## MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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1 2	FIRST REGULAR SESSION
3 4	ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE
5 <b>6</b>	Legislative Document No. 1277
7 8	H.P. 976 House of Representatives, March 22, 1983 Referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. Sent up for
9 10	concurrence and ordered printed.  EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk
11	Presented by Representative Dexter of Kingfield.  Cosponsors: Representative Rolde of York, Senator McBreairty of Aroostook and Senator Pray of Penobscot.
12 13	STATE OF MAINE
14 15 16	IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE
17 18 19	AN ACT Relating to Camps on Leasehold Land Owned by the State.
20 21	Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:
22 23	<pre>Sec. 1. 30 MRSA §4169, as amended by PL 1981, c. 434, §§1 and 2, is repealed.</pre>
24	Sec. 2. 30 MRSA §4170 is enacted to read:
25 26	§4170. Public reserved land acquisition, sale, exchange or relocation
27 28 29 30 31 32	1. Recommendation to the Legislature. The director may make recommendations to the Legislature for the sale, exchange or relocation of public reserve lands. Except as provided in subsections 2 and 3, he shall, only after the approval of the Legislature, sell, exchange or relocate those lands.

- 2. Sale of leaseholder lots. The director may 1 give an option to purchase to any person who on Janu-2 ary 1, 1983, held a valid camp lot leasehold interest 3 with the State, acting through the Bureau of Public 4 5 Lands, in the land in which he has the leasehold 6 interest.
  - A. The Bureau of Public Lands shall notify all camp lot lessees of record as of January 1, 1983, by mail at their last known addresses of their right to obtain from the State an option to purchase the property in which the leasehold interest is held.
  - B. Any lessee interested in purchasing the property in which he holds a leasehold interest shall have 180 days from the date of notice in paragraph A to execute an option agreement with the State.
  - C. The purchase price specified in the option agreement shall be at fair market value to determined by the director. The option agreement shall contain such other terms and conditions the director deems necessary.
  - D. The director may execute deeds or such other instruments as are necessary to complete the sale of the property.
  - E. Any camp lot leaseholder not entering into an option agreement to purchase the lot that is the subject of the lease, as provided in paragraph B, shall forever forfeit his right to purchase that property.
  - F. Any funds collected from the sale or property as specified in this subsection shall be deposited in the General Fund.
- 3. Sale of small parcels. The director may, after 34 review by the joint standing committee of the Legis-35 36 lature having jurisdiction over State Government and 37 subsequent approval by the Governor, sell any parcel of public reserved land not exceeding 1/4 acre in 38 39 size, provided that:

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- A. The parcel is sold to the owner of private land which adjoins the parcel;
- B. The director determines that public ownership
  of the parcel, because of its size, shape and
  location, has no use or value except as an adjunct to the adjoining private property; and
- 7 C. The sale is for fair market value of the parcel as determined by the director, taking account of factors including the effect of ownership of the parcel upon the value of the adjoining private property.
- Prior to making any sale, the director shall make a written finding with respect to the requirements of this subsection. The written finding shall be available for public inspection at the director's office during regular working hours.
- 17 It is the policy of the State that the requirements 18 of this subsection be strictly applied, and that sale 19 of any parcel of a public reserved lot be discouraged 20 except in compliance with this subsection.

- 4. Notice for sales, exchanges and relocations. Prior to requesting approval under subsection 3, the director shall give notice of the proposed sale, exchange or relocation and may hold a public hearing, provided that he shall hold a public hearing if requested by any party.
- 5. Public Reserved Lands Acquisition Fund. To accomplish the purposes of this chapter, there is established a Public Reserved Lands Acquisition Fund. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 4163, all income or proceeds received by the Bureau of Public Lands from the sale, exchange or relocation of any public reserved lands shall be recorded on the books of the State in a separate account and shall be deposited with the Treasurer of State to be credited to the Public Reserved Lands Acquisition Fund.
- 6. Expenditure of funds. All moneys credited to the Public Reserved Lands Acquisition Fund shall be used exclusively to purchase and assemble quantities of land of such size and location as the director

determines best fulfill the purposes of this chapter. Lands acquired with these moneys are deemed to be public reserved lands and shall be held and managed by the State, subject to the same terms and condi-tions as apply to other public reserved lands. So much of the funds raised from income designated in subsection 3 and paid into the treasury as may be necessary to pay for the purchase of real property to be held and managed as public reserved lands is appropriated to pay for the purchase of that real property, and the director, with the prior approval of the Commissioner of Conservation and the Governor, shall authorize the State Controller to draw warrant therefor at any time. Any balance remaining shall continue from year to year as a fund available for the purposes of this section and for no other purpose.

## STATEMENT OF FACT

At the present time, there are approximately 490 camp owners who lease the land upon which their camps sit, from the State. These camp lot leaseholders fall into 2 categories as follows.

- 1. Approximately 150 of the public lot leaseholders formerly lease their lots from Maine paper companies or other private landowners and now lease directly from the State, as a result of the public land swaps.
- 28 2. Approximately 350 leaseholders have always 29 leased their lots directly from the State.

These public lot leaseholders have, over a number of years, improved the buildings which they have placed upon the real estate so that they have a substantial investment located upon land which they do not own. These lots have little or no usable value to the State. The State would be greatly benefited if it were to transfer outright ownership of those lots to the people who lease them from the State in exchange for fair market value. Those lot leaseholders who formerly leased from paper companies would undoubtedly have been given an opportunity to purchase their lots had the State not acquired the land in the land

swaps, and they should not be penalized as a result of the land swaps which had little or no benefit for them.

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The outright sale of the land upon which the seasonal residential cottages are located would be the most judicious use of the land and it would be in harmony with the environment, terrain and historical usage of the area.

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