

CHAPTER 307

PROTECTION OF HIGHWAYS

SUBCHAPTER 1

GUIDEPOSTS

§3301. Guideposts at crossings

Towns shall erect and maintain at all crossings of highways, and where one public highway enters another, guideposts and guideboards indicating the name of the next town on the route and of such other place as the municipal officers direct, with the number of miles thereto. Such guideposts and guideboards shall be of such reasonable form, height and design as the Department of Transportation may direct; and for any neglect hereof towns are subject to a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, to be recovered by complaint or indictment. [PL 1971, c. 593, §22 (AMD).]

The District Court shall have jurisdiction concurrent with the Superior Court. Of all fines provided for by this section, and recovered on complaint, 1/2 shall go to the prosecutor and 1/2 to the county where the town committing the offense is situated.

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1971, c. 593, §22 (AMD).

§3302. Failure to maintain; damages

If the municipal officers of any town unreasonably neglect to cause a guidepost to be erected in their town as provided by law, they forfeit \$5 for each month's neglect, to be recovered in a civil action by any person suing therefor. Plantations assessed in state or county taxes and their officers are under the same obligations and subject to the same penalties in these respects as towns.

SUBCHAPTER 2

EXCAVATIONS

ARTICLE 1

MUNICIPALITIES

§3351. Notice to owners to connect

Prior to paving or substantially repairing any street or public highway, the road commissioner, the commissioner of public works or such officer as the municipal officers may appoint in the absence of a commissioner shall duly serve upon owners of property abutting on a street or highway and upon all corporations, persons, firms and bridge or water districts occupying a street or highway a notice directing owners, corporations, persons, firms and bridge or water districts to make sewer, water and conduit connections or other work as may be designated, within 60 days from date of notice. At the expiration of the time fixed and after a street has been paved or repaired, no permit may be granted to open that street for a period of 5 years, except as otherwise provided. [PL 1999, c. 337, §2 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1999, c. 337, §2 (AMD).

§3351-A. Moratorium restoration requirement

If a municipality issues a permit to open a street within 5 years after that street or highway was paved or substantially repaired, the municipality may require the permittee to relay the full width of the road surface on both sides of the cut for a distance of 20 feet from the furthest outside edges of the cut. If that repair overlaps the edge of a repair from a previous opening, the municipality may require the permittee to relay the full width of the road to the furthest edge of that previous repair. The municipality may prescribe the depth and method of restoring the pavement based upon the class of the street, except that in no case may the depth of the restored pavement be less than 1 1/2 inches. [PL 1999, c. 337, §3 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1999, c. 337, §3 (NEW).

§3352. Emergency permits

If the owners, corporations, persons, firms or bridge or water districts comply with the notice given under section 3351, the road commissioner, the commissioner of public works or such officer as the municipal officers may appoint in the absence of a commissioner may, in the case of an emergency, grant and renew permits for digging or making excavations in the driveways of any of the public highways of the municipality for the repairing of gas, water, steam, oil, gasoline, petroleum or any other liquid, or ammonia pipes or conduits or for any other lawful purpose. Every permit must specify the time prescribed by resolution or ordinance or, when no time is prescribed, the road commissioner, the commissioner of public works or such officer as the municipal officers may appoint in the absence of a commissioner shall specify a time during which the excavation may remain open, the place where that excavation may be made and the number of square yards of surface that may be disturbed. [PL 1999, c. 337, §4 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1999, c. 337, §4 (AMD).

§3353. Penalties

Any person or persons, firm, corporation or bridge or water district, who shall dig or make an excavation in the driveway of any public highway without first obtaining such permit as provided for in section 3352 or who having obtained such permit shall disturb a greater area of surface than specified in such permit, may be punished by a fine of \$25 for each offense.

§3354. Record of permits kept; fees

The road commissioner, the commissioner of public works or such officer as the municipal officers may appoint in the absence of a commissioner shall keep a record of all permits granted by that person, work done by the municipal employees excepted. The applicant shall pay to the municipal treasurer for every permit for making an excavation within the driveways of any public highway paved with broken stone, concrete, bitulithic, granite block, brick, wood block, sheet asphalt or other pavements fees established by the municipal officers. Those fees may not exceed the reasonable cost of replacement of the excavated pavement and base material as well as inspections performed by or for the municipality. The requirement for municipal inspections must bear a reasonable relationship to the complexity of the project or the performance history of the permittee. All such fees paid to the municipal treasurer must be regularly accounted for in the treasurer's report to the municipal officers and constitute a special fund for the repaving of excavations, repair of any roadway adjacent to the excavations and inspections. When such excavations are repaired or inspected by the municipality, the cost must be charged to the special fund. Municipal ordinances and regulations governing activities

conducted in accordance with this subchapter may not be arbitrary or capricious. [PL 1999, c. 337, §5 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1999, c. 337, §5 (AMD).

§3355. Size of opening; filling; protection

It is unlawful for any person or persons, firm, corporation or bridge or water district, having the right of opening or making excavations within the driveways of public highways in the municipality, to leave open at any time any trench or excavation of a greater length than 200 feet, except by permission of the officer granting such permit. Such person or persons, firm, corporation or bridge or water district shall fully and completely fill up such a trench to the surface of the roadway before making any further trench or excavation. The filling must be puddled or rammed as the nature of the soil may require and must be done and completed within the time designated in the permit for completing the trench or excavation. Any person or persons, firm, corporation or bridge or water district failing to comply with the requirements or infringing on the prohibitions of this section may be punished by a fine of \$50 for each offense. These requirements, prohibitions and penalties may not apply to excavations in grading, building or repairing any of the public highways under the supervision of the municipal authorities. Such person or persons, firm, corporation or bridge or water district shall protect the paving on either side of the opening by the use of sheet piling or such other means as will prevent the escape of sand from underneath it. In determining the number of square yards of paving disturbed, there must be included such area of paving adjoining the trench actually opened as will, in the opinion of the road commissioner, the commissioner of public works or such officer as the municipal officers may appoint in the absence of a commissioner, be required to be taken up and relaid by reason of such failure to properly protect the same. [PL 1999, c. 337, §6 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1999, c. 337, §6 (AMD).

§3356. Skill required

If the work or any part of the work mentioned in sections 3351 to 3355 of repairing or filling the trenches or excavations is unskillfully or improperly done, the road commissioner, the commissioner of public works or such officer as the municipal officers may appoint in the absence of a commissioner may immediately cause the work or any part of the work to be skillfully and properly done and shall keep an account of the expense. In such case, such person or persons, firm, corporation or bridge or water district in default shall forfeit and pay a penalty equal to the whole of the expense incurred by the municipality, with an addition of 50%. Thereafter, upon the completion of the work and the determination of the costs, the commissioner or appointee may not issue a further or new permit to any person or persons, firm, corporation or bridge or water district in default until the municipality receives, in addition to the fees provided, the amount of the penalty as by this section provided and determined. [PL 1999, c. 337, §7 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1999, c. 337, §7 (AMD).

§3357. Relaying of pavement

When any excavation is made in any paved public highway and the trench has been filled as required by sections 3355 and 3356, the municipality shall relay the pavement or enter into an agreement for relaying of the pavement by the permittee. If the municipality relays the pavement, the cost of relaying the pavement, including materials, labor and inspection, must be paid out of any money in the municipal treasury standing to the credit of the regular fund for this purpose. [PL 1999, c. 337, §8 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1999, c. 337, §8 (AMD).

§3358. Filing map of location

The party applying for a permit for an excavation under sections 3351 to 3358 must file a map or sketch with the road commissioner, the commissioner of public works or such officer as the municipal officers may appoint in the absence of a commissioner, showing the location and size of cuts to be made. [PL 1999, c. 337, §9 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1999, c. 337, §9 (AMD).

§3359. Minimum excavation for pavement on a concrete base

Unless otherwise required in a municipal ordinance or regulation, when any excavation is made in any paved public highway and the pavement is laid on a concrete base, the excavation must have the pavement and concrete cut back on each side of the excavation ditch a distance of 8 inches, and in issuing the permits for cutting the pavement this extra width must be charged to the person applying for the permits. [PL 1999, c. 337, §10 (AMD).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1999, c. 337, §10 (AMD).

§3360. Notice to public utilities

(REPEALED)

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1971, c. 284 (NEW). PL 1979, c. 362, §1 (RP).

§3360-A. Protection of underground facilities

1. Definitions. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms shall have the following meanings.

A. "Business day" means any day other than Saturday, Sunday or a legal holiday. [PL 1979, c. 362, §2 (NEW).]

A-1. "Borrow pit" has the same meaning as provided in Title 38, section 482, subsection 1-A. [PL 1999, c. 718, §1 (NEW).]

A-2. "Commercial timber harvesting activity" has the same meaning as "timber harvesting activities" as defined in Title 12, section 8868, subsection 5. [PL 2021, c. 30, §5 (AMD).]

B. "Emergency excavation" means immediate excavation necessary to prevent injury, death or loss of an existing vital service. [PL 1979, c. 362, §2 (NEW).]

C. "Excavation" means any operation in which earth, rock or other material below the ground is moved or otherwise displaced, by means of power tools, power equipment or explosives and including grading, trenching, digging, ditching, drilling, augering, tunneling, scraping and cable or pipe driving, except tilling of soil and gardening or displacement of earth, rock or other material for agricultural purposes. [PL 2001, c. 577, §1 (AMD).]

C-1. "Excavator" means any person proposing to make, making or contracting for an excavation. [PL 1991, c. 437, §1 (NEW); PL 1991, c. 437, §12 (AFF).]

D. "Person" means an individual, partnership, municipality, state, including an agency or department of the state, county, political subdivision, utility, joint venture or corporation and includes the employer of an individual. [PL 2011, c. 588, §1 (AMD).]

D-1. "Shoulder-grading activity" means highway maintenance work that involves the use of a motorgrader or other suitable construction equipment with a blade on the shoulder of a road to remove accumulated sand, gravel, sod or other material to establish drainage away from the traveled portion of the highway. [PL 2001, c. 577, §2 (NEW).]

E. "Underground facility" means any item of personal property buried or placed below ground for use in connection with the storage or conveyance of water, sewage, electronic, telephonic or telegraphic communications, electric energy, oil, gas or other substances and including, but not limited to, pipes, sewers, conduits, cables, valves, lines, wires, manholes, attachments, appurtenances and those parts of poles below ground. Except for liquefied propane gas distribution systems that have underground pipes, "underground facility" does not include liquefied propane gas distribution systems that are not included within the scope of 49 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 192. "Underground facility" does not include highway drainage culverts or under drains. [PL 2019, c. 592, §1 (AMD).]

F. "Underground facility operator" means the owner or operator of any underground facility, other than an underground oil storage facility as defined in Title 38, section 562-A, subsection 21 or an airport aviation fuel hydrant piping system, used in furnishing electric, telephone, telegraph, gas, petroleum transportation or cable television service. "Underground facility operator" does not include a municipality or a public utility with fewer than 5 full-time employees or fewer than 300 customers or a person that owns underground facilities on its own property for commercial or residential purposes. [PL 2001, c. 577, §3 (AMD).]

G. "Utility" means any public utility as defined in Title 35-A, section 102, subsection 13. [PL 1991, c. 437, §1 (NEW); PL 1991, c. 437, §12 (AFF).]
[PL 2021, c. 30, §5 (AMD).]

1-A. Damage prevention system. Each underground facility operator shall be a member of and participate in an underground facility damage prevention system, referred to in this section as the "system." The system shall operate during regular business hours throughout the year and maintain adequate operations at all other times to receive and process emergency notifications of proposed excavations. The system shall receive notices of proposed excavations and immediately transmit those notices to underground facility operators whose facilities may be affected. The cost for operation of the system must be apportioned equitably among members. Nothing in this subsection prohibits a municipality, utility or other entity that owns or operates an underground facility from voluntarily becoming a member of the system. Notwithstanding subsection 1, paragraph F, a person that voluntarily becomes a member of the system is deemed an underground facility operator for the purposes of this section.

[PL 1999, c. 718, §2 (AMD).]

2. Responsibility of designers.

[PL 2001, c. 577, §4 (RP).]

3. Notice by excavator. A person may not begin excavation without first giving notice as required by this section, unless exempted pursuant to this section.

A. In addition to any other notices required under this section, each excavator shall notify the system of the location of the intended excavation at least 3 business days but not more than 30 calendar days prior to the commencement of excavation, except as provided in paragraph G. [PL 2003, c. 373, §1 (AMD).]

B. Notice may be in writing, by telephone or by electronic facsimile as long as an excavator acquires and records an acknowledgement of the receipt of any notice the excavator sends by electronic facsimile. For purposes of this section, the system shall provide a toll-free telephone number. [PL 1991, c. 437, §3 (NEW); PL 1991, c. 437, §12 (AFF).]

C. Prior to notifying the system, the area of proposed excavation must be marked by the excavator in a manner designed to enable the operator of the underground facility to know the approximate boundaries of the proposed excavation. [PL 1991, c. 437, §3 (NEW); PL 1991, c. 437, §12 (AFF).]

D. If an excavation involves blasting, the excavator shall provide written notice of that blasting, either in the initial notice or in a subsequent notice, accurately specifying the date and location of that blasting. This written notice must be given and received at least 24 hours in advance except that, in the case of an unanticipated obstruction requiring blasting, the excavator shall provide written notice not less than 4 hours in advance of that blasting. [PL 1991, c. 437, §3 (NEW); PL 1991, c. 437, §12 (AFF).]

E. The excavation must commence within 30 days of notification under this subsection. If the proposed excavation or blasting is not completed 60 calendar days after notification under this subsection or the excavation or blasting will be expanded outside of the location originally specified in the notification, the excavator responsible for that excavation shall again notify the system as specified in paragraph A. [PL 2015, c. 213, §1 (AMD).]

F. In the case of an excavation involving subcontractors or other arrangements in which more than one entity qualifies as the excavator under this section, the excavator directly responsible for performing the excavation shall ascertain that all notifications required by this subsection and subsections 5, 5-A and 10-A are performed. [PL 2011, c. 588, §3 (AMD).]

G. If an excavator notifies the system and nonmember operators as required by this section and is informed by the system and each nonmember operator, including private landowners, that no underground facilities exist in the proposed excavation area, the excavator is not required to wait the 3 days as required by this subsection and subsection 10-A and may begin excavation immediately. [PL 2011, c. 588, §4 (AMD).]

[PL 2015, c. 213, §1 (AMD).]

3-A. Notification by system. Upon receiving notice of excavation, the system shall notify immediately all members whose underground facilities may be affected. The system shall maintain adequate records to document compliance with requirements of this chapter. [PL 1991, c. 437, §4 (NEW); PL 1991, c. 437, §12 (AFF).]

3-B. Additional notification by certain utilities. In addition to providing any other notices required under this section and before commencing any excavation for the purposes of working on an underground gas transmission line, a gas utility as defined in Title 35-A, section 102, subsection 8 or a natural gas pipeline utility as defined in Title 35-A, section 102, subsection 10 shall provide to the fire department within whose service area the excavation will occur notice of its intent to excavate. This notice must be in writing or by telephone and must be given at least 3 business days prior to the utility commencing work. The utility may not commence work until it has received from the fire department an acknowledgment of the notice either by telephone or in writing. [PL 1991, c. 437, §4 (NEW); PL 1991, c. 437, §12 (AFF).]

3-C. Information provided to municipalities, fire departments and emergency response agencies. Each gas utility as defined in Title 35-A, section 102, subsection 8 or natural gas pipeline utility as defined in Title 35-A, section 102, subsection 10 shall provide maps to:

A. Each municipality within which it operates gas or natural gas underground transmission facilities. These maps must clearly indicate the location and depth of all main supply underground transmission facilities located within the jurisdiction of the municipality; [PL 1991, c. 437, §4 (NEW); PL 1991, c. 437, §12 (AFF).]

B. Each fire department within whose service territory it operates gas or natural gas underground transmission facilities. These maps must clearly indicate the location and depth of all main supply

underground transmission facilities located within the jurisdiction of the fire department; [PL 1991, c. 437, §4 (NEW); PL 1991, c. 437, §12 (AFF).]

C. Each county emergency management agency within which it operates gas or natural gas underground transmission facilities. These maps must clearly indicate the location and depth of all main supply underground transmission facilities located within the jurisdiction of the county emergency management agency; and [PL 1991, c. 437, §4 (NEW); PL 1991, c. 437, §12 (AFF).]

D. The Maine Emergency Management Agency. These maps must clearly indicate the location and depth of all main supply underground transmission facilities that the utility operates in this State. [PL 1991, c. 437, §4 (NEW); PL 1991, c. 437, §12 (AFF).]

The utility must provide updated maps to the appropriate entities whenever changes occur in the configuration of the utility's main supply underground facilities.

[PL 1991, c. 437, §4 (NEW); PL 1991, c. 437, §12 (AFF).]

4. Operator response to notice locating facilities. An underground facility operator shall, upon receipt of the notice provided for in subsection 3-A, advise the excavator of the location and size of the operator's underground facilities and all underground facilities used in furnishing electric or gas service that are connected to the operator's facilities, located in the public way and known to the operator in the proposed excavation area by marking the location of the facilities with stakes, paint or by other identifiable markings. The marking must identify a strip of land not more than 3 feet wide directly over the facility or a strip of land extending not more than 1 1/2 feet on each side of the underground facility and must indicate the depth of the underground facility, if known. The underground facility operator shall complete this marking no later than 2 full business days after receipt of the notice. After the underground facility operator has marked the location of that operator's underground facilities in the proposed excavation area, the excavator is responsible for maintaining the markings at the location, unless the excavator requests remarking at the location due to obliteration, destruction or other removal of the markings. The underground facility operator shall remark the location within one business day following the receipt of a request to remark.

If the proposed excavation is of such length or size that the underground facility operator advises the excavator that the operator can not reasonably respond with respect to all the operator's underground facilities within 2 full business days, the excavator shall notify the operator of the specific location in which excavation will first be made and the operator shall respond with respect to the operator's underground facilities in that location within 2 full business days and for the remaining facilities within a reasonable time thereafter.

The system may adopt rules requiring, under certain circumstances, face-to-face meetings between excavators and underground facility operators.

[PL 2001, c. 577, §6 (AMD).]

4-A. Alternative notice by certain excavators.

[PL 1999, c. 718, §4 (RP).]

4-B. Modification and revocation of clearance.

[PL 1999, c. 718, §4 (RP).]

4-C. Excavation methods. An excavator may not use mechanical means of excavation when excavating within 18 inches of any marked underground facilities until the underground facilities have been exposed, except that mechanical means may be used, as necessary, for initial penetration and removal of pavement, rock or other materials requiring use of mechanical means of excavation. Once the underground facilities have been exposed, further excavation must be performed employing reasonable precautions to avoid damage to the underground facilities, including, but not limited to, any substantial weakening of structural or lateral support of the facilities or penetration or destruction of

the facilities or their protective coatings. For the purposes of this subsection, "mechanical means of excavation" means excavation using any device or tool powered by an engine except air vacuum methods of excavation.

[PL 1999, c. 718, §5 (NEW).]

4-D. Abandoned or inactive facilities. Beginning on the date an owner or operator of underground facilities is required by the Public Utilities Commission to implement electronic mapping, the owner or operator shall indicate the existence of facilities abandoned or inactive after that date on its electronic mapping system and shall notify an excavator when abandoned or inactive facilities exist in the area of an excavation. If an owner or operator of an underground facility does not maintain an electronic mapping system, the owner or operator shall notify the excavator if the operator is aware of abandoned or inactive facilities in the area of an excavation.

[PL 2001, c. 577, §7 (NEW).]

5. Emergency excavations. In an emergency, an excavator may commence an excavation after having taken all reasonable steps, consistent with the emergency, to notify the system and to mark the excavation site consistent with subsection 3, paragraph C. The excavator shall commence an excavation undertaken pursuant to this subsection within 12 hours after providing notice to the system, or as soon thereafter as can safely be accomplished. Each underground facility operator shall locate its underground facilities as soon as reasonably possible after receiving notification of an emergency excavation whether or not the excavation has begun.

[PL 2011, c. 72, §2 (AMD).]

5-A. Notice of damage. When an underground facility is damaged, the excavator causing the damage shall immediately notify the affected underground facility operator. The excavator may not backfill an excavation where damage has occurred without first receiving permission from the affected operator.

[PL 1991, c. 437, §6 (NEW); PL 1991, c. 437, §12 (AFF).]

5-B. Exemption; commercial forestry operations. A person is exempt from the notice requirements of subsection 3 for any excavation undertaken in conjunction with a commercial timber harvesting activity as long as the excavation:

- A. Is not conducted in a public place, on public land or within a public easement, including, but not limited to, a public way; [PL 1999, c. 718, §7 (NEW).]
- B. Is not conducted within 100 feet of an easement or land owned by an underground facility operator; [PL 1999, c. 718, §7 (NEW).]
- C. Is not conducted within 100 feet of an underground facility; and [PL 1999, c. 718, §7 (NEW).]
- D. Does not involve the use of explosives. [PL 1999, c. 718, §7 (NEW).]

[PL 2011, c. 72, §3 (AMD).]

5-C. Exemptions; written agreements. A person undertaking an excavation in conjunction with a commercial timber harvesting activity within 100 feet of an underground facility or on an easement or land owned by an underground facility operator or within 100 feet of an easement or land owned by an underground facility operator is exempt from the notice requirements of subsection 3 and from the provisions of subsection 4-C if the person:

- A. Has contacted the system to determine the identity of all underground facility operators that own or operate underground facilities within the area of the excavation; [PL 1999, c. 718, §7 (NEW).]
- B. Has entered into written agreements with all underground facility operators owning or operating facilities in the area of the excavation and with all persons owning the land on which the excavation occurs; and [PL 1999, c. 718, §7 (NEW).]

C. Undertakes the excavation in accordance with the terms of the written agreements. [PL 1999, c. 718, §7 (NEW).]
[PL 1999, c. 718, §7 (NEW).]

5-D. Exemption; cemeteries. An excavator is exempt from the notice requirements of subsection 3 and subsection 10-A for any excavation undertaken within the boundaries of a cemetery if the following procedures are followed.

A. The person responsible for operating the cemetery shall provide notice pursuant to subsections 3 and 10-A identifying the entire cemetery as a potential excavation site. Owners and operators of underground facilities within the cemetery shall mark those facilities in accordance with subsections 4 and 10-A, as applicable. Thereafter, the person responsible for operating the cemetery shall maintain sufficient records or markings to identify the location of underground facilities within the cemetery. [PL 2011, c. 588, §5 (AMD).]

B. The person responsible for operating the cemetery shall identify the location of any underground facilities within the excavation area and take appropriate action to avoid damage to the facilities. [PL 2001, c. 577, §8 (NEW).]
[PL 2011, c. 588, §5 (AMD).]

5-E. Shoulder-grading procedure. An excavator that is a licensing authority as defined by Title 35-A, section 2502, subsection 1 or its designee may be exempt from subsection 4-C for any excavation that is shoulder-grading activity if the excavator complies with this subsection. If an excavator chooses to excavate under this subsection, all owners of underground facilities within the area of excavation must comply with this subsection.

A. The excavator shall provide notice as required by subsections 3 and 10-A and the owner or operator of underground facilities shall respond as required by subsections 4 and 10-A. [PL 2011, c. 588, §6 (AMD).]

B. The excavator shall contact each owner or operator of underground facilities within the area of proposed shoulder-grading activity and describe the scope of its proposed shoulder-grading activity, including the anticipated depth of grading. [PL 2001, c. 577, §8 (NEW).]

C. The owner or operator of each underground facility shall within 3 business days determine and notify the excavator whether the depth of its facility is sufficient to avoid damage. [PL 2001, c. 577, §8 (NEW).]

D. After receipt of notice provided pursuant to paragraph C, the excavator may commence its shoulder-grading activity in a manner that does not disturb the facilities indicated by the owners or operators of the underground facilities or, if a facility is located at an insufficient depth to allow the proposed shoulder-grading activity, prior to the shoulder-grading activity the licensing authority may require the owner or operator of the underground facility to lower or otherwise move its facility in accordance with applicable law and the terms of its license. [PL 2001, c. 577, §8 (NEW).]
[PL 2011, c. 588, §6 (AMD).]

5-F. Water well construction; rulemaking. The Public Utilities Commission shall by rule establish notice requirements for excavation associated with drinking water well construction. In establishing the rule, the commission shall consider:

A. Whether notice requirements established in the rule should be limited to the drilling of a well or should also apply to other excavation associated with well construction activities, such as trenching for installation of pipes and equipment; [PL 2003, c. 373, §3 (NEW).]

B. Whether notice requirements established in the rule should be based on factors such as geographic location, population density or other criteria bearing on the efficiency and effectiveness of the notification process and any offsetting public safety risks; [PL 2003, c. 373, §3 (NEW).]

C. Whether the amount of time required for notice prior to excavation should be reduced; and [PL 2003, c. 373, §3 (NEW).]

D. Any notice requirements associated with drinking water well construction that the commission determines appropriate. [PL 2003, c. 373, §3 (NEW).]

Rules adopted pursuant to this subsection are major substantive rules as defined in Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 2-A.

[PL 2003, c. 373, §3 (NEW).]

5-G. Alternative notice requirement procedures for excavations; rulemaking. The Public Utilities Commission may by rule extend alternative notice requirements established for excavation associated with drinking water well construction pursuant to subsection 5-F to other types of excavation. Rules adopted under this subsection are major substantive rules as defined in Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 2-A.

[PL 2005, c. 334, §1 (NEW).]

5-H. Newly installed underground facilities in active excavation areas; rulemaking. The Public Utilities Commission shall by rule establish procedures to reduce the incidence of damage to newly installed underground facilities in active excavation areas as defined by the commission by rule. In establishing the rule, the commission may consider adopting additional requirements for excavators or operators, including renotification and marking requirements and system notification procedures. Rules adopted pursuant to this subsection are major substantive rules as defined in Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 2-A.

[PL 2005, c. 334, §1 (NEW).]

5-I. Exemption; quarries and borrow pits. An excavator may undertake an excavation within a quarry or borrow pit in accordance with this subsection.

A. As used in this subsection, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.

(1) "Lawfully expanded after March 1, 2011" means an expansion of a quarry or borrow pit after March 1, 2011:

(a) That requires an authorization, license, permit or variance issued by the Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to Title 38, chapter 3, article 6, 7 or 8-A or by the former Maine Land Use Regulation Commission or the Maine Land Use Planning Commission under Title 12, chapter 206-A and for which a valid authorization, license, permit or variance has been issued; or

(b) That requires a filing of a notice of intent to comply pursuant to Title 38, chapter 3, article 7 or 8-A and a complete filing has been made.

(2) "Lawfully located on March 1, 2011" means that on March 1, 2011 the quarry or borrow pit existed and:

(a) The owner or operator had been issued all authorizations, licenses, permits or variances by the Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to Title 38, chapter 3, article 6, 7 or 8-A or by the former Maine Land Use Regulation Commission under Title 12, chapter 206-A necessary to operate that quarry or borrow pit; and

(b) The quarry or borrow pit was in compliance with any applicable requirements of Title 38, chapter 3, article 7 or 8-A or with any applicable land use district standards of the former Maine Land Use Regulation Commission adopted under Title 12, chapter 206-A.

(3) "Lawfully located after March 1, 2011" means that the quarry or borrow pit is established after March 1, 2011 and:

(a) The owner or operator possesses all authorizations, licenses, permits or variances issued by the Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to Title 38, chapter 3, article 6, 7 or 8-A or by the former Maine Land Use Regulation Commission or the Maine Land Use Planning Commission under Title 12, chapter 206-A necessary to operate that quarry or borrow pit; and

(b) The quarry or borrow pit is in compliance with the requirements of Title 38, chapter 3, article 7 or 8-A or with applicable land use district standards of the former Maine Land Use Regulation Commission or the Maine Land Use Planning Commission adopted under Title 12, chapter 206-A.

(4) "Quarry" has the same meaning as in Title 38, section 490-W, subsection 17. [PL 2013, c. 405, Pt. B, §4 (AMD).]

B. Except as provided in paragraph C, an excavator is exempt from the notice requirements of subsection 3 and subsection 10-A when undertaking an excavation within a quarry or borrow pit lawfully located on March 1, 2011. [PL 2011, c. 588, §7 (AMD).]

C. An excavator undertaking an excavation within a quarry or borrow pit lawfully located after March 1, 2011 or lawfully expanded after March 1, 2011 is governed by the following.

(1) The owner or operator of the quarry or borrow pit shall provide notice pursuant to subsections 3 and 10-A identifying the entire area potentially subject to excavation.

(2) Owners and operators of underground facilities in the area identified pursuant to subparagraph (1) shall mark those facilities in accordance with subsections 4 and 10-A, as applicable. Thereafter, the owner or operator of the quarry or borrow pit shall maintain sufficient records or markings to identify the location of underground facilities within the area identified pursuant to subparagraph (1) and an excavator undertaking an excavation in that area is exempt from any further notice requirements under subsection 3 and subsection 10-A.

(3) The owner or operator of the quarry or borrow pit shall take appropriate action to avoid damage to the underground facilities identified pursuant to subparagraph (2). [PL 2011, c. 588, §7 (AMD).]

[PL 2013, c. 405, Pt. B, §4 (AMD).]

5-J. Unpaved public road grading procedure. A person may undertake qualified grading activity in accordance with this subsection.

A. As used in this subsection, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.

(1) "Approved road" means a public way, or portion of a public way, on which a person may undertake qualified grading activity in accordance with this subsection.

(2) "Licensing authority" has the same meaning as in Title 35-A, section 2502, subsection 1.

(3) "Qualified grading activity" means maintenance work that involves the use of suitable equipment with a blade to level or otherwise maintain the sand, gravel, sod or other surface of an unpaved public way.

(4) "Requested road" means a public way, or portion of a public way, on which a licensing authority requests authority to conduct qualified grading activity under this subsection.

(5) "Shallow-depth facilities" means underground facilities located at an insufficient depth to allow qualified grading activity. [PL 2011, c. 72, §5 (NEW).]

B. A licensing authority shall provide notice identifying the requested road and the intended depth of the qualified grading activity to the system and to persons who are not members of the system who own or operate underground facilities in the requested road. [PL 2011, c. 72, §5 (NEW).]

C. Upon receiving notice pursuant to paragraph B, the system shall notify immediately all members whose underground facilities may be affected in accordance with subsection 3-A. [PL 2011, c. 72, §5 (NEW).]

D. The owner or operator of each underground facility within the requested road shall within 3 business days of receiving notice advise the licensing authority of the location and size of the owner's or operator's underground facilities and all underground facilities used in furnishing electric or gas service that are connected to the owner's or operator's facilities and known to the owner or operator that are located in the requested road and whether the depth of the facilities is sufficient to avoid damage by qualified grading activity. [PL 2011, c. 72, §5 (NEW).]

E. After waiting 3 business days of providing notice under paragraph B, the licensing authority may file with the Public Utilities Commission a notice of intent to conduct qualified grading activity on the requested road. Upon filing the notice of intent, the requested road becomes an approved road and any person may undertake qualified grading activity on the approved road at any time during the 12 months following filing of the notice of intent and is not required to provide any further notices under this section during those 12 months. If the licensing authority has been notified pursuant to paragraph D that there are shallow-depth facilities within the requested road, any qualified grading activity must be conducted in a manner that does not disturb the shallow-depth facilities. The licensing authority may require the owner or operator of the shallow-depth facilities to lower or otherwise move its facility in accordance with applicable law and the terms of its license. [PL 2011, c. 72, §5 (NEW).]

[PL 2011, c. 72, §5 (NEW).]

5-K. Exemption; unpaved private road grading. A person is exempt from the requirements of this section for any grading activities undertaken on private roads that meet the following criteria:

A. The grading activities are limited to the shaping, maintaining or scraping of a road surface or road shoulder to allow for proper drainage; and [PL 2011, c. 588, §8 (NEW).]

B. The depth of the grading activities is no deeper than 6 inches as measured from the road surface or shoulder of the road surface prior to the commencement of those grading activities. [PL 2011, c. 588, §8 (NEW).]

[PL 2011, c. 588, §8 (NEW).]

6. Liability of excavator. If an excavator complies with subsection 3 and if information pursuant to subsections 3-A and 4 is not provided within the time specified or if the information provided fails to identify the location of the underground facilities in accordance with subsection 4 then an excavator damaging or injuring underground facilities is not liable for any damage or injury caused by the excavation, except on proof of negligence.

[PL 1999, c. 718, §8 (AMD).]

6-A. Forfeitures.

[PL 1999, c. 718, §9 (RP).]

6-B. Failure to notify. An excavation that is made without the excavator providing any or all of the notices required by this section that results in any damage to an underground facility or facilities is prima facie evidence in any civil or administrative proceeding that the damage was caused by the negligence of the excavator.

[PL 1999, c. 718, §10 (AMD).]

6-C. Penalties. In an adjudicatory proceeding, the Public Utilities Commission may, in accordance with this subsection, impose an administrative penalty on any person who violates this subsection. The administrative penalty may not exceed \$1,000, except that, if the person has been found in violation of this subsection within the prior 12 months, the administrative penalty may not exceed \$10,000. Administrative penalties imposed pursuant to this subsection are in addition to any

other remedies or forfeitures provided by law and any liability that may result from the act or omission constituting the violation. Before imposing any penalties under this subsection, the commission shall consider evidence of the record of the violator, including, to the extent applicable, the number of successful excavations undertaken by the violator or the number of locations successfully marked by the violator during the prior 12 months. The commission may require a person who violates any provision of this section to participate, at the expense of the violator, in an educational program developed and conducted by the system.

The Public Utilities Commission may impose administrative penalties for any of the following violations:

- A. Failure of an excavator to give notice of an excavation as required under subsection 3, except to the extent the excavator is exempt from the provisions of subsection 3 pursuant to other provisions of this section; [PL 1999, c. 718, §11 (NEW).]
- B. Excavation by an excavator in a reckless or negligent manner that poses a threat to an underground facility; [PL 1999, c. 718, §11 (NEW).]
- C. Excavation by an excavator that does not comply with the requirements of subsection 4-C, except to the extent the excavator is exempt from the provisions of subsection 4-C pursuant to subsection 5-C; [RR 1999, c. 2, §27 (COR).]
- D. Failure of an underground facility operator to mark the location of the operator's underground facilities within the time limits required by subsection 4; [PL 2001, c. 577, §9 (AMD).]
- E. Marking by an underground facility operator of the location of an underground facility in a reckless or negligent manner; or [PL 2001, c. 577, §10 (AMD).]
- F. Failure of an excavator to comply with the requirements of subsection 5-C, 5-D, 5-E, 5-I or 5-J. [PL 2011, c. 72, §6 (AMD).]

The commission shall establish by rule standards for when and at what level penalties must be assessed under this subsection. Rules adopted under this subsection are major substantive rules as defined in Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 2-A. [PL 2019, c. 592, §2 (AMD).]

6-D. Penalty payment plan. The Public Utilities Commission shall allow a qualified person who is assessed an administrative penalty under subsection 6-C to pay the penalty through a payment plan. For purposes of this subsection, "qualified person" means a person who demonstrates to the Public Utilities Commission that the person is unable to pay the penalty in full or that paying the penalty in full will cause undue financial hardship. The Public Utilities Commission shall establish a schedule of payments over time that allows the person to pay the fine within that person's financial means. [PL 2011, c. 72, §7 (NEW).]

7. Imprudent action. Compliance with this section does not excuse a person from acting in a careful and prudent manner nor does compliance with this section excuse a person from liability for damage or injury for failure to so act. [PL 1979, c. 362, §2 (NEW).]

8. Effect on existing statutes or ordinances. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to effect or impair any statute or ordinance requiring permits for excavation in a street or public highway. [PL 1979, c. 362, §2 (NEW).]

9. Exceptions.
[PL 1991, c. 437, §9 (RP); PL 1991, c. 437, §12 (AFF).]

10. Further notice requirements.

[PL 2011, c. 588, §10 (RP).]

10-A. Further notice requirements. The following provisions govern excavations in areas where there are underground facilities owned or operated by a person who is not an underground facility operator and who is not a voluntary member of the system established under subsection 1-A.

A. In addition to other notice requirements under this section and except for an employee with respect to that employee's employer's facility, an excavator shall notify any person who is not a member of the system and has underground facilities in the area of the proposed excavation. This notice must be in writing or in person. [PL 2011, c. 588, §11 (NEW).]

B. If the underground facilities are located on private property, provide service to a single-family residence and are owned and operated by the owner of that property:

(1) That landowner may mark the underground facilities in accordance with paragraph D;

(2) The excavator may wait 3 business days from the date of notification to commence the excavation or may commence the excavation upon notification;

(3) If the excavator waits 3 business days from the date of notification or until after the underground facilities are marked, if sooner, to commence excavation or if the markings made by the landowner pursuant to subparagraph (1) fail to identify the location of the underground facilities in accordance with paragraph D, an excavator damaging or injuring underground facilities is not liable for any damage or injury caused by the excavation, except on proof of negligence; and

(4) If the excavator does not wait until the underground facilities are marked or 3 business days from the date of notification to commence excavation, whichever occurs earlier, the excavator is liable for all damages to the underground facilities as a result of the excavation. [PL 2013, c. 557, §2 (AMD).]

C. If the underground facilities are located on private or public land and are owned and operated by a person other than the owner of the property where the excavation is to occur:

(1) The person who owns or operates the underground facilities shall mark the underground facilities in accordance with paragraph D; and

(2) The excavator shall wait until the underground facilities are marked or 3 business days from the date of notification, whichever occurs earlier, before commencing the excavation.

If an excavator complies with paragraph A and subparagraph (2) and if information pursuant to paragraph D is not provided within the time specified or if the information provided does not identify the location of the underground facilities in accordance with paragraph D, an excavator damaging or injuring underground facilities is not liable for any damage or injury caused by the excavation, except on proof of negligence. [PL 2011, c. 588, §11 (NEW).]

D. A person who marks underground facilities under this subsection shall mark the location and size of the underground facilities in the proposed excavation area by marking the location of the facilities with stakes, with paint or by any other identifiable markings within 36 inches horizontally from the exterior sides of the underground facilities and if the depth is known the depth of the underground facilities. The person providing information shall respond no later than 2 full business days after receipt of the notice. It is the responsibility of the excavator to maintain those location markings until the excavations are completed. [PL 2011, c. 588, §11 (NEW).]

[PL 2013, c. 557, §2 (AMD).]

10-B. Calling 9-1-1. If contact with or damage to an underground pipe or another underground facility results in the escape of any natural gas or other hazardous substance or material regulated by the United States Department of Transportation, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, the excavator shall immediately report the contact or damage by calling 9-1-1.

[PL 2019, c. 322, §1 (NEW).]

11. Enforcement. The Public Utilities Commission may adopt procedures necessary and appropriate to gather information and hear and resolve complaints concerning failure to comply with the provisions of this section.

[PL 1999, c. 718, §12 (RPR).]

12. Injunctions; costs. The owner or operator of an underground facility may request that the Public Utilities Commission issue a cease and desist order to prevent a person from undertaking an excavation that may result in damage to the underground facility. The Public Utilities Commission may issue a cease and desist order if the commission determines that the excavation or proposed excavation:

A. Is being conducted or is likely to be conducted in a negligent or unsafe manner; and [PL 1997, c. 229, §2 (NEW).]

B. Is causing or is likely to cause damage to the underground facility. [PL 1997, c. 229, §2 (NEW).]

If the owner or operator prevails in an action brought pursuant to this subsection, the owner or operator is entitled to an award of the costs of bringing the action, including reasonable attorney's fees.

[PL 2003, c. 505, §4 (AMD).]

13. Rules. The Public Utilities Commission may adopt rules necessary to implement this section. Except as otherwise specified in this section, rules adopted under this section are major substantive rules as defined in Title 5, chapter 375, subchapter 2-A.

[PL 2005, c. 334, §3 (NEW).]

14. Discovered facilities. When an underground facility is discovered during an excavation and the location of that facility was, prior to the discovery, unknown or unclear to the underground facility operator, the Public Utilities Commission may direct that operator to determine and map the location of the facility for a reasonable distance, as determined by the commission, from the point of discovery.

[PL 2005, c. 334, §3 (NEW).]

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1979, c. 362, §2 (NEW). PL 1985, c. 111, §§1, 2 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 109 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 437, §§1-10 (AMD). PL 1991, c. 437, §12 (AFF). PL 1997, c. 229, §§1,2 (AMD). PL 1997, c. 631, §§1-4 (AMD). RR 1999, c. 2, §27 (COR). PL 1999, c. 718, §§1-13 (AMD). PL 2001, c. 577, §§1-11 (AMD). PL 2003, c. 373, §§1-3 (AMD). PL 2003, c. 505, §§3,4 (AMD). PL 2005, c. 334, §§1-3 (AMD). PL 2011, c. 72, §§1-7 (AMD). PL 2011, c. 588, §§1-11 (AMD). PL 2013, c. 405, Pt. B, §4 (AMD). PL 2013, c. 557, §§1, 2 (AMD). PL 2015, c. 213, §1 (AMD). PL 2019, c. 322, §1 (AMD). PL 2019, c. 592, §§1, 2 (AMD). PL 2021, c. 30, §5 (AMD).

ARTICLE 2

TOWNS

(REPEALED)

§3381. Applications; repair

(REPEALED)

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1999, c. 337, §11 (RP).

SUBCHAPTER 3

ABOLISHMENT OF GRADE CROSSINGS

(REPEALED)

§3411. Petition; damages; expenses; temporary ways

(REPEALED)

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1971, c. 593, §13 (RPR). PL 1977, c. 112, §2 (AMD). PL 1981, c. 456, §A85 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 398, §2 (RP).

§3412. Tracks of more than one railroad

(REPEALED)

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1971, c. 593, §§19,20 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 398, §2 (RP).

§3413. Order of Department of Transportation; appeals

(REPEALED)

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1971, c. 593, §14 (RPR). PL 1989, c. 398, §2 (RP).

§3414. Amount paid by State or railroad corporation limited

(REPEALED)

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1965, c. 89 (AMD). PL 1971, c. 593, §19 (AMD). PL 1977, c. 380, §B6 (AMD). PL 1981, c. 456, §A86 (RP).

SUBCHAPTER 4

REMOVAL OF BARS, FENCES OR OBSTRUCTIONS

§3451. Gates, bars and fences; removal permitted

Any person may take down and remove gates, bars or fences upon or across any highway or town way, unless they are there to prevent the spread of infectious disease or were placed there by license of the county commissioners or municipal officers of the town. To those granting such license, a person aggrieved by such removal may apply and, on proof that such erections were made by their license, they may order them to be replaced by the person who removed them.

§3452. Removal of obstructions

When logs, lumber or other obstructions without necessity are left on such ways described in section 3451, any road commissioner or municipal officer may remove them, and he shall not be liable for loss or damage thereof unless occasioned by design or gross negligence. When no one appears to pay the expense and trouble of removal, he may sell at public auction so much thereof as is sufficient for the purpose, with charges of sale, posting notice of the time and place of sale in 2 public places in

the town 7 days prior thereto. The person through whose neglect or willful default they were left may be prosecuted as for a nuisance.

§3453. Nuisances; payment of prosecution expense

When anything has been adjudged to be a nuisance and to be abated under section 3452, and the materials of which it is composed do not on sale produce sufficient to pay the charges of prosecution, removal and sale, the court may order the deficiency to be raised by levy on the personal property of the person convicted of causing such nuisance.

§3454. Trees near railroad crossings

(REPEALED)

SECTION HISTORY

PL 1971, c. 593, §22 (AMD). PL 1989, c. 398, §3 (RP).

The State of Maine claims a copyright in its codified statutes. If you intend to republish this material, we require that you include the following disclaimer in your publication:

All copyrights and other rights to statutory text are reserved by the State of Maine. The text included in this publication reflects changes made through the First Regular and First Special Session of the 131st Maine Legislature and is current through November 1, 2023. The text is subject to change without notice. It is a version that has not been officially certified by the Secretary of State. Refer to the Maine Revised Statutes Annotated and supplements for certified text.

The Office of the Revisor of Statutes also requests that you send us one copy of any statutory publication you may produce. Our goal is not to restrict publishing activity, but to keep track of who is publishing what, to identify any needless duplication and to preserve the State's copyright rights.

PLEASE NOTE: The Revisor's Office cannot perform research for or provide legal advice or interpretation of Maine law to the public. If you need legal assistance, please contact a qualified attorney.