

Appendix A
Title 30-A, Chapter 187, Subchapter IV
Subdivisions

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§4401. Definitions

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

1. Densely developed area. "Densely developed area" means any commercial, industrial or compact residential area of 10 or more acres with an existing density of at least one principal structure per 2 acres.

2. Dwelling unit. "Dwelling unit" means any part of a structure which, through sale or lease, is intended for human habitation, including single-family and multifamily housing, condominiums, apartments and time-share units.

2-A. Freshwater wetland. "Freshwater wetland" means freshwater swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas which are:

A. Inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and for a duration sufficient to support, and which under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of wetland vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils; and

B. Not considered part of a great pond, coastal wetland, river, stream or brook.

These areas may contain small stream channels or inclusions of land that do not conform to the criteria of this subsection.

3. Principal structure. "Principal structure" means any building or structure in which the main use of the premises takes place.

4. Subdivision. "Subdivision" means the division of a tract or parcel of land into 3 or more lots within any 5-year period that begins on or after September 23, 1971. This definition applies whether the division is accomplished by sale, lease, development, buildings or otherwise. The term "subdivision" also includes the division of a new structure or structures on a tract or parcel of land into 3 or more dwelling units within a 5-year period, the construction or placement of 3 or more dwelling units on a single tract or parcel of land and the division of an existing structure or structures previously used for commercial or industrial use into 3 or more dwelling units within a 5-year period.

A. In determining whether a tract or parcel of land is divided into 3 or more lots, the first dividing of the tract or parcel is considered to create the first 2 lots and the next dividing of either of these first 2 lots, by whomever accomplished, is considered to create a 3rd lot, unless:

(1) Both dividings are accomplished by a subdivider who has retained one of the lots for the subdivider's own use as a single-family residence that has been the subdivider's principal residence for a period of at least 5 years immediately preceding the 2nd division; or

(2) The division of the tract or parcel is otherwise exempt under this subchapter.

B. The dividing of a tract or parcel of land and the lot or lots so made, which dividing or lots when made are not subject to this subchapter, do not become subject to this subchapter by the subsequent dividing of that tract or parcel of land or any portion of that tract or parcel. The municipal reviewing authority shall consider the existence of the previously created lot or lots in reviewing a proposed subdivision created by a subsequent dividing.

C. A lot of 40 or more acres must be counted as a lot, except:

(1) (Repealed)

(2) When a municipality has, by ordinance, or the municipal reviewing authority has, by regulation, elected not to count lots of 40 or more acres as lots for the purposes of this subchapter when the parcel of land being divided is located entirely outside any shoreland area as defined in Title 38, section 435 or a municipality's shoreland zoning ordinance.

D. (Repealed)

D-1. A division accomplished by devise does not create a lot or lots for the purposes of this definition, unless the intent of the transferor is to avoid the objectives of this subchapter.

D-2. A division accomplished by condemnation does not create a lot or lots for the purposes of this definition, unless the intent of the transferor is to avoid the objectives of this subchapter.

D-3. A division accomplished by order of court does not create a lot or lots for the purposes of this definition, unless the intent of the transferor is to avoid the objectives of this subchapter.

D-4. A division accomplished by gift to a person related to the donor of an interest in property held by the donor for a continuous period of 5 years prior to the division by gift does not create a lot or lots for the purposes of this definition, unless the intent of the transferor is to avoid the objectives of this subchapter. If the real estate exempt under this paragraph is transferred within 5 years to another person not related to the donor of the exempt real estate as provided in this paragraph, then the previously exempt division creates a lot or lots for the purposes of this subsection. "Person related to the donor" means a spouse, parent, grandparent, brother, sister, child or grandchild related by blood, marriage or adoption. A gift under this paragraph can not be given for consideration that is more than 1/2 the assessed value of the real estate.

D-5. A division accomplished by a gift to a municipality if that municipality accepts the gift does not create a lot or lots for the purposes of this definition, unless the intent of the transferor is to avoid the objectives of this subchapter.

D-6. A division accomplished by the transfer of any interest in land to the owners of land abutting that land that does not create a separate lot does not create a lot or lots for the purposes of this definition, unless the intent of the transferor is to avoid the objectives of this subchapter. If the real estate exempt under this paragraph is transferred within 5 years to another person without all of the merged land, then the previously exempt division creates a lot or lots for the purposes of this subsection.

E. The division of a tract or parcel of land into 3 or more lots and upon each of which lots permanent dwelling structures legally existed before September 23, 1971 is not a subdivision.

F. In determining the number of dwelling units in a structure, the provisions of this subsection regarding the determination of the number of lots apply, including exemptions from the definition of a subdivision of land.

G. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection, leased dwelling units are not subject to subdivision review if the municipal reviewing authority has determined that the units are otherwise subject to municipal review at least as stringent as that required under this subchapter.

H. (Repealed)

H-1. This subchapter may not be construed to prevent a municipality from enacting an ordinance under its home rule authority that:

- (1) Expands the definition of "subdivision" to include the division of a structure for commercial or industrial use; or
- (2) Otherwise regulates land use activities.

A municipality may not enact an ordinance that expands the definition of "subdivision" except as provided in this subchapter. A municipality that has a definition of "subdivision" that conflicts with the requirements of this subsection at the time this paragraph takes effect shall comply with this subsection no later than January 1, 2006. Such a municipality must file its conflicting definition at the county registry of deeds by June 30, 2003 for the definition to remain valid for the grace period ending January 1, 2006. A filing required under this paragraph must be collected and indexed in a separate book in the registry of deeds for the county in which the municipality is located.

I. The grant of a bona fide security interest in an entire lot that has been exempted from the definition of subdivision under paragraphs D-1 to D-6, or subsequent transfer of that entire lot by the original holder of the security interest or that person's successor in interest, does not create a lot for the purposes of this definition, unless the intent of the transferor is to avoid the objectives of this subchapter.

5. New structure or structures. "New structure or structures" includes any structure for which construction begins on or after September 23, 1988. The area included in the expansion of an existing structure is deemed to be a new structure for the purposes of this subchapter.

6. Tract or parcel of land. "Tract or parcel of land" means all contiguous land in the same ownership, provided that lands located on opposite sides of a public or private road are considered each a separate tract or parcel of land unless the road was established by the owner of land on both sides of the road.

7. Outstanding river segments. In accordance with Title 12, section 402, "outstanding river segments" means:

A. The Aroostook River from the Canadian border to the Masardis and T.10, R.6, W.E.L.S. town line, excluding the segment in T.9, R.5, W.E.L.S.;

B. The Carrabassett River from the Kennebec River to the Carrabassett Valley and Mt. Abram Township town line;

C. The Crooked River from its inlet into Sebago Lake to the Waterford and Albany Township town line;

D. The Damariscotta River from the Route 1 bridge in Damariscotta to the dam at Damariscotta Mills;

E. The Dennys River from the Route 1 bridge to the outlet of Meddybemps Lake, excluding the western shore in Edmunds Township and No. 14 Plantation;

F. The East Machias River, including the Maine River, from 1/4 of a mile above the Route 1 bridge to the East Machias and T.18, E.D., B.P.P. town line, from the T.19, E.D., B.P.P. and Wesley town line to the outlet of Crawford Lake, and from the No. 21 Plantation and Alexander town line to the outlet of Pocomoonshine Lake, excluding Hadley Lake, Lower Mud Pond and Upper Mud Pond;

G. The Fish River from the bridge at Fort Kent Mills to the Fort Kent and Wallagrass Plantation town line, from the T.16, R.6, W.E.L.S. and Eagle Lake town line to the Eagle Lake and Winterville Plantation town line, and from the T.14, R.6, W.E.L.S. and Portage Lake town line to the Portage Lake and T.13, R.7, W.E.L.S. town line, excluding Portage Lake;

H. The Kennebago River from its inlet into Cupsuptic Lake to the Rangeley and Lower Cupsuptic

Township town line;

I. The Kennebec River from Thorns Head Narrows in North Bath to the Edwards Dam in Augusta, excluding Perkins Township, and from the Route 148 bridge in Madison to the Caratunk and The Forks Plantation town line, excluding the western shore in Concord Township, Pleasant Ridge Plantation and Carrying Place Township and excluding Wyman Lake;

J. The Machias River from the Route 1 bridge to the Northfield and T.19, M.D., B.P.P. town line;

K. The Mattawamkeag River from the Penobscot River to the Mattawamkeag and Kingman Township town line, and from the Reed Plantation and Bancroft town line to the East Branch in Haynesville;

L. The Narraguagus River from the ice dam above the railroad bridge in Cherryfield to the Beddington and Devereaux Township town lines, excluding Beddington Lake;

M. The Penobscot River, including the Eastern Channel, from Sandy Point in Stockton Springs to the Veazie Dam and its tributary the East Branch of the Penobscot from the Penobscot River to the East Millinocket and Grindstone Township town line;

N. The Piscataquis River from the Penobscot River to the Monson and Blanchard Plantation town line;

O. The Pleasant River from the bridge in Addison to the Columbia and T.18, M.D., B.P.P. town line, and from the T.24, M.D., B.P.P. and Beddington town line to the outlet of Pleasant River Lake;

P. The Rapid River from the Magalloway Plantation and Upton town line to the outlet of Pond in the River;

Q. The Saco River from the Little Ossipee River to the New Hampshire border;

R. The St." Headnote=" Croix River from the Route 1 bridge in Calais to the Calais and Baring Plantation town line, from the Baring Plantation and Baileyville town line to the Baileyville and Fowler Township town line, and from the Lambert Lake Township and Vanceboro town line to the outlet of Spednik Lake, excluding Woodland Lake and Grand Falls Flowage;

S. The St." Headnote=" George River from the Route 1 bridge in Thomaston to the outlet of Lake St. George in Liberty, excluding White Oak Pond, Seven Tree Pond, Round Pond, Sennebec Pond, Trues Pond, Stevens Pond and Little Pond;

T. The St." Headnote=" John River from the Van Buren and Hamlin Plantation town line to the Fort Kent and St. John Plantation town line, and from the St. John Plantation and St. Francis town line to the Allagash and St. Francis town line;

U. The Sandy River from the Kennebec River to the Madrid and Township E town line;

V. The Sheepscot River from the railroad bridge in Wiscasset to the Halldale Road in Montville, excluding Long Pond and Sheepscot Pond, including its tributary the West Branch of the Sheepscot from its confluence with the Sheepscot River in Whitefield to the outlet of Branch Pond in China;

W. The West Branch of the Pleasant River from the East Branch in Brownville to the Brownville and Williamsburg Township town line; and

X. The West Branch of the Union River from the Route 181 bridge in Mariaville to the outlet of Great Pond in the Town of Great Pond.

§4402. Exceptions

This subchapter does not apply to:

- 1. Previously approved subdivisions.** Proposed subdivisions approved by the planning board or the municipal officials before September 23, 1971 in accordance with laws then in effect;
- 2. Previously existing subdivisions.** Subdivisions in actual existence on September 23, 1971 that did not require approval under prior law;
- 3. Previously recorded subdivisions.** A subdivision, a plan of which had been legally recorded in the proper registry of deeds before September 23, 1971;
- 4. Airports with an approved airport layout plan.** Any airport with an airport layout plan that has received final approval from the airport sponsor, the Department of Transportation and the Federal Aviation Administration; or
- 5. Subdivisions in existence for at least 20 years.** A subdivision in violation of this subchapter that has been in existence for 20 years or more, except a subdivision:
 - A.** That has been enjoined pursuant to section 4406;
 - B.** For which approval was expressly denied by the municipal reviewing authority, and record of the denial was recorded in the appropriate registry of deeds;
 - C.** For which a lot owner was denied a building permit under section 4406, and record of the denial was recorded in the appropriate registry of deeds; or
 - D.** That has been the subject of an enforcement action or order, and record of the action or order was recorded in the appropriate registry of deeds.

§4403. Municipal review and regulation

This section governs municipal review of proposed subdivisions.

1. Municipal reviewing authority. The municipal reviewing authority shall review all requests for subdivision approval. On all matters concerning subdivision review, the municipal reviewing authority shall maintain a permanent record of all its meetings, proceedings and correspondence.

1-A. Joint meetings. If any portion of a subdivision crosses municipal boundaries, all meetings and hearings to review the application must be held jointly by the reviewing authorities from each municipality. All meetings and hearings to review an application under section 4407 for a revision or amendment to a subdivision that crosses municipal boundaries must be held jointly by the reviewing authorities from each municipality. In addition to other review criteria, the reviewing authorities shall consider and make a finding of fact regarding the criteria described in section 4404, subsection 19.

The reviewing authorities in each municipality, upon written agreement, may waive the requirement under this subsection for any joint meeting or hearing.

2. Regulations; review procedure. The municipal reviewing authority may, after a public hearing, adopt, amend or repeal additional reasonable regulations governing subdivisions, which shall control until amended, repealed or replaced by regulations adopted by the municipal legislative body. The municipal reviewing authority shall give at least 7 days' notice of this hearing.

A. The regulations may provide for a multi-stage application or review procedure consisting of no more than 3 stages:

- (1) Preapplication sketch plan;
- (2) Preliminary plan; and
- (3) Final plan.

Each stage must meet the time requirements of subsections 4 and 5.

3. Application; notice; completed application. This subsection governs the procedure to be followed after receiving an application for a proposed subdivision.

A. When an application is received, the municipal reviewing authority shall give a dated receipt to the applicant and shall notify by mail all abutting property owners of the proposed subdivision, and the clerk and the reviewing authority of municipalities that abut or include any portion of the subdivision, specifying the location of the proposed subdivision and including a general description of the project. The municipal reviewing authority shall notify by mail a public drinking water supplier if the subdivision is within its source water protection area.

B. Within 30 days after receiving an application, the municipal reviewing authority shall notify the applicant in writing either that the application is complete or, if the application is incomplete, the specific additional material needed to complete the application.

C. After the municipal reviewing authority has determined that a complete application has been filed, it shall notify the applicant and begin its full evaluation of the proposed subdivision.

D. The municipal reviewing authority may not accept or approve final plans or final documents prepared within the meaning and intent of Title 32, chapter 121 that are not sealed and signed by the professional land surveyor under whose responsible charge they were completed, as provided in Title 32, section 13907.

4. Public hearing; notice. If the municipal reviewing authority decides to hold a public hearing on an application for subdivision approval, it shall hold the hearing within 30 days after determining it has received a complete application. The municipal reviewing authority shall have notice of the date, time and place of the hearing:

A. Given to the applicant; and

B. Published, at least 2 times, in a newspaper having general circulation in the municipality in which the subdivision is proposed to be located. The date of the first publication must be at least 7 days before the hearing.

5. Decision; time limits. The municipal reviewing authority shall, within 30 days of a public hearing or, if no hearing is held, within 60 days of determining it has received a complete application or within any other time limit that is otherwise mutually agreed to, issue an order:

A. Denying approval of the proposed subdivision;

B. Granting approval of the proposed subdivision; or

C. Granting approval upon any terms and conditions that it considers advisable to:

(1) Satisfy the criteria listed in section 4404;

(2) Satisfy any other regulations adopted by the reviewing authority; and

(3) Protect and preserve the public's health, safety and general welfare.

6. Burden of proof; findings of fact. In all instances, the burden of proof is upon the person proposing the subdivision. In issuing its decision, the reviewing authority shall make findings of fact establishing that the proposed subdivision does or does not meet the criteria described in subsection 5.

7. Conditioned on variance. If the initial approval or any subsequent amendment of a subdivision is based in part on the granting of a variance, the subdivider must comply with section 4406, subsection 1, paragraph B.

§4404. Review criteria

When adopting any subdivision regulations and when reviewing any subdivision for approval, the

municipal reviewing authority shall consider the following criteria and, before granting approval, must determine that:

1. Pollution. The proposed subdivision will not result in undue water or air pollution. In making this determination, it shall at least consider:

- A. The elevation of the land above sea level and its relation to the flood plains;
- B. The nature of soils and subsoils and their ability to adequately support waste disposal;
- C. The slope of the land and its effect on effluents;
- D. The availability of streams for disposal of effluents; and
- E. The applicable state and local health and water resource rules and regulations;

2. Sufficient water. The proposed subdivision has sufficient water available for the reasonably foreseeable needs of the subdivision;

3. Municipal water supply. The proposed subdivision will not cause an unreasonable burden on an existing water supply, if one is to be used;

4. Erosion. The proposed subdivision will not cause unreasonable soil erosion or a reduction in the land's capacity to hold water so that a dangerous or unhealthy condition results;

5. Traffic. The proposed subdivision will not cause unreasonable highway or public road congestion or unsafe conditions with respect to the use of the highways or public roads existing or proposed and, if the proposed subdivision requires driveways or entrances onto a state or state aid highway located outside the urban compact area of an urban compact municipality as defined by Title 23, section 754, the Department of Transportation has provided documentation indicating that the driveways or entrances conform to Title 23, section 704 and any rules adopted under that section;

6. Sewage disposal. The proposed subdivision will provide for adequate sewage waste disposal and will not cause an unreasonable burden on municipal services if they are utilized;

7. Municipal solid waste disposal. The proposed subdivision will not cause an unreasonable burden on the municipality's ability to dispose of solid waste, if municipal services are to be utilized;

8. Aesthetic, cultural and natural values. The proposed subdivision will not have an undue adverse effect on the scenic or natural beauty of the area, aesthetics, historic sites, significant wildlife habitat identified by the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife or the municipality, or rare and irreplaceable natural areas or any public rights for physical or visual access to the shoreline;

9. Conformity with local ordinances and plans. The proposed subdivision conforms with a duly adopted subdivision regulation or ordinance, comprehensive plan, development plan or land use plan, if any. In making this determination, the municipal reviewing authority may interpret these ordinances and plans;

10. Financial and technical capacity. The subdivider has adequate financial and technical capacity to meet the standards of this section;

11. Surface waters; outstanding river segments. Whenever situated entirely or partially within the watershed of any pond or lake or within 250 feet of any wetland, great pond or river as defined in Title 38, chapter 3, subchapter I, article 2-B, the proposed subdivision will not adversely affect the quality of that body of water or unreasonably affect the shoreline of that body of water.

A. When lots in a subdivision have frontage on an outstanding river segment, the proposed subdivision plan must require principal structures to have a combined lot shore frontage and setback from the normal high-water mark of 500 feet.

(1) To avoid circumventing the intent of this provision, whenever a proposed subdivision adjoins a shoreland strip narrower than 250 feet which is not lotted, the proposed subdivision shall be

reviewed as if lot lines extended to the shore.

(2) The frontage and set-back provisions of this paragraph do not apply either within areas zoned as general development or its equivalent under shoreland zoning, Title 38, chapter 3, subchapter I, article 2-B, or within areas designated by ordinance as densely developed. The determination of which areas are densely developed must be based on a finding that existing development met the definitional requirements of section 4401, subsection 1, on September 23, 1983;

12. Ground water. The proposed subdivision will not, alone or in conjunction with existing activities, adversely affect the quality or quantity of ground water;

13. Flood areas. Based on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Flood Boundary and Floodway Maps and Flood Insurance Rate Maps, and information presented by the applicant whether the subdivision is in a flood-prone area. If the subdivision, or any part of it, is in such an area, the subdivider shall determine the 100-year flood elevation and flood hazard boundaries within the subdivision. The proposed subdivision plan must include a condition of plan approval requiring that principal structures in the subdivision will be constructed with their lowest floor, including the basement, at least one foot above the 100-year flood elevation;

14. Freshwater wetlands. All freshwater wetlands within the proposed subdivision have been identified on any maps submitted as part of the application, regardless of the size of these wetlands. Any mapping of freshwater wetlands may be done with the help of the local soil and water conservation district;

15. River, stream or brook. Any river, stream or brook within or abutting the proposed subdivision has been identified on any maps submitted as part of the application. For purposes of this section, "river, stream or brook" has the same meaning as in Title 38, section 480-B, subsection 9;

16. Storm water. The proposed subdivision will provide for adequate storm water management;

17. Spaghetti-lots prohibited. If any lots in the proposed subdivision have shore frontage on a river, stream, brook, great pond or coastal wetland as these features are defined in Title 38, section 480-B, none of the lots created within the subdivision have a lot depth to shore frontage ratio greater than 5 to 1;

18. Lake phosphorus concentration. The long-term cumulative effects of the proposed subdivision will not unreasonably increase a great pond's phosphorus concentration during the construction phase and life of the proposed subdivision;

19. Impact on adjoining municipality. For any proposed subdivision that crosses municipal boundaries, the proposed subdivision will not cause unreasonable traffic congestion or unsafe conditions with respect to the use of existing public ways in an adjoining municipality in which part of the subdivision is located; and

20. Lands subject to liquidation harvesting. Timber on the parcel being subdivided has not been harvested in violation of rules adopted pursuant to Title 12, section 8869, subsection 14. If a violation of rules adopted by the Maine Forest Service to substantially eliminate liquidation harvesting has occurred, the municipal reviewing authority must determine prior to granting approval for the subdivision that 5 years have elapsed from the date the landowner under whose ownership the harvest occurred acquired the parcel. A municipal reviewing authority may request technical assistance from the Department of Conservation, Bureau of Forestry to determine whether a rule violation has occurred, or the municipal reviewing authority may accept a determination certified by a forester licensed pursuant to Title 32, chapter 76. If a municipal reviewing authority requests technical assistance from the bureau, the bureau shall respond within 5 working days regarding its ability to provide assistance. If the bureau agrees to provide assistance, it shall make a finding and determination as to whether a rule violation has occurred. The bureau shall provide a written copy of its finding and determination to the municipal reviewing authority within 30 days of receipt of the municipal reviewing authority's request. If the bureau notifies a

municipal reviewing authority that the bureau will not provide assistance, the municipal reviewing authority may require a subdivision applicant to provide a determination certified by a licensed forester.

For the purposes of this subsection, "liquidation harvesting" has the same meaning as in Title 12, section 8868, subsection 6 and "parcel" means a contiguous area within one municipality, township or plantation owned by one person or a group of persons in common or joint ownership. This subsection takes effect on the effective date of rules adopted pursuant to Title 12, section 8869, subsection 14.

§4405. Access to direct sunlight

The municipal reviewing authority may, to protect and ensure access to direct sunlight for solar energy systems, prohibit, restrict or control development through subdivision regulations. The regulations may call for subdivision development plans containing restrictive covenants, height restrictions, side yard and set-back requirements or other permissible forms of land use controls.

§4406. Enforcement; prohibited activities

The Attorney General, the municipality or the planning board of any municipality may institute proceedings to enjoin a violation of this subchapter.

1. Sales or other conveyances. No person may sell, lease, develop, build upon or convey for consideration, or offer or agree to sell, lease, develop, build upon or convey for consideration any land or dwelling unit in a subdivision that has not been approved by the municipal reviewing authority of the municipality where the subdivision is located and approved under Title 38, chapter 3, subchapter I, article 6, where applicable, and subsequently recorded in the proper registry of deeds.

A. No register of deeds may record any subdivision plat or plan that has not been approved under this subchapter. Approval for the purpose of recording must appear in writing on the plat or plan. All subdivision plats and plans required by this subchapter must contain the name and address of the person under whose responsibility the subdivision plat or plan was prepared.

B. Whenever the initial approval or any subsequent amendment of a subdivision is based in part on the granting of a variance from any applicable subdivision approval standard, that fact must be expressly noted on the face of the subdivision plan to be recorded in the registry of deeds.

(1) In the case of an amendment, if no amended plan is to be recorded, a certificate must be prepared in recordable form and recorded in the registry of deeds. This certificate must:

- (a) Indicate the name of the current property owner;
- (b) Identify the property by reference to the last recorded deed in its chain of title; and
- (c) Indicate the fact that a variance, including any conditions on the variance, has been granted and the date of the granting.

(2) The variance is not valid until recorded as provided in this paragraph. Recording must occur within 90 days of the final subdivision approval or approval under Title 38, chapter 3, subchapter I, article 6, where applicable, whichever date is later, or the variance is void.

B-1. Whenever the subdivision is exempt from Title 38, chapter 3, subchapter I, article 6, because of the operation of Title 38, section 488, subsection 5, that fact must be expressly noted on the face of the subdivision plan to be recorded in the registry of deeds. The developable land, as defined in Title 38, section 488, subsection 5, must be indicated on the plan. The person submitting the plan for recording shall prepare a sworn certificate in recordable form and record it in the registry of deeds. This certificate must:

- (1) Indicate the name of the current property owner;
- (2) Identify the property by reference to the last recorded deed in its chain of title and by reference to the subdivision plan;
- (3) Indicate that an exemption from Title 38, chapter 3, subchapter I, article 6, has been exercised;
- (4) Indicate that the requirements of Title 38, section 488, subsection 5, have been and will be satisfied; and
- (5) Indicate the date of notification of the Department of Environmental Protection under Title 38, section 488, subsection 5.

The exemption is not valid until recorded as provided in this paragraph. Recording must occur within 90 days of the final subdivision approval under this subchapter or the exemption is void.

C. A building inspector may not issue any permit for a building or use within a land subdivision unless the subdivision has been approved under this subchapter and under Title 38, chapter 3, subchapter I, article 6, where applicable.

D. Any person who sells, leases, develops, builds upon, or conveys for consideration, offers or agrees to sell, lease, develop, build upon or convey for consideration any land or dwelling unit in a subdivision that has not been approved under this subchapter and under Title 38, chapter 3, subchapter I, article 6, where applicable, shall be penalized in accordance with section 4452.

E. Any person who, after receiving approval from the municipal reviewing authority or approval under Title 38, chapter 3, subchapter I, article 6 and recording the plan at the registry of deeds, constructs or develops the subdivision or transfers any lot in a manner other than depicted on the approved plans or amendments or in violation of any condition imposed by the municipal reviewing authority or the Department of Environmental Protection, when applicable, must be penalized in accordance with section 4452.

F. Any person who sells, leases or conveys for consideration any land or dwelling unit in a subdivision approved under this subchapter and exempt from Title 38, chapter 3, subchapter I, article 6, because of the operation of Title 38, section 488, subsection 5, shall include in the instrument of sale, lease or conveyance a covenant to the transferee that all of the requirements of Title 38, section 488, subsection 5, have been and will be satisfied.

2. Permanent marker required. No person may sell or convey any land in an approved subdivision unless at least one permanent marker is set at one lot corner of the lot sold or conveyed. The term "permanent marker" includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- A. A granite monument;
- B. A concrete monument;
- C. An iron pin; or
- D. A drill hole in ledge.

3. Utility installation. A public utility, water district, sanitary district or any utility company of any kind may not install services to any lot or dwelling unit in a subdivision, unless written authorization attesting to the validity and currency of all local permits required under this chapter has been issued by the appropriate municipal officials or other written arrangements have been made between the municipal officers and the utility, except that if a public utility, water district, sanitary district or utility company of any kind has installed services to a lot or dwelling unit in a subdivision in accordance with this subsection, a subsequent public utility, water district, sanitary district or utility company of any kind may install services to the lot or dwelling unit in a subdivision without first receiving written authorization pursuant to this section.

4. Permit display. A person issued a permit pursuant to this subchapter in a great pond watershed shall have a copy of the permit on site while work authorized by the permit is being conducted.

§4407. Revisions to existing plat or plan

Any application for subdivision approval which constitutes a revision or amendment to a subdivision plan which has been previously approved shall indicate that fact on the application and shall identify the original subdivision plan being revised or amended. In reviewing such an application, the municipal reviewing authority shall make findings of fact establishing that the proposed revisions do or do not meet the criteria of section 4404.

1. Recording. If a subdivision plat or plan is presented for recording to a register of deeds and that plat or plan is a revision or amendment to an existing plat or plan, the register shall:

- A.** Indicate on the index for the original plat or plan that it has been superseded by another plat or plan;
- B.** Reference the book and page or cabinet and sheet on which the new plat or plan is recorded; and
- C.** Ensure that the book and page or cabinet and sheet on which the original plat or plan is recorded is referenced on the new plat or plan.