



**STATE OF MAINE
127th LEGISLATURE
FIRST REGULAR SESSION**

**Commission to Study the Public Reserved Lands
Management Fund**

December 5, 2015

DRAFT

Members:

Sen. Thomas B. Saviello, Chair

Sen. James F. Dill

Rep. Craig V. Hickman, Chair

Rep. John L. Martin

Rep. Donald G. Marean

Thomas Abello

John Bryant

Doug Denico

Tony Madden

Bob Meyers

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David Trahan

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Executive Summary

The 127th Maine Legislature established the Commission To Study the Public Reserved Lands Management Fund (hereinafter the “Commission”) with the passage of Public Law 2015, chapter 267, Part GGGG. The Legislature charged this 13-member Commission – comprised of legislators, leaders from the executive branch and knowledgeable members of the public representing various important interests – with reviewing, studying and analyzing, among other duties, the proper use of the non-lapsing Public Reserved Lands Management Fund established in Title 12 MRSA §1849 (hereinafter “the Fund”).

The Fund receives revenue from sources related to the use of the Public Reserved Lands under the care, custody, control or management of the Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry’s Bureau of Parks and Lands (hereinafter “the Bureau”), including but not limited to, the sale of timber, grass and other things of value. A copy of the Commission’s authorizing legislation – Public Law 2015, chapter 267, Part GGGG – is included in this report as Appendix A.

In addition to being charged with reviewing, studying and analyzing (1) the proper use of the Fund and its possible expansion to other uses, the Commission also was tasked with reviewing, studying and analyzing: (2) the proper sustainable harvest levels on state land and how best to maintain those levels; (3) how best to manage public lands to preserve forests for recreation, wildlife habitat and public use while ensuring a healthy working forest; (4) after reviewing data and current science, how best to manage the State’s public lands to deal with possible pest and disease issues; (5) investments in public lands to increase access to public lands and spur rural economic development; (6) the impact of outdoor recreation on the State’s tourism economy and the role public lands play in that economy; and (7) any other issues the Commission feels necessary to protect and manage public lands and the funds derived from those public lands.

The Commission was directed to submit this report and any proposed legislation to the Joint Standing Committee on Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry by December 5, 2015. To complete these duties and develop a report with recommendations, the Commission conducted public meetings on September 9, September 29, October 27 and December 1, 2015 in Room 216 of the Cross State Office Building in Augusta, Maine.

Maine’s Public Reserved Lands originated in the late 18th century when the Commonwealth of Massachusetts established and sold townships on land that is now part of Maine, setting aside “public lots” within those townships to support the local ministry and public education. The public trust nature of those lands is embodied in the Articles of Separation, which was later incorporated into Article X of the Maine Constitution. Over the years, some of these original lots were traded with other landowners to consolidate Maine’s Public Reserved Lands into larger management units, thereby improving their recreational, scenic, wildlife and ecological values for public use.

During fiscal year 2014, Maine had 616,952 acres of Public Reserved and Nonreserved Lands in 154 Public Reserved Land units and 14 Nonreserved Public Land units ranging in size from 60 acres to 47,440 acres. These lands include forested and non-forested land located in both organized and unorganized territories throughout Maine. In light of the 1973 opinion from the Justices of the Maine Supreme Judicial Court¹ (hereinafter the “*Opinion of the Justices*”) and the 1992 opinion of the Attorney General² (hereinafter the “*Opinion of the Attorney General*”), the State has an obligation to hold and preserve Public Reserved Lands for future public use and, accordingly, the State must manage Public Reserved Lands for multiple uses including, but not limited to, recreation, sustainable timber harvesting and wildlife habitat.

Because revenues deposited in the Fund are derived from Public Reserved Lands, they are public trust property and their use must be consistent with the public trust limitations embodied in Article X of the Maine Constitution. However, the Legislature has some flexibility in determining the appropriate uses of this revenue beyond the original designation of schools and the ministry. The *Opinion of the Justices* and the *Opinion of the Attorney General* indicate that other permissible uses of the Fund include paying expenses associated with the management of Public Reserved Lands and the purchase of additional lands to be used for similar purposes. These opinions also explain that revenue derived from Public Reserved Lands is not interchangeable with General Fund revenue and that when the Maine Legislature uses revenue from the Fund, it must specifically express its intent to exercise its trust responsibilities. However, while the *Opinion of the Justices* and the *Opinion of the Attorney General* provide a framework for the permissible uses of the Fund, the full scope of potentially permissible uses of the Fund remains unclear.

In response to inquiries from this Commission, Attorney General Mills provided the following guidance: (1) using money from the Fund to purchase heating equipment for low-income families in rural areas would likely be met with great skepticism from the court; (2) using money from the Fund to administer state parks thereby offsetting General Fund money to be used for other purposes would effectively make trust money interchangeable with General Fund revenue, which is not permitted; (3) using money from the Fund to purchase other real estate may be permitted if characteristics of the property and the uses to which it would be dedicated were the same or substantially similar to other Public Reserved Lands; and (4) using money from the Fund to support educational programs related to logging and forestry offered by public institutions would likely be permissible but using money from the Fund to support similar educational programs at private institutions might create constitutional issues. The full letters of guidance from Attorney General Mills to the Commission can be found in this report in Appendix H and Appendix J, respectively.

The Commission arrived at its recommendations based on legal guidance from Attorney General Mills, a review of existing law pertaining to Public Reserved Lands, information provided by Doug Denico and the Bureau of Parks and Lands, along with testimony provided by former officials from the Department of Conservation, a variety of organizations representing interests associated with Public Reserved Lands and testimony from individual members of the public. The Commission strongly believes their (include vote / whether unanimous, etc.)

¹ *Opinion of the Justices*, 308 A.2d 253 (Me. 1973).

² *Op. Me. Att’y Gen.* 92-07, December 15, 1992.

recommendations, contained in Part III of this report, reflect a thoughtful balance of those considerations.

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I. INTRODUCTION

In 2015, during the First Regular Session of the 127th Maine Legislature, the Commission To Study the Public Reserved Lands Management Fund (hereinafter the “Commission”) was established with the passage of Public Law 2015, chapter 267, Part GGGG.³ The Legislature charged this 13-member Commission with several complex duties, including reviewing, studying and analyzing the proper use of the non-lapsing Public Reserved Lands Management Fund established in Title 12 MRSA §1849 (hereinafter “the Fund”).

The Fund receives revenue from various sources, including “from the sale of timber and grass and other rights and things of value from the public reserved lands under the care, custody, control or management of” the Bureau of Parks and Lands within Maine’s Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry (hereinafter “the Bureau”).⁴

Appointments to the Commission were completed during the early fall of 2015. Membership on the Commission included two members of the Maine Senate, three members of the Maine House of Representatives, a commercial wood harvester, a state-licensed forester, a scientist who has studied forest health and management, a representative of the tourism industry, a representative of a conservation organization, an individual who represents outdoor recreation interests, a representative of commercial timber holdings in the State, a representative of a sportsman’s group, the Commissioner of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry or the Commissioner’s designee, and the Director of the Bureau or the director’s designee.⁵

In addition to being charged with reviewing, studying and analyzing the proper use of the Fund and its possible expansion to other uses, the Commission also was tasked with reviewing, studying and analyzing: (1) the proper sustainable harvest levels on state land and how best to maintain those levels; (2) how best to manage public lands to preserve forests for recreation, wildlife habitat and public use while ensuring a healthy working forest; (3) after reviewing data and current science, how best to manage the State’s public lands to deal with possible pest and disease issues; (4) investments in public lands to increase access to public lands and spur rural economic development; (5) the impact of outdoor recreation on the State’s tourism economy and the role public lands play in that economy; and (6) any other issues the Commission feels necessary to protect and manage public lands and the funds derived from those public lands. The Commission was also directed to submit this report and any proposed legislation to the Joint Standing Committee on Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry by December 5, 2015.

To complete these duties and develop recommendations, the Commission conducted public meetings on September 9, September 29, October 27 and December 1, 2015 in Room 216 of the Cross State Office Building in Augusta, Maine.⁶ There was an opportunity for public comment at each of the first three meetings and all Commission meetings were broadcast through the Legislature’s public internet system.

³ A copy of the Commission’s authorizing legislation – Public Law 2015, chapter 267, Part GGGG – is included in this report as Appendix A.

⁴ 12 MRSA §1849, sub-§1.

⁵ A copy of the membership list of the Commission is included in this report as Appendix B.

⁶ Meeting summaries are included in this report in Appendix C through Appendix F, respectively.

II. Overview of Public Reserved Lands

The following is a brief overview of Maine’s Public Reserved Lands and the associated Fund that is comprised of revenues derived from these lands. All information related to the Public Reserved Lands and the Fund presented to the Commission can be found on the Commission’s webpage at the following link:
<http://legislature.maine.gov/legis/opla/publiclandsmgmtmatrls.htm>.

A. Origin of Maine’s Public Reserved Lands

The Bureau of Public Lands was established by the Maine Legislature in 1973 to undertake the responsibility of managing several categories of state-owned lands. These lands include “...public reserved lands, nonreserved public lands, submerged lands and intertidal lands.”⁷ The origin of Maine’s public reserved lands dates back to the late 18th century, when the Commonwealth of Massachusetts set aside “public lots” within townships to support specific public uses, including the ministry and public education.⁸ After separating from Massachusetts in 1820, these “public lots” became a part of Maine. In 1824, the Maine Legislature passed a law to address the formation and usage of any additional public lots, declaring that “[t]here shall be reserved in every township, suitable for settlement, one thousand acres of land to average in quality and situation with the other land in such township, to be appropriated to such public uses for the exclusive benefit of such town, as the Legislature may hereinafter direct.”⁹ In the 1970s, the Maine Legislature began trading some of these “public lots” with private landowners in order to consolidate these state-owned lands into larger management units, thereby improving their value for public use. Over the years, additional public lands have been acquired by the State in various ways, including through the Land for Maine’s Future program.¹⁰

During Fiscal Year 2014, Maine had 616,952 acres of Public Reserved and Nonreserved Lands in 154 Public Reserved Land units and 14 Nonreserved Public Land units ranging in size from 60 acres to 47,440 acres.¹¹ These lands include forested and non-forested land located in both organized and unorganized territories throughout Maine.

B. Management of Maine’s Public Reserved Lands

In 1820, Maine “...by virtue of its sovereignty became entitled to the care and possession of these reserved lands ... [and] the State (of Maine) became trustee. . .”¹² The adoption of the Articles of Separation – which have been incorporated into Article X of the Maine Constitution – establish a framework for appropriate management and usage of the lands, stating “. . . the same reservations shall be made for the benefit of Schools, and of the Ministry, as have heretofore been usual, in grants made by this Commonwealth.”¹³

⁷ 12 MRSA §1802-03.

⁸ *Opinion of the Justices*, 308 A.2d 253, 254 (Me. 1973).

⁹ *Opinion of the Justices*, 308 A.2d 253 (Me. 1973) (citing Chapter 280, section 8, Public Laws of 1824).

¹⁰ FY 2014 Annual Report to the Joint Standing Committee on Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry – Maine Public Reserved, Nonreserved, and Submerged Lands – Submitted by Bureau of Parks and Lands (March 1, 2015).

¹¹ FY 2014 Annual Report – Bureau of Parks and Lands (March 1, 2015).

¹² *Opinion of the Justices* (quoting *State v. Mullen*, 97 Me. 331, 54 A. 841 (emphasis supplied) (1903)).

¹³ *Opinion of the Justices*, 308 A.2d 253, 254 (Me. 1973) (citing Articles of Separation, paragraph seventh).

The State of Maine “...must continue to hold and preserve [public lots] for the ‘beneficial uses’ intended.”¹⁴ In 1973, at the request of the Maine Legislature, the Maine Supreme Judicial Court issued an *Opinion of the Justices* which stated that the uses designated in the Articles of Separation were merely “illustrative” of the permitted uses and that the inclusion of “schools” and “the ministry” was not intended to establish an exclusive list of uses.¹⁵ During that same year, the Maine Legislature provided that the State’s public lands must be used for the general benefit of the state as a whole and managed under the principles of multiple use to produce a sustained yield of products and services including silvicultural, wildlife and recreational opportunities.¹⁶

The next legal authority to provide guidance on appropriate management of these lands and usage of the Fund came in 1992, when Maine’s Attorney General opined that the revenue derived from Public Reserved Trust Lands is not interchangeable with General Fund revenue.¹⁷ Collectively, the above-referenced *Opinion of the Justices* and *Opinion of the Attorney General* provide that the State’s foremost obligation is to hold and preserve Public Reserved Lands for future public use and that the management of Public Reserved Lands as a multi-purpose forests for recreation, sustainable timber harvesting and wildlife habitat is permitted under Article X of the Maine Constitution.¹⁸

According to the Bureau, Maine’s 612,000 acres of Public Reserved Lands consists of 418,000 acres suitable for timber harvest, 94,000 acres in ecological reserves, 30,000 acres of nonforested land, 30,000 acres of non-commercial forest land and 40,000 acres of inoperable terrain.¹⁹ Among other directives, current law directs the Bureau to develop management plans for reserved and nonreserved public lands that provide for a “... flexible and practical approach to the coordinated management of the public reserved lands...” and requires the Bureau to maintain an “adequate inventory of the public reserved lands, including not only the timber on those lands but also the other multiple use values for which the public reserved lands are managed.”²⁰ The Bureau developed an Integrated Resource Policy (IRP) as a planning and decision tool to ensure its management plans are consistent with statutory requirements. The Bureau’s complete IRP is available to view on the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry’s web page at the following link:
http://www.maine.gov/dacf/parks/get_involved/planning_and_acquisition/management_plans/docs/irp.pdf .

¹⁴ *Opinion of the Justices*, 308 A.2d 253, 270 (Me. 1973).

¹⁵ *Opinion of the Justices*, 308 A.2d 253, 254 (Me. 1973).

¹⁶ 12 MRSA §1847.

¹⁷ *Op. Me. Att’y Gen.* 92-07, December 15, 1992.

¹⁸ For additional information related to the *Opinion of the Justices* and the 1992 *Opinion of the Attorney General*, see this Commission’s correspondence with the Attorney General in Appendix G through Appendix J.

¹⁹ September 9, 2015 Power Point (presented by Director Denico).

²⁰ 12 MRSA §1847.

C. Public Reserved Lands Management Fund

The Fund was created by the Maine Legislature as a depository for revenues derived from the sale of timber, grass and other things of value from the Public Reserved Lands.²¹ Because these revenues are derived from public trust property, its use must be consistent with the public trust limitations embodied in Article X of the Maine Constitution.²² However, the Legislature has some flexibility in determining the appropriate uses of this revenue beyond the original designations of schools and the ministry.²³ The *Opinion of the Justices* and the *Opinion of the Attorney General* indicate that other permissible uses of the Fund include paying expenses associated with the management of Public Reserved Lands and the purchase of additional lands to be used for similar purposes. Those opinions also establish that revenue derived from Public Reserved Trust Lands is not interchangeable with General Fund revenue and that when the Maine Legislature purports to use revenue from the Fund, it must specifically express its intent to exercise its trust responsibility.

Traditionally, the Bureau has used the Fund to offset expenses incurred in the management of Public Reserved Lands, including but not limited to, forestry-related activities, construction and maintenance of trails, campsites, roads, and wildlife management projects. While the *Opinion of the Justices* and the *Opinion of the Attorney General* provide important guidance related to the framework of permissible uses of the Fund, the full scope of permissible uses remains unclear.

During the course of their deliberations, the Commission requested additional legal guidance from Attorney General Mills on a number of proposed uses of the Fund.²⁴ The first request was made on October 11, 2015, regarding proposals to: (1) purchase heating equipment for low-income families in rural areas; (2) transfer of Fund monies to the Bureau for state park purposes; and (3) purchase of other real estate of various types.

With respect to the purchase of heating equipment, Attorney General Mills stated that the connection between using Fund monies to provide low-income heating assistance and the preservation of Public Reserved Lands was difficult to make and would “...likely meet great skepticism from the court.”²⁵ Additionally, the Attorney General stated that using Fund monies to administer state parks thereby offsetting General Fund money to be used for other purposes would be “...effectively making trust money interchangeable with General Fund revenue, which is not permitted.” Citing the *Opinion of the Justices*, Attorney General Mills further opined that the legality of using Fund monies to purchase real estate depends on the “...characteristics of the property and the uses to which it would be dedicated” and that the “[a]cquisition of property that is not designated as Public Reserved Lands, but that is dedicated to the same or substantially similar ones, might also be permitted.” The Attorney General advised that if the Maine Legislature decided to authorize the use of Fund monies to purchase such properties, it would need to include specific fact-finding to address why the acquisition would be consistent with its

²¹ Title 12 MRSA §1849.

²² *Op. Me. Att’y Gen. 92-07*, December 15, 1992.

²³ *Op. Me. Att’y Gen. 92-07*, December 15, 1992.

²⁴ The complete letter from the Commission to the Attorney General (Oct. 15, 2015) can be found in Appendix G.

²⁵ The complete letter from the Attorney General to the Commission (Oct. 26, 2015) can be found in Appendix H.

public trust responsibilities and ensure that the property would be perpetually managed in a way that is consistent with public trust principles.

On October 30, 2015, the Commission made a second request seeking guidance from Attorney General Mills on the legality of using revenues from the Fund to support educational programs related to logging and forestry offered by private and public institutions, including but not limited to, the purchase and maintenance of teaching equipment.²⁶ The Attorney General responded on November 24, 2015, stating that one of the original purposes of Public Reserved Lands was to support schools and that “...education through public institutions likely remains a permissible use of revenue derived from these lands.” Attorney General Mills goes on to say that if the Legislature seeks to use Fund monies for this purpose, it should “acknowledge the exercise of the Legislature’s authority as trustee, and should include specific fact-finding as to why the expenditure is consistent with the public trust limitations.” However, the Attorney General cautioned that using money from the Fund to support educational programs at private institutions “...could create constitutional concerns” and if a concrete proposal to do so is developed, the Attorney General would be willing to review it and provide additional guidance at that time.²⁷

The projected Public Lands budget for Fiscal Year 2016, provided by Director Denico, can be found in this report in Appendix K.

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²⁶ The complete letter from the Commission to the Attorney General (Nov. 4, 2015) can be found in Appendix I.

²⁷ The complete letter from the Attorney General to the Commission (Nov. 24, 2015) can be found in Appendix J.

III. Recommendations

The Commission arrived at its recommendations after thoughtful deliberations, which included seeking legal guidance from Attorney General Mills. The Commission received important information from the Bureau (delivered by Commission member, Doug Denico), along with information provided by Will Harris, former Director of Bureau of Parks and Lands, Tom Morrison, a former Acting Director of the Bureau of Parks and Lands, five former Commissioners of the Department of Conservation (Richard Barringer, Richard Anderson, Edwin Meadows, Ronald Lovaglio and Patrick McGown), a representative from Efficiency Maine, the Maine Professional Guides Association, Alpha One, the Appalachian Mountain Club, Professional Logging Contractors of Maine, Trout Unlimited, Natural Resource Council of Maine, Maine Audubon, Friends of Bigelow and testimony from members of the general public.

The Commission believes its recommendations reflect a thorough analysis of available data and present a careful balance between the State's current budgetary needs, the Fund's historical public trust limitations and the multi-purpose use of Maine's Public Reserved Lands.

The Commission (unanimously / majority) recommends the following:

Recommendation #1: The Bureau of Parks and Lands must maintain a minimum \$2.5 million annual cash operating balance in the Fund.

A. A minimum of \$2.5 million should be set aside for FY 2016 and for FY 2017, rolling over each year, to establish an annual baseline for running the Bureau's operations.

B. The Legislature should consider establishing this baseline figure statutorily.

C. Beginning in Fiscal Year 2018, the minimum cash operating balance needed to run the Bureau of Parks and Lands should be adjusted by the Legislature, as necessary.

or...

The Bureau of Parks and Lands must ~~have maintain~~ a minimum ~~of~~ \$2.5 million cash operating balance in the Fund at the start of each fiscal year.

Recommendation #2: The Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry should conduct a detailed forest inventory (estimated cost of approximately \$50,000-\$100,000).

A. We strongly recommend conducting a forest inventory every five years, beginning in Fiscal Year 2016.

B. Although new technology is emerging that may eventually make the establishment of a continuous forest inventory a viable option for the Bureau of Parks and Lands, we do not presently recommend pursuing a continuous forest inventory.

Recommendation #3: The Legislature should allow experts, including the Silvicultural Advisory Committee, to advocate for determine the appropriate annual sustainable timber harvest level for our public reserved lands. *[These changes included in John Bryant & Doug Denico edits.]* After Bureau of Parks and Lands staff has made a recommendation based on expert opinions and data from the most recent physical forest inventory, the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over agriculture, conservation and forestry should then review this information and allow for public comment before adopting any new annual timber harvest level.

*[*Additional discussion / recommendations about the Bureau's process for determining the AAC – John Bryant and Jonathan Robbins].*

Recommendation #4: The Bureau of Parks and Lands should discover where the State does not currently have deeded access to our Public Reserved Lands and begin exploring how to go about obtaining access. Realistic goals and priorities should be established by our regional foresters who are familiar with both the physical landscape and present-day landowner relations.

Recommendation #5: To better meet the needs of rural communities, the Bureau of Parks and Lands should develop a statewide priority list of recreational infrastructure projects for Public Lands. Recreational investments connect more people to Maine's outdoors and present real economic opportunity, particularly in rural communities. Because of previous financial challenges, the Bureau of Parks and Lands has not been able to invest in recreational infrastructure, but now with additional funding can address high priority sites. To make those investments and spur rural economic activity, a statewide priority list needs to be developed.

[#5 introduced by Tom Abello]

Recommendation #6: The following uses of the Fund (listed in no particular order of priority) – some of which are already contained in existing management plans for the various Public Reserved Lands units, appear to be legally permissible uses and should be considered by the Legislature:

A. Purchasing additional lands (special wildlife habitats) on adjacent parcels;

or...

Improve existing wildlife habitats on Public Lands so they are managed in an exemplary manner; *[Change suggested by Doug Denico]*

B. Improving signage on and around our Public Reserved Lands, including signage related to forestry education and to the location of public lands and accessibility;

C. Improving Americans with Disabilities Act accessibility on Public Reserved Lands;

D. Providing funding for high school loggers' education programs (a specific request was made for a one-time allocation of \$50,000 per school unit, totaling \$200,000) -- *[before including (d), wait for response from the Attorney General – this may instead be included in prior text re: not viable uses] --*

Recommendation #7: The Legislature should review the uses of the Fund and approve allocations therefrom. Public Law 2013, chapter 368, Pt. LLLL, section 2 repealed the following language from Title 12, section 1849, subsection 3 and should be reenacted.

3. Expenditures from fund. Expenditures from the Public Reserved Lands Management Fund are subject to legislative approval in the same manner as appropriations from the General Fund. Money may not be expended without allocation by the Legislature. The joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over appropriations and financial affairs must approve the allocations.

Recommendation #8: The Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry, Bureau of Parks and Lands should make the following changes to its bid process for timber harvesting and road construction projects to ensure that the Maine based contractors with required equipment and insurance are eligible to bid on state bids:

A. Equipment list – a bidder must provide a completed copy of the equipment list that will be utilized for carrying out logging services for the Bureau. At least 50% of the equipment used to complete the requested logging and trucking services must be owned by the bidder. The scoring weights for awarding bids to contractors should also be adjusted to provide 10 points for completion of this information.

B. Worker's compensation insurance – a bidder must provide proof of current worker's compensation insurance, which should include a copy of an existing policy that is current, as part of the bid process. The scoring weights for awarding bids should be adjusted to provide five points for this information.

[Tony Madden's suggestions]

Recommendation #9: Finally, we respectfully request that the Joint Standing Committee on Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry submit legislation to the Second Regular Session of the 127th Legislature that extends the life of the Commission for an additional year and authorizes the Commission to meet at least twice in 2016.

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APPENDIX A

Authorizing Legislation – Public Law 2015, chapter 267, Part GGGG

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APPENDIX B

Membership list, Commission to Study the Public Reserved Lands Management Fund

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APPENDIX C

Summary of first Commission meeting – September 9, 2015

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APPENDIX D
Summary of second Commission meeting – September 29, 2015

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APPENDIX E
Summary of third Commission meeting – October 27, 2015

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APPENDIX F

Summary of fourth Commission meeting – December 1, 2015

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APPENDIX G
Commission letter to Attorney General – October 15, 2015

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APPENDIX H
Attorney General letter to Commission – October 26, 2015

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APPENDIX I

Commission letter to Attorney General – November 4, 2015

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APPENDIX J

Attorney General letter to Commission – November 24, 2015

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APPENDIX K
Public Lands Projected Budget for Fiscal Year 2016

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APPENDIX L

**Letter to the Joint Standing Committee on Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry
containing Commission's recommendations – December 1, 2015 (DRAFT)**