MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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115th MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-1991

Legislative Document

No. 1776

H.P. 1218

House of Representatives, May 3, 1991

Reference to the Committee on Judiciary suggested and ordered printed.

EDWIN H. PERT, Clerk

Presented by Representative BAILEY of Township 27.
Cosponsored by Senator LUDWIG of Aroostook, Senator VOSE of Washington and Representative TOWNSEND of Eastport.

STATE OF MAINE

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD NINETEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-ONE

An Act Concerning Indian Territory under the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Laws.



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4	Sec. 1. 12 MRSA §682, sub-§1, as amended by PL 1973, c. 569, §2, is further amended to read:
б	 Unorganized and deorganized areas. Unorganized and deorganized areas shall include all areas located within the
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10	Passamaquoddy Indian territory as defined in Title 30, section 6205.
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14	Sec. 2. 30 MRSA §6206, sub-§1-A is enacted to read:
16 :	1-A. Passamaquoddy Indian Reservation land use. Control of land use within the Passamaquoddy Indian Reservation as defined in section 6203, subsection 5, rests with the Passamaquoddy Tribe and is not subject to regulation by the State.
,	
20	Sec. 3. 38 MRSA §482, sub-§5, ¶E, as repealed and replaced by PL 1987, c. 812, §§7 and 18, is amended to read:
22	E. Unless intended to circumvent this article, the
24	following transactions shall may not be considered lots offered for sale or lease to the general public:
26	(1) Sale or lease of lots to an abutting owner or to a
28	spouse, child, parent, grandparent or sibling of the developer; er
30	(2) Personal, nonprofit transactions, such as the
32	transfer of lots by gift or devise; and
34	(3) Sale or lease of property within Passamaquoddy Indian territory as defined in Title 30, section 6205
36	to a member or members of the Passamaquoddy Tribe; and
38	Sec. 4. 38 MRSA §482, sub-§6, as amended by PL 1987, c. 812, §§8 and 18, is further amended to read:
40	6. Structure. A "structure" shall-mean means:
42	A. A building or buildings on a single parcel constructed
44	or erected with a fixed location on or in the ground or attached to something on or in the ground which occupies a
46	ground area in excess of 60,000 square feet or contains a total floor area of 100,000 square feet or more; or
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50	B. Parking lots, roads, paved areas, wharves or areas to be stripped or graded and not to be revegetated which causes a total project, including any buildings to occupy a ground
52	area in excess of 3 acres.

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

Within Passamaquoddy Indian territory as defined by Title 30, section 6205, a "structure" may only be construed to apply to adjoining buildings and ancillary development designed for and devoted to a common or interdependent use.

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Sec. 5. Effective date. Section 2 of this Act is not effective unless, within 60 days of the adjournment of the Legislature, the Secretary of State receives written notification by the Joint Tribal Council of the Passamaquoddy Tribe that the tribe has agreed to the provisions of section 2 of this Act pursuant to 25 United States Code, Section 1725(e)(1), copies of which must be submitted by the Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives; provided that in no event may section 2 of this Act become effective until 90 days after adjournment of the Legislature.

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STATEMENT OF FACT

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Common ownership of the lands within their respective Indian territories by the Passamaquoddy Tribe and the Penobscot Nation, and their ownership in trust for the tribes in perpetuity, are unique in Maine. This bill resolves an ambiguity with respect to the municipal status under state law conferred upon the Passamaquoddy Tribe in the land claims settlement legislation enacted in 1980. The bill gives Passamaquoddy Indian territory the same status as lands within any municipality in existence before the formation of the Maine Land Use Regulation The bill also places regulatory authority for Commission. reservation land use control, including freshwater wetlands, with Passamaquoddy tribal government. Regulation off-reservation environment, such as water or air pollution, is unaffected by this change. Definitions of certain development activities in the Department of Environmental Protection laws are amended to exclude tribal development activity that would not be regulated in the absence of this unusual pattern of tribal land ownership.