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Legislative Document

No. 1206

H.P. 870

House of Representatives, March 12, 2019

An Act To Improve Aboveground Utilities' Responsiveness to Public Interests

Reference to the Committee on Energy, Utilities and Technology suggested and ordered printed.

ROBERT B. HUNT Clerk

R(+ B. Hunt

Presented by Representative BEEBE-CENTER of Rockland.

Cosponsored by Senator WOODSOME of York and

Representatives: BERRY of Bowdoinham, CAIAZZO of Scarborough, DOUDERA of Camden.

1	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
2	Sec. 1. 30-A MRSA c. 169 is enacted to read:
3	CHAPTER 169
4	RIGHTS-OF-WAY
5	§3621. Municipal management of public rights-of-way under municipal jurisdiction
6 7	1. Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.
8	A. "Facilities" has the same meaning as in Title 35-A, section 2502, subsection 3.
9	B. "Public right-of-way beneficiary" means:
10 11	(1) A provider of cellular or wireless telecommunications service as defined in Title 25, section 2921, subsection 2-B;
12	(2) A cable television system as defined in section 2001, subsection 3; and
13 14	(3) A telephone utility or transmission and distribution utility as defined in Title 35-A, section 102, subsections 19 and 20-B, respectively.
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25	2. Conditions necessary to ensure public health, safety and welfare. In order to more appropriately allocate scarce right-of-way space and better control the increase of expenses incurred by municipalities for the provision of services related to and management of rights-of-way necessary to public health, safety and welfare as required by state law, a municipality may impose standards as a condition of a license or permit issued pursuant to Title 35-A, section 2503 to a public right-of-way beneficiary. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, a municipality may require as a condition of a license or permit issued pursuant to Title 35-A, section 2503 the payment of a fee necessary to ensure that the costs associated with the public right-of-way beneficiary's use and occupation of the right-of-way are not borne solely by the taxpayers of the municipality.
26 27 28 29	3. Alteration, removal or relocation of facilities. Upon written demand of a municipality, a public right-of-way beneficiary shall alter, remove or relocate, as specified by the municipality, the public right-of-way beneficiary's facilities within 180 days of the date the written demand is issued by the municipality.
30	4. Penalty. A public right-of-way beneficiary that fails to comply with a
31 32	requirement of this chapter is subject to a fine established by ordinance in an amount not to exceed \$1,000 per day that the public right-of-way is in violation. The failure of a
33	public right-of-way beneficiary to pay a fine assessed by a municipality pursuant to this
34	subsection is grounds for refusal to issue new location permits or licenses to that public
353637	right-of-way beneficiary. Sec. 2. 35-A MRSA §2501, sub-§2, as amended by PL 2017, c. 199, §3, is further amended to read:

2. Applicability of section 2503. Except as otherwise provided, a person may not construct or place facilities upon and along highways and public roads without applying for and obtaining a written location permit from the applicable licensing authority under section 2503. Included within this requirement is every person operating telephones or transmitting television signals by wire; every person that owns, controls, operates or manages any pipeline within or through this State for the transportation as a common carrier for hire of oil, gas, gasoline, petroleum or any other liquids or gases; every water utility and every person making, generating, selling, distributing and supplying gas or electricity; every water utility or sewer company, district or system privately or municipally owned; every municipally owned or operated fire alarm, police alarm or street lighting circuit or system; every cooperative organized under chapter 35; the University of Maine System, for purposes described in section 2301-A; every dark fiber provider; every unlit fiber provider as defined in section 711, subsection 7, paragraph E; every telecommunications service provider as defined in section 711, subsection 7, paragraph C; every information service provider as defined in section 711, subsection 7, paragraph A; and any other person engaged in telecommunications or the transmission of heat or electricity.

Sec. 3. 35-A MRSA §2503, sub-§5-A is enacted to read:

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- **5-A.** Licenses. The licensing authority may adopt annual licensing requirements for a telephone utility and for a provider of cellular or wireless telecommunications service as defined in Title 25, section 2921, subsection 2-B. The licensing authority may specify in the license reasonable requirements the licensing authority determines necessary to the public interest or authority purposes.
- **Sec. 4. 35-A MRSA §2503, sub-§§8 and 9,** as enacted by PL 1987, c. 141, Pt. A, §6, are amended to read:
- **8. Relocation.** No \underline{A} location permit or alteration of any original location permit is \underline{not} required for relocation of the facility when the relocation is because of the construction, reconstruction or relocation of the way, except when required by federal law applicable to highways that have been designated for federal aid. The licensing authority, except in such cases of federal aid construction, shall issue a new location permit to evidence the legality of the relocation. When relocation is required by the licensing authority due to the construction, reconstruction, relocation or other improvement of the way, facility owners are responsible for their own expenses related to relocating their facilities.
- **9. Replacement and additions.** A <u>The licensing authority may require a new location permit is not required</u> for the replacement of an existing facility or appurtenance or for additions to the facility and appurtenances made within the terms of the existing permit.
- **Sec. 5. 35-A MRSA §2503, sub-§20,** as amended by PL 1995, c. 254, §5, is further amended to read:
- **20.** Exclusive method. Compliance with this section by any person is the exclusive method of obtaining the rights and privileges conferred in this section and \underline{no} a person or

cooperative may <u>not</u> be required, with respect to the location of its facilities, to comply with or be subject to any other law, including, but not limited to, Title 30-A, chapter 165. This subsection may not be construed to limit the ability of the licensing authority to impose standards as conditions of licenses or permits pursuant to this section and pursuant to Title 30-A, section 3621.

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- **Sec. 6. 35-A MRSA §2503, sub-§21,** as repealed and replaced by PL 2015, c. 216, §3, is further amended to read:
- **21. Default standards.** This subsection governs standards applied by local licensing authorities with respect to underground locations. This subsection may not be construed to limit the ability of the licensing authority to impose additional reasonable standards as conditions of licenses or permits pursuant to this section and Title 30-A, section 3621.
 - A. As used in this subsection, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.
 - (1) "Local licensing authority" means municipal officers or their designees or county commissioners.
 - (2) "Underground location standards" means standards governing the location and depth of and distance between utility facilities, including the underground portion of aboveground facilities such as utility pole bases.
 - B. For all state and state-aid highways within compact areas of urban compact municipalities as defined in Title 23, section 754, rules adopted by the Department of Transportation under subsection 16 serve as the minimum standard.
 - C. Except within areas identified in paragraph B, a local licensing authority may adopt underground location standards for utility facilities within its jurisdiction as designated in section 2502, subsection 1, paragraph A or B. If a local licensing authority has not adopted underground location standards for utility facilities, the underground location standards adopted by the Department of Transportation under subsection 16 govern.
 - D. A local licensing authority that has not adopted underground location standards for utility facilities in accordance with paragraph C may grant exceptions to the underground location standards adopted by the Department of Transportation under subsection 16 if the licensing authority finds one of the following:
 - (1) Application of the underground location standards would present an exceptional hardship or unreasonable cost under the circumstances and alternative standards will adequately ensure public safety;
 - (2) All affected parties, as determined by the local licensing authority, have agreed to alternative underground location standards that will adequately ensure public safety;
 - (3) A unique situation exists that requires an adjustment of the standards in a manner that ensures public safety; or
 - (4) The underground location standards exceed the limits of the available space within the right-of-way.

E. The owners of a new, planned underground utility facility shall coordinate directly with owners of existing underground utility facilities in the public way during the design phase of the new, planned facility. Both the new and existing facility owners shall make reasonable accommodation for each other's facilities in accordance with applicable underground location standards to allow ease of access to and maintenance of those facilities and adequately ensure public safety.

7 SUMMARY

This bill provides specific authority to a municipality or other applicable licensing authority to manage public rights-of-way, to issue licenses or permits for the use of those rights-of-way by utilities such as wireless telecommunications service providers and cable television systems and to charge a fee for the license or permit. A municipality or applicable licensing authority may order a utility to alter, remove or relocate its facilities. A utility that fails to comply with a written order of a municipality to alter, remove or relocate the utility's facilities is subject to a fine of up to \$1,000 per day for each day the utility remains in violation of the order of the municipality.