



# **119th MAINE LEGISLATURE**

## **SECOND REGULAR SESSION-2000**

Legislative Document

No. 2375

S.P. 924

In Senate, January 12, 2000

An Act to Rid Maine's Waters of Ocean Vessel Sewage.

Approved for introduction by a majority of the Legislative Council pursuant to Joint Rule 203.

Reference to the Committee on Natural Resources suggested and ordered printed.

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JOY J. O'BRIEN Secretary of the Senate

Presented by Senator NUTTING of Androscoggin. Cosponsored by Representative COWGER of Hallowell and Senators: LONGLEY of Waldo, TREAT of Kennebec, Representatives: DAIGLE of Arundel, DUPLESSIE of Westbrook, MARTIN of Eagle Lake, TOBIN of Windham. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

### PART A

Sec. A-1. Determination and plan regarding state marine sanitation device pump-out station needs and extent of no discharge zone. The Department of Environmental Protection shall:

Review the number and location of all operational
 pump-out stations and waste reception facilities at public and private marinas and other boating access facilities within the
 coastal zone of the State;

 Apply for grant money under the federal Clean Vessel Act of 1992, 106 Stat. 5086-5091 to construct and renovate pump-out
 stations and waste reception facilities and to conduct a program to educate recreational boaters about the problems caused by the
 discharge by vessels of human body wastes.

 3. Develop a plan for the construction or renovation of pump-out stations and waste reception facilities that are
 necessary to ensure that such facilities are adequate to meet the needs of watercraft using the coastal waters of the State;

Develop a program to educate recreational boaters about
 the problem of human body waste discharges from watercraft and inform them of the location of pump-out stations and human waste
 reception facilities;

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36 6. No later than January 15, 2005, apply to the Federal Government for designation of the first 3 coastal miles of the
38 State as a "no discharge zone" pursuant to 33 United States Code, Section 1322.

#### PART B

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Sec. B-1. 38 MRSA §423, last ¶, as amended by PL 1989, c. 502, 44 Pt. B, §49, is further amended to read:

Any watercraft, as defined in Title 12, section 7791, subsection 14, including houseboats, operated upon the inland
 waters or beginning July 15, 2005 upon the coastal waters of this State and having a permanently installed sanitary waste disposal
 system shall must have permanently affixed to the

interior discharge opening of such sanitary waste disposal system
a holding tank or suitable container for holding sanitary waste
material so as to prevent its discharge or drainage into the
inland waters or beginning July 15, 2005 into the coastal waters
of the State.

Sec. B-2. 38 MRSA §423-B, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 433, §2, 8 is amended to read:

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#### §423-B. Watercraft sewage pump-out facilities at marinas

By June 1, 1990, marinas serving coastal waters shall provide or provide through contractual agreements facilities to remove sanitary waste from the holding tanks of watercraft. For purposes of this section, the term "marina" means any commercial facility that provides supplies and services and has the capacity to provide slip space or mooring for 18 or more vessels which exceed 24 feet in length. This section is repealed July 15, 2005.

20 Sec. B-3. 38 MRSA §423-D is enacted to read:

#### 22 §423-D. Marina construction; pump-out facilities

- 24 <u>1. Definitions. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.</u>
- A. "Pump-out station" means a facility that pumps or receives human body wastes out of type III marine sanitation devices installed on board watercraft.
- B. "Type I marine sanitation device" means a marine toilet that, under prescribed test conditions, will produce an effluent that does not exceed a fecal coliform bacteria count of 1,000 parts per 100 milliliters and has no visible solids.
- C. "Type II marine sanitation device" means a marine toilet that, under prescribed test conditions, will produce an effluent that does not exceed a fecal coliform bacteria count of 200 parts per 100 milliliters and has suspended
   solids not greater than 150 milligrams per liter.
- 44 D. "Type III marine sanitation device" means any equipment for installation on board a watercraft that is specifically
   46 designed to receive, retain and discharge human body wastes.
- 48 E. "Waste reception facility" means a facility specifically designed to receive wastes from portable

<u>toilets carried on watercraft but does not include lavatories.</u>

- 2. Requirement. Beginning August 1, 2000, any expansion of
   an existing public or private marina and any new construction of
   a public or private marina must include an operational pump-out
   station and waste reception facility.
- 3. Allowable discharge via marine toilets. Beginning July 10 15, 2005, a person may not discharge any sewage from a boat into the waters of the State unless the sewage is discharged via a 12 marine toilet that is either a type I marine sanitation device or a type II marine sanitation device in proper working condition. 14
- <u>4. Discharge prohibited.</u> Beginning July 15, 2005,
   notwithstanding subsection 2, a person may not discharge any sewage from a boat into the waters of the State in an area that
   has been declared to be a no discharge zone.
- 5. Proper marine toilets. Beginning July 15, 2005, a person may not operate or moor in the waters of the State a boat
   that is equipped with a marine toilet that is not a type approved pursuant to the federal Clean Water Act, 33 United States Code,
   Section 1251, et seg., and that is not in proper working condition.
- 6. Properly sealed. Beginning July 15, 2005, a person may
   not operate or moor in the waters of the State in an area declared to be a no discharge zone a boat that is equipped with a
   marine toilet that is not properly sealed to prevent discharge of sewage into the water.
  - SUMMARY
- 36 The purpose of this bill is to rid the State's waters of ocean vessel sewage in order to protect shellfish harvest areas.
  38 This bill:
- Requires that the Department of Environmental Protection review existing availability of pump-out stations, apply for
   federal grant money and develop a plan to ensure such facilities are adequate to meet the existing needs and develop a program to
   educate boaters of the importance of using such facilities;
- 2. Requires that the Department of Environmental Protection apply to the Federal Government for designation of the first 3
  coastal miles of the State as a "no discharge" zone pursuant to 33 United States Code;

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Requires that, beginning August 1, 2000, any new
 construction of or expansion of public or private marinas must include operational pump-out stations and waste reception
 facilities;

Beginning July 15, 2005, requires that watercraft operating on coastal waters of the State that have a permanently
installed sanitary waste disposal system have a holding tank or container to prevent discharge or drainage into the inland waters
or coastal waters of the State; and

5. Beginning July 15, 2005, regulates the discharge of sewage from boats, specifies the types of marine toilets a boat
must be equipped with to operate in coastal waters and prohibits discharge of sewage from boats into waters of the State that have
been declared by the Federal Government to be "no discharge" zones.

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