MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the

LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY

at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library

http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied (searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)



117th MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-1995

Legislative Document

No. 1297

H.P. 921

House of Representatives, April 11, 1995

An Act to Ensure Consistency in the Laws Governing Maine's Roads.

Reference to the Committee on Transportation suggested and ordered printed.

SUSEPH W. MATO

Presented by Representative AULT of Wayne.

	C 1 40 BED CA 91000 C 4 E
1	Sec. 1. 23 MRSA §1903, first \P , as repealed and replaced by PL 981, c. 318, \S 1, is amended to read:
	As used in this chapter <u>and chapters 23 to 401</u> , unless the ontext otherwise indicates, the following words have the ollowing meanings.
	Sec. 2. 23 MRSA §1903, sub-§10-A, as repealed and replaced by L 1981, c. 318, §1, is repealed.
	Sec. 3. 23 MRSA §1903, sub-§10-B is enacted to read:
	. 10-B. Private access. "Private access" means a road, riveway or other access privately owned and maintained, over hich the owner may restrict use or passage.
	Sec. 4. 23 MRSA §1903, sub-§11, as repealed and replaced by PL
	981, c. 318, §1, is repealed and the following enacted in its lace:
	11. Public way. "Public way" means a way, owned and
n	aintained by the State, a county or municipality, over which the
9	eneral public has a right to pass.
	Sec. 5. 23 MRSA §1903, sub-§18 is enacted to read:
	See St. 25 Marie (25 vo) sub (20 15 chaced to 10aa.
	18. Way. "Way" means the entire width between boundary
	ines of a road, highway, parkway, street or bridge used for
V	ehicular traffic, whether public or private.
	Sec. 6. 23 MRSA §1914, sub-§10, as repealed and replaced by PL
1	981, c. 318, §4, is amended to read:
	10. Approach signs. Any business or facility whose
P	rincipal building, or a point of interest, which is located on a
	rivate way access more than 1,000 feet from the nearest public
	ay, or is not visible to traffic from the nearest public way,
	ay erect no more than 2 approach signs with a total surface area
	ot to exceed 100 square feet per sign. These signs are to be ocated outside the public right-of-way limits within 300 feet of
	he junction of the public way and private ways access.
_	The second secon
	Sec. 7. 23 MRSA §2051, as amended by PL 1975, c. 711, §1, is

§2051. Power of commissioners

- County commissioners may lay out, alter, close maintenance while maintaining or discontinue highways or any portion of highways within the unorganized areas of their counties and-grade-hills-in-any-such-highway. The county commissioners may close county roads for while performing maintenance and preserve the right-of-way for the use of abutting affected landowners, and any others using said the way for the sole access to their the affected property, and public utilities and corporations with facilities legally located within said the way, at their the user's own risk. Responsible persons may present, at their the county commissioners' regular session, a written petition describing a way and stating whether its grading, closing for maintenance or location, alteration, discontinuance is desired, or an alternative action, in whole or part. The commissioners may act upon it, conforming substantially to the description, without adhering strictly to its bounds.
- Within the unorganized areas of the counties, county commissioners have the same powers and are subject to the same liabilities and penalties as towns with respect to ways. The county commissioners have the same powers and shall perform the same duties as municipal officers of municipalities regarding ways.
 - Sec. 8. 23 MRSA §3021, as amended by PL 1981, c. 702, Pt. Z, §2, is repealed.
 - Sec. 9. 23 MRSA §3021-A is enacted to read:

§3021-A. Definitions

4

6

8

10

12

14

16

18

2.6

28

30

32

36

42

44

46

- As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.
- 1. Best practicable notice. "Best practicable notice"

 38 means, at a minimum, the mailing by means of the United States

 Postal Service, postage prepaid, first class, of notice of

 affected property owners whose addresses appear in the assessment records of the municipality.
 - 2. Commercial way. "Commercial way" means a municipal way held for the safe and convenient year-round passage and use of the general public, including any vehicle unless prohibited or restricted by law, with a road surface of at least 20 feet in width.

3. Highway purposes. "Highway purposes" means use as a
free and public roadway or street open by right to every person,
including utilities, and those things incidental to the laying
out, construction, improvement, maintenance, change of location,
alignment and drainage of public ways, including the securing of
materials for those purposes and the provision for the health,
welfare and safety of the public using public ways.
The state of the s
4. Local way. "Local way" means:
21 20002 100 1 20000 100 10000
A. A municipal way held for the safe and convenient
year-round passage and use of the general public, including
motor vehicles weighing not more that 36,000 pounds, and
with a road surface of at least 16 feet in width;
with a road surface of at reast to reet in width,
B. All town or county ways not discontinued or abandoned
before July 29, 1976;
before outy 29, 1970;
C. All state or state aid highways, or both, that were
classified town ways on July 1, 1982, or thereafter pursuant
to section 53; and
D 311 municipal conservation has October 1 1007
D. All municipal ways not reclassified by October 1, 1997.
r rimina on urimina on House o modeles con basis
5. Limited way. "Limited way" means a municipal way held
for the safe and convenient year-round passage and use of the
general public, including motor vehicles weighing not more than
18,000 pounds, and with a road surface of at least 12 feet in
width.
6. Municipal easement. "Municipal easement" means a right
held by a municipality to use an area or strip of land for public
utilities or other official municipal purposes of access and the
right to maintain the area or strip of land.
7 Manieta de la companya de la compa
7. Municipal trail or path. "Municipal trail or path"
means an area or strip of land held by a municipality for any of
a number of nonhighway recreational uses, including but not
limited to foot travel, cycling, horseback riding, carriage and
sleigh travel, skiing, snowmobiling or other appropriate uses
specifically designated.
8. Municipal way. "Municipal way" means an area or strip
of land or bridge held by a municipality for use by a public
utility or as a commercial way, a local way, a limited way or a
seasonal way.
§3021-B. Initial classification

unless the classification is at that time under appeal to a court.

50

Initial classification must take place by October 1, 2002,

- 1. Municipal determination. By October 1, 1997, a 2 municipality shall determine by a vote of the municipal officers 4 the classification of all the municipal ways, easements, trails or paths within its jurisdiction. A municipality must classify 6 all its ways, easements, trails or paths in a manner consistent with the actual current or expected use. Within 60 days of the vote, the municipality shall prepare and publish a map and 8 directory listing the municipality's ways, easements, trails and paths as determined by the vote. Within 120 days of the vote, 10 the municipal officers shall notify all taxpayers of their actions. In a municipality where the municipal officers have 12 legislative power, notice is sufficient if the municipality 14 notifies all taxpayers by best practicable notice, pursuant to section 3026, that a determination of the status of public 16 accesses to properties has been made, sends them a copy of state law relating to the classification process and informs the taxpayers that a copy of the actions of the municipal officers is 18 available upon request. In a municipality where the town meeting 20 has legislative power, the municipal officers must send to the taxpayers by best practicable notice, pursuant to section 3026, a 22 copy of the map and directory and a copy of state laws relating to the classification process.
 - 2. Local appeal. A taxpayer has 2 years from the date of the municipality's notice of determination to require the municipality to place an article requesting a change in the classification or lack of classification before the legislative body at its next meeting.
 - 3. Court appeal. If a party is still aggrieved after the vote of the legislative body on the local appeal, that party may, within 2 years of the vote on the local appeal, file a request for declaratory judgment on the classification in the Superior Court of the county within which the way lies. All parties involved, including the court, shall diligently attempt to conclude the proceedings within 2 years of the filing date of the action.
- 40
 4. Ways not classified. Any area or strip of land not classified by October 1, 2002 is deemed not to be a municipal way, easement, trail or path and there is no right of use retained by the public. Nothing in this section prevents an affected party from asserting a claim of adverse possession of a right-of-way, even if the way had previously been used for highway purposes.

48 §3021-C. Exemptions

24

26

28

30

32

34

36

- 1. Municipal vehicle. Emergency vehicles, municipally
 approved vehicles and equipment, school buses, agricultural
 equipment on tires, or, when authorized by written permission of
 the municipal officers, any vehicle exceeding the weight limits
 while being used for local commerce may not be counted by a
 municipality in its classification pursuant to section 3021-B.
 - 2. Limited use. If the municipal officers determine that a municipal way is not being used more than 5 times a day for its specified maximum weight, the municipality is not required to maintain the municipal way for the specified width.
- 3. Unsafe for commercial traffic. If a municipality determines that a municipal way is unsafe for commercial traffic the municipality may post the way to prohibit that use.
- Sec. 10. 23 MRSA $\S 3022$, as amended by PL 1979, c. 127, $\S 153$, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

§3022. Laying out municipal ways and easements

8

10

12

16

20

34

44

- The municipal officers may, personally or by agency, or upon the petition of any person, propose to lay out, alter or widen a municipal way or easement. The municipal officers shall give best practicable notice to all affected property owners and post their written intentions at least 7 days in 2 public places in the municipality and in the vicinity of the way and shall describe the proposed way in the notice.
- 30 After the proposal of the way or easement has been presented, the way or easement may be taken pursuant to section 32 3023. Property may not be taken without a majority vote of approval by the legislative body of the municipality.
- A completed proposal must be acted on by the legislative
 body within 1 year of when it is presented to the municipal
 officers. If the proposal is approved, the owners of the land
 taken must be allowed one year to remove timber, wood or any
 erection on the land. Approval of the proposal is void unless
 construction of the way is begun within 2 years of approval of
 the proposal and completed within 6 years. If approval of the
 proposal is appealed, the time limits begin from the date of the
 judgment.
- If a proposal is approved, the municipal officers shall comply with sections 3023 and 3024.
- Sec. 11. 23 MRSA §3023, next to the last ¶, as repealed and replaced by PL 1975, c. 770, §98, is amended to read:

Unless specifically provided in the order of condemnation or unless the property or interests to be taken include land or right-of-way of a railroad corporation or a public utility, title to property taken for town ways after December 31, 1976, shall or municipal ways taken after October 1, 1995 must be in fee simple absolute.

Sec. 12. 23 MRSA §3024, as enacted by PL 1975, c. 711, §8, is amended to read:

§3024. Recording of proceedings

No A taking or relinquishment of property or interests therein in property by a municipality, or the discontinuance of a town way except by abandonment, after September 12, 1959, shall be or municipal ways taken after October 1, 1995 is not valid against owners of record or abutting landowners who—have—not received—actual—notice, unless there is recorded in the registry of deeds for the county where the land lies either a deed, or a certificate attested by the municipal clerk, describing the property and stating the final action of the municipality with respect to it.

Sec. 13. 23 MRSA §3026, as repealed and replaced by PL 1981, c. 683, §1, is repealed and the following enacted in its place:

§3026. Discontinuance of municipal ways and easements

- 1. Definitions. For purposes of this section "way" includes municipal ways, bridges, easements, paths and trails.
 - 2. Discontinuance; notice. Whenever the common convenience and exigencies no longer require a way held by a municipality to be maintained in a condition reasonably safe and convenient for the use classified, the municipality having ownership and responsibility of the way may terminate the whole or any portion. Before the discontinuance may be completed, the municipal officers must give best practicable notice to all affected property owners and others including public utilities having a specific interest in the way, and the municipal planning board or office must file an order of discontinuance with the municipal clerk that specifies the location of the way, the names of affected parties and the amount of damages determined by the municipal officers to be paid by each party.
- 46 3. Effect discontinuance. After approval of the discontinuance by the legislative body of the municipality, the municipality relinquishes all title, rights, privileges and

responsibilities in the way and all remaining interests in the									
property pass to the abutting property owners to the center of									
the way.									
4. Notice of discontinuance. The municipality shall post,									
at the point where a discontinued way enters upon or unites with									
an existing public way, sufficient notice or obstruction to warn									
the public against entering on the discontinued way.									
5. Recording required. A taking or relinguishment of									
property or interests in property by a municipality for municipal									
ways or easements after October 1, 1995 is not valid against									
owners of record or affected landowners, unless there is recorded									
in the registry of deeds for the county where the land lies									
either a deed or a certificate attested by the municipal clerk									
describing the property and stating the final action of the									
municipality with respect to it.									
Sec. 14. 23 MRSA §3028, as repealed and replaced by PL 1991,									
c. 195, is repealed.									
G 4# 60 150 G 4 08000									
Sec. 15. 23 MRSA §7229, as enacted by PL 1989, c. 398, §8, is									
amended to read:									
Omnos and a second									
§7229. Maintenance charges for private crossings									
In a municipality in which a private way access is crossed									
by a railroad crossing, the municipal officers may act as agents									
for a railroad corporation in collecting maintenance and									
insurance charges from those persons using that crossing. Nothing									
in this section may-authorizes a municipality to assess									
or levy these charges nor to use its taxing power to collect									
these charges.									
Sec. 16. 29-A MRSA §101, sub-§58, as enacted by PL 1993, c.									
683, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §5, is repealed.									
Sec. 17. 29-A MRSA §101, sub-§58-A is enacted to read:									

44

46

48

58-A. Private access. "Private access" means a road, 40 driveway or other access that is privately owned and maintained over which the owner may restrict use or passage. 42

Sec. 18. 29-A MRSA §2356, sub-§6, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 683, Pt. A, §2 and affected by Pt. B, §5, is amended to read:

6. Private accesses exempted. This section does not apply to operating on private ways accesses.

STATEMENT OF FACT

4	This	bill	clarifie	s and	removes	s incon	sistencies	in	state
	laws rel	ating	to the	rights	and	responsi	bilities.	of	public
6	officers,	lando	wners and	d membe	rs of	the pul	blic with	reg	ard to
	municipal	ways a	nd other	rights	of pub	lic and	private ad	ccess	; .