

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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**LAWS**  
**OF THE**  
**STATE OF MAINE**

**AS PASSED BY THE**

**ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH LEGISLATURE**

**FIRST REGULAR SESSION**  
**December 5, 2012 to July 10, 2013**

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**IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MAINE REVISED STATUTES ANNOTATED,**  
**TITLE 3, SECTION 163-A, SUBSECTION 4.**

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**Augusta, Maine**  
**2013**

drawal symptoms ~~resulting~~ that require medical monitoring or care beyond standard newborn care when those symptoms have resulted from or have likely resulted from prenatal drug exposure, whether ~~or not~~ the prenatal exposure was to legal or illegal drugs, or has fetal alcohol spectrum disorders shall notify the department of that condition in the infant. The ~~report~~ notification required by this subsection must be made in the same manner as reports of abuse or neglect required by this subchapter.

A. This section, and any notification made pursuant to this section, may not be construed to establish a definition of "abuse" or "neglect."

B. This section, and any notification made pursuant to this section, may not be construed to require prosecution for any illegal action, including, but not limited to, the act of exposing a fetus to drugs or other substances.

2. **Definition.** For purposes of this section, "health care provider" means a person described in section 4011-A, subsection 1, paragraph A, subparagraphs (1) to (10), (15), (17) to (20) or (22) or any person who assists in the delivery or birth of a child for compensation, including, but not limited to, a midwife.

See title page for effective date.

**CHAPTER 193**

**S.P. 516 - L.D. 1430**

**An Act To Clarify the Permitted Use of Aquatic Pesticides**

**Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:**

**Sec. 1. 38 MRSA §464, sub-§4, ¶A,** as amended by PL 2007, c. 291, §1, is further amended to read:

A. Notwithstanding section 414-A, the department may not issue a water discharge license for any of the following discharges:

- (1) Direct discharge of pollutants to waters having a drainage area of less than 10 square miles, except that:
  - (a) Discharges into these waters that were licensed prior to January 1, 1986 are allowed to continue only until practical alternatives exist;
  - (b) Storm water discharges in compliance with state and local requirements are exempt from this subparagraph;

(c) Aquatic pesticide or chemical discharges approved by the department and conducted by the department, the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife or an agent of either agency for the purpose of restoring biological communities affected by an invasive species are exempt from this subparagraph;

(d) Chemical discharges for the purpose of restoring water quality in GPA waters approved by the department are exempt from this subparagraph; ~~and~~

(e) Discharges of aquatic pesticides approved by the department for the control of mosquito-borne diseases in the interest of public health and safety using materials and methods that provide for protection of nontarget species are exempt from this subparagraph. When the department issues a license for the discharge of aquatic pesticides authorized under this division, the department shall notify the municipality in which the application is licensed to occur and post the notice on the department's publicly accessible website; ~~and~~

(f) Discharges of pesticides approved by the department are exempt from this subparagraph that are:

- (i) Unintended and an incidental result of the spraying of pesticides;
- (ii) Applied in compliance with federal labeling restrictions; and
- (iii) Applied in compliance with statute, Board of Pesticides Control rules and best management practices.

(2) New direct discharge of domestic pollutants to tributaries of Class-GPA waters;

(3) Any discharge into a tributary of GPA waters that by itself or in combination with other activities causes water quality degradation that would impair the characteristics and designated uses of downstream GPA waters or causes an increase in the trophic state of those GPA waters except for ~~aquatic pesticide or chemical discharges approved by the department and conducted by the department, the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife or an agent of either agency for the purpose of restoring biological communities affected by an invasive species in the GPA waters or a tributary to the GPA waters;~~ the following:

(a) Aquatic pesticide or chemical discharges approved by the department and conducted by the department, the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife or an agent of either agency for the purpose of restoring biological communities affected by an invasive species in the GPA waters or a tributary to the GPA waters; or

(b) Discharges of pesticides approved by the department that are:

(i) Unintended and an incidental result of the spraying of pesticides;

(ii) Applied in compliance with federal labeling restrictions; and

(iii) Applied in compliance with statute, Board of Pesticides Control rules and best management practices.

(4) Discharge of pollutants to waters of the State that imparts color, taste, turbidity, toxicity, radioactivity or other properties that cause those waters to be unsuitable for the designated uses and characteristics ascribed to their class;

(5) Discharge of pollutants to any water of the State that violates sections 465, 465-A and 465-B, except as provided in section 451; causes the "pH" of fresh waters to fall outside of the 6.0 to 8.5 range; or causes the "pH" of estuarine and marine waters to fall outside of the 7.0 to 8.5 range;

(6) New discharges of domestic pollutants to the surface waters of the State that are not conveyed and treated in municipal or quasi-municipal sewage facilities. For the purposes of this subparagraph, "new discharge" means any overboard discharge that was not licensed as of June 1, 1987, except discharges from vessels and those discharges that were in continuous existence for the 12 months preceding June 1, 1987, as demonstrated by the applicant to the department with clear and convincing evidence. The volume of the discharge from an overboard discharge facility that was licensed as of June 1, 1987 is determined by the actual or estimated volume from the facilities connected to the overboard discharge facility during the 12 months preceding June 1, 1987 or the volume allowed by the previous license, whichever is less, unless it is found by the department that an error was made during prior licensing. The months during which a discharge may occur from an overboard discharge facility that was licensed as of June 1, 1987 must be determined by the

actual use of the facility at the time of the most recent license application prior to June 1, 1987 or the actual use of the facility during the 12 months prior to June 1, 1987, whichever is greater. If the overboard discharge facility was the primary residence of an owner at the time of the most recent license application prior to June 1, 1987 or during the 12 months prior to June 1, 1987, then the facility is considered a year-round residence. "Year-round residence" means a facility that is continuously used for more than 8 months of the year. For purposes of licensing, the department shall treat an increase in the licensed volume or quantity of an existing discharge or an expansion in the months during which the discharge takes place as a new discharge of domestic pollutants;

(7) After the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency ceases issuing permits for discharges of pollutants to waters of this State pursuant to the administrator's authority under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, Section 402(c)(1), any proposed license to which the administrator has formally objected under 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 123.44, as amended, or any license that would not provide for compliance with applicable requirements of that Act or regulations adopted thereunder;

(8) Discharges for which the imposition of conditions can not ensure compliance with applicable water quality requirements of this State or another state;

(9) Discharges that would, in the judgment of the Secretary of the United States Army, substantially impair anchorage or navigation;

(10) Discharges that would be inconsistent with a plan or plan amendment approved under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, Section 208(b); and

(11) Discharges that would cause unreasonable degradation of marine waters or when insufficient information exists to make a reasonable judgment whether the discharge would cause unreasonable degradation of marine waters.

Notwithstanding subparagraph (6), the department may issue a wastewater discharge license allowing for an increase in the volume or quantity of discharges of domestic pollutants from any university, college or school administrative unit sewage facility, as long as the university, college or school administrative unit has a wastewater discharge license valid on the effective date of this

paragraph and the increase in discharges does not violate the conditions of subparagraphs (1) to (5) and (7) to (11) or other applicable laws.

**Sec. 2. 38 MRSA §465, sub-§1, ¶C**, as amended by PL 2007, c. 291, §2, is further amended to read:

C. Except as provided in this paragraph, there may be no direct discharge of pollutants to Class AA waters.

(1) Storm water discharges that are in compliance with state and local requirements are allowed.

(2) A discharge to Class AA waters that are or once were populated by a distinct population segment of Atlantic salmon as determined pursuant to the United States Endangered Species Act of 1973, Public Law 93-205, as amended, is allowed if, in addition to satisfying all the requirements of this article, the applicant, prior to issuance of a discharge license, objectively demonstrates to the department's satisfaction that the discharge is necessary, that there are no other reasonable alternatives available and that the discharged effluent is for the purpose of and will assist in the restoration of Atlantic salmon and will return the waters to a state that is closer to historically natural chemical quality.

(a) The department may issue no more than a total of 3 discharge licenses pursuant to this subparagraph and subsection 2, paragraph C, subparagraph (2).

(b) A discharge license issued pursuant to this subparagraph may not be effective for more than 5 years from the date of issuance.

(3) Aquatic pesticide or chemical discharges approved by the department and conducted by the department, the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife or an agent of either agency for the purpose of restoring biological communities affected by an invasive species are allowed.

(4) Discharges of aquatic pesticides approved by the department for the control of mosquito-borne diseases in the interest of public health and safety using materials and methods that provide for protection of nontarget species are allowed. When the department issues a license for the discharge of aquatic pesticides authorized under this subparagraph, the department shall notify the municipality in which the application is licensed to occur and

post the notice on the department's publicly accessible website.

(5) Discharges of pesticides approved by the department are allowed that are:

(a) Unintended and an incidental result of the spraying of pesticides;

(b) Applied in compliance with federal labeling restrictions; and

(c) Applied in compliance with statute, Board of Pesticides Control rules and best management practices.

**Sec. 3. 38 MRSA §465, sub-§2, ¶C**, as amended by PL 2007, c. 291, §3, is further amended to read:

C. Except as provided in this paragraph, direct discharges to these waters licensed after January 1, 1986 are permitted only if, in addition to satisfying all the requirements of this article, the discharged effluent will be equal to or better than the existing water quality of the receiving waters. Prior to issuing a discharge license, the department shall require the applicant to objectively demonstrate to the department's satisfaction that the discharge is necessary and that there are no other reasonable alternatives available. Discharges into waters of this classification licensed prior to January 1, 1986 are allowed to continue only until practical alternatives exist.

(1) This paragraph does not apply to a discharge of storm water that is in compliance with state and local requirements.

(2) This paragraph does not apply to a discharge to Class A waters that are or once were populated by a distinct population segment of Atlantic salmon as determined pursuant to the United States Endangered Species Act of 1973, Public Law 93-205, as amended, if, in addition to satisfying all the requirements of this article, the applicant, prior to issuance of a discharge license, objectively demonstrates to the department's satisfaction that the discharge is necessary, that there are no other reasonable alternatives available and that the discharged effluent is for the purpose of and will assist in the restoration of Atlantic salmon and will return the waters to a state that is closer to historically natural chemical quality.

(a) The department may issue no more than a total of 3 discharge licenses pursuant to this subparagraph and subsection 1, paragraph C, subparagraph (2).

(b) A discharge license issued pursuant to this subparagraph may not be effective

for more than 5 years from the date of issuance.

(3) This paragraph does not apply to aquatic pesticide or chemical discharges approved by the department and conducted by the department, the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife or an agent of either agency for the purpose of restoring biological communities affected by an invasive species.

(4) For the purpose of allowing the discharge of aquatic pesticides approved by the department for the control of mosquito-borne diseases in the interest of public health and safety, the department may find that the discharged effluent will be equal to or better than the existing water quality of the receiving waters as long as the materials and methods used provide protection for nontarget species. When the department issues a license for the discharge of aquatic pesticides authorized under this subparagraph, the department shall notify the municipality in which the application is licensed to occur and post the notice on the department's publicly accessible website.

(5) This paragraph does not apply to discharges of pesticides approved by the department that are:

(a) Unintended and an incidental result of the spraying of pesticides;

(b) Applied in compliance with federal labeling restrictions; and

(c) Applied in compliance with statute, Board of Pesticides Control rules and best management practices.

**Sec. 4. 38 MRSA §465-A, sub-§1, ¶C**, as amended by PL 2007, c. 291, §5, is further amended to read:

C. There may be no new direct discharge of pollutants into Class GPA waters. The following are exempt from this provision:

(1) Chemical discharges for the purpose of restoring water quality approved by the department;

(2) Aquatic pesticide or chemical discharges approved by the department and conducted by the department, the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife or an agent of either agency for the purpose of restoring biological communities affected by an invasive species;

(3) Storm water discharges that are in compliance with state and local requirements; ~~and~~

(4) Discharges of aquatic pesticides approved by the department for the control of mosquito-borne diseases in the interest of public health and safety using materials and methods that provide for protection of nontarget species. When the department issues a license for the discharge of aquatic pesticides authorized under this subparagraph, the department shall notify the municipality in which the application is licensed to occur and post the notice on the department's publicly accessible website; ~~and~~

(5) Discharges of pesticides approved by the department that are:

(a) Unintended and an incidental result of the spraying of pesticides;

(b) Applied in compliance with federal labeling restrictions; and

(c) Applied in compliance with statute, Board of Pesticides Control rules and best management practices.

Discharges into these waters licensed prior to January 1, 1986 are allowed to continue only until practical alternatives exist. Materials may not be placed on or removed from the shores or banks of a Class GPA water body in such a manner that materials may fall or be washed into the water or that contaminated drainage may flow or leach into those waters, except as permitted pursuant to section 480-C. A change of land use in the watershed of a Class GPA water body may not, by itself or in combination with other activities, cause water quality degradation that impairs the characteristics and designated uses of downstream GPA waters or causes an increase in the trophic state of those GPA waters.

**Sec. 5. 38 MRSA §465-B, sub-§1, ¶C**, as amended by PL 2009, c. 654, §7, is further amended to read:

C. There may be no direct discharge of pollutants to Class SA waters, except for the following:

(1) Storm water discharges that are in compliance with state and local requirements;

(2) Discharges of aquatic pesticides approved by the department for the control of mosquito-borne diseases in the interest of public health and safety using materials and methods that provide for protection of nontarget species. When the department issues a license for the discharge of aquatic pesticides authorized under this subparagraph, the department shall notify the municipality in which the application is licensed to occur and post the notice on the department's publicly accessible website; ~~and~~

(3) An overboard discharge licensed prior to January 1, 1986 if no practicable alternative exists; and

(4) Discharges of pesticides approved by the department that are:

(a) Unintended and an incidental result of the spraying of pesticides;

(b) Applied in compliance with federal labeling restrictions; and

(c) Applied in compliance with statute, Board of Pesticides Control rules and best management practices.

See title page for effective date.

**CHAPTER 194**

**H.P. 1033 - L.D. 1439**

**An Act To Repeal Certain  
Maine Criminal Code  
Provisions Addressing  
So-called Bath Salts  
Containing Synthetic  
Hallucinogenic Drugs and  
Instead To Define Them as  
Schedule W Drugs**

**Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:**

**Sec. 1. 15 MRSA §5821, sub-§§1 and 2,** as amended by PL 2011, c. 465, §1, are further amended to read:

**1. Scheduled drugs.** All scheduled drugs ~~and all synthetic hallucinogenic drugs, as defined in Title 17-A, section 1101, subsection 16-A,~~ that have been manufactured, made, created, grown, cultivated, sold, bartered, traded, furnished for consideration, furnished, distributed, dispensed, possessed or otherwise acquired in violation of any law of this State, any other state or of the United States;

**2. Materials related to scheduled drugs.** All raw materials, products and equipment of any kind that are used or intended for use in manufacturing, compounding, processing, delivering, cultivating, growing or otherwise creating any scheduled drug ~~or any synthetic hallucinogenic drug, as defined in Title 17-A, section 1101, subsection 16-A,~~ in violation of any law of this State, any other state or the United States;

**Sec. 2. 15 MRSA §5821, sub-§3-A,** as amended by PL 2011, c. 465, §2, is further amended to read:

**3-A. Firearms and other weapons.** Law enforcement officers may seize all firearms and dangerous weapons that they may find in any lawful search for scheduled drugs ~~or synthetic hallucinogenic drugs, as defined in Title 17-A, section 1101, subsection 16-A,~~ in which scheduled drugs ~~or synthetic hallucinogenic drugs~~ are found. Except for those seized weapons listed in a petition filed in the Superior Court pursuant to section 5822, all weapons seized, after notice and opportunity for hearing, must be forfeited to the State by the District Court 90 days after a list of the weapons and drugs seized is filed in the District Court in the district in which the weapons and drugs were seized. A weapon need not be forfeited if the owner appears prior to the declaration of forfeiture and satisfies the court, by a preponderance of evidence, of all of the following:

- A. That the owner had a possessory interest in the weapon at the time of the seizure sufficient to exclude every person involved with the seized drugs or every person at the site of the seizure;
- B. That the owner had no knowledge of or involvement with the drugs and was not at the site of the seizure; and
- C. That the owner had not given any involved person permission to possess or use the weapon.

Post-hearing procedures are as provided in section 5822.

A confiscated or forfeited handgun that was confiscated or forfeited because it was used to commit a homicide must be destroyed by the State unless the handgun was stolen and the rightful owner was not the person who committed the homicide, in which case the handgun must be returned to the owner if ascertainable. For purposes of this subsection, "handgun" means a firearm, including a pistol or revolver, designed to be fired by use of a single hand.

**Sec. 3. 15 MRSA §5821, sub-§6,** as amended by PL 2011, c. 465, §3, is further amended to read:

**6. Money instruments.** Except as provided in paragraph A, all money, negotiable instruments, securities or other things of value furnished or intended to be furnished by any person in exchange for a scheduled drug ~~or synthetic hallucinogenic drug, as defined in Title 17-A, section 1101, subsection 16-A,~~ in violation of Title 17-A, chapter 45; all proceeds traceable to such an exchange; and all money, negotiable instruments and securities used or intended to be used to facilitate any violation of Title 17-A, chapter 45.

- A. No property may be forfeited under this subsection, to the extent of the interest of an owner, by reason of any act or omission established by that owner to have been committed or omitted without the knowledge or consent of that owner;