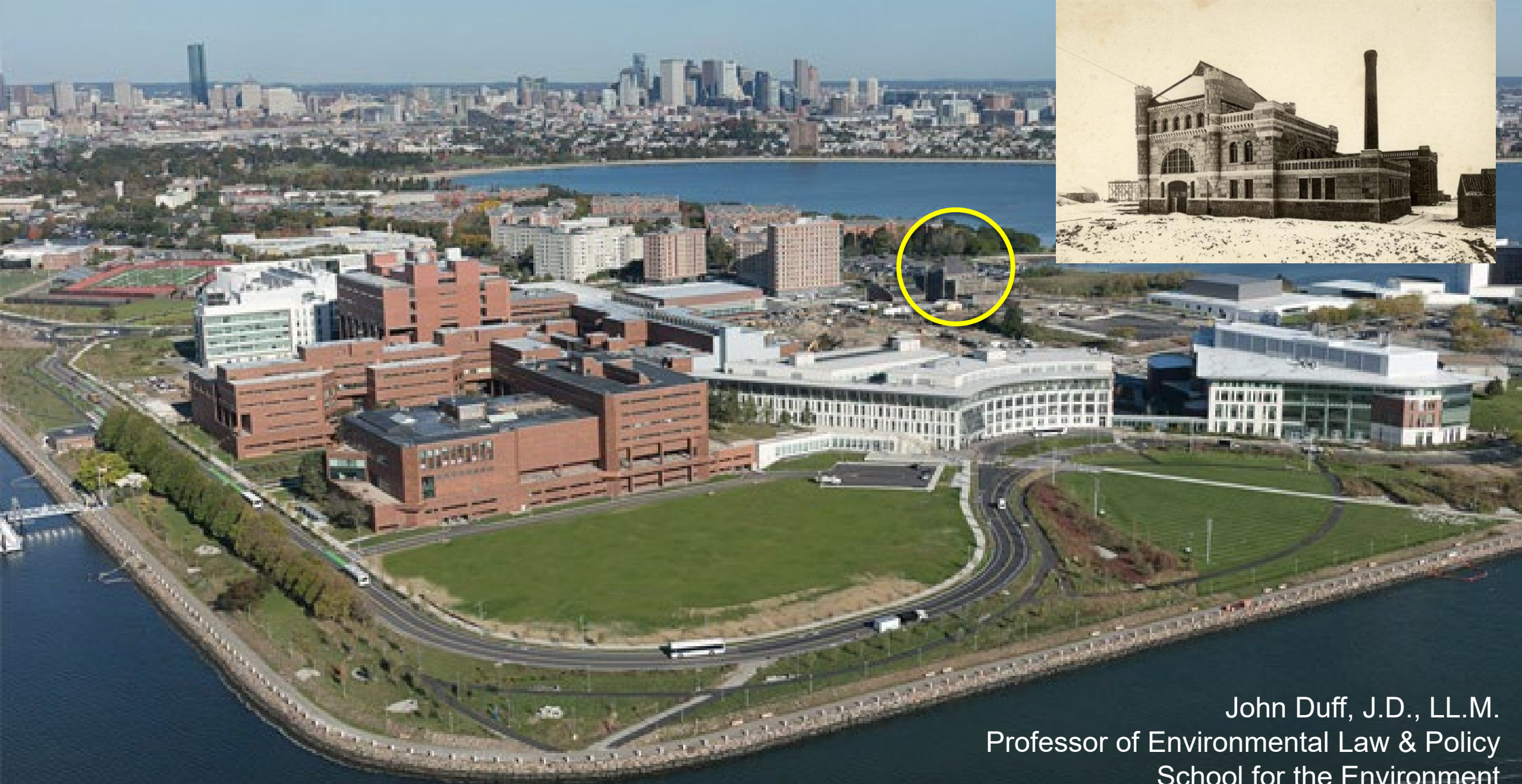




John Duff, J.D., LL.M.
Professor of Environmental Law & Policy
School for the Environment
University of Massachusetts Boston

Saltwater neighbors in and around the Gulf of Maine

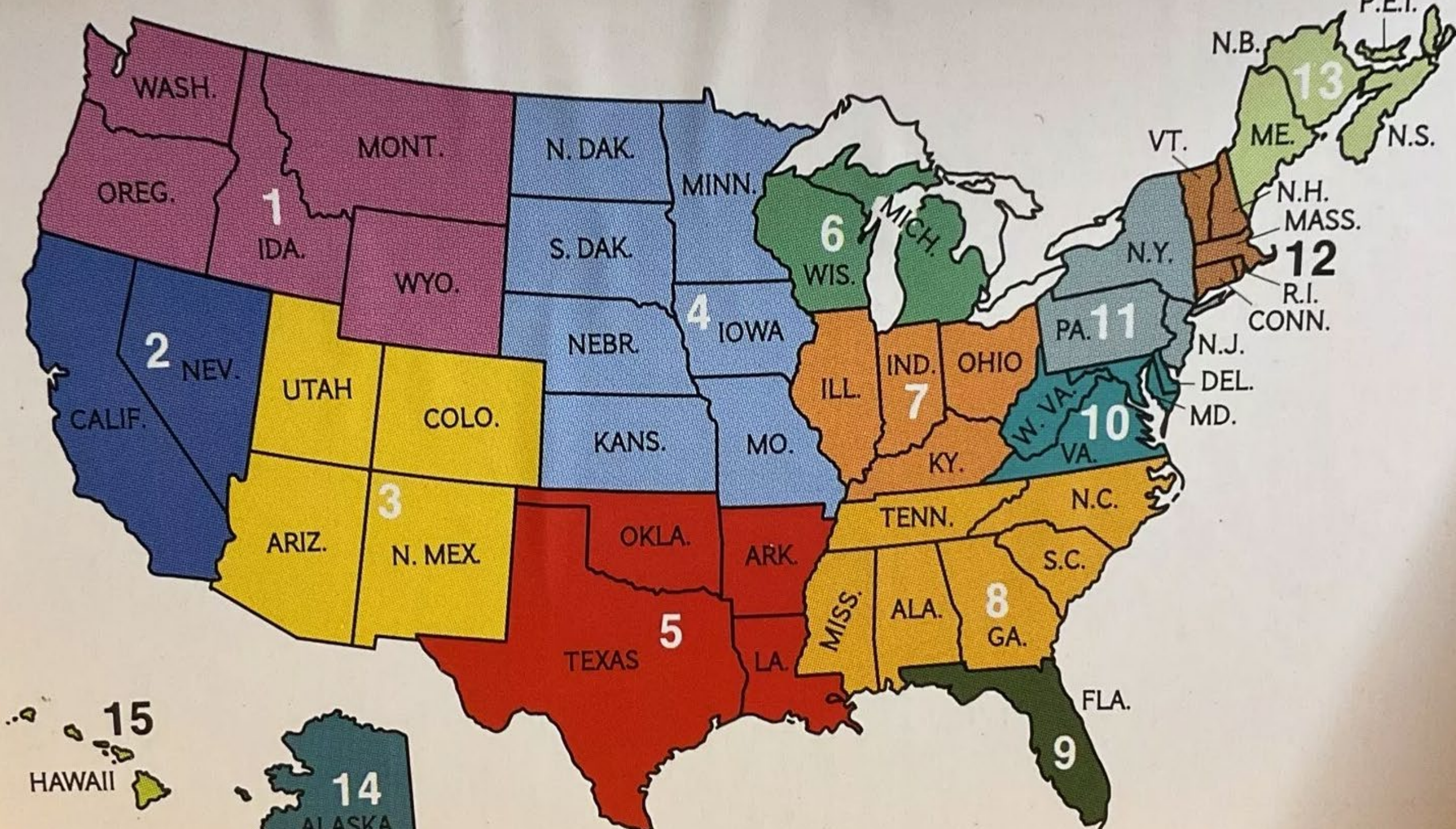


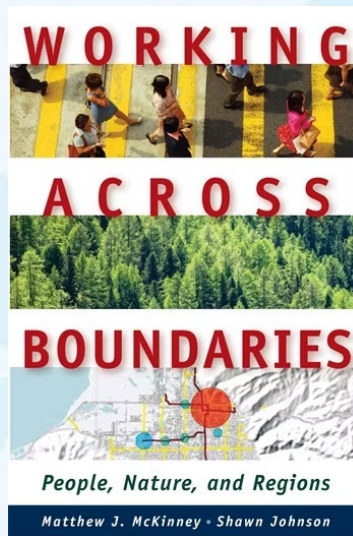
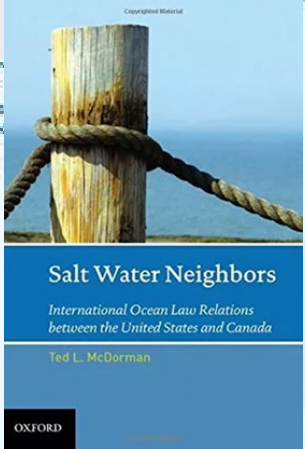
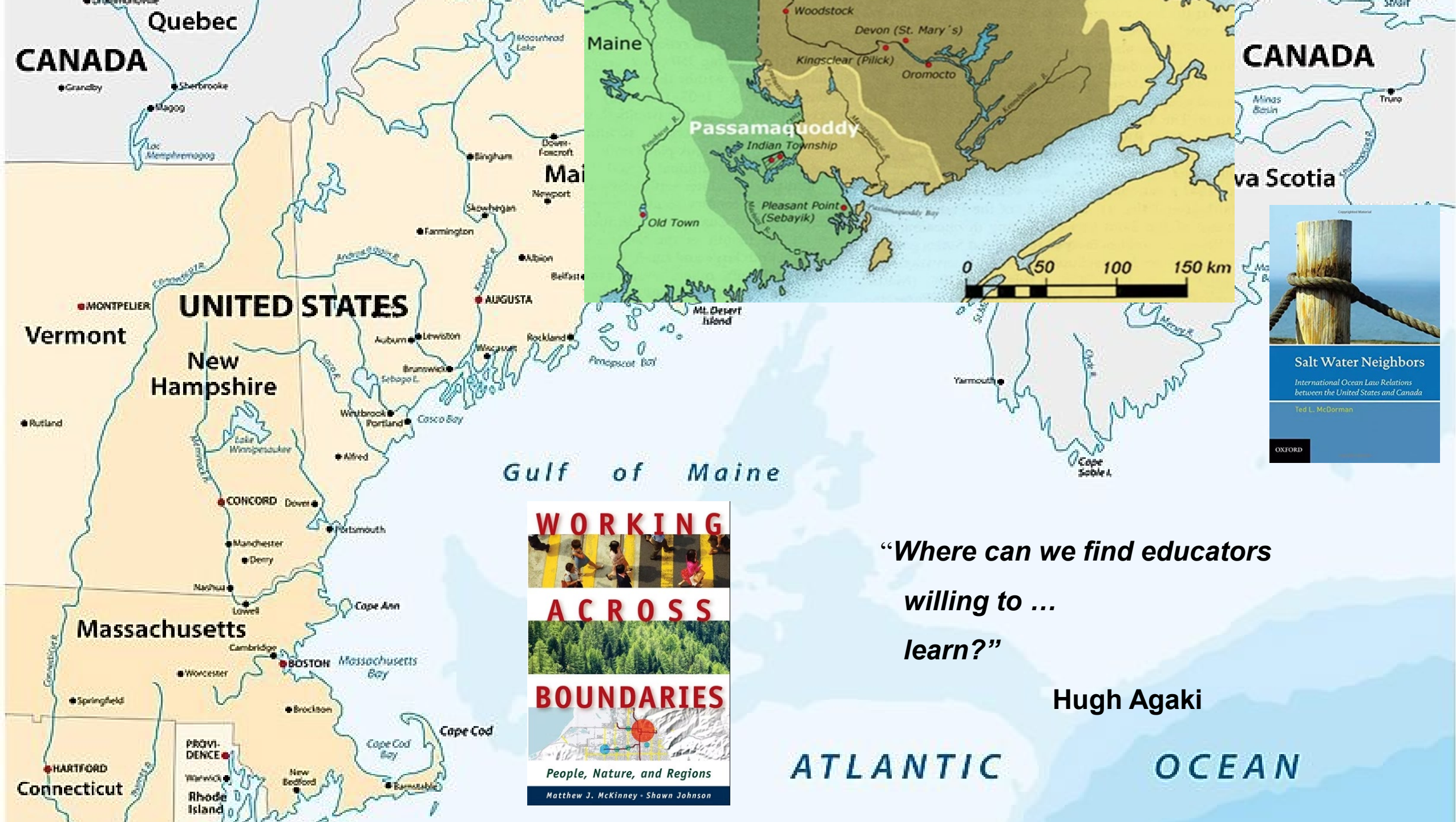
A legal atlas?



MARITIME PROVINCES
of Close-up: CANADA
Produced by the Cartographic Division
National Geographic Society
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE

GILBERT M. GINSBURGH, EDITOR
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY
WASHINGTON, D.C.





**“Where can we find educators
willing to ...
learn?”**

Hugh Agaki

ATLANTIC OCEAN



**Gulf of Maine Council
on the Marine Environment**

Canada and the United States working
together for a healthy environment



Gulf of

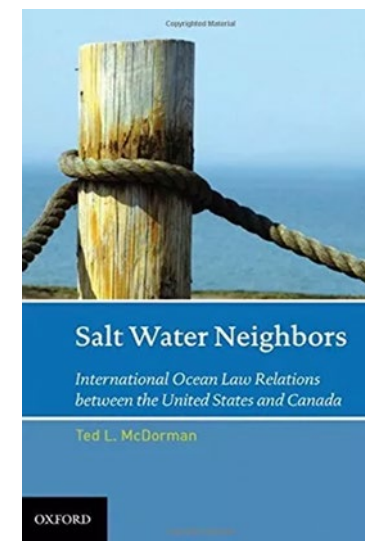
Maine

Good Neighbor

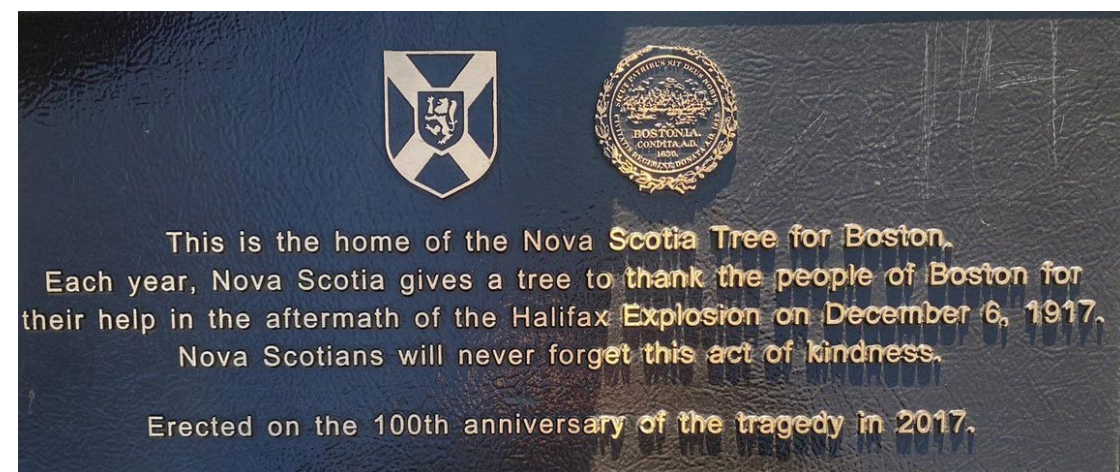
Sage of

Salt Water

Neighborliness







A detailed map of the Gulf of Maine Watershed, showing the coastline of Maine and New Brunswick, Canada. The map includes major rivers such as the Kennebec, Androscoggin, Saco, and Merrimack. It also depicts various basins (Jordan, Wilkinson, Georges), banks (Stellwagen, Brown), and islands (Nantucket, Monhegan). Bathymetric lines are shown in the ocean areas. The text "Who does this belong to?" is overlaid in the center, and "Gulf of Maine Watershed" is written in the bottom right corner.

Who does this belong to?

**Gulf of Maine
Watershed**

It's ours !

"He has plundered
our seas,

ravaged our Coasts,

... and destroyed
the lives of our
people"

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them; a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. — We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such Principles and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. — Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. — But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Tyranny, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. — The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. — To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world. — He has refused his assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. — He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. — He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to Tyrants only. — He has called together legislative Bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the seat of their Government, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. — He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the People. — He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, requisite for the Administration of the Government, have remained in a state of anarchy. — He has endeavored to bring into the most base and infamous spirit of the People, by dissolving the House of Representatives, and by refusing to call another to assemble, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within. — He has endeavored to prevent the Population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Strangers, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. — He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers. — He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their Offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. — He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their substance. — He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our Legislature. — He has endeavored to render the Military independent of and superior to the civil Power. — He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: — For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: — For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: — For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world: — For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent: — For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of Trial by Jury: — For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences: — For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies. — For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Government: — For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with powers to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. — He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us. — He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our People. — He is at this time harassing large numbers of people, and exposing them to the horrors of death, and the horrors of slavery, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty, and the most barbarous usage, and totally unworthy the blood of a civilized nation. — He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken captive on the high seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the accessories of their murders and to sell the members of their Families. — He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. — In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered by repeated injury. — A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free People. — Nor have We been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. — We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. — We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. — They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of conciliation. — We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends. — We, therefore, the Representatives of the united States of America, in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do. — And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.

William Hooper
Lynch Smith
John Adams

John Hancock

Samuel Adams
John Adams
John Adams

George Washington

John Adams

John Adams

John Adams

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John Adams

John Adams



Article 1: Great Britain acknowledges the thirteen colonies as free sovereign and independent states and relinquishes all claims to property and territorial rights.

Article 2: Territorial boundaries agreed upon.

Article 3: Great Britain Concedes the right to fish on the Grand Bank and on other Banks of Newfoundland.

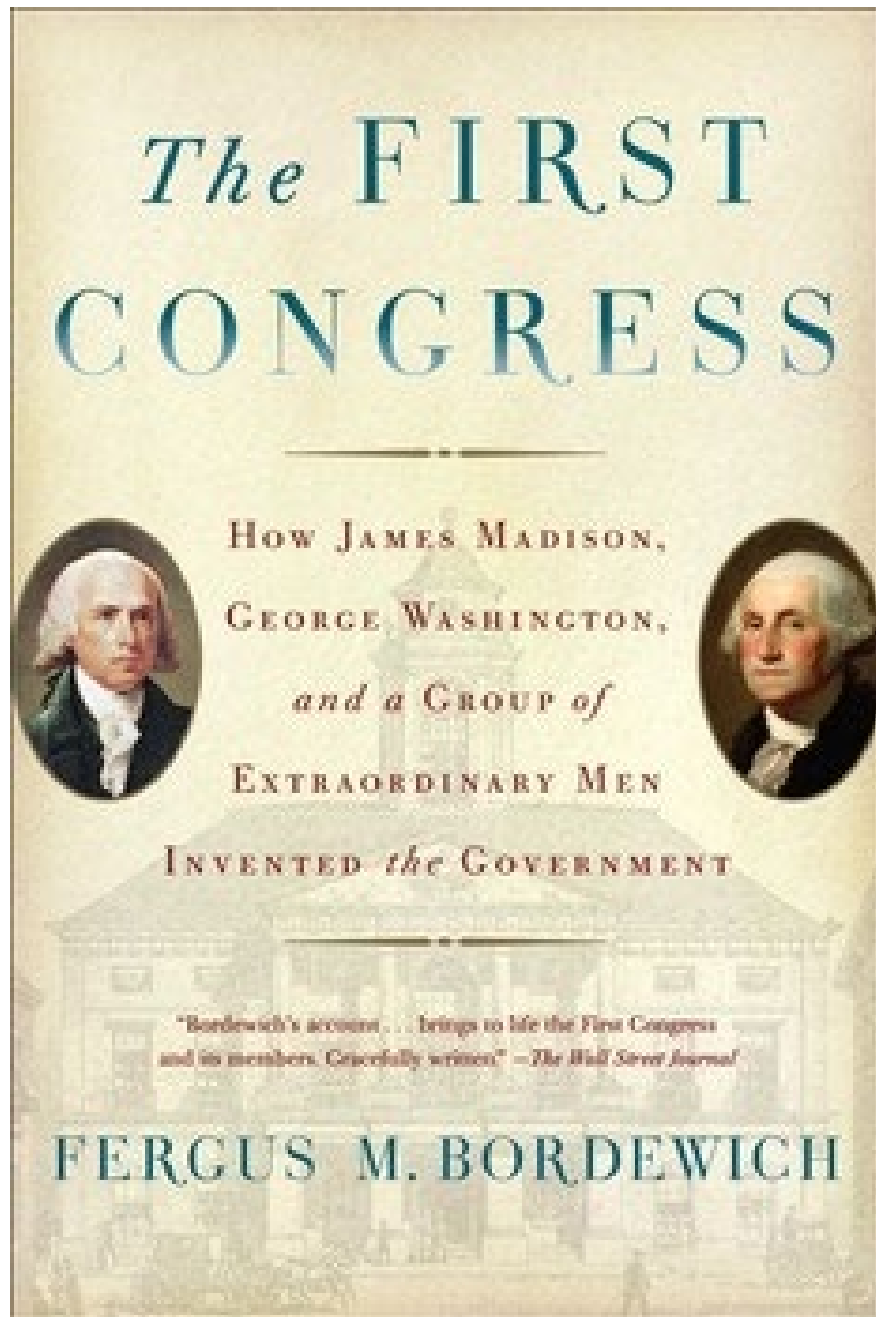
We the People of the
United States, do hereby provide for the common defense,
and for the better security, do ordain and establish this Constitution for

Article

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted, shall be vested
in a Congress of Representatives.

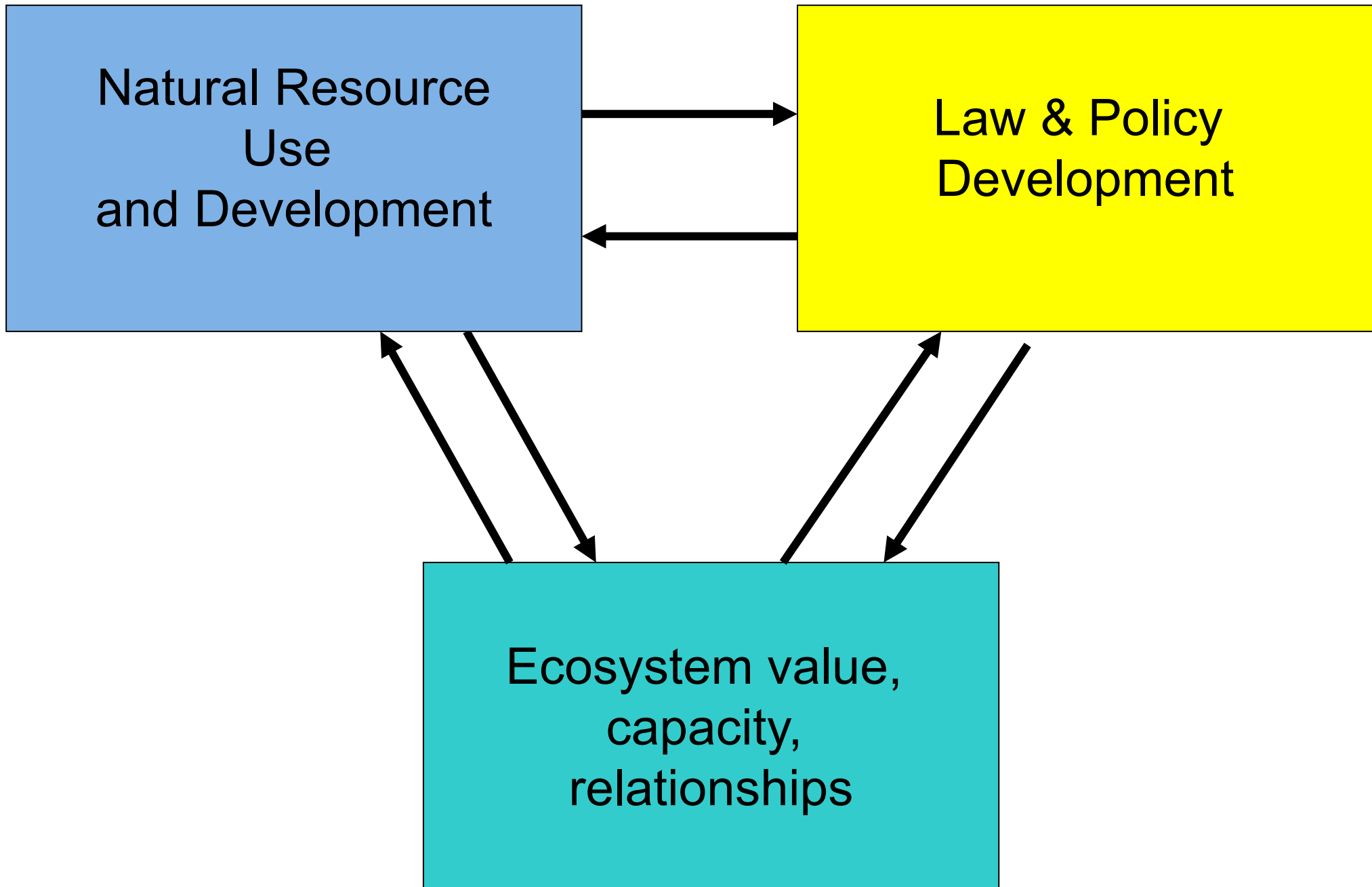
Section 2. The House of Representatives, shall be composed of
Members, who shall have the Qualifications requisite for Senators of the next
Order, shall be a Representative who, shall not have attained

We the People of the United States, in Order
to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice,
insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the
common defence, promote the general Welfare,
and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves
and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this
Constitution for the United States of America.



The very first session of this new thing called a US Congress:

- transferred twelve lighthouses from the individual states to the federal government; and,
- established customs houses to collect duties and customs fees on imports shipped to US ports

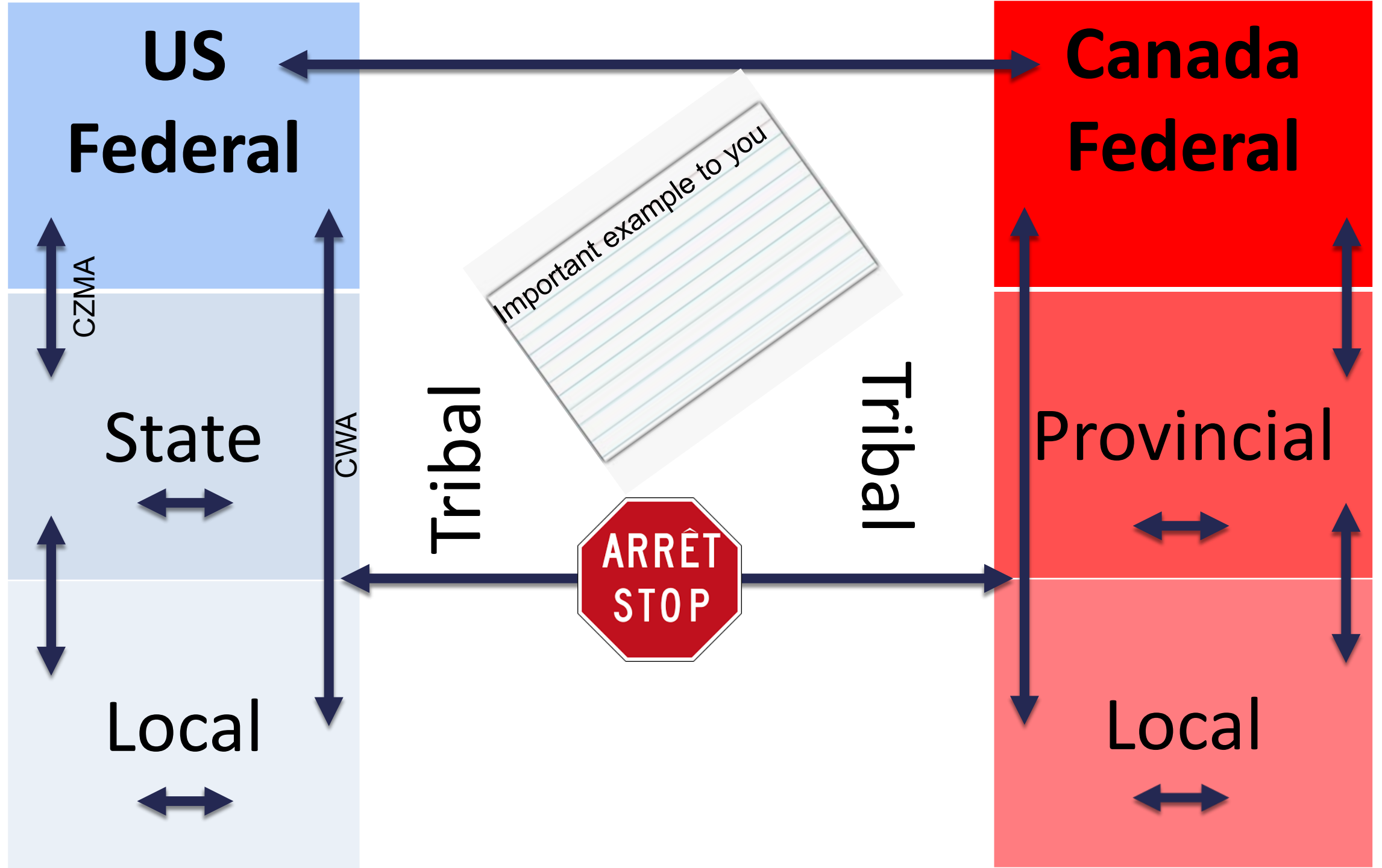




*Neighborliness in the
Gulf of Maine*

- *Canada and US*
- *US and individual states*
- *states and other states*
- *fed-state-local*
- *Tribal-state/federal*

ATLANTIC OCEAN





POLITICS & GOVERNMENT

Lubec leaps into jurisdictional dispute over aquaculture leasing

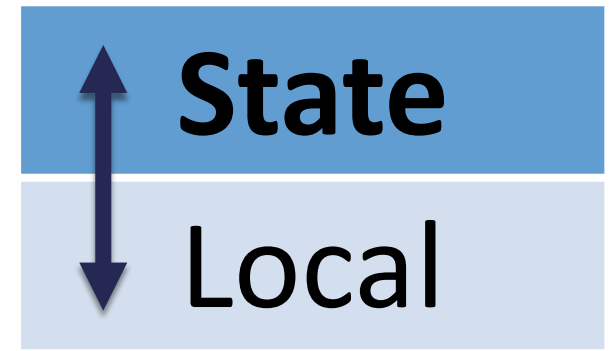
Edward French

22 Aug 2025 7 min

While Lubec residents earlier this month narrowly adopted a local aquaculture ordinance in response to two salmon farm lease renewal requests, whether the ordinance will be legally binding and whether the town has the capacity to administer it are questions that have not yet been determined. Voters approved the ordinance 94 to 81 at the August 6 annual town meeting that drew a large crowd. The close vote may be partly reflective of changing demographics in the Quoddy area, which for decades has been fairly accepting of fish farming.

The ordinance, though, is not expected to affect the two pending 32-acre lease renewal applications by Cooke Aquaculture, which are for sites off Rodger's Island and off Johnson St. Both sites have not been used for some time because of concerns about sea lice.

Lubec resident John Delaney, who was among those seeking the adoption of the local ordinance, notes that to his knowledge Lubec's ordinance is the first one that has been enacted by means of a citizens' petition, which garnered 137 signatures. "Our motivation for getting the ordinance adopted was simply to ensure that Lubec has a seat at the table in all future decision-making related to industrial-scale aquaculture operations," he says. "Our waters are vital to the town's well-being, as they support activities such as lobster and scallop fishing as well as ecotourism, so we need to share a measure of control with the state and aquaculture companies."



democracy

those are our waters

our welfare matters

Cruise ships are welcome here, but pollution should be kept in check

● This state, like many others, is beginning to address the problem of discharges.

By **JILL HUNTER**
and **JOHN DUFF**

Summer arrives this week, and visitors will begin to flock to Maine's coast. The Maine Department of Economic and Community Development notes that tourism generates billions of dollars in sales and hundreds of millions in tax revenue each year. And cruise ship visits are part of the equation.

Sounds good for the economy, doesn't it? Thousands of ship-borne visitors arriving at a steady pace, eager to spend vacation dollars at restaurants and shops.

MAINE VOICES

But the truth is that cruise ships can cost Maine dearly. Cruise ships aren't just discharging wallet-toting passengers, but wastes as well.

One of these "floating cities" may carry 5,000 passengers and generate over 30,000 gallons of sewage in one day, not to mention 250,000 gallons of shower, sink, kitchen and laundry water (gray water) and 37,000 gallons of oily bilge water. Unfortunately for Maine, these ships don't need to comply with the same level of treatment that our own cities must employ.

Thirty years ago, Congress enacted the Clean Water Act "to restore and maintain the ... integrity of the Nation's waters."

Municipal wastewater dischargers must comply with stringent standards in an effort to achieve that objective, but those same standards

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Jill Hunter is a law student at the University of Maine Law School. This spring she and four classmates participated in an environmental law clinic seminar directed by **John Duff**, associate research professor of law and director of the Marine Law Institute.

don't apply to cruise ships.

The Environmental Protection Agency exempted vessel discharges citing certain assumptions: there weren't many vessels; coastal waters were thought capable of safely diluting the waste; tracking vessel pollution was considered difficult and expensive.

As a result, cruise ships aren't required to obtain permits that would enable state and federal agencies to monitor the rate and impact of their discharges. Instead, vessels are required to install certified Marine Sanitation Devices. Unfortunately, EPA's assumptions are outdated and the MSD inspection process is incapable of identifying unhealthy discharges.

Why worry? During the 2000 cruise ship season, Alaska discovered some reasons. Alarmed by cruise ship pollution, the state organized the Alaska Cruise Ship Initiative.

State and federal administrators, cruise industry officials and environmental groups collected data about discharges and developed ways to control and mitigate pollution. Cruise ship officials expressed confidence that the Initiative would vindicate their performance and agreed to support on-board wastewater sampling.

Much to their chagrin, discharge samples from 21 large cruise ships

indicated that 57 percent of the ships were not in compliance with the federal standard for MSD sewage discharge. And 75 percent of the gray water samples also exceeded the federal standard for sewage discharges.

Alaska prompted federal and state legislation to provide for stricter monitoring. The state also established an industry-based coastal protection fund.

Other states also acted: California enacted discharge control laws and an inspection system. Florida and Hawaii signed memorandums of understanding with the cruise ship industry. Florida also established a no-discharge zone in one sensitive area, where vessels may not discharge any sewage, treated or not. Rhode Island declared all of its marine waters a no-discharge zone.

Recently the Maine Legislature's Natural Resources Committee unanimously approved LD 1271, a resolution "To Study the Implementation of a Program to Prohibit the Discharge of Certain Wastewater into Coastal Waters."

Sponsored by Rep. Herb Adams, D-Portland, the resolution introduces action that borrows good ideas from other states. It calls for the creation of a stakeholder group consisting of business, government and environmental representatives, whose charge would be to develop a plan to control vessel discharge of sewage and gray water; and to identify certain waters as no-discharge zones.

Maine endeavors to be a gracious host. We have a right to expect that our guests will act responsibly in return. Maine's tourism economy relies on the state's reputation as a place worth visiting. Evidence from around the country suggests that cruise ships may soil that reputation.

It just plain makes sense to start controlling cruise ship discharges in Maine waters.

— Special to the Press Herald

Federal- State

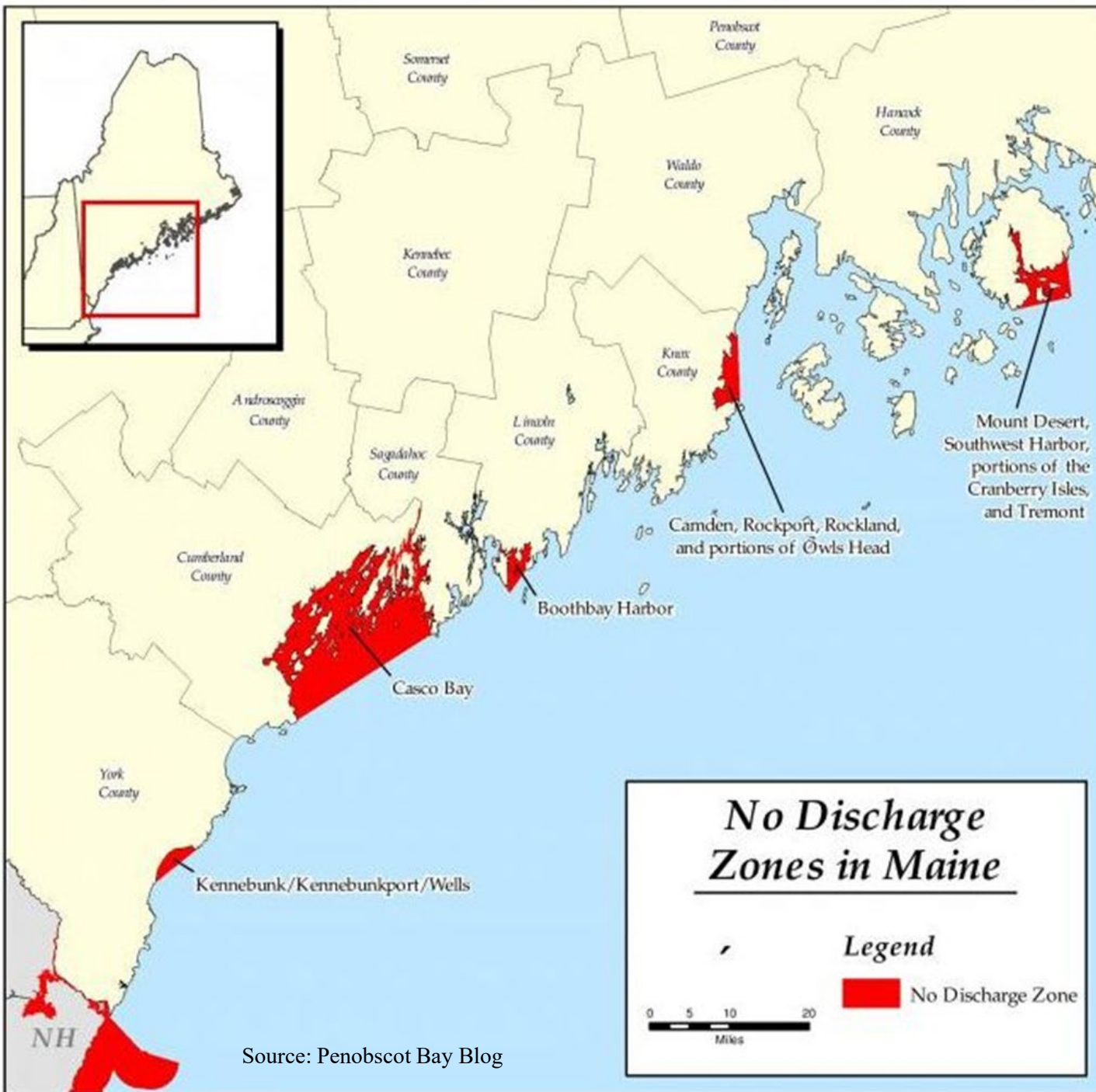


Maine's first No Discharge Area

Friends of Casco Bay's campaign to halt to cruise ship pollution results in Casco Bay being designated the first No Discharge Area in Maine for vessel sewage.

CWA NDZ

1. State petitions EPA
2. State certifies area needs greater protection, available pump-out facilities
3. EPA review and validation, public notice
4. EPA establishes NDZ
5. EPA enforces NDZ



Local - Local



Scarborough

Hannaford

Oak Hill Ace Hardware

Scarborough

The Eastern Trail

Scarborough Terrace

Pleasant Hill Disc
Golf and Pro Shop

PLEASANT HILL

SETTLERS GREEN

Cape Integrative Health

POND COVE Shore

ELIZABETH PARK

Toston

Cape Elizabeth

All Points Fly
Shop + Outfitter

Black Point Rd

Black Point Rd

HIGGINS BEACH

Piper Shores

Crescent Beach State Park

Inn by t

Kettle Cove State

Google Maps

Imagery ©2025 Airbus, CNES / Airbus, Landsat / Copernicus, Maxar Technologies, USDA/FPAC/GEO, Map data ©2025 Google United States Te

Sawyer Road, linking Scarborough, Cape Elizabeth, will not be cut off

pressherald.com/2025/10/20/sawyer-road-linking-scarborough-cape-elizabeth-will-not-be-cut-off

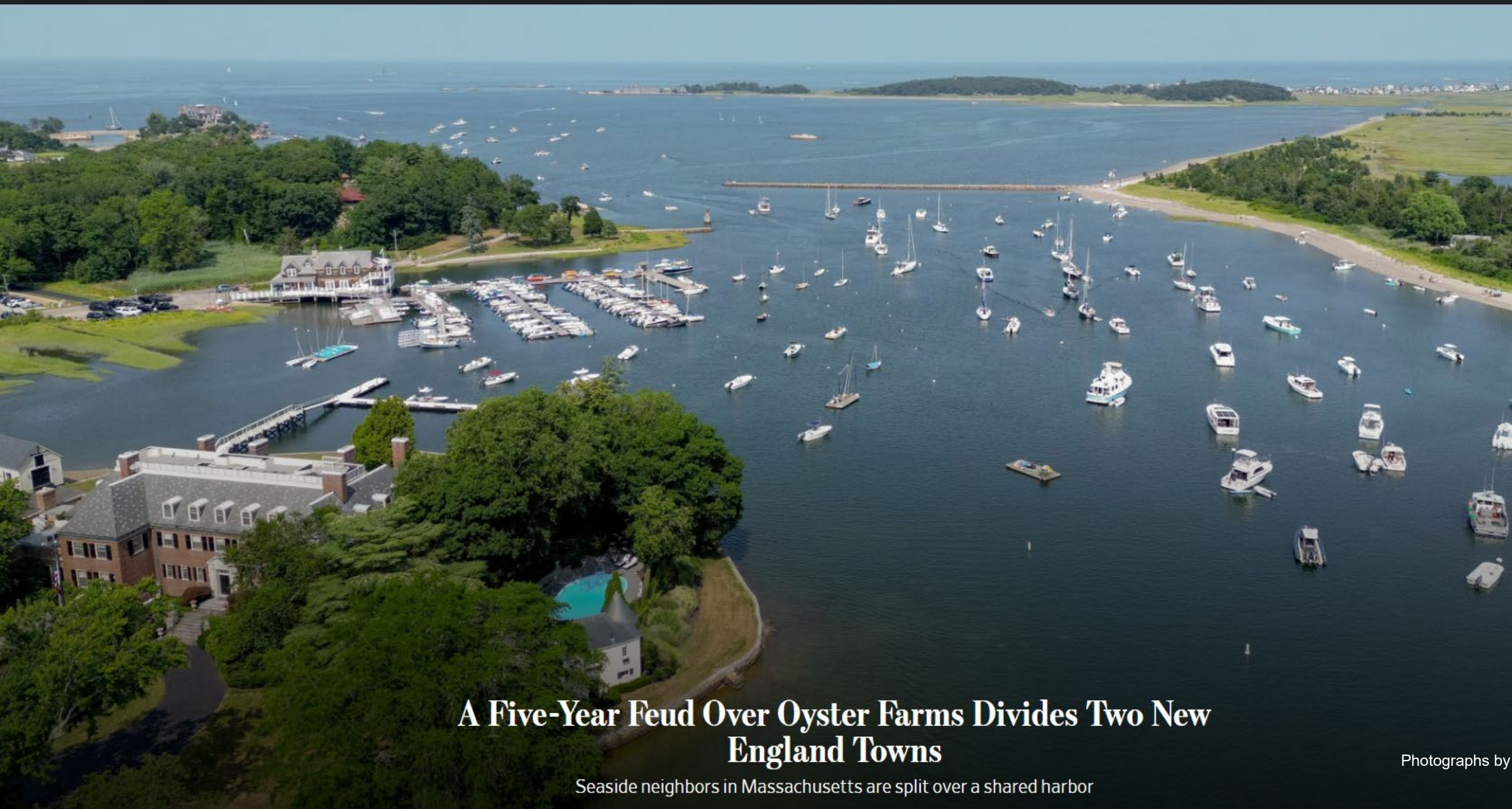


The Spurwink Marsh section of Sawyer Road/Street in Cape Elizabeth and Scarborough is pictured here in the aftermath of a storm Jan. 10, 2024. A car on the road was swept into the marsh during that storm. (Courtesy of Matt Craig)

Sawyer Road, a flood-prone road linking part of Cape Elizabeth and Scarborough, will remain open, at least for now.

Cape Elizabeth's Town Council voted against taking the first step in the road discontinuance process for a quarter-mile section of Sawyer Road (called Sawyer Street in Scarborough), effectively shutting down the joint \$2 million marsh restoration and road removal effort that's been talked about for years.

Scarborough approved the first step of the process 6-1 on the same night Cape Elizabeth squashed it. A public hearing is scheduled for early next month, but Scarborough Town Manager Tom Hall said it is very unlikely that the town will go through with the project without support from both communities



A Five-Year Feud Over Oyster Farms Divides Two New England Towns

Seaside neighbors in Massachusetts are split over a shared harbor

Photographs by



Cohasset, Scituate Settle Harbor Dispute with Five-Year Agreement

Towns resolve years-long conflict over shellfishing and aquaculture in Cohasset Harbor

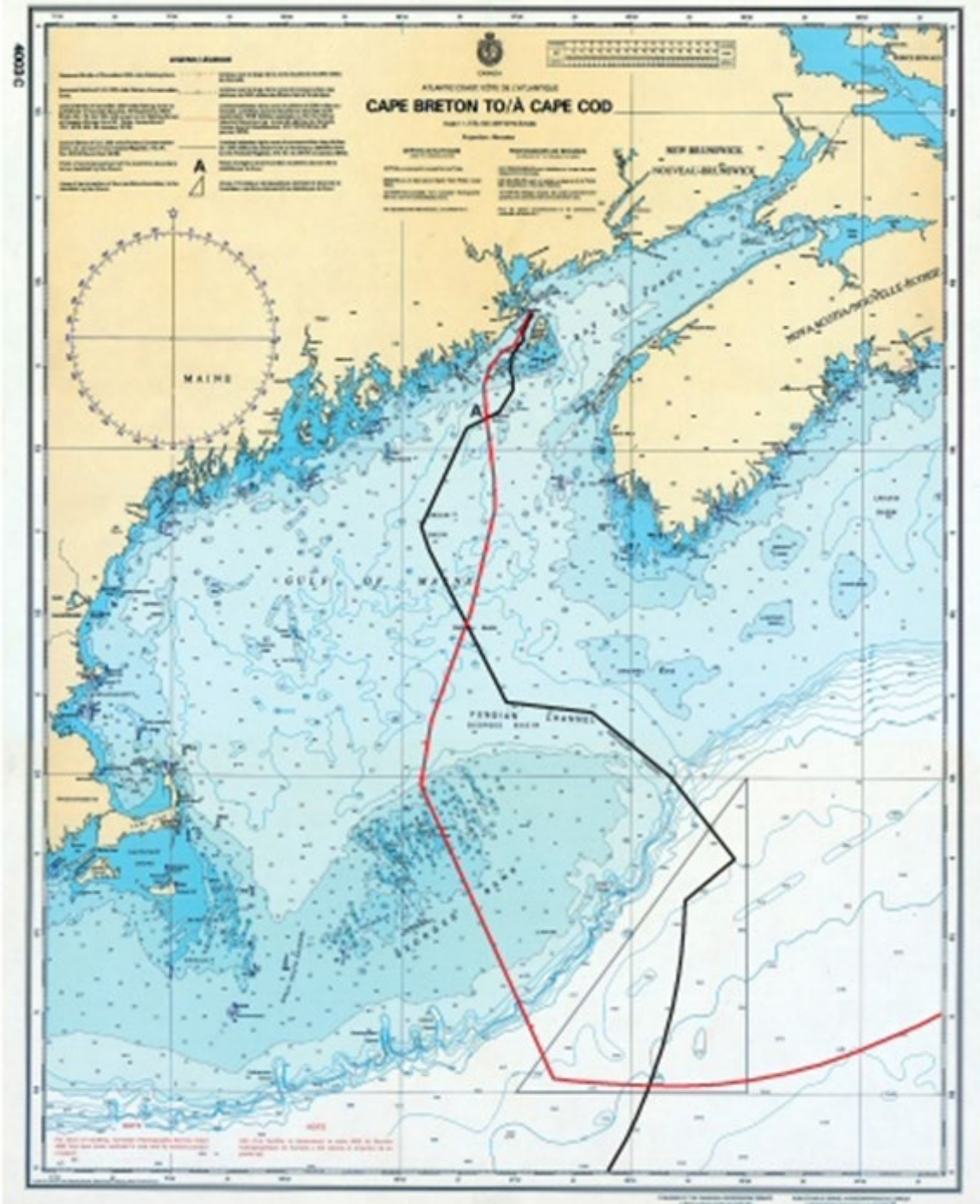
After years of legal back-and-forth, the towns of Cohasset and Scituate have reached a five-year agreement resolving their long-running conflict over the management and use of Cohasset Harbor.

The pact, jointly announced by both towns, ends disputes related to shellfishing and aquaculture in the outer harbor area located within Scituate's territorial boundaries with both towns pledging to move forward collaboratively.

Under the agreement, Cohasset will dismiss its appeals of the Attorney General's disapproval of its Navigation Bylaw and the Division of Marine Fisheries' approval of aquaculture licenses issued by Scituate. In turn, Scituate will drop its declaratory judgment claim related to mooring regulation within its boundary in the harbor.

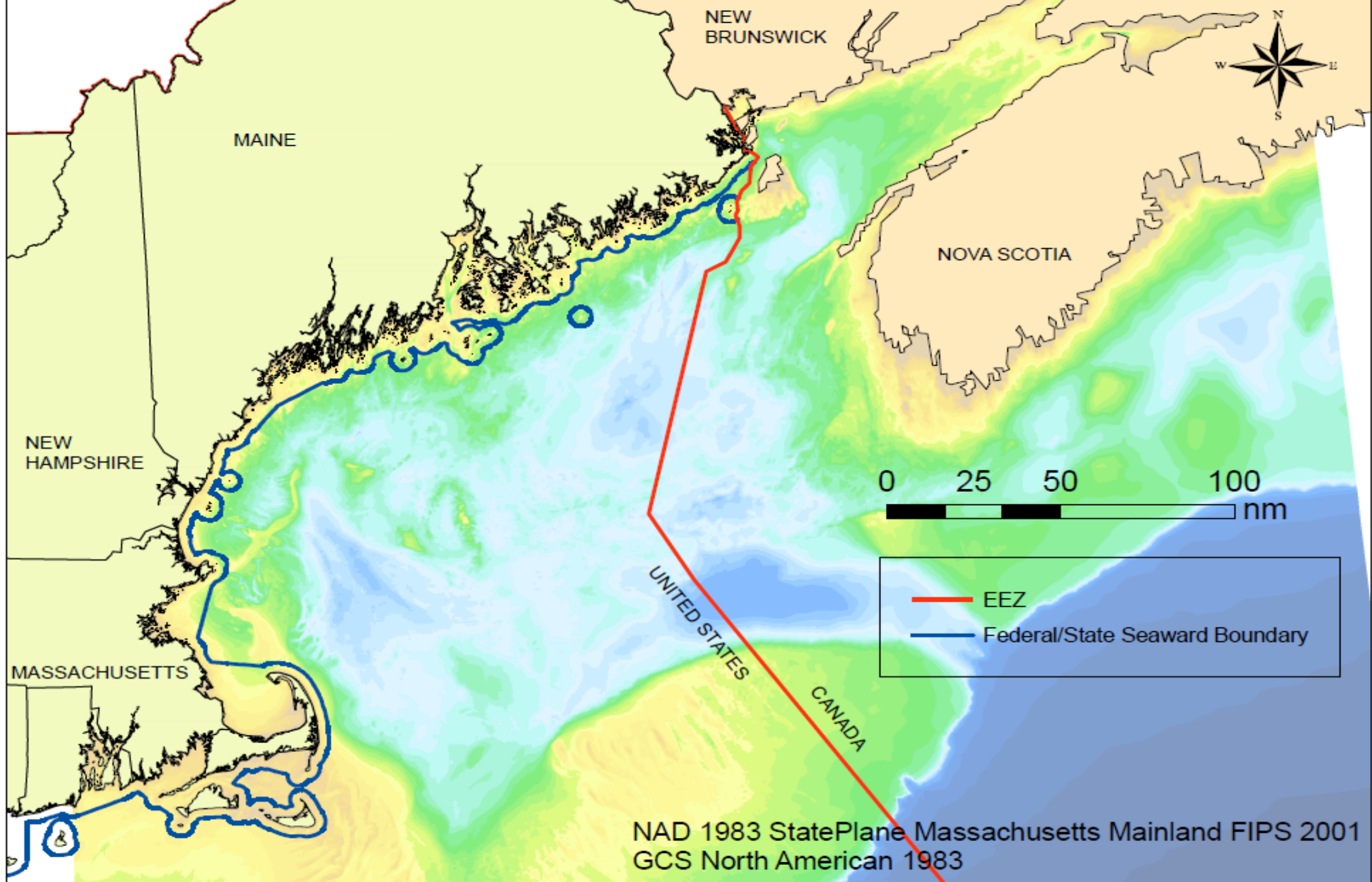
In a significant shift toward cooperation, Cohasset will now support Scituate's plan to license six acres for commercial aquaculture, including two newly approved acres. Scituate, for its part, agrees that Cohasset will oversee the inner harbor area—regulating moorings and collecting mooring fees and excise taxes—in exchange for Cohasset continuing to manage and maintain the space.

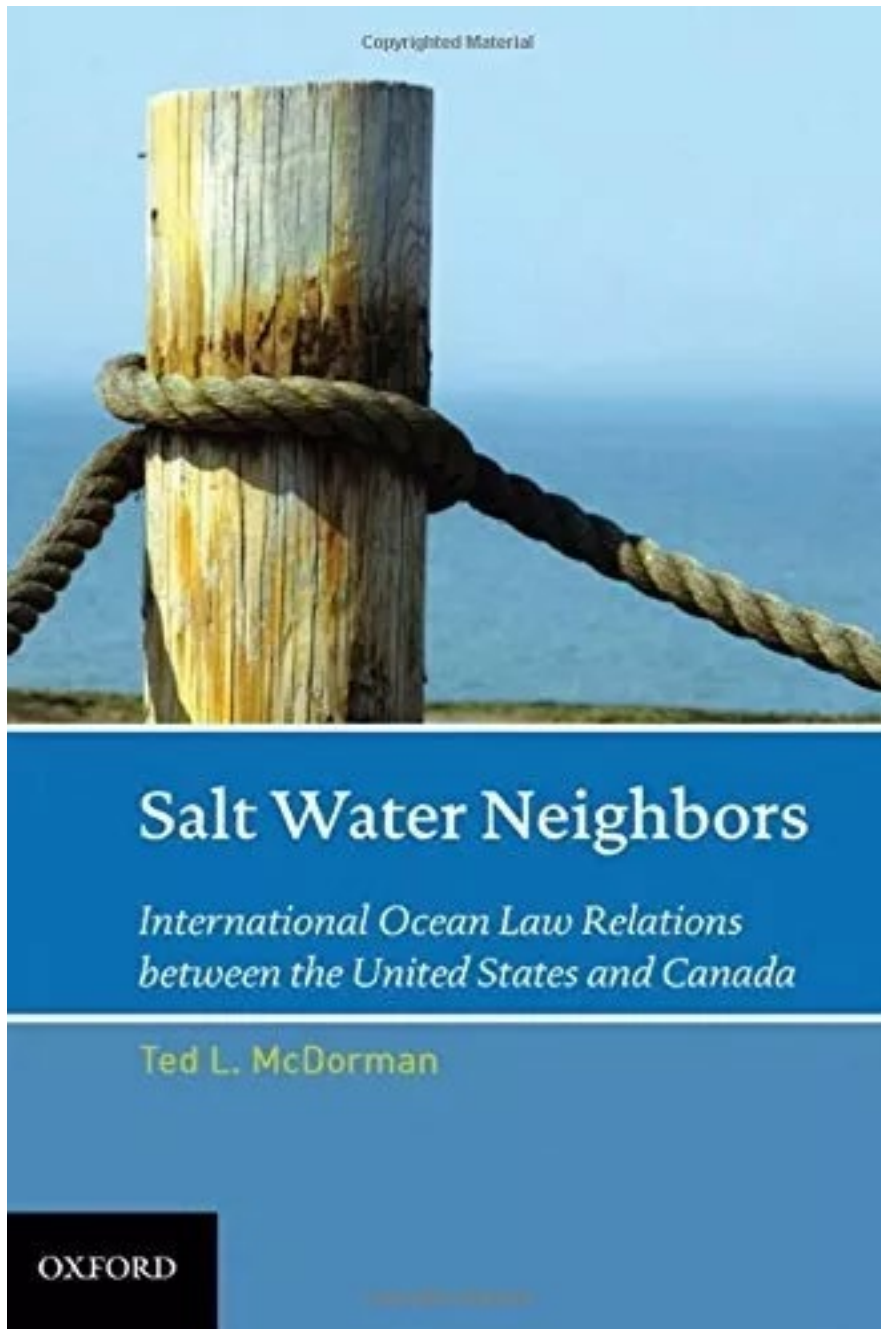
The agreement also includes a plan to modify regulations aimed at minimizing the risk of shellfish closures caused by unforeseen circumstances.



What happens when your line crosses someone else's line?

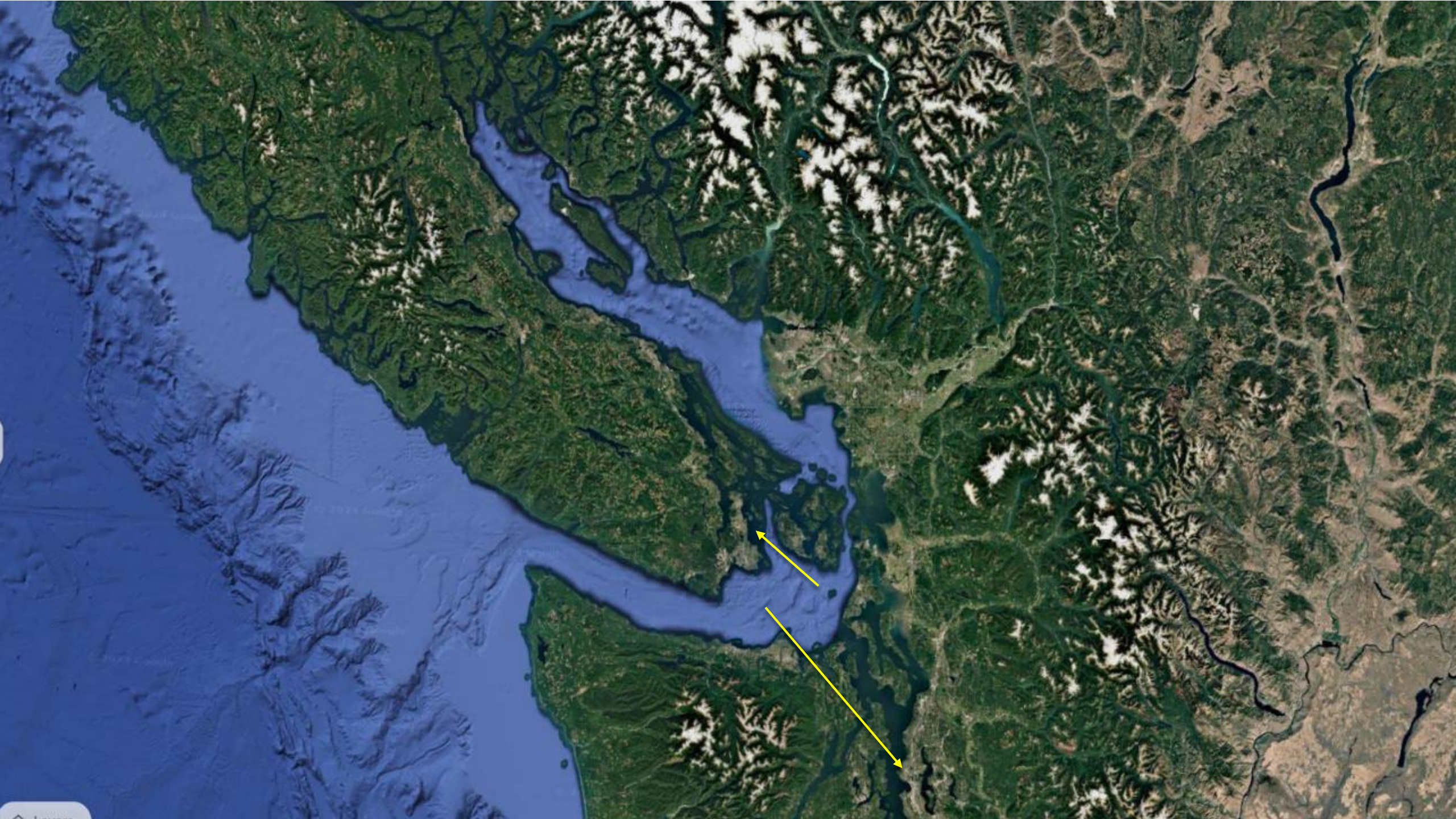
Area claimed by the USA and Canada relating to the extension of jurisdiction. The red and black lines represent respectively, the initial claim in the Gulf of Maine area by Canada (1978) and the USA (1976). These limits were subsequently extended prior to the decision made by the International Court of Justice in 1984.





“Cooperation, coordination, and a healthy amount of benign neglect of disputes are fundamental characteristics of the bilateral relationship.”

(McDorman, in Salt Water Neighbors, at p. 3)



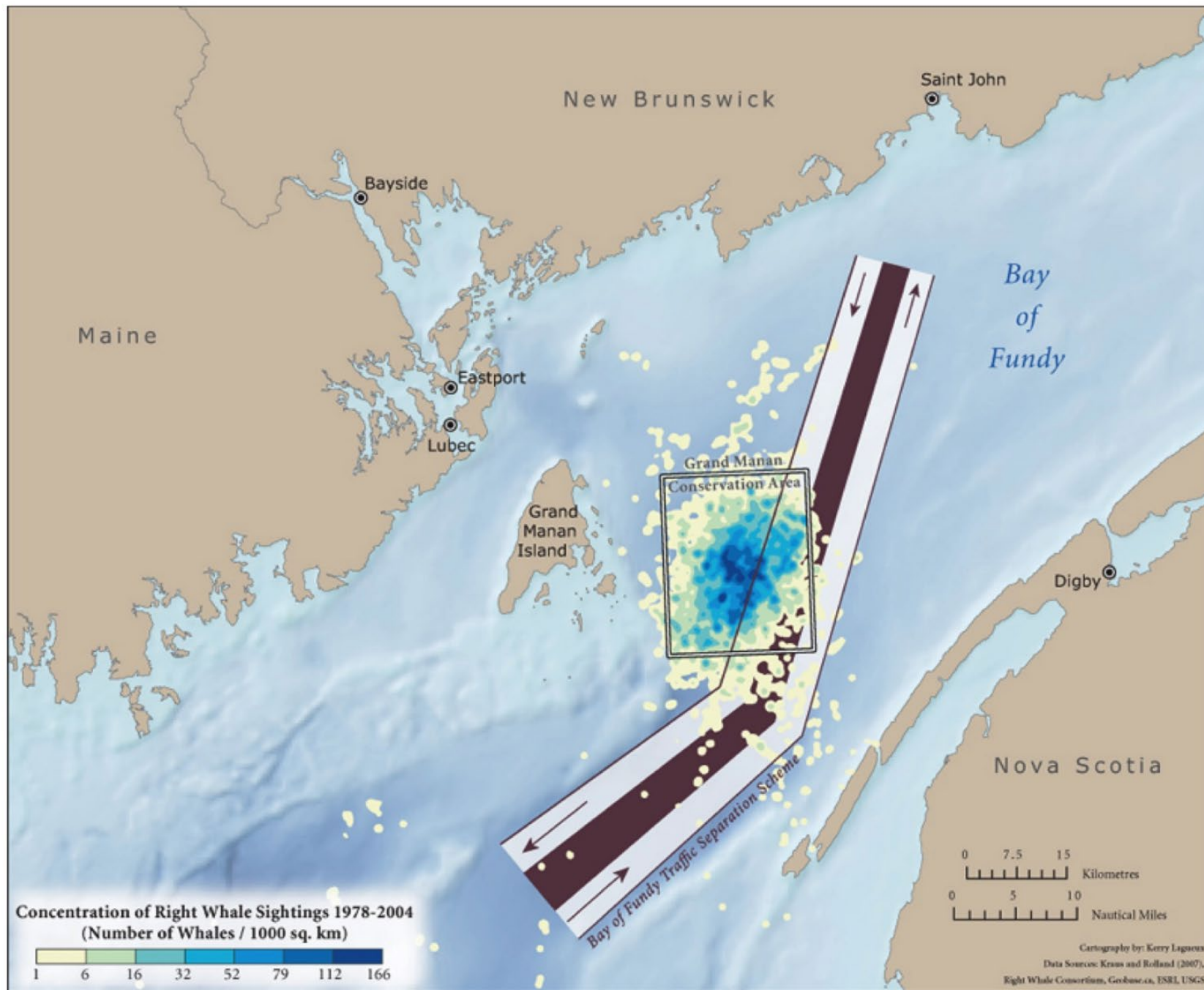
Sometime neighbors just want to avoid bumping into each other. (McDorman, passim)



Source: Burnham, et al., *The Efficacy of Management Measures to Reduce Vessel Noise in Critical Habitat of Southern Resident Killer Whales in the Salish Sea*, 8 *Frontiers in Marine Science* (2021)

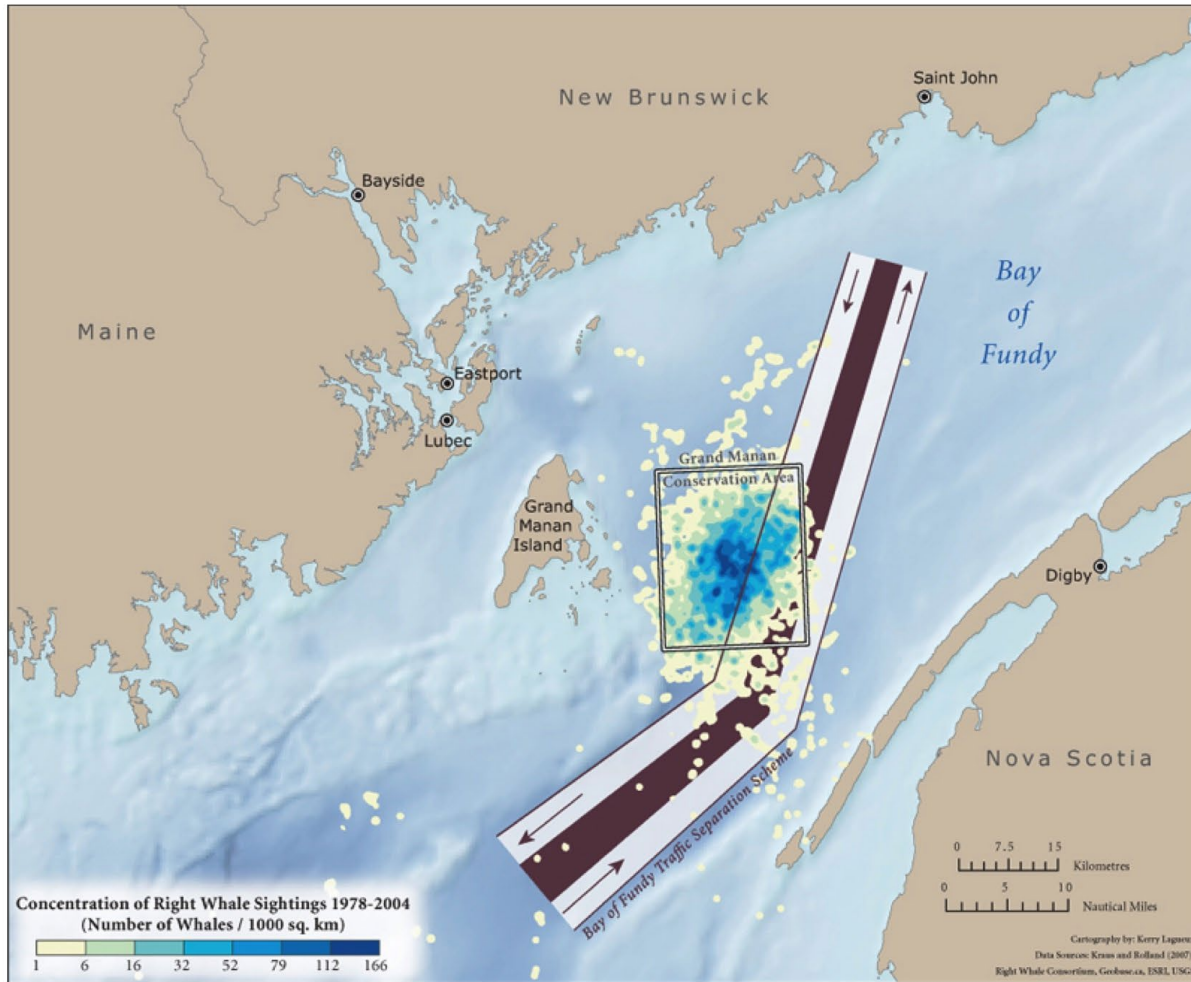
Sometimes neighbors want to avoid bumping into others



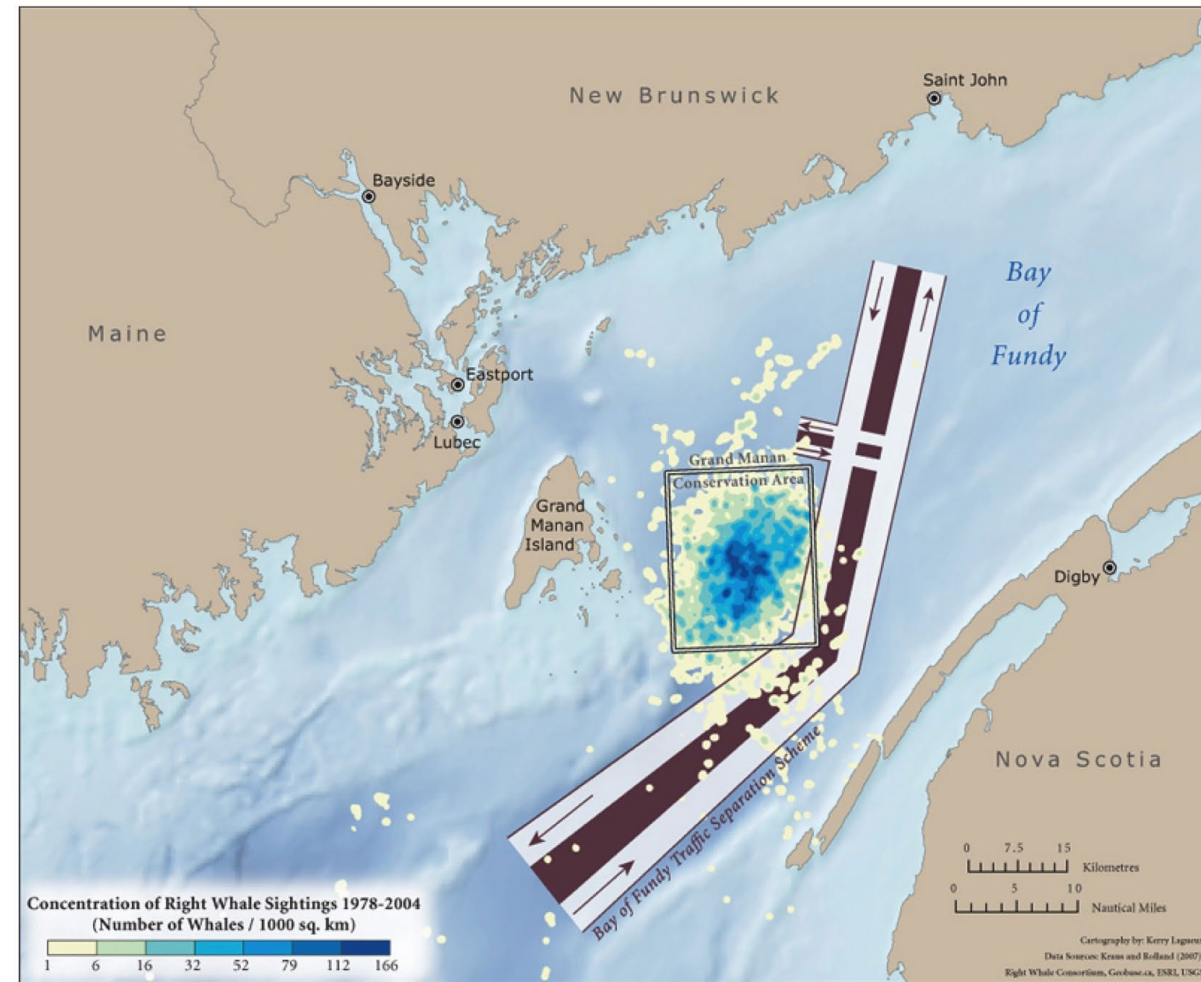


Sometime
neighbors
want to avoid
bumping into
others

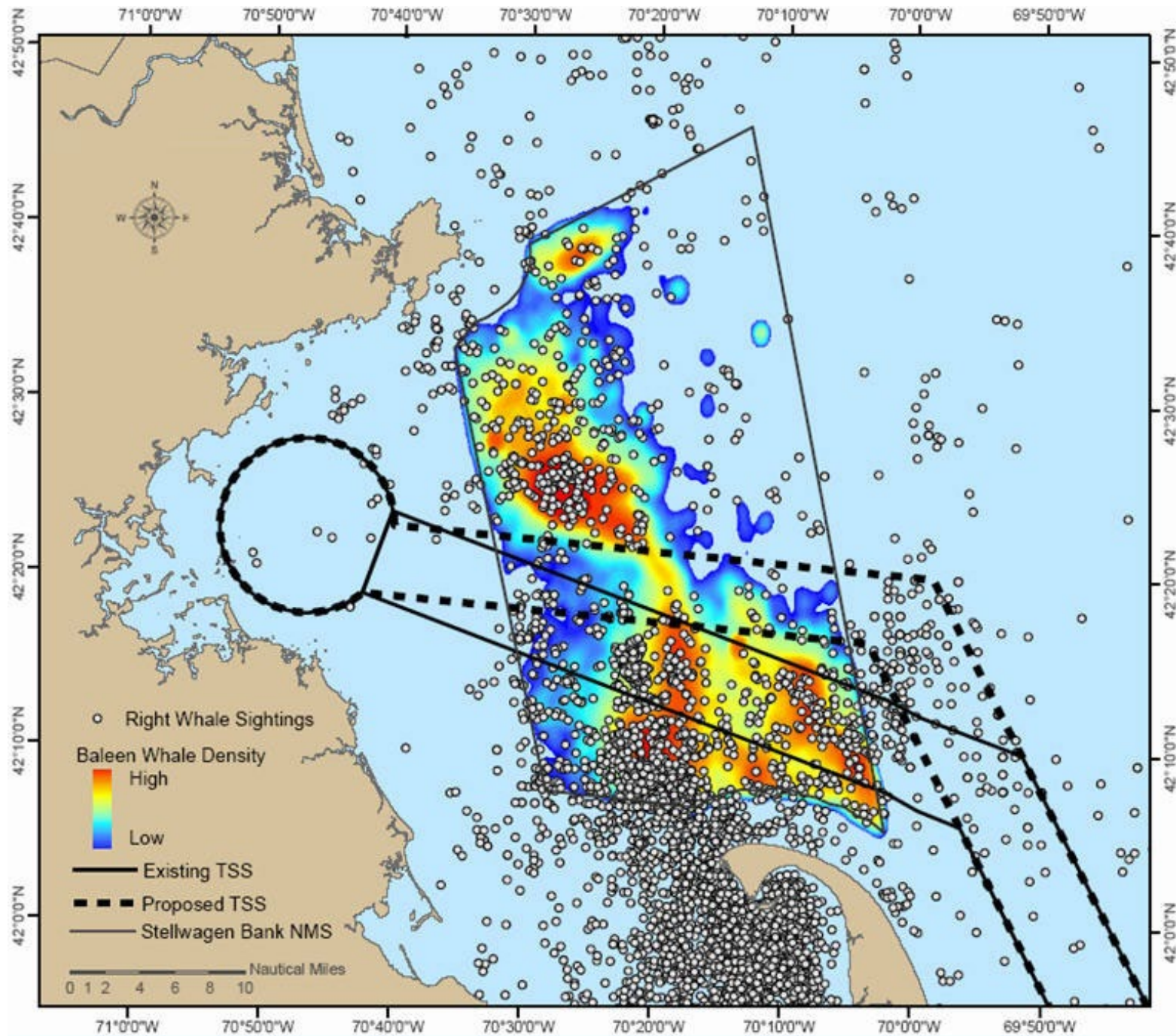
Sometime neighbors serve as models



Before



After



Can we steal
that idea?

“Cooperation, coordination, and a healthy amount of benign neglect of disputes are fundamental characteristics of the bilateral relationship.” (Ted, in *Salt Water Neighbors*, at p. 3)

“Sometimes
it helps to be a little deaf.”

Ruth Bader Ginsberg citing her mother-in-law’s observation regarding happy marriages



An Accession comparison

United Nations
Convention on the
Law of the Sea

Canada's Accession Process Timeline:

Nov. 6, 2003	Prime Minister says Canada should ratify CLOS;
Nov. 6, 2003	Prime Minister tells Minister of Foreign Affairs to sign ratification instrument;
Nov. 6, 2003	Minister of Foreign Affairs signs ratification instrument
<u>Nov. 7, 2003</u>	<u>Canada deposits ratification at UN</u>
Time:	2 days

US Accession Process Timeline:

July 29, 1994	President says US should ratify CLOS;
Oct. 7, 1994	President submits treaty to Senate for ratification;
Oct. 14/21, 2003	US Senate Foreign Relations Committee holds hearings
Mar. 11, 2004	Committee favorably reports treaty to full Senate of 108th Congress (19-0)
Dec. 2004	108th Congress adjourns
Jan. 2005	Treaty reverts to US Senate Foreign Relations Committee
Sep 27, Oct 4, 2007	US Senate Foreign Relations Committee holds hearings
October 31, 2007	Committee favorably reports treaty to full Senate of 110th Congress (17-4)
Dec. 2008	110th Congress adjourns
Jan. 2009	Treaty reverts to US Senate Foreign Relations Committee
June 14, 2012	US Senate Foreign Relations Committee holds hearings
Dec. 2012	112th Congress adjourns
Jan. 2013	Treaty reverts to US Senate Foreign Relations Committee
<u>May 2026</u>	<u>John Duff talks about why US hasn't acceded yet.</u>

Time: 30 + years (... and the clock is still ticking)



Childe Hassam
Poppies, Isle of Shoals, 1891
National Gallery of Art



Syllabus

NEW HAMPSHIRE *v.* MAINE

ON MOTION TO DISMISS COMPLAINT

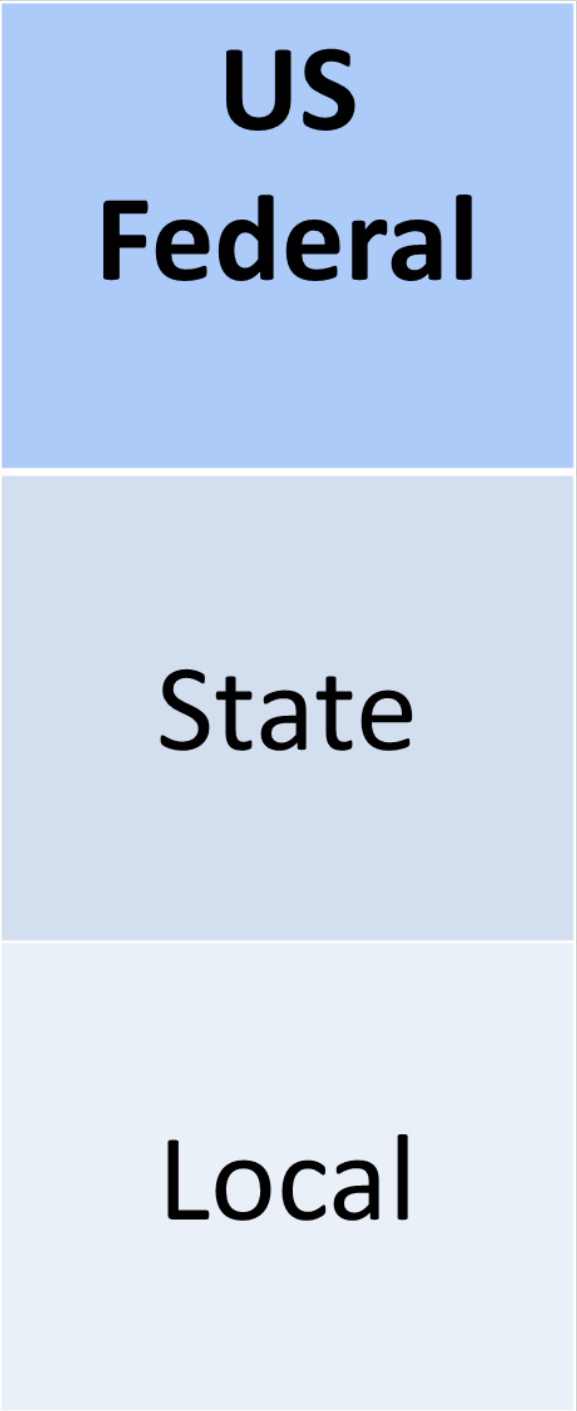
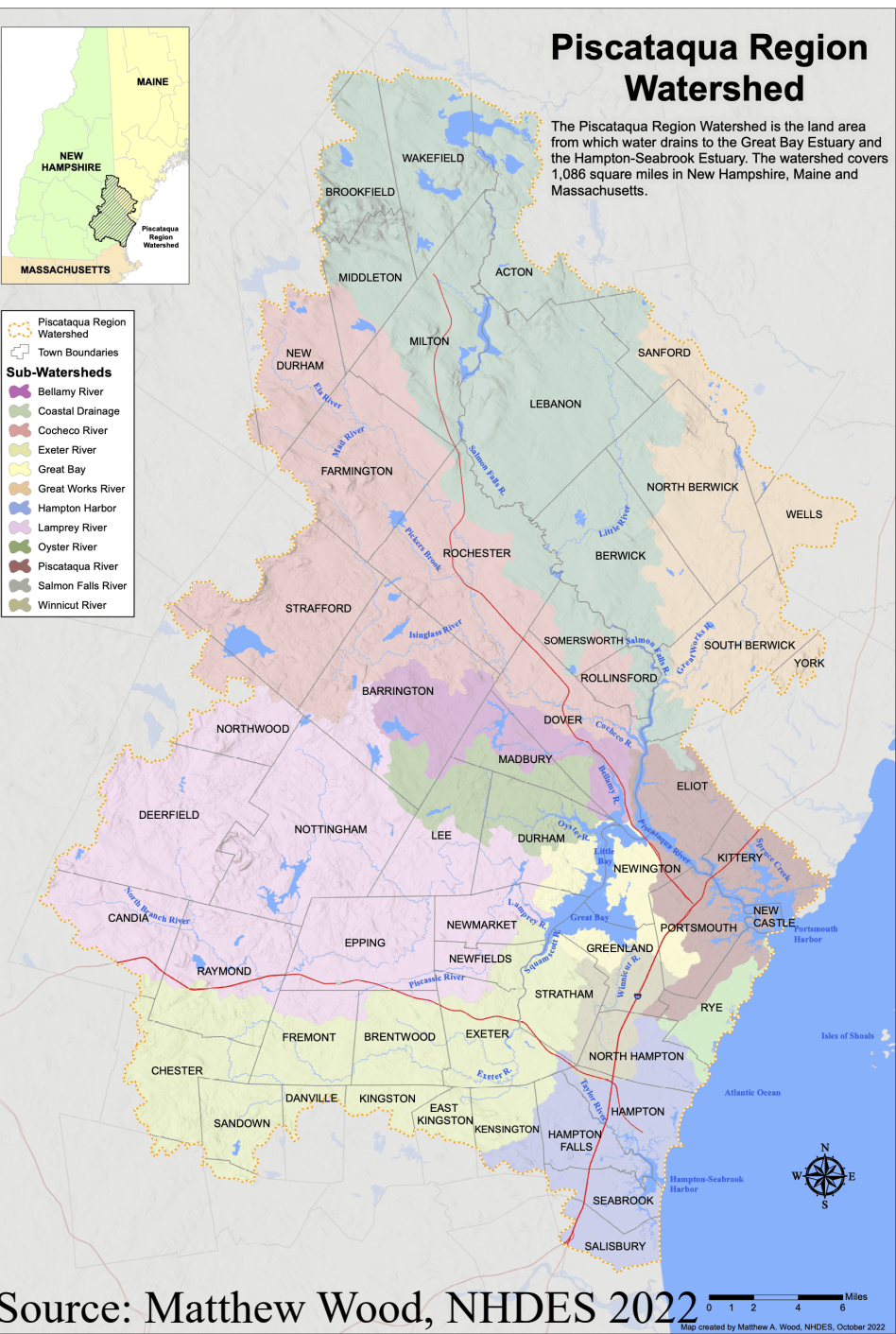
No. 130, Orig. Argued April 16, 2001—Decided May 29, 2001

New Hampshire and Maine share a border that runs from northwest to southeast. At the border's southeastern end, New Hampshire's easternmost point meets Maine's southernmost point. The boundary in this region follows the Piscataqua River eastward into Portsmouth Harbor and, from there, extends in a southeasterly direction into the sea. In 1977, in a dispute between the two States over lobster fishing rights, this Court entered a consent judgment setting the precise location of the States' "lateral marine boundary," *i. e.*, the boundary in the marine waters off the coast, from the closing line of Portsmouth Harbor five miles seaward. *New Hampshire v. Maine*, 426 U. S. 363; *New Hampshire v. Maine*, 434 U. S. 1, 2. The Piscataqua River boundary was fixed by a 1740 decree of King George II at the "Middle of the River." See 426 U. S., at 366–367. In the course of litigation, the two States proposed a consent decree in which they agreed, *inter alia*, that the descriptive words "Middle of the River" in the 1740 decree refer to the middle of the Piscataqua River's main navigable channel. Rejecting the Special Master's view that the quoted words mean the geographic middle of the river, this Court accepted the States' interpretation and directed entry of the consent decree. *Id.*, at 369–370. The final decree, entered in 1977, defined "Middle of the River" as "the middle of the main channel of navigation of the Piscataqua River." 434 U. S., at 2. The 1977 consent judgment fixed only the lateral marine boundary and not the inland Piscataqua River boundary. In 2000, New Hampshire brought this original action against Maine, claiming on the basis of historical records that the inland river boundary runs along the Maine shore and that the entire Piscataqua River and all of Portsmouth Harbor belong to New Hampshire. Maine has filed a motion to dismiss, urging that the earlier proceedings bar New Hampshire's complaint.

Held: Judicial estoppel bars New Hampshire from asserting that the Piscataqua River boundary runs along the Maine shore. Pp. 749–756.

Happy 25th
Anniversary,
Maine!

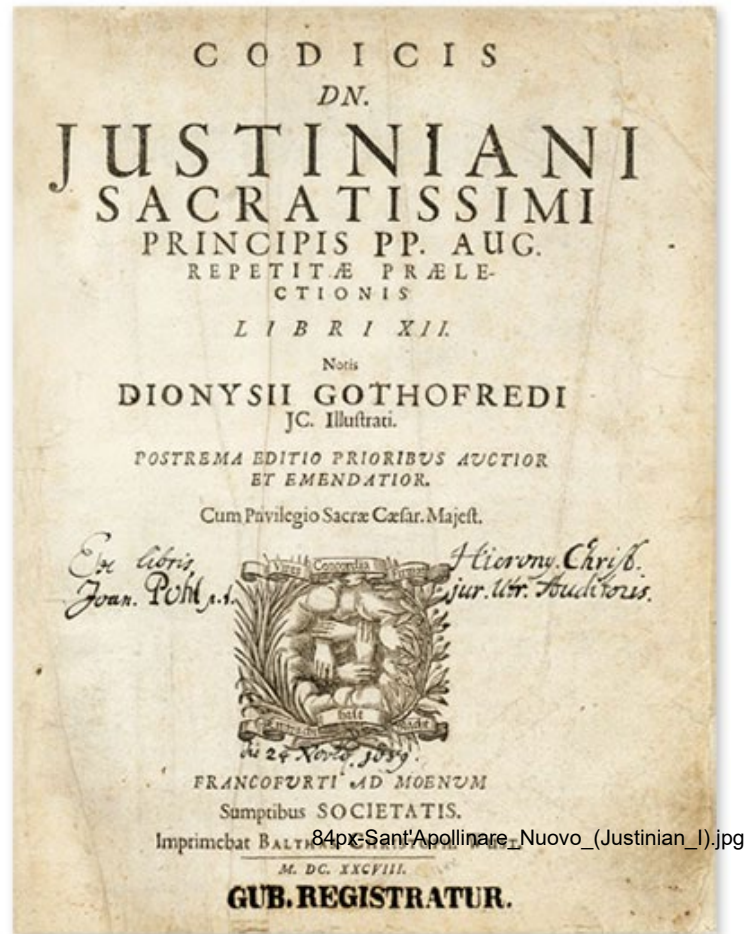
Sorry,
New
Hampshire.



NEPs

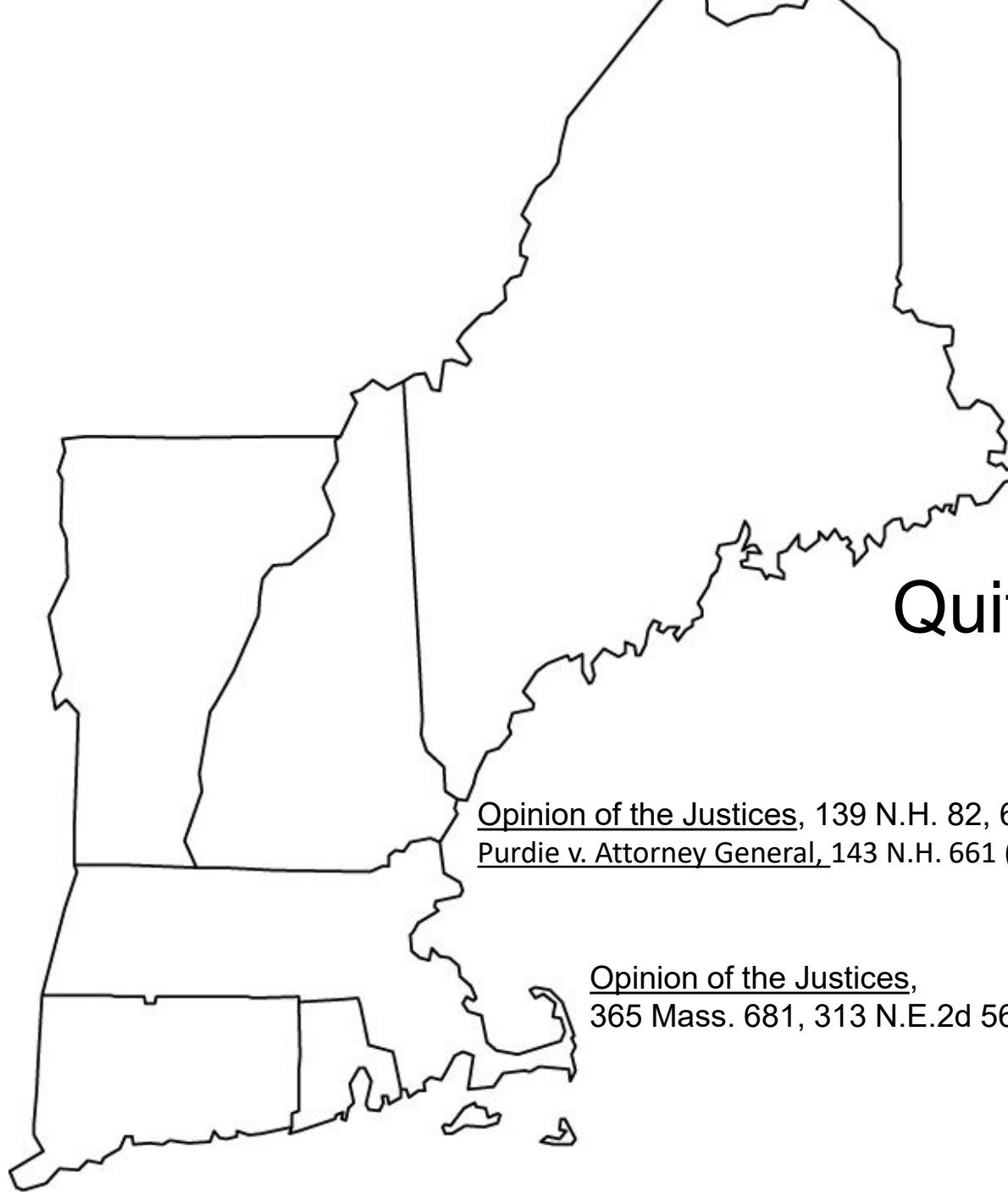
NERRS

NPS NRAs



“Things
common to mankind
by the law of nature,
are the air, running water,
the sea,
and, consequently the
shores of the sea.”

JUSTINIAN, THE INSTITUTES OF JUSTINIAN 2.1.1
(Thomas Cooper trans. & ed., 1841)



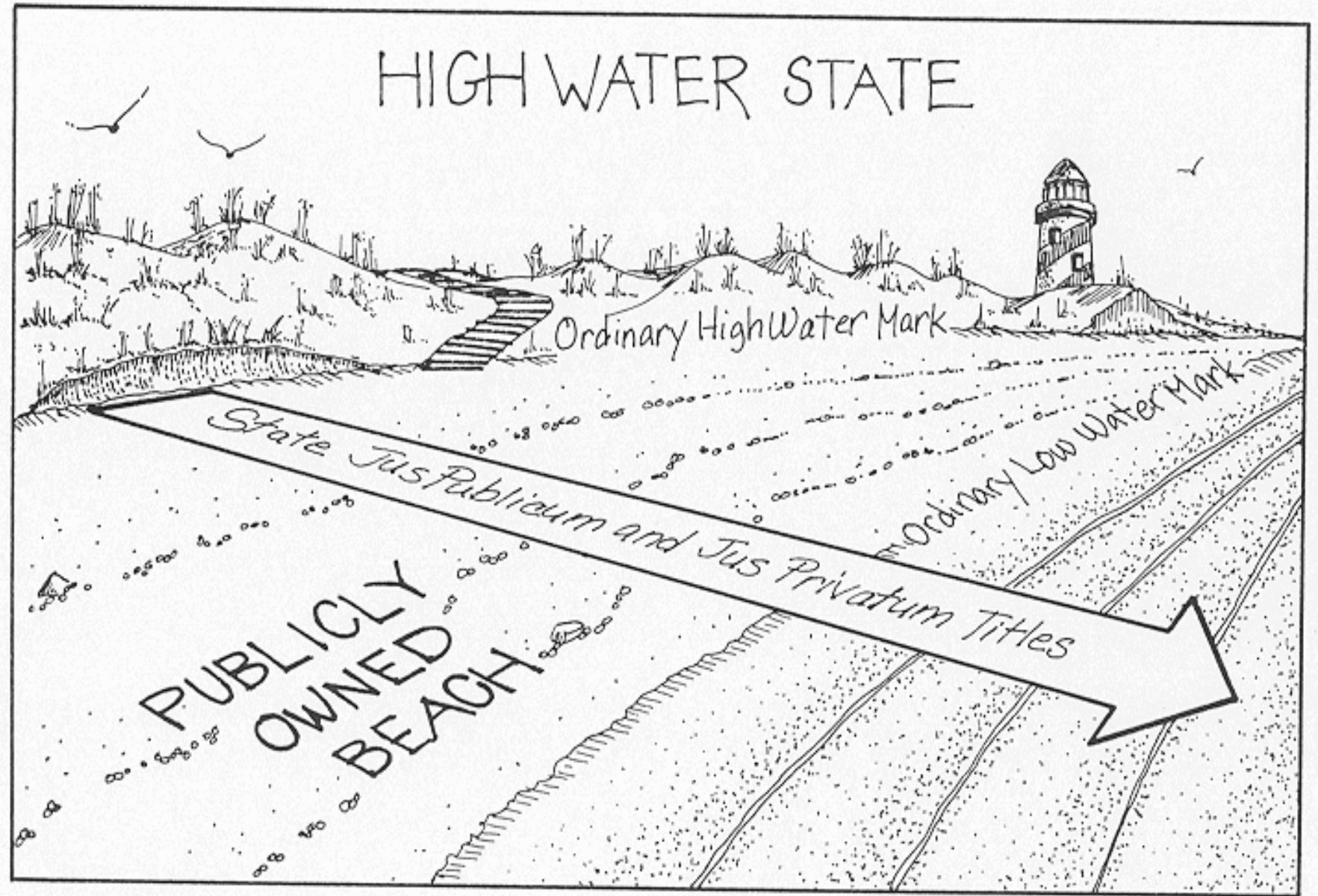
Quite a few in Maine

Opinion of the Justices, 139 N.H. 82, 649 A.2d 604 (1994);
Purdie v. Attorney General, 143 N.H. 661 (1999) .

Opinion of the Justices,
365 Mass. 681, 313 N.E.2d 561 (1974)

The Public Trust Doctrine

(most states)



From "Putting the Public Trust Doctrine to Work" p. 7 (2d ed., Coastal States Organization, 1997)

In "high water" States, the State holds both *jus publicum* (trust) and *jus privatum* (proprietary) titles.

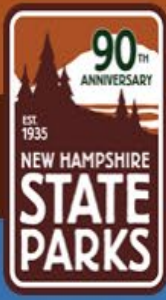


In NH:

many state-owned beaches

+

private property ends at **MHW**
(per PTD)

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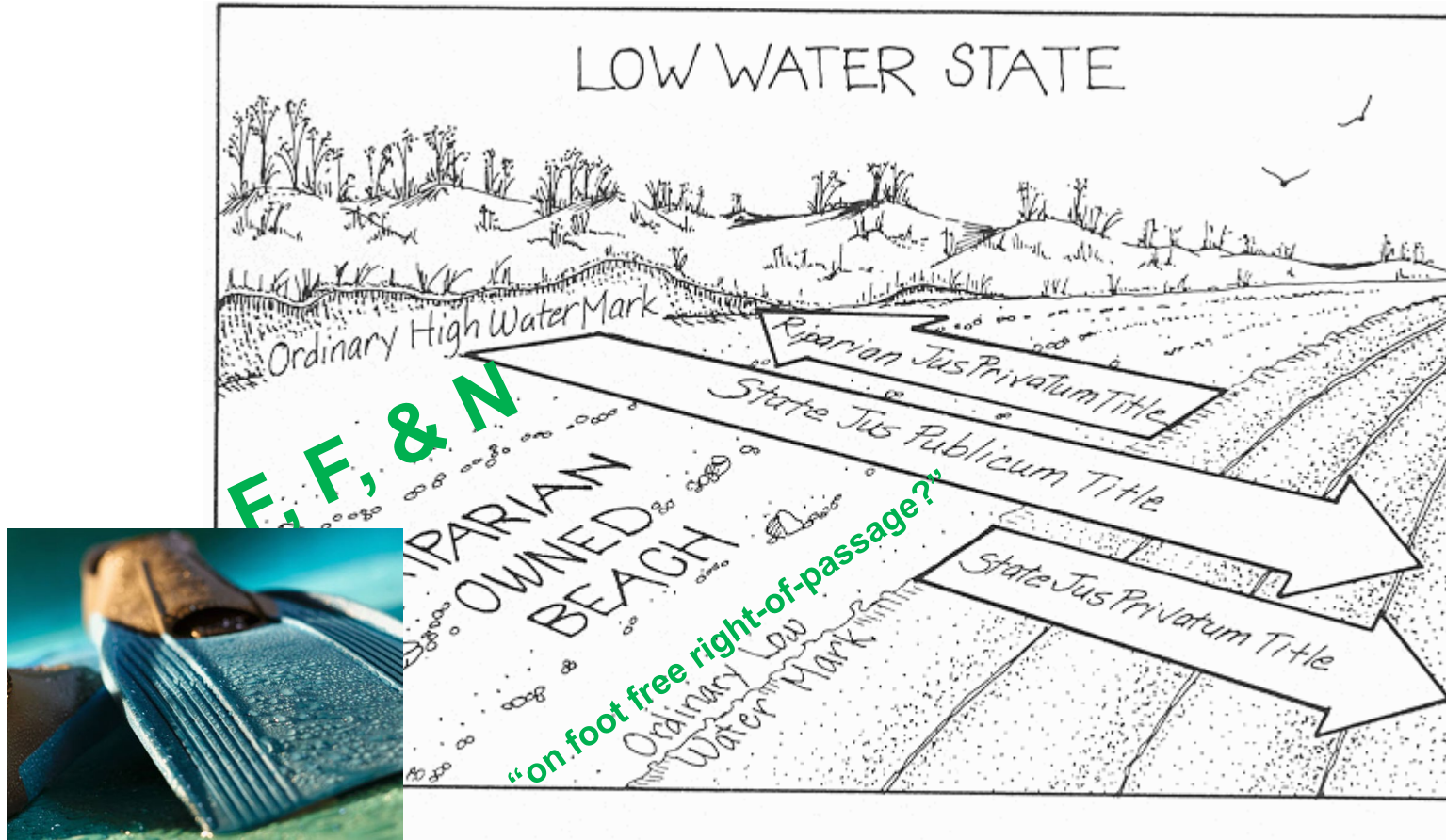
NORTH BEACH



The Public Trust Doctrine (ME/MA)

“The bill, if enacted would violate Art. 10 of the Declaration of Rights of the Massachusetts Constitution and the Fourteenth Amendment to the [U.S.] Constitution.”

(at 571)



In "low water" States, the State continues to hold the *jus publicum* (trust) even though the *jus privatum* (proprietary) title is privately held.

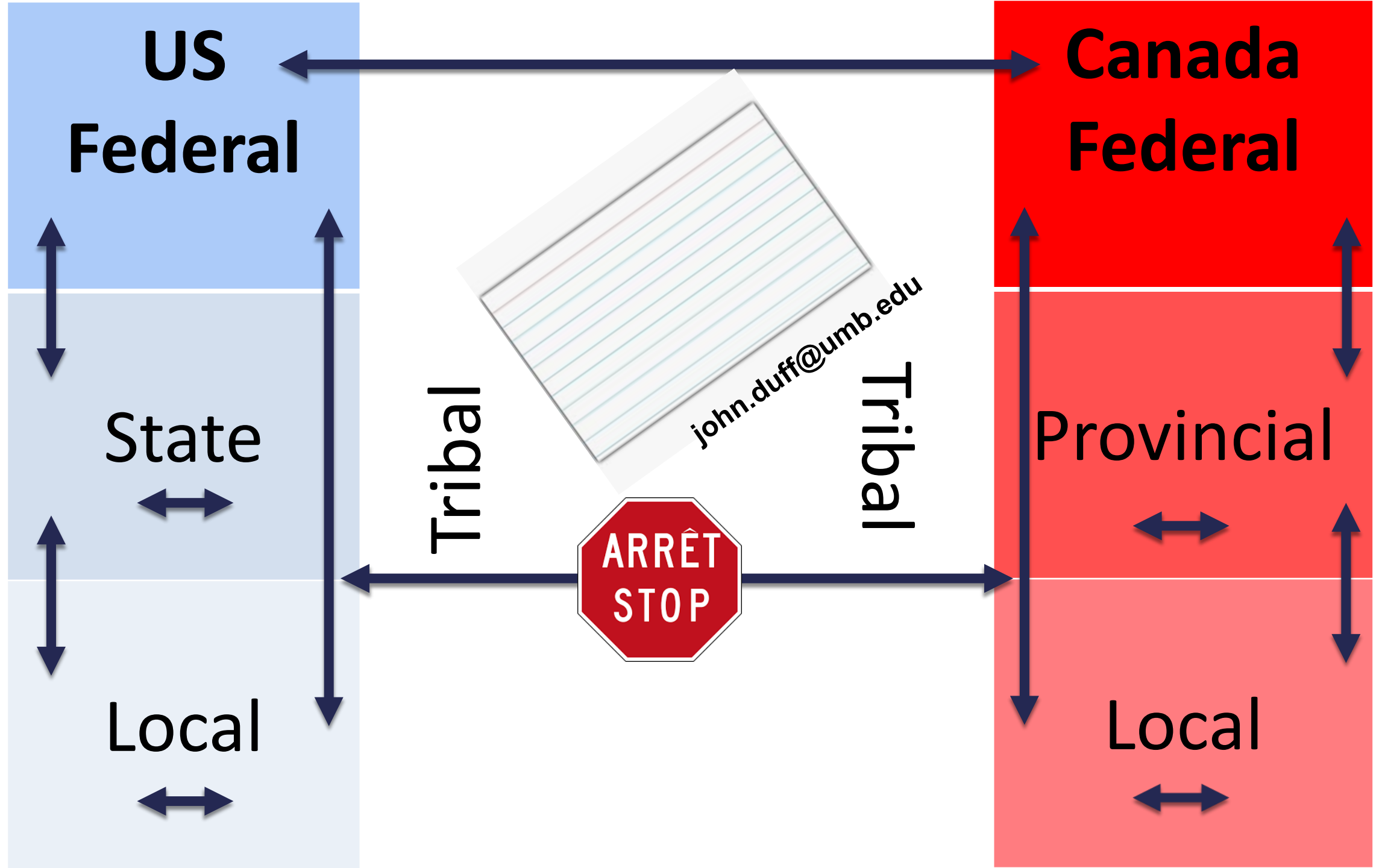
From “Putting the Public Trust Doctrine to Work” p. 8 (2d ed., Coastal States Organization, 1997)

Opinion of the Justices, 365 Mass. 81, 313 N.E.2d 561 (1974)











laudholm**trust** wells**reserve**



Gulf of Maine
Research Institute

Science. Education. Community.