

CHAPTER 13**COORDINATE SYSTEM****§801. Definition****(REPEALED)****SECTION HISTORY**

PL 1981, c. 156 (RPR). PL 1999, c. 689, §1 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 689, §7 (AFF). PL 2011, c. 126, §1 (RP).

§801-A. Definitions

The systems of plane coordinates that have been established by the National Ocean Survey, and the National Geodetic Survey, or their successors, and the State for defining and stating the geographic positions of locations of points on the surface of the earth within the State are hereafter to be known and designated as the Maine Coordinate System of 1927, the Maine Coordinate System of 1983 and the Maine Coordinate System of 2000. For the purpose of the use of these systems, the State is divided into the "East Zone," "West Zone," "Maine 2000 West Zone," "Maine 2000 Central Zone," and "Maine 2000 East Zone" as follows. [PL 2011, c. 126, §2 (NEW).]

1. East Zone. The area included in the following counties constitutes the East Zone: Aroostook, Hancock, Knox, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Waldo and Washington.
[PL 2011, c. 126, §2 (NEW).]

2. West Zone. The area included in the following counties constitutes the West Zone: Androscoggin, Cumberland, Franklin, Kennebec, Lincoln, Oxford, Sagadahoc, Somerset and York.
[PL 2011, c. 126, §2 (NEW).]

3. Maine 2000 West Zone. The Maine 2000 West Zone is the area bounded by the following: beginning at the point determined by the intersection of the Maine state line and the county line between Aroostook and Somerset counties, thence following the Somerset County line easterly to the northwest corner of the Somerset and Piscataquis county line, thence southerly along this county line to the northeast corner of the Athens town line, thence westerly along the town line between Brighton Plantation and Athens to the westerly corner of Athens, and continuing southerly to the southwest corner of the town of Athens where it meets the Cornville town line, thence westerly along the Cornville - Solon town line to the intersection of the Cornville - Madison town line, thence southerly and westerly following the Madison town line to the intersection of the Norridgewock - Skowhegan town line, thence southerly along the Skowhegan town line to the Fairfield town line, thence easterly along the Fairfield town line to the Clinton town line, being determined by the Kennebec River, thence southerly along the Kennebec River to the Augusta city line, thence easterly along the city line to the Windsor town line, thence southerly along the Augusta - Windsor town line to the northwest corner of the Lincoln County line, thence southerly along the westerly Lincoln County line to the boundary of the State of Maine as determined by maritime law, thence following the state boundary southwesterly to the Maine - New Hampshire state line, thence following the state boundary on the westerly side of the State to the point of beginning.
[PL 2011, c. 126, §2 (NEW).]

4. Maine 2000 Central Zone. The Maine 2000 Central Zone is the area bounded by the following: beginning at the point determined by the intersection of the Maine state line and the county line between Aroostook and Somerset counties, thence northeasterly along the state line to the intersection of the Fort Kent - Frenchville town line, thence southerly along this town line to the intersection with the New Canada Plantation - T17 R5 WELS town line, thence continuing southerly along town lines to the

northeast corner of Penobscot County, thence continuing southerly along the Penobscot County line to the intersection of the Woodville - Mattawamkeag town line (being determined by the Penobscot River), thence along the Penobscot River to the Enfield - Lincoln town line, thence southeasterly along the Enfield - Lincoln town line and the Enfield - Lowell town line, thence westerly to the northeast corner of the town of Passadumkeag, thence south-southeasterly along town lines to the intersection of the Hancock County line, thence southerly along the county line to the intersection of the Otis - Mariaville town line, thence southerly along the Otis - Mariaville town line to the Ellsworth city line, thence southerly along the Ellsworth city line to the intersection of the Surry - Trenton town line, thence southerly along the easterly town lines of Surry, Blue Hill, Brooklin, Deer Isle and Stonington to the Knox County line, thence following the Knox County line to the boundary of the State of Maine as determined by maritime law, thence following the state boundary westerly to the intersection of the Sagadahoc - Lincoln county line, thence northerly along the easterly boundary of the Maine 2000 West Zone, as defined, to the point of beginning.

[PL 2011, c. 126, §2 (NEW).]

5. Maine 2000 East Zone. The Maine 2000 East Zone is the area bounded by the following: beginning at the point determined by the intersection of the Maine state line and the Fort Kent - Frenchville town line, thence continuing easterly and then southerly along the state line to the boundary of the State of Maine as determined by maritime law, thence following the state boundary westerly to the intersection of the Knox - Hancock county line, thence northerly along the easterly boundary of the Maine 2000 Central Zone, as defined, to the point of beginning.

[PL 2011, c. 126, §2 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 2011, c. 126, §2 (NEW).

§802. East, West, Maine 2000 West, Maine 2000 Central and Maine 2000 East zones

1. East Zone. As established for use in the East Zone, the Maine Coordinate System of 1927 or the Maine Coordinate System of 1983 must be named and, in any land description in which it is used, must be designated the "Maine Coordinate System of 1927 East Zone" or "Maine Coordinate System of 1983 East Zone."

[PL 2011, c. 126, §3 (NEW).]

2. West Zone. As established for use in the West Zone, the Maine Coordinate System of 1927 or the Maine Coordinate System of 1983 must be named and, in any land description in which it is used, must be designated the "Maine Coordinate System of 1927 West Zone" or "Maine Coordinate System of 1983 West Zone."

[PL 2011, c. 126, §3 (NEW).]

3. Maine 2000 West Zone. As established for use in the Maine 2000 West Zone, the Maine Coordinate System of 2000 must be named and, in any land description in which it is used, must be designated the "Maine Coordinate System of 2000 West Zone."

[PL 2011, c. 126, §3 (NEW).]

4. Maine 2000 Central Zone. As established for use in the Maine 2000 Central Zone, the Maine Coordinate System of 2000 must be named and, in any land description in which it is used, must be designated the "Maine Coordinate System of 2000 Central Zone."

[PL 2011, c. 126, §3 (NEW).]

5. Maine 2000 East Zone. As established for use in the Maine 2000 East Zone, the Maine Coordinate System of 2000 must be named and, in any land description in which it is used, must be designated the "Maine Coordinate System of 2000 East Zone."

[PL 2011, c. 126, §3 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1981, c. 156 (RPR). PL 1999, c. 689, §1 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 689, §7 (AFF). PL 2011, c. 126, §3 (RPR).

§803. Plane coordinates of a point

The plane coordinate values for a point on the earth's surface, used to express the geographic position or location of such point in the appropriate zone of this system, must consist of 2 distances expressed in United States Survey feet and decimal feet or international meters and decimal meters when using the Maine Coordinate System of 1927, the Maine Coordinate System of 1983 or the Maine Coordinate System of 2000. One of these distances, to be known as the "x-coordinate" or "Easting Coordinate," gives the position in an east-and-west direction; the other, to be known as the "y-coordinate" or "Northing Coordinate," gives the position in a north-and-south direction. These coordinates must be made to depend upon and conform to plane rectangular coordinate values for the monumented points of the North American Horizontal Geodetic Control Network as published by the National Ocean Survey and the National Geodetic Survey, or their successors, and whose plane coordinates have been computed on the systems defined in this chapter. Any such station may be used for establishing a survey connection to any of the Maine Coordinate Systems. [PL 2011, c. 126, §4 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1981, c. 156 (RPR). PL 1999, c. 689, §1 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 689, §7 (AFF). PL 2011, c. 126, §4 (AMD).

§803-A. Describing the location of any survey station or land boundary corner

For purposes of describing the location of any survey station or land boundary corner in the State, it shall be considered a complete, legal and satisfactory description of such location to give the position of the survey station or land boundary corner on the system of plane coordinates defined in this chapter. [PL 1981, c. 156 (NEW).]

Nothing contained in this chapter requires a purchaser or mortgagee of real property to rely wholly on a land description, any part of which depends exclusively upon any of the Maine Coordinate Systems. [PL 1999, c. 689, §2 (AMD); PL 1999, c. 689, §7 (AFF).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1981, c. 156 (NEW). PL 1999, c. 689, §2 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 689, §7 (AFF).

§804. Land extending from one zone to another

When any tract of land to be defined by a single description extends from one into another of the above coordinate zones, the positions of all points on its boundaries may be referred to any of the zones crossed, the zone that is used being specifically named in the description. [PL 1999, c. 689, §3 (AMD); PL 1999, c. 689, §7 (AFF).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1981, c. 156 (RPR). PL 1999, c. 689, §3 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 689, §7 (AFF).

§805. Technical definition

1. Maine Coordinate System of 1927. For purposes of more precisely defining the Maine Coordinate System of 1927, the following definition by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, now National Ocean Survey and the National Geodetic Survey, is adopted.

The "Maine Coordinate System of 1927 East Zone" is a transverse Mercator projection of the Clark spheroid of 1866, having a central meridian 68°30' west of Greenwich, on which meridian the scale is set one part in 10,000 too small. The origin of the coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 68°30' west of Greenwich and the parallel 43°50' north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates: x

= 500,000 feet and $y = 0$ feet. The "Maine Coordinate System of 1927 West Zone" is a transverse Mercator projection of the Clark spheroid of 1866, having central meridian 70° 10' west of Greenwich on which meridian the scale is set one part in 30,000 too small. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 70° 10' west of Greenwich and the parallel 42° 50' north latitude. The origin is given the coordinates: $x = 500,000$ feet and $y = 0$ feet.

[PL 1981, c. 156 (NEW).]

2. Maine Coordinate System of 1983. For purposes of more precisely defining the Maine Coordinate System of 1983, the following definition by the National Ocean Survey and the National Geodetic Survey is adopted.

The "Maine Coordinate System of 1983 East Zone" is a transverse Mercator projection of the North American Datum of 1983, having a central meridian 68° 30' west of Greenwich on which meridian the scale is set one part in 10,000 too small. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 68° 30' west of Greenwich and the parallel 43° 40' north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates: $x = 300,000$ meters and $y = 0$ meters.

The "Maine Coordinate System of 1983 West Zone" is a transverse Mercator projection of the North American Datum of 1983, having a central meridian 70° 10' west of Greenwich, on which meridian the scale is set one part in 30,000 too small. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 70° 10' west of Greenwich and the parallel 42° 50' north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates: $x = 900,000$ meters and $y = 0$ meters.

[PL 1981, c. 156 (NEW).]

3. Maine Coordinate System of 2000. The Maine Coordinate System of 2000 is defined in accordance with the following:

A. The "Maine Coordinate System of 2000 West Zone" is a transverse Mercator projection of the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83), as referenced to the most recent National Spatial Reference System as published by the National Geodetic Survey, having a central meridian 70° 22' 30" west of Greenwich on which meridian the scale is set one part in 50,000 too small. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 70° 22' 30" west of Greenwich and the parallel 42° 50' 00" north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates: Easting = $x = 300,000$ meters and Northing = $y = 0$ meters; [PL 1999, c. 689, §4 (NEW); PL 1999, c. 689, §7 (AFF).]

B. The "Maine Coordinate System of 2000 Central Zone" is a transverse Mercator projection of the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83), as referenced to the most recent National Spatial Reference System as published by the National Geodetic Survey, having a central meridian 69° 07' 30" west of Greenwich on which meridian the scale is set one part in 50,000 too small. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 69° 07' 30" west of Greenwich and the parallel 43° 30' 00" north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates: Easting = $x = 500,000$ meters and Northing = $y = 0$ meters; and [PL 1999, c. 689, §4 (NEW); PL 1999, c. 689, §7 (AFF).]

C. The "Maine Coordinate System of 2000 East Zone" is a transverse Mercator projection of the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83), as referenced to the most recent National Spatial Reference System as published by the National Geodetic Survey, having a central meridian 67° 52' 30" west of Greenwich on which meridian the scale is set one part in 50,000 too small. The origin of coordinates is at the intersection of the meridian 67° 52' 30" west of Greenwich and the parallel 43° 50' 00" north latitude. This origin is given the coordinates: Easting = $x = 700,000$ meters and Northing = $y = 0$ meters. [PL 1999, c. 689, §4 (NEW); PL 1999, c. 689, §7 (AFF).]

[PL 1999, c. 689, §4 (NEW); PL 1999, c. 689, §7 (AFF).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1981, c. 156 (RPR). PL 1999, c. 689, §4 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 689, §7 (AFF).

§806. Use in making official records of land boundaries

No coordinates based on any of the Maine Coordinate Systems and originating from established Federal Geodetic Control Committee of the United States Department of Commerce or predecessor or successor agency control points and purporting to define the position of a point on a land boundary may be presented to be recorded in any public land records or deed records, unless the survey method used for the determination of these coordinates is specifically described on the record plan or description of the survey. [PL 2011, c. 126, §5 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1981, c. 156 (RPR). PL 2011, c. 126, §5 (AMD).

§807. Use of terms

The use of the "Maine Coordinate System of 1927 East Zone," "Maine Coordinate System of 1983 East Zone," "Maine Coordinate System of 1927 West Zone," "Maine Coordinate System of 1983 West Zone," "Maine Coordinate System of 2000 West Zone," "Maine Coordinate System of 2000 Central Zone" or "Maine Coordinate System of 2000 East Zone" on any map, report of survey, or other document is limited to coordinates based on the Maine Coordinate Systems as defined in this chapter. [PL 1999, c. 689, §5 (AMD); PL 1999, c. 689, §7 (AFF).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1981, c. 156 (RPR). PL 1999, c. 689, §5 (AMD). PL 1999, c. 689, §7 (AFF).

§807-A. Effective date

(REPEALED)

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1981, c. 156 (NEW). PL 1999, c. 689, §6 (RPR). PL 1999, c. 689, §7 (AFF). PL 2011, c. 126, §6 (RP).

§808. Use not mandatory

(REPEALED)

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1981, c. 156 (RP).

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