## MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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## 131st MAINE LEGISLATURE

## FIRST REGULAR SESSION-2023

**Legislative Document** 

No. 1019

H.P. 655

House of Representatives, March 7, 2023

**An Act Regarding Water Testing Related to Salt and Sand Storage Facilities** 

Reference to the Committee on Transportation suggested and ordered printed.

ROBERT B. HUNT Clerk

R(+ B. Hunt

Presented by Representative HASENFUS of Readfield. Cosponsored by Senator HICKMAN of Kennebec.

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

- **Sec. 1. 23 MRSA §652, sub-§2,** as amended by PL 1987, c. 769, Pt. A, §84 and PL 2003, c. 689, Pt. B, §6, is further amended to read:
- **2. Private water supplies.** In the event an owner of land adjacent to a state or state aid highway conceives that a private water supply on that land has been destroyed or rendered unfit for human consumption by the department constructing, reconstructing or maintaining the highway, such the owner may apply in writing to the department for a determination of the alleged cause and assessment of the damage and, if such the claim is founded on construction, the owner shall present such the application within 24 months after completion date of the work as that date appears in the records of the department. For purposes of this subsection, "state or state aid highway" includes any salt and sand storage facility located along that state or state aid highway to supply salt and sand for use on that highway.
- The application shall <u>must</u> set forth the name and address of the owner, the owner's source of title, the location of the property, a description of the damage, the cause to which the damage is attributed and the name and address of any lien holder.
  - A. If the department determines that it did not cause the alleged damage to <u>such the</u> water supply, a copy of the determination <u>shall must</u> be served by registered or certified mail or by personal service as required for service of a summons on a complaint in the Superior Court.
  - B. If the department determines that any damage to the privately owned water supply was caused by the department constructing, reconstructing or maintaining the highway, a copy of the determination shall <u>must</u> be served by registered or certified mail or by personal service as required for service of a summons on a complaint in the Superior Court and <u>the department</u> shall set forth an offer of settlement <u>which shall be either that</u> offers:
    - (1) To replace the water supply; or
    - (2) To repair the damage to the water supply; or
    - (3) To pay a designated sum of money; or
    - (4) To purchase the realty served by the water supply in the event the cost of repair or replacement of the water supply exceeds the appraisal value of the realty.
  - C. The department may issue rules and regulations in accordance with standards of the Department of Health and Human Services and the <u>United States Department of Health and Human Services</u>, Public Health Service regarding water potability for the determination of the degree of contamination, pollution or fitness for domestic use.
  - D. The department shall in its determination consider the necessity for installation or replacement of piping, tanks, pumps, heating systems or other related fixtures. The Department of Transportation shall department may not condition installation or replacement on the owner giving possession or title of any privately owned piping, tanks, pumps, heating systems or other related fixtures on his the land to any agency of this State, unless agreed to by the property owner.

- E. If the department is unable to settle at what it deems determines to be a reasonable settlement, the department or owner may apply to the State Claims Commission in writing for a determination of the alleged cause and assessment of the damage. The proceedings shall are then be the same as in condemnation cases.
- F. This subsection shall does not apply to private water supplies after June 26, 1969 where the location does not allow for or provide for adequate surface drainage.
- G. This subsection shall does not apply to private water supplies now located or hereafter located within the right-of-way limits.
- H. This subsection shall <u>does</u> not apply to any private water supply damaged by construction, reconstruction or maintenance which <u>that</u> the department determines to have already been contaminated or polluted by another source to the degree <u>said the</u> contamination or pollution would have rendered it unfit for human consumption.
- I. The following provisions apply with respect to a private water supply located on property adjacent to a salt and sand storage facility.
  - (1) The department shall arrange for and pay the cost of testing the private water supply every 2 years for any contaminants that may derive from the salt and sand storage facility.
  - (2) If an owner of land adjacent to a salt and sand storage facility shows in an application under this subsection that the owner's water supply is contaminated by any contaminants that may derive from the salt and sand storage facility, the contamination is presumed to have been caused by that storage facility, and the department shall offer a settlement in accordance with paragraph B unless the department can demonstrate that the contamination was not caused by the salt and sand storage facility. The department shall provide a demonstration that the contamination was not caused by the salt and sand storage facility in any determination served pursuant to paragraph A.

27 SUMMARY

This bill includes salt and sand storage facilities in the law governing the contamination of private water supplies adjacent to state or state aid highways. It requires the Department of Transportation to arrange for and pay the cost of testing the private water supplies every 2 years for any contaminants that may derive from the salt and sand storage facilities.

It also provides that if an owner of land adjacent to a salt and sand storage facility shows the owner's water supply is contaminated by any contaminants that may derive from the salt and sand storage facility, the contamination is presumed to have been caused by that storage facility, and the department is required to offer a settlement to remedy the situation unless the department can demonstrate that the contamination was not caused by the salt and sand storage facility.