

**CHAPTER 209****NATIONAL FORESTS AND PARKS****§751. Concurrent jurisdiction**

The State shall retain a concurrent jurisdiction with the United States in and over lands acquired as national forests in the State so far that civil process in all cases, and such criminal process as may issue under the authority of the State against any person charged with the commission of crime without or within said jurisdiction, may be executed thereon in like manner as if this section and sections 752 and 754 had not passed. The State of Maine shall retain exclusive jurisdiction over all matters referred to in the proviso contained in section 752. [PL 2005, c. 258, §1 (AMD).]

**SECTION HISTORY**

PL 2005, c. 258, §1 (AMD).

**§752. Federal rules and regulations**

Power is conferred upon the Congress of the United States to pass such laws and to make or provide for the making of such rules and regulations, of both a civil and criminal nature, not inconsistent with any of the provisions of this section and sections 751 and 754, and provide punishment therefor, as in its judgment may be necessary for the administration, control and protection of such lands as are acquired by the United States under said sections. Such laws, rules and regulations may not in any way supersede, invalidate or modify any of the laws of the State of Maine respecting the storage, control, use or development of water resources in the State, or the Mill Act, so called. Said laws of the State of Maine as existing on March 20, 1934, or thereafter enacted, are made applicable to all lands acquired under this section and section 754, notwithstanding the title thereto must be in the United States of America, nor may such laws, rules and regulations, nor may anything in said sections in any way limit the power of the State through its Legislature to pass any legislation, either general or specific, respecting the storage, control, use or development of the water resources thereon, or respecting the laws of the State pertaining to fishing and hunting, nor may it prevent the flowage of lands acquired under this section and section 754 in accordance with the Mill Act, or special charter, or other general laws of the State, upon payment of compensation therefor, nor may any consent of the United States of America be required to enable action to be taken under or in accordance with said laws. The State expressly reserves the jurisdiction of the courts of the State with respect to the determination of questions arising under said laws respecting lands so acquired by the United States of America. [PL 2005, c. 258, §2 (AMD).]

**SECTION HISTORY**

PL 2005, c. 258, §2 (AMD).

**§753. State consent to acquisition of national forests**

Subject to the Act of Congress of March 1, 1911, 36 Statutes 961, known as the Weeks Act, and Acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, the consent of the State of Maine is given for the United States to acquire by purchase, gift or exchange upon the payment of adequate compensation such lands within that portion of Oxford County included within purchase unit boundaries of the White Mountain National Forest on July 5, 1935, all in this State as are suitable for national forest purposes, and not over 2,000 acres in Cumberland County for preserves for the protection and conservation of migratory birds; but no such acquisition may be made against the protest of any owner. Sections 752 and 754 do not apply to any lands acquired under this section and section 755. This section as it relates to Oxford County is limited to such acquisition as has been actually acquired prior to the effective date of this Act and no further land in Oxford County may be acquired after such date, unless such

acquisition is approved by the voters of the municipality in which such land, in whole or in part, is located. [PL 2005, c. 258, §3 (AMD).]

#### SECTION HISTORY

PL 1971, c. 105 (AMD). PL 1975, c. 531, §1 (AMD). PL 2005, c. 258, §3 (AMD).

#### §754. Limitations on state consent

The consent of the State of Maine to the United States of America to the acquisition of lands within the State by the United States of America for the establishment, consolidation and extension of national forests or any lands of a riparian nature or any lands with riparian rights appurtenant thereto or that are necessary for any hydraulic development within this State is limited to the consent granted by this section and section 752, and when such lands are acquired by the United States of America they must be held subject to all of the provisions of said sections so long as the ownership thereof is retained by the United States of America. [PL 2005, c. 258, §4 (AMD).]

#### SECTION HISTORY

PL 2005, c. 258, §4 (AMD).

#### §755. Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction of this State, both civil and criminal, over persons upon any lands acquired under section 753 shall not be affected or changed by the permanent reservation and administration of such lands as national forest lands, except so far as the punishment of offenses against the United States is concerned; the intent and meaning of this section being that this State shall not by reason of such reservation and administration lose its jurisdiction, nor the inhabitants thereof their rights and privileges as citizens, nor be absolved from their duties as citizens of this State.

#### §756. Acadia National Park

**1. Definitions.** As used in this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.

A. "Firearm" has the same meaning as in section 10001, subsection 21. [PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).]

B. "Residential dwelling" means a fixed housing structure that either is the principal residence of its occupants or is occupied on a regular and recurring basis by its occupants as an alternate residence or vacation home. [PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).]

[PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).]

**2. Possession of firearms.** A person may not use or possess a firearm in Acadia National Park except:

A. Within a residential dwelling; [PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).]

B. To the extent the firearm is used in connection with hunting when and where authorized by state or federal law; [PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).]

C. Within a mechanical mode of conveyance as long as the firearm is rendered temporarily inoperable or is packed, cased or stored in a manner that prevents its ready use; [PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).]

D. When the firearm is carried by an authorized federal, state or local law enforcement officer in the performance of the officer's official duties; [PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).]

E. When the firearm is a concealed firearm carried by a qualified law enforcement officer pursuant to 18 United States Code, Section 926B. The law enforcement officer must have in the law enforcement officer's possession photographic identification issued by the law enforcement agency by which the person is employed as a law enforcement officer; [PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).]

F. When the firearm is a concealed firearm carried by a qualified retired law enforcement officer pursuant to 18 United States Code, Section 926C. The retired law enforcement officer must have in the retired law enforcement officer's possession:

(1) Photographic identification issued by the law enforcement agency from which the person retired from service as a law enforcement officer that indicates that the person has, not less recently than one year before the date the person is carrying the concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise found by the agency to meet the standards established by the agency for training and qualification for active law enforcement officers to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm; or

(2) Photographic identification issued by the law enforcement agency from which the person retired from service as a law enforcement officer and a certification issued by the state in which the person resides that indicates that the person has, not less recently than one year before the date the person is carrying the concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise found by the state to meet the standards established by the state for training and qualification for active law enforcement officers to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm; or [PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).]

G. When the firearm is a concealed firearm carried by a person to whom a valid permit to carry a concealed firearm has been issued as provided in Title 25, chapter 252. The person must have in that person's possession the permit as required in Title 25, section 2003. [PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).]

[PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).]

**3. Violation.** The following penalties apply to violations of this section.

A. A person who, in violation of subsection 2, possesses or uses a firearm that is not concealed commits a Class E crime, which is a strict liability crime as defined in Title 17-A, section 34, subsection 4-A. [PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).]

B. A person who, in violation of subsection 2, possesses or uses a concealed firearm commits a Class D crime, which is a strict liability crime as defined in Title 17-A, section 34, subsection 4-A. [PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).]

C. A person who is authorized to use or possess a firearm under subsection 2, paragraphs E to G who does not have the required identification or permit in that person's possession at all times when possessing or using the firearm commits a civil violation for which a fine of not more than \$100 may be adjudged. [PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).]

[PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).]

#### SECTION HISTORY

PL 2009, c. 607, §1 (NEW).

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