; 17 19 How to deal with out-of-state boaters, including reciprocity agreements; 21 Effective date of implementing a mandatory boating 23 safety course requirement; 25 A summary of the training currently available and who provides that training, an estimate of how many people will need 27 to be trained if a mandatory boating safety course is implemented and a proposal regarding who should provide that training; and 29 An estimate of the cost of providing training if a 31 mandatory boating safety course is implemented and who should pay for that training. 33 be report shall submitted, together This 35 recommended implementing legislation, no later than February 1, 1990. 37 Sec. 10. Advisory report. The Department of Marine Resources and the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife shall jointly 39 monitor the effects of this Act. The Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife shall serve as the lead agency. 41 departments shall make a joint report to the Legislature no later than January 31, 1991, in which they document the results of 43 monitoring, present recommendations concerning 45 important issues and submit any required legislation approved by Attorney General covering all important issues.

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state, county and municipal law enforcement agencies.

departments shall obtain input from the Attorney General and district attorneys, representatives of the judicial system, representatives of lake associations and representatives of

By January 31, 1990, the departments shall submit to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over boating laws a plan for this report including cost deadlines for each phase and objectives against which the success of this legislation will be measured. To the extent possible, these objectives shall be statistically measurable.

FISCAL NOTE

Enactment of this bill would result in:

- 1. A potential loss of dedicated revenue to the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife in an amount which is expected to be minimal and absorbed by the department. This potential loss of revenue would be derived from the requirement that fines collected for violations of the watercraft laws as a result of local law enforcement would be returned to that municipality; and
- 2. The Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife absorbing all costs associated with the proposed reports and monitoring the effects of this bill utilizing existing resources.

25 Finally, it is anticipated that any additional costs to the Judicial Department resulting from the proposed violations would 27 be absorbed by the judicial branch utilizing existing resources.'

STATEMENT OF FACT

This amendment consolidates all the issues raised by the legislation resulting from the recommendations of the Special Commission on Boating contained in legislative documents 76, 77, 78, 79 and 80. The amendment replaces the bill and proposes the following.

1. The amendment defines personal watercraft and requires that personal flotation devices be worn while operating or riding on a personal watercraft. It prohibits operation at night and prohibits anyone under 12 from operating a personal watercraft. It also makes it a civil violation for the owner of a personal watercraft to allow anyone to operate that watercraft in violation of the law and makes parents liable for children who are minors and operate a personal watercraft in violation of the law

2. The amendment prohibits speeds greater than headway speed in the water safety zone, marinas or approved anchorages, except to pick up or drop off waterskiers.

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	3. The amendment authorizes the appointment of municipal
3	harbor masters on inland waterways, and clearly articulates the
	authority of harbor masters and all law enforcement personnel to
5	enforce watercraft laws. Any fines, forfeitures and penalties
	collected for violations of the watercraft laws as a result of
7	local law enforcement efforts shall be returned to that
	municipality.
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	4. The amendment requires life jackets to be worn between
11	January 1st and June 1st while canoeing or kayaking on the Saco
	River.
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	5. The amendment requires the Department of Inland
15	Fisheries and Wildlife to study the method, cost and procedures for a mandatory boating safety course.
17	for a mandatory boating safety course.
1,	6. The amendment requires the Department of Inland
19	Fisheries and Wildlife and the Department of Marine Resources to
	monitor the affects of enacting this bill and to jointly report
21	to the Legislature.

Reported by the Committee on Fisheries and Wildlife
Reproduced and distributed under the direction of the Clerk of the
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6/16/89 (Filing No. H-579)