



INDIAN TOWNSHIP

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN UPDATE

2014

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A. VISION AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Indian Township prepared its current Comprehensive Plan in 1995. The data (1990 census) used to create the existing Comprehensive Plan (adopted in 1996) is out of date and thus the analyses and projected needs for housing, employment, education and public services are also outdated. This Comprehensive Plan Update incorporates the most recent census data and statistics and incorporates better digital mapping information. Financial support to prepare the plan was provided by the Department of Conservation, Agriculture, and Forestry; the Maine Department of Transportation; and with Tribal funds.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Tribal members were consulted throughout the Comprehensive Plan Update process through a variety of methods. The Comprehensive Plan Update Committee itself was composed of a broad cross section of individuals from the Tribe including Tribal Council members, Tribal department heads, and representatives from Tribal organizations. The activities and draft documents of the Comprehensive Plan Committee were posted on the web site of the Washington County Council of Governments, who provided consulting support to the Tribe in the preparation of the Update. Comprehensive Plan Committee meetings were open to the public, and committee members personally invited community members to attend.

Indian Township reported a near total lack of participation in past community surveys, even when financial awards are offered. Due to their expected lack of public meeting participation, the Indian Township Comprehensive Plan Committee chose to not host a public visioning meeting. Public input was formally solicited through a questionnaire regarding town facilities and services. Indian Township chose to conduct their community survey by providing forms and information at their annual Health Fair. Surveys were kept as minimal as possible to encourage people to complete the entire form. A total of 28 surveys were completed. The results of the 2013 survey are summarized in Chapter K. Public Opinion Survey Results and written comments are reproduced in their entirety in Appendix A. Public Opinion Survey and Written Comments-Survey Results. Survey input informs policy development in each chapter throughout the document.

COMMUNITY VISION

A required element in any local Comprehensive Plan is a Vision Statement that summarizes the community's desired future community character in terms of economic development, natural and cultural resource conservation, transportation systems, land use patterns and its role in the region.

Indian Township's vision statement was created through a public planning process. The process helped to identify the challenges and opportunities the community faces and to create goals and objectives to guide future growth and development. Public opinions were gathered primarily through a community-wide survey. The Comprehensive Planning Committee consisted of departmental staff and community leaders who provided guidance to the planning process and insight into community issues through monthly public meetings.

Indian Township's vision statement is intended to set a direction for growth and change. It expresses what Tribal members want their community to become during the next ten to twenty

years. It creates achievable goals and guidelines for success based on current and anticipated tribal trends.

Located in the easternmost part of Washington County, Indian Township's entire history is associated with the natural resources of the region. The following vision reflects the values placed by the community on this natural resource-based economy and long-standing culture.

The Vision Statement:

Indian Township will build upon the guidance provided by this Comprehensive Plan to create, support, and promote sustainable community and social development opportunities. Natural resources will continue to be well protected through Tribal laws, with increased pollution management and increased recreation opportunities. Cultural resources will continue to be well protected through Tribal laws, with increased personal involvement and responsibility shown by Tribal members as they gain a greater knowledge through access to more tribal social ceremonies.

Indian Township will strive for greater regional cooperation with neighboring communities, especially the adjacent communities of Princeton, Baileyville, Grand Lake Stream, and Fowler and Big Lake Townships, which share many natural resources. Indian Township will participate in regional efforts to maintain clean air and water standards within and outside Tribal borders, and will seek opportunities to collaborate with nearby towns on education and emergency services.

Indian Township will promote new business development, especially focused on local services and services for travelers along Route 1. New businesses most desired are those that are large enough to employ both local people and people from nearby towns. In order to maintain the rural and residential character of the community and to protect Tribal land, new business development will be focused at the intersections of Tribal roads with Route 1. New housing development will focus primarily on replacing seriously degraded structures. New multi-family homes will help to more quickly reduce the extensive housing waiting list. New housing will be focused around existing development, especially on Peter Dana Point Road and Route 1 north of the Tribal building.

Roads, sidewalks, and multi-use trails will be made more safe for all users through enforcement of traffic laws, paving of roads, and construction of new sidewalks and trails. Road will be maintained such that snow and potholes do not limit mobility.

Community planning is a public process that reflects the dynamic nature of a community's demographics; community planning is influenced by challenges and opportunities in nearby communities. Indian Township will maintain open dialogue with surrounding communities and form partnerships as appropriate in order to minimize duplicated services and combine infrastructure to reduce operating costs.

Intended Use Of This Vision Statement: Due to the generalized nature and long-term vision of the comprehensive plan, the plan cannot cover all potential development-related circumstances. In these instances, the comprehensive plan should be viewed as providing guidance to assist in making decisions that are based on individual circumstances. As such, no one portion of this plan should be seen as the final answer when reviewing future development proposals. Occasional amendments to a comprehensive plan are not uncommon and occur through a public hearing process. The Tribal Council or Indian Township residents may initiate amendments.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of a Comprehensive Plan is to provide a community with the information and a process to make choices about its future. Indian Township has involved its resident community members extensively in the development of this plan. It has also made use of extensive resources available through the US Census, several agencies of state government, the Washington County Council of Governments and geographic information system (GIS) mapping. The document will serve the Tribe for a 10-year time horizon and, as a living document, will be revised and updated as new information and understanding develops.

The following information summarizes each section of the document and readers are directed specifically to *Chapter M. Plan Implementation – Policies and Strategies* to provide greater detail about the choices Indian Township makes regarding its future growth and development:

History

Indian Township's history is closely aligned with the Tribal Community's natural resources and their 12,500+-year history of life within the region. Hunting, trapping, and fishing territories in these watersheds were divided among families and the early Passamaquoddy fully occupied their tribe's territory. During the 1800s the Passamaquoddy living at Sipayik, or Pleasant Point, subsisted chiefly by fishing and sealing. Farming and logging were the mainstays at Indian Township supplemented by hunting, fishing, trapping, basket making and guiding. Later in the century, Indians worked in logging and lumbering with side occupations in fur trading and the making of snowshoes, ax handles, canoe paddles and canoes. One of the primary cultural resources of the Indian Township community is the continuing use of the Passamaquoddy language, still spoken in homes, churches, and schools.

The Maine Indian Land Claims Settlement was completed in 1980; the tribes and the state reached agreement on the purchase of up to 150,000 acres of land by the Passamaquoddy Tribe, conferring the powers and responsibilities similar to that of a municipality onto the tribes and the "right" to tax their inhabitants.

There are seven pre-historic or Pre-Contact archaeological sites known in Indian Township. The Tribe states that this information, and associated relevant professional archaeological surveys are kept for protection with the Passamaquoddy Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO). The entire area encompassing Big Lake, Long Lake, Lewy Lake and the waterways leading to the St. Croix River appear to be rich in archaeological sites. A detailed survey of all sites located on Indian Township is recommended, with the identified areas being put under protective status and kept at the office of the THPO.

Population

Over the last 40 years, the total population of Indian Township has been steadily increasing. The Land Claims Settlement Act of 1980 resulted in a near doubling of the population as tribal members returned to Indian Township from other parts of the state and country. Although the rate of increase has leveled off somewhat in the last 20 years, the population of Indian Township has increased 16.4% since 1990, from 617 to 718 residents. Approximately 120 of the 718 residents are not Passamaquoddy Tribal members. The Township anticipates the population will increase slightly over the next 10 to 15 years.

Contrary to the declining national trend the average household size in Indian Township (2.91) remained constant between 2000 and 2010 and is larger than the average household size for the State of Maine (2.43). There is some overcrowding due to a community-wide housing shortage. Consistent with the population increase of the last 20 years, Indian Township has also seen a steady increase in school enrollment. The Elementary School is currently at capacity with two trailer units in use for classrooms.

Natural Resources

Indian Township is a small rural community rich in natural resources that contribute greatly to quality of life and the community's economy. Indian Township has many natural resources, including extensive wildlife habitat. Bald eagle, a species of Special Concern; the Black tern, an endangered species; and the Tomah mayfly, a threatened species, are found on the Reservation. Natural resources in Indian Township are protected through a variety of federal, state and tribal regulations and through public and private land conservation efforts.

The Indian Township deer wintering area is the second largest in the county at 10,000 to 13,000 acres in size. This habitat extends to the west into Grand Lake Stream and south into Princeton (*see Map 6*). This is the last remaining historic older growth coniferous high-closure canopy in the county. It is the most important wildlife habitat on Indian Township and serves as the refuge for wintering deer for the entire area.

Indian Township has abundant groundwater resources, and surface waters include a number of streams and a portion of several great ponds (lakes). Of particular importance to tribal residents are the four lakes: Big, Long, and Lewey Lakes and Grand Falls Flowage. All four lakes are part of the St Croix watershed, form the southern boundary of Indian Township and are shared with neighboring towns of Baileyville and Princeton and the unorganized territories of Fowler and Big Lake Townships. Overall, the water quality in Indian Township waterways is good.

Agriculture and Forestry Resources

Blueberries, wreath production and timber harvesting are the major agricultural and forestry uses in Washington County. All of these uses are present in Indian Township and support a number of jobs in the local economy. About seventy-five per cent of Indian Township is forested with a spruce-fir forest that also includes patches dominated by fir, heart-leaved paper birch, red maple, white pine and extensive areas of forested wetlands. There are several large sections of designated forestland within Indian Township. There are no soils in Indian Township listed as Prime Farmland or as farmland of statewide significance. The most significant agricultural activity in Indian Township is back yard gardens. There were 2 large farms operating (Lewey, Everett) in the late 1800s. There was one cranberry operation approximately 10 years ago.

Economy and Employment

Indian Township is a small community primarily dependent on local and regional sources of employment. Natural resource-based industries have traditionally been critically important to the livelihood of Indian Township's residents. During the late 1800s and through much of the 1900s, Indian Township has relied on forestry, farming, fishing, and the blueberry and potato harvests. Trapping and basket making provided some supplemental income. Today, most employed residents are government workers employed in public administration, education, health and social services.

Construction, agriculture, fishing, and forestry occupations are also important to the economy of the Township. Native arts and crafts are increasing in viable economic potential; however, financing and marketing remain the greatest obstacles facing entrepreneurs. At the end of 2013 the Tribe began full implementation of a maple sugar harvesting and processing industry which, although not located within Indian Township, is owned by the Tribe and is expected to employ residents of Indian Township.

The largest employers within Indian Township are the Tribal Government, the Passamaquoddy Health Center, the Indian Township School, and Creative Apparel Associates. Most residents rely on wage and salary income and public assistance recipients compose a significantly larger percentage of the population as compared to the county as a whole. Nearly 1/2 of all individuals in Indian Township live below the poverty level, and the mean income is 1/3 less than that of Washington County.

The population of residents in the 18-24 years and 40-54 years age ranges has increased from 2000 to 2010, which has contributed to the increasing workforce population. More jobs have become available within the Reservation over the past decade. The top sector of employment for residents of Indian Township is 'Public Administration' (29.7%), with 'Education, Health and Social Services' occupations providing the second largest source of employment (16.2%) and 'Construction' services (18.5%) providing the third largest employment source.

Housing

Housing in Indian Township is composed of a mix of single-family and multi-family homes, mobile homes and stick-built homes, and both owner-occupied and rental units, including senior housing. Existing Housing Authority homes have undergone significant renovations and upgrades in recent years, greatly increasing the quality of the existing housing stock. However, insufficient housing exists to meet current or future needs.

The Housing Authority wait-list for new housing is significant. The current list contains 41 families, and the average wait time is 2-3 years. New construction of housing units to meet the current needs of the number of families on the waiting list would need to include (10) 2-3 bedroom units, (10) 3-4 bedroom units, and (10) 4-5 bedroom units. The current top-priority need is for units for single parents with children. The construction of single-room occupancy units is also important to help the young adult population establish themselves as they transition into independence.

According to a 2003 Housing Needs Assessment written by the Indian Township Housing Authority, the most significant housing problems in Indian Township include mold and maintenance issues caused mainly by improper site preparation and site selection; inadequate ventilation; and poor quality of building materials.

Indian Township acknowledges the need to support the development additional senior housing to meet the future need. New senior housing would be most appropriate near services including public water, post office, library and medical services.

Transportation

The primary transportation linkage in Indian Township consists of US Route 1, which (US-1) bisects the reservation from southeast to northwest, and serves as the primary transportation corridor

for passenger vehicles and freight traffic. The two other major roads running through the reservation are Grand Lake Stream Road and Peter Dana Point Road. Indian Township and the entire region are reliant on Route 1 as the primary means of transportation movement. Overall, roadways in Indian Township are in fair to good condition.

The Tribe has a 20 Year Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) that is typically updated every five years. The five strategic goals of the LRTP are as follows:

- Maximize the value of housing investment and protect natural and historical resources.
- Provide a transportation system that meets the needs of the users and accommodates and encourages the recreational alternatives.
- Ensure transportation safety across all modes.
- Collaborate for maximum efficiency and funding leverage.
- Improve the quality of life in Indian Township.

Indian Township actively participates in regional transportation planning efforts and provides input to MaineDOT regarding local transportation investment priorities for inclusion in Six-Year Plans and Biennial Capital Work Plans. In the past, the Tribe has worked with MaineDOT to fund improvement projects on highways within State jurisdiction. The Tribe wishes to continue to collaborate with MaineDOT on joint projects to help leverage the Tribe's limited BIA funding to the greatest extent possible.

The following projects were located in Indian Township in the 2010-2015 Year Plan:

Project Type	Location	Description	Status 2013
Bridge Replacement	Route 1	The Princeton-Passamaquoddy Bridge (#2688) located on the Indian Township-Princeton line.	Complete
PMRAP	Grand Lake Stream Road	Beginning at the Shaw Road and extending northerly 10.22 miles to Route 1.	Complete

Regional transportation plans that address transportation facilities in Indian Township include:

- 2007 long range planning report;
- Strategic Investment Plan for Corridors of Regional and Economic Significance;
- Multi-Modal Corridor Management Plan for the Downeast Coastal Corridor; and
- Coastal Canadian Corridor

These plans both identify Route 1 and Route 9 as part of a Corridor of Regional Economic Significance to Transportation (CREST).

Sidewalks are located along the section of Route 1 where a recreational trail meets Route 1, at the end of Peter Dana Point Road, and on the bridge over Grand Falls Flowage. The bridge sidewalk is new, the sidewalk near the trail is recently resurfaced, and the sidewalk on Peter Dana Point Road needs improvements.

Over the next 20 years, as funding permits, the Tribe proposes to improve their transportation network to provide better connections between existing and future residential neighborhoods and businesses, public facilities, tribal lands, and recreational facilities. These connections will likely include new roadways, sidewalks, and multi use trails. Investments in critical transportation infrastructure will help to ensure the future of the Indian Township Reservation as a stable and prosperous community where tribal members can live, work, and thrive.

Public Facilities

Indian Township maintains a variety of public facilities and services including a Tribal Government office, a 24-hour Fire Department, an Ambulance and Rescue system, Police Department, Warden Service, Dispatch department, Tribal Health Center, a Recreation Center, and Tribal trails and parks. Most of Indian Township is served by public water and public sewerage. Overall, facilities are in good condition sufficient for the current and anticipated needs of the population. Two substantial improvements slated for 2014 include the construction of a Main pump station and the replacement of 300 meters of water line with asbestos concrete pipe on Peter Dana Point Road

Recreation

The Motahmiqewi Skulhawosok has a playground available for use by school-aged children. Tennis courts, basketball courts, and a multipurpose ball field are located near the school and designed for public use. The school offers a summer day camp for community school children in grades K-8, as well as a number of after-school recreation and educational programs during the regular school year.

A paved bicycle path along the Strip leads from the Route 1 Bridge near the Tribal Office north to the last housing development on U.S. Route 1 (at Wolf Avenue), a distance of approximately 1.3 miles. The entire path is plowed in the winter. Funding has been secured to begin construction of a The Pit Trail, which will extend at least 4 miles from the Pit Road to Wolf Avenue, creating a multi-use, off-road trail connecting the more rural housing to the central hub of the community.

The Indian Township Recreation Center is open to the greater community. It currently consists of a tenpin bowling alley, an arcade room, two pool tables, a snack bar (with seating capacity for 40), and plenty of outdoor space in which to play games. The building needs an air conditioning system in order for the Recreation Center to be fully utilized during the hot summer months.

All residents of Indian Township have access to surface waters. Well-used access sites include public landings by the Princeton Bridge, the Pit Campground, the beach at Peter Dana Point, and the Tomah Stream Landing.

The recreational needs of Indian Township residents are being adequately met. The facilities and services available to Indian Township residents are in excess of those available to residents in other nearby towns. Public access sites to surface waters are numerous.

Fiscal Capacity

In the past, the Tribal government has budgeted for capital improvements through the use of grant funds and Tribal revenues. A Capital Investment Plan is now proposed as part of the Comprehensive Plan. The Tribal government has kept funds in surplus in the past to cover capital improvements and will now formally create a capital investment reserve account with some of these funds.

Regional Coordination

The Indian Township ambulance service provides 24-hour emergency assistance to other communities on a contract basis. The Police department will answer calls when needed anywhere in the county. Indian Township has a mutual aid agreement with the Washington County Commissioners to assist as backup in Talmadge and Big Lake Township. Indian Township high school students attend other high schools in the region, including Calais and Baileyville. Princeton children whose parents are teachers at the Indian Township elementary school are welcome to attend. The Indian Township recreation center is open to adults and youth from all communities.

Indian Township regularly collects water quality data from locally shared waters that could be useful to regional water quality protection efforts.

Indian Township is reasonably active on regional committees and authorities dealing with solid waste, emergency and police response, and transportation. These activities will continue with a strong emphasis on regional transportation policy, facilities sharing/infrastructure development, and natural resources protection. Indian Township currently cooperates with adjoining towns and multiple towns in the region, and will continue to do so whenever possible. Indian Township has included analyses of regional issues in the areas of transportation, economic development, public facilities and natural resources management. Indian Township will attempt to develop transportation, economic development and resource protection standards that are compatible with those of nearby communities.

Public Opinion Survey

Indian Township chose to conduct their community survey by providing forms and information at their annual Health Fair. Surveys were kept as minimal as possible to encourage people to complete the entire form. A total of 28 surveys were completed. One survey was only ½ completed. Most respondents, but not all, answered each of the 14 questions. The question most likely to be left blank was the write-in question asking what 3 things about the community would the respondent like to change or to keep the same. The entire survey is reproduced in Appendix A.

Indian Township residents favor larger business development to employ more people, located along Route 1 to service travelers. New housing should replace older homes in need of repair. Residents generally feel safe walking, biking, and driving in their community, but there is room for improvement. Road maintenance is also generally good with room for improvement. Natural and cultural resources are well protected, however, recreation, land preservation, and more social cultural opportunities are desired. Cooperation with the greater region is generally favored. Drug and alcohol abuse are one of the greater issues, and community and nature are the greatest assets.

Land Use

Indian Township is in a unique position of being located in proximity to the service and employment centers of Princeton, Calais and Baileyville, as well as being at the edge of an extensive wilderness rich in natural resources. Indian Township has excellent public utilities and centrally located public resources, such as health, educational, and recreation facilities. As the neighboring and regional communities of Princeton, Baileyville and Calais work actively toward economic development, the regional economy may grow and populations could actually increase in contrast to census projections.

Indian Township currently utilizes its own development standards for new development, and employs a full-time Planning, Environmental and Forestry staff to assist in resource preservation and land use development planning.

According to survey responses, Indian Township residents favor larger business development to employ more people, located along Route 1 to service travelers. Peter Dana Point Road is the preferred location for new housing, followed by Route 1 north of the tribal office and where roads intersect with Route 1. New housing should replace older homes in need of repair. For new businesses, the preferred location is at the intersection of roads with Route 1, followed by the Peter

Dana Point Road. According to survey responses, more recreation, land preservation, and more social cultural opportunities are desired.

This Future Land Use plan is intended to protect Indian Township's rural character, resource richness, and to direct residential and commercial activities to appropriate areas. It also seeks to ensure that residents can continue to support themselves with a mixture of activities necessitated by seasonal and diverse rural livelihoods.

Map Disclaimer

The information used to create the maps in this Comprehensive Plan are derived from multiple sources. The map products as provided are for reference and planning purposes only and are not to be construed as legal documents or survey instruments. WCCOG provides this information with the understanding that it is not guaranteed to be accurate, correct or complete; that it is subject to revision; and conclusions drawn from such information are the responsibility of the user. Due to ongoing road renaming and addressing, the road names shown on any map may not be current. Any user of the maps accept same AS IS, WITH ALL FAULTS, and assumes all responsibility for the use thereof, and further agrees to hold WCCOG harmless from and against any damage, loss, or liability arising from any use of the maps.

Census Data Disclaimer

Current census data contained within this chapter is compiled from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2007-2011 5-year estimate. The ACS 5-year estimates data for rural communities is based on a very small sample, and therefore is subject to often-substantial sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error, whenever possible. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value.

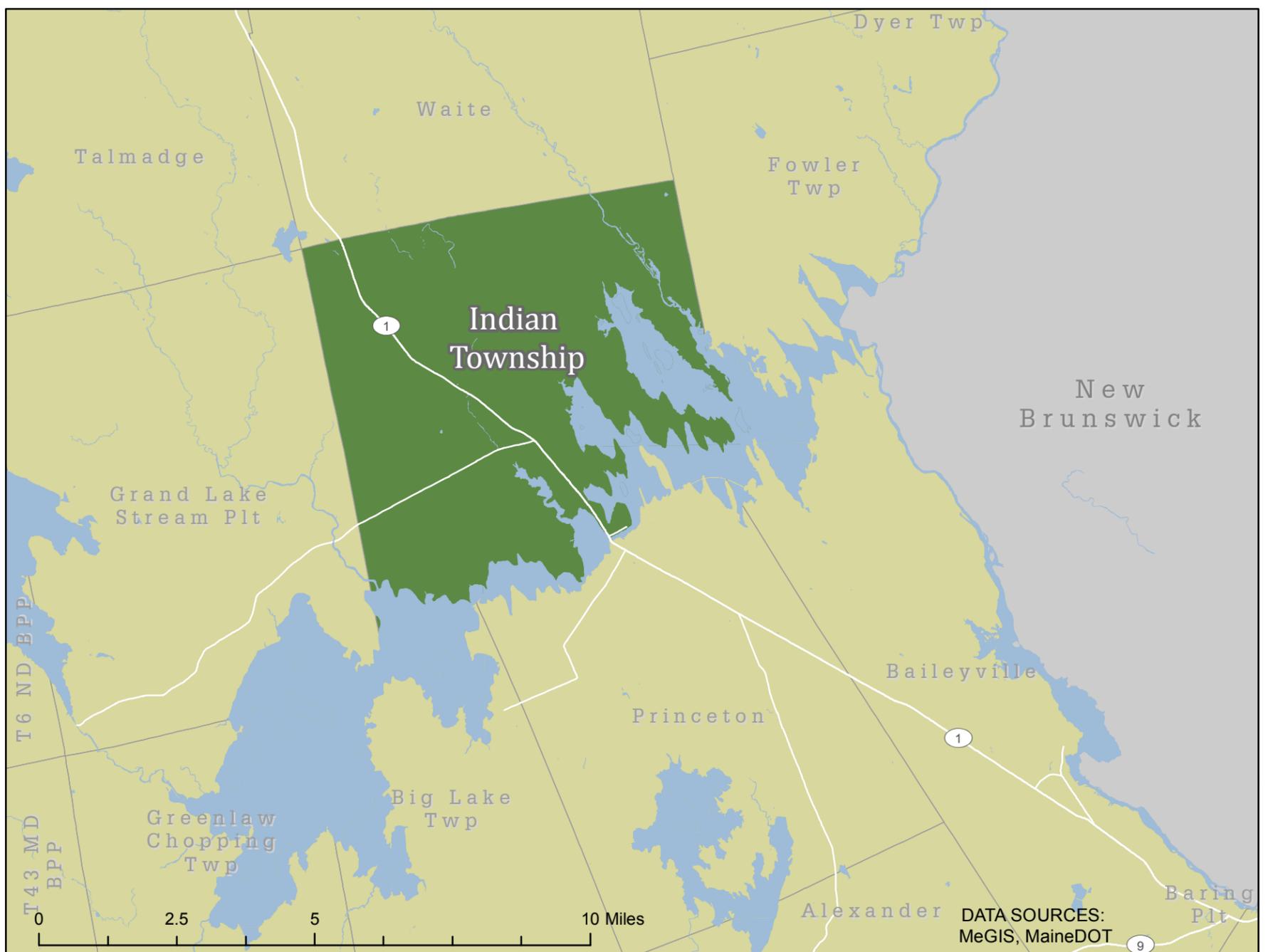
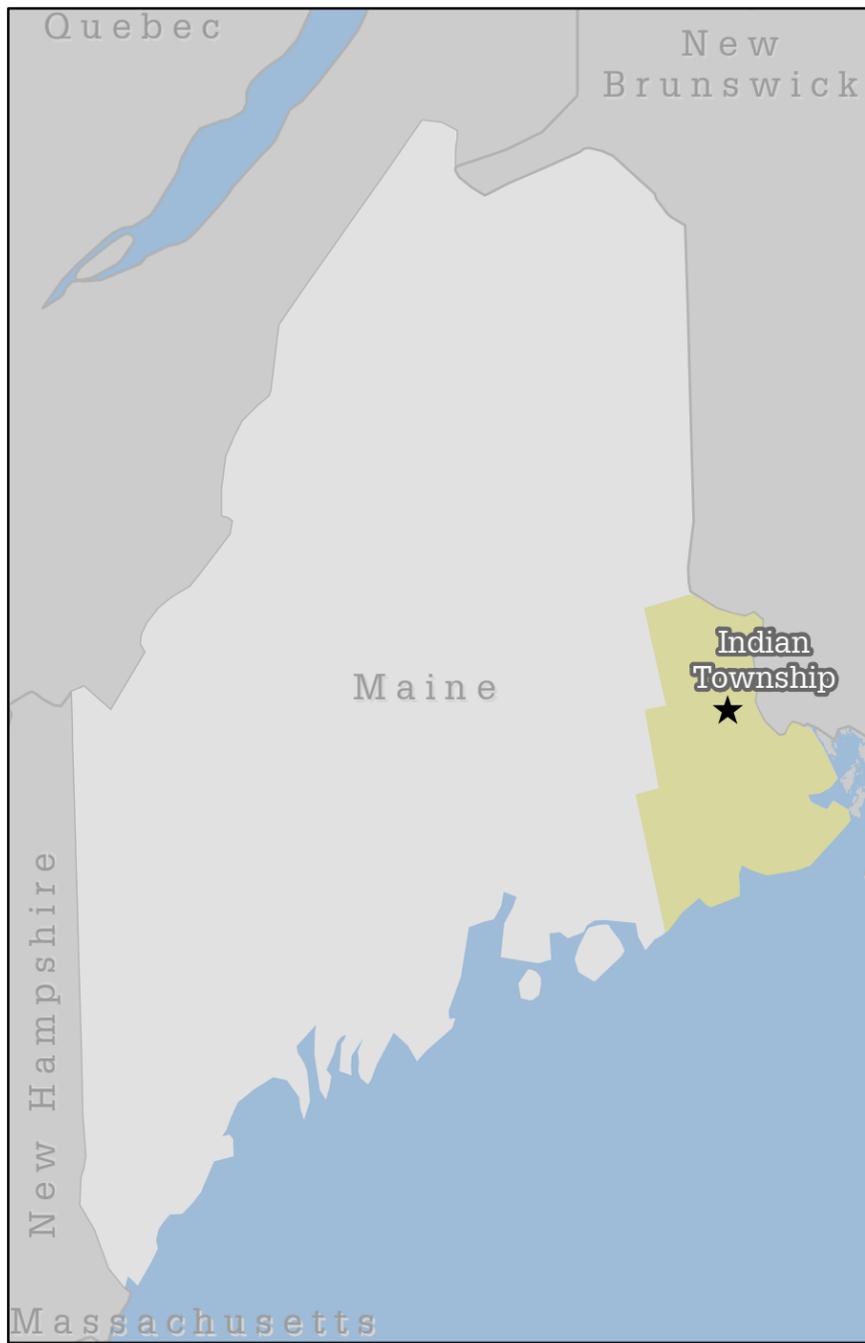
The Comprehensive Planning Committee and Washington County Council of Governments recognize that existing Census data is often quite inaccurate in its reflection of Indian Township. Whenever possible, local planning study data is used in place of Census data. However, in most cases, the most recent data available is the ACS 2007-2011 5-year estimate. Therefore, this data is quoted as current and utilized to make assumptions about local trends, but the understanding exists that a generous margin of error should be allowed for in the ACS 5-year estimate data.

Jurisdiction and Sovereignty

It must be noted that the Tribe believes itself to be a sovereign nation within the United States, and that the Tribe remains a sovereign nation until such time that the U.S. Congress specifically extinguishes these rights. Therefore, any meetings with or permits obtained from the State of Maine must not be construed as evidence that the Tribe believes its inherent sovereignty is waived. Additionally, the Tribe may utilize or reference as guidelines any State of Maine minimum standards, such as shoreland zoning or best management practice standards, without the implication that such utilization in any way infers jurisdiction by the State of Maine over Tribal land use practices.

Map 1: Location

Indian Township Comprehensive Plan Update (2014)



B. HISTORIC, CULTURAL & ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The purpose of this section is to:

1. Outline the history of the Tribal Community of Indian Township;
2. Identify and profile the historic, archaeological, cultural and recreation resources of Indian Township in terms of their type and significance;
3. Assess current and future threats to the existence and integrity of those resources;
4. Assess the effectiveness of existing measures to protect those resources;

KEY FINDINGS

Indian Township's history is closely aligned with the Tribal Community's natural resources and their 12,500-year history within the region. Hunting, trapping, and fishing territories in these watersheds were divided among families, and the early nomadic Passamaquoddy fully occupied their tribe's territory. Indian Township was first identified as a Township Reserved for Indians in 1795. During the 1800s the Passamaquoddy living at Sipayik, or Pleasant Point, subsisted chiefly by fishing and sealing. Farming and logging were the mainstays at Indian Township supplemented by hunting, fishing, trapping, basket making and guiding. Later in the century, tribal members worked in logging and lumbering with side occupations in fur trading and the making of snowshoes, ax handles, canoe paddles and canoes.

Indian Township was permanently settled in the 1850s, with families living around the shorelines of Lewy Lake, Big Lake and West Grand Lake. The oldest formal building on Peter Dana Point was the Catholic Church. People built their homes in the village of Motahkmikuk (Peter Dana Point) and the settlement at Otenek ("the Strip").

One of the primary cultural resources of the Indian Township community is the continuing use of the Passamaquoddy language. For many years, children were reprimanded for speaking their language in the schools, and adults were taught that passing the language on to their children was, in fact, a disservice to their young. Despite the censure, the language has survived and is being used. It is spoken in homes, at work, in the school and in the church.

Today, the primary mechanisms for historical preservation in Indian Township are public and/or private investment in historic properties and streetscape enhancement; and municipal support of privately led historic preservation efforts.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF INDIAN TOWNSHIP

Acknowledgements

Many sources were used in the compilation of the section on history, including the existing 1995 Comprehensive Plan. Among the written sources were: The Wabanaki as well as capsule histories attributed to Marc Lescarbott, Susan Stevens, and a 1987 Eastern Maine Development Corporation document. The oral sources were too many to list for fear of omission. History is "his story" – of which each person has his or her own. The compilation of many sources is the closest approximation to "the truth".

Pre-History

It is widely believed that modern Passamaquoddy Indians can trace their ancestry back some 12,500 or more years to the end of the last ice age. It is significant that they still occupy the same lands as their ancestors, unlike many Native American tribes today, and, therefore, have a strong sense of belonging to the land. Modern day Passamaquoddy settlements are located at Pleasant Point (near Eastport on the coast) and on Indian Township (near Princeton, some 45 miles inland).

Pre-European Invasion

According to early histories, the Passamaquoddy Tribe was part of the Wabanaki (or Abnaki) Confederacy, which consisted of tribes from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and possibly the province of Quebec in Canada, and Maine, part of New Hampshire, and possibly part of Vermont in the United States. The Passamaquoddy people, along with other Confederacy Tribes, regularly traveled this region as part of their traditional extended territory.

The League of the Iroquois and the Wabanaki Confederacy skirmished for many years, eventually uniting in a coalition called the “Great Council Fire”. By 1749 this organization included all tribes east of the Great lakes and Ohio. They endured as a united front until 1880. Eastern Maine and Maritime tribes of the Wabanaki Confederation - the Penobscot, Passamaquoddy, Maliseet, Micmac, Pennacook, Anasagunticook and Kennebec – defined their respective territories primarily by watersheds. Passamaquoddy territory included the St. Croix, Machias, and Union River watersheds in Maine and the Magvadavic River in Canada.

Hunting, trapping, and fishing territories in these watersheds were divided among families. Early reports indicate that the Passamaquoddy fully occupied their tribe’s territory, traveling between the coast, where they fished, and the inland forest, where they hunted and trapped. They also raised some agricultural crops as soil permitted along riverbanks.

Natives depended almost exclusively on the birch bark canoe and portage sites as a means for travel. The extensive system of rivers and lakes in eastern Maine was, in effect, their highway system. Before the advent of the fur trade that depleted the beaver supply, it is likely that a more extensive network of beaver ponds further facilitated travel by water.

Post-European Invasion

While Passamaquoddy people may have encountered Giovanni de Verrazano in his travels up the Maine coast in 1524, their first extended contact with Europeans came in 1604-5. At that time, the explorer Samuel de Champlain built a fort on Dochet Island in the St. Croix River and established close contacts within the nearby tribal villages.

The French settlers as a group acknowledged the humanity of the native peoples, freely marrying into the tribes. In marked contrast, the British greeted their hosts by refusing to sit and eat with them, as well as by enacting miscegenation laws prohibiting contact between their settlers and tribal people.

The French introduced Catholicism and Protestantism (via French Huguenots) to the Wabanaki People. Jesuit, Recollet, and Capuchin missionaries maintained a presence both in

missions and at the trading posts, until the fall of Quebec in 1759. The Catholic and Huguenot missionaries were accepted by the Wabanakis more readily than were the early Protestants supplied by the British. The British Protestants moved into southern New England. Another major change the early Europeans imposed on the Wabanaki people was the introduction of the fur trade. The natives, naturally adept at trapping, prospered financially compared to the competing Europeans during the 1600s. They began to sell or trade furs to the trading posts located in St. John, New Brunswick and Port Royal, Maine for goods they had not previously needed.

This “success” was a blessing in disguise, however, for it also began the dependence of the local Native Peoples on the Europeans for guns, ammunition, and economic well-being. The Europeans brought with them to this continent their personal dietary habits and a number of diseases to which the native people had never been exposed, such as smallpox. The new diseases to which they were biologically unaccustomed particularly ravaged the Indians. Having adopted some of the less healthy dietary habits introduced by the Europeans, they developed additional related illnesses.

During the French and Indian Wars between 1675 and 1760, the Passamaquoddy traveled widely and suffered great losses, due to war and sickness. Each war left the Indians in a more weakened condition. When the Treaty of Paris concluded the last of these wars in 1763, France relinquished virtually all the land it claimed in the New World, including that of the Passamaquoddy. *NOTE: The term “French and Indian Wars” is a misnomer coined by British historians – The wars were between the French and the British to claim jurisdiction over the Indians’ land.*

The Passamaquoddy people signed a series of treaties with the authority of England, which now controlled the fur trade. The English mistreated the Indians more aggressively than had the French. During this period, Indian fortunes declined further due to trespass of settlers onto Indian lands. Under the short but harsh British rule, Indians lost the French missionary priests who had become important in tribal life. They even refused the offer of an Episcopalian minister made by the Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

All trade with the Indians was regulated at two trading posts, or “truck houses”, Fort Pownall on the lower Penobscot River, and Fort Halifax on the lower Kennebec River. The Indians were forced into debt to the British in much the same way colonials everywhere were treated by the British, albeit less humanely.

During the Revolutionary War, the Wabanaki Indians fought on the side of the American Revolutionaries against the British. By all accounts, the Passamaquoddy soldiers served admirably under the authority of Col. John Allan, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in the Eastern Department and Commander of the Port of Machias. Machias became a key target of the British during the War and its successful defense is attributable to the efforts of Col. Allan and his Indian regiment. As part of their compensation, they requested resident priests.

However, the Passamaquoddy Tribe went unrewarded, as did other remaining tribes in the area. After the war was over, and despite all the promises made earlier, the Indians were not

treated as “brothers and children under the protection and fatherly care of the United States.” After substantial efforts on the Tribe’s behalf by Col. Allan, a treaty was signed between the Passamaquoddy people and the Governor of Massachusetts in order to protect fishing, hunting and land use rights. At the time, Massachusetts controlled all the territory that would become Maine. In later years, much of this land was leased for 999 years, without Passamaquoddy permission, to non-native interests.

In 1819, Massachusetts set aside \$35,000 in a trust fund to be established for the support of Indians residing in the District of Maine. The trust fund existed until 1975, although the interest was for the most part placed in the general fund of the State of Maine. It was used by the State with and without tribal consent, and sometimes on behalf of the tribes. The trust fund was made more readily available to the Maine Indians in 1965, with the development of the Department of Indian Affairs.

The 1800s

Indian Township was first identified as a Township Reserved for Indians in 1794. The Passamaquoddy Indians settling Indian Township were part of the Passamaquoddy Tribe based at Pleasant Point. They were said to be dissatisfied with the increasing vulnerability of tribal life near Eastport. They left to live at some tribal winter hunting grounds near Princeton in the early 1800s.

In 1820, Maine separated from Massachusetts and was granted statehood by the Government of the United States. In the Compact of Separation between the two bodies, Maine agreed to “continue the concern and care” of Indians within its borders as previously established by the State of Massachusetts.

Massachusetts secured a release from its treaties with the Penobscots, but failed to do so with the more remote Passamaquoddy. Two large townships, the present Mattawamkeag and Woodville, were set-aside “for Indians”. The timber, hay, and other produce from these townships were to be used for individual Indian family support. In 1833, the two townships set aside by Massachusetts were sold to the State of Maine for the sum of \$50, 000.

The 1800s brought a series of further misfortunes, culminating in the official declaration of the State of Maine (in a legal case concerning Passamaquoddy hunting rights) that the Passamaquoddy Tribe did not exist. The treatment of the Passamaquoddy people during this century reflected the prevailing Eurocentric view that the Indians were now expected to become extinct – gradually diminishing as other tribes had done before them, till there would be none remaining.

During this century the Passamaquoddy living at Sipayik, or Pleasant Point, near Eastport, subsisted chiefly by fishing, hunting seal, and basketmaking. Seal oil and skins, much in demand, were sold in Eastport. Farming and logging was the mainstay at Indian Township. Hunting, fishing, trapping, basket making and guiding supplemented this.

The village of Indian Township was permanently settled in the 1850s, with a scattering of families living around the shorelines of Lewy Lake, Big Lake and West Grand Lake. The

oldest formal building on Peter Dana Point was the Catholic Church. As a rule, people built their own homes in the village of Motahkmikuk (Peter Dana Point) and the settlement at Otenek (also called the Strip) near the Town of Princeton.

Later in the century, Indians worked in logging and lumbering. Side occupations were fur trading and the making of snowshoes, ax handles, canoe paddles and canoes.

The Civil War brought out the strange rumor that Confederate agents were at work among the Passamaquoddy. In a documented letter to the Calais Advertiser, Sakom (Chief) John Francis denied that his people planned to rise and massacre the settlers of the region. Passamaquoddy men who wished to join the Union Army were at first refused. Later this ruling was changed due to the number of native enlistees, to the benefit of the Union Army.

Education became a critical issue; some Passamaquoddy wanted it for their children, some did not. There was much division as to who should teach (Catholic or Protestant clergy), and in what language (French or English). Eventually it was decided that the Catholic clergy would teach in English. This practice existed exclusively until the 1970s.

The 1900s

The Tribe survived the 1800s intact, in large part due to their strong sense of Native identity. The 20th century brought continued poverty, oppression and dependence on State government for economic necessities. In the 1920s, there was little work on or near the reservations, and many tribal members were lost or disabled during World War I, creating further hardship for their families.

During the first half of the twentieth century, the small amount of work generally available to Indian Township residents consisted of log drives to support Georgia-Pacific (and the newer immigrants' appetite for housing and other work related to the logging industry). Seasonal work included blueberry harvesting in Washington County, potato harvesting in Aroostook County and parts of Washington County and trapping. Basket making was a consistent source of limited income.

In the 1920s, the Tribe's representative to the State legislature appealed to that body for welfare relief for reservation communities. The appeal had some effect, and a small amount of financial assistance (undoubtedly from the trust fund) was "given" to the reservations, although no employment became available.

In 1924, the Indian Citizenship Act was passed by the United States legislature. This Act conferred citizenship status on all American Indian people. It was considered a means to provide equity as well as to promote assimilation. The Passamaquoddy Tribe was not included as a beneficiary of the Act.

In 1934, the Indian Reorganization Act was passed by the United States legislature. This Act was designed to promote tribal self-government by encouraging tribes to adopt constitutions and to form federally chartered corporations. It was also the means by which tribal lands were

subject to allotment. The Passamaquoddy, as a result of their exclusion from the ICA, escaped this sword.

Over the years a series of State departments, including Fish & Game, Highway, Forestry (1927-1933), and Health and Welfare (1933-1965), administered programs “for the benefit of Indians”. These programs met with varying degrees of failure. In 1965, the State of Maine established the Maine Department of Indian Affairs.

The 1920s to the 1940s was an economically difficult period for the region, particularly so for the Passamaquoddy. During World War II, some people relocated to work in the shipyards in southern Maine. In the 1940s a portion of the Indian Township Passamaquoddy Reservation was taken by federal “eminent domain” for use as a German prisoner of war camp. At one time, it held nearly 250 prisoners. This parcel had previously been used by the State as a Civilian Conservation Corps camp during the 1930s. After the war, the land was returned – but to the State, not the Tribe, and was subsequently sold off in choice lots to non-Indian buyers.

Many Passamaquoddy joined the Armed Forces. After World War II, the arrival of more cars on the Reservation increased employment opportunities off the reserve, minimally increasing the economic health of the Indian Township community.

During the first half of the twentieth century, there were few changes in Indian Township’s education or tribal government systems. Children still attended school only in the summer when the nuns came, and tribal government was relatively inactive.

The 1950s to the 1970s

Isolated as the two Passamaquoddy reservations were in the far eastern corner of the state (and nation), there was little economic activity other than fishing, lumbering, working at a nearby paper mill, or helping with the blueberry and potato harvests. Most of these jobs tended to be low paying, seasonal activities. Some Passamaquoddy augmented their incomes by trapping and making traditional baskets out of native ash.

By the 1950s, it seemed to many as though the Tribe had hit bottom in terms of poverty and despair. Unemployment and alcoholism ran high, and hopes of a better life ahead seemed to have largely disappeared. There was increased taking of the remaining Indian lands by non-natives without compensation to the Tribe.

In 1956, Senator Muskie worked on behalf of the Passamaquoddy people to give them the right to vote in federal elections. They were the last native group in the United States of America to become enfranchised to vote as citizens. They were not accorded voting privileges in the State of Maine elections until 1966. In light of these facts, the recent emergence of tribal sovereignty issues may be easier to understand. Forty-seven years ago Passamaquoddy tribal members were not considered citizens of the State of Maine. They were members of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, and still are.

In the late 1950s, the fortunes of the Passamaquoddy people began to turn. There was a change in leadership styles on both reservations. For the first time, the Tribe began to actively challenge the continued taking of their lands. Publicized incidents on Indian Township included opposition to takeover of Indian land by a local motel owner in 1959, and to the cutting of timber by the Georgia-Pacific Paper Company on Indian Township in 1968. The 1970s heralded a resurgence of cultural pride for the Passamaquoddy people, as it did to native peoples all across the continent. People began to openly practice their culture; language, traditional customs, tribal and intertribal identity and continued the weaving of ways that would allow their children and grandchildren to grow up taking pride in their cultural identity.

Federal Recognition of the Passamaquoddy Tribe

In 1975, the federal government officially recognized the Passamaquoddy Tribe. This process formalized the trust relationship between the Passamaquoddy Tribe and the United States of America. The trust relationship involves federal power over as well as a special federal responsibility to the interests of Indian Tribes and their natural resources.

This recognition came as a result of the discovery of an original treaty document between the Passamaquoddy Tribe and the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, signed in 1794. Legal consultants for the Tribe argued that the treaty was not legally binding because it was signed after the Indian Non-Intercourse Act of 1790. This early legal work initiated the land claims that followed federal recognition.

Some of the basic categories of tribal government power resulting from federal recognition are:

- The right to establish a form of government;
- The right to determine membership;
- The right to control internal tribal affairs;
- The right to legislate and to regulate the conduct of individuals within the tribal government's jurisdiction;
- The right to administer justice;
- The right to exclude persons from the Reservation; and
- The right to charter business organizations.

Federal recognition also allowed the tribe to apply to certain federal programs for funding, such as the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The Land Claims Settlement Act of 1980

The Maine Indian Land Claims Settlement case began in earnest in 1972. In 1980, the tribes and the state reached agreement on some important issues. These agreements included the purchase of up to 150,000 acres of land by the Passamaquoddy Tribe. They also provided to the reservations with the powers and responsibilities similar to those of a municipality. This includes the "right" to tax their inhabitants.

Land and cultural tradition have always been important to native people, and the land claims case was a major attempt by the Tribes to restore some of their heritage. Primary tribal goals in the early 1970s were improved health care, political independence, and respect from the State. The land claims case was not simply a legal exercise, but represented a move towards recognized sovereignty.

In a sense, it showed that the Tribe could compete in an American court system for legal title to land, a notion foreign to the tribal community – and win. The concept of legal land ownership, as distinguished from common land use, is a legacy of the power struggles over the limited land and natural resources that dominated early European history. What did matter, and still does, is the physical environment and all it represents – historically, spiritually, and practically.

Cultural Heritage

Cultural heritage is one of the basic characteristics of Indian, Inuit and Alaskan Native American communities that set them apart from the society in the United States, as well as from the many minority ethnic groups whose cultural roots are in other continents. The term “culture” is used to describe the way a group of people live and how they use the resources of their environment to provide for their basic needs. Culture also includes written and oral communication as well as their relationship with the supernatural. The privilege to preserve tribal cultural heritage is one of the basic rights for which Indian tribes bargained when they entered into treaties with the Government of the United States of America.

The desire to preserve traditional culture and to live as separate tribal communities has been a key factor in the continuing existence of tribal reservations. This is the primary reason that Indian tribes have long resisted efforts to alter their lifestyles and become absorbed by the dominant society.

Language and Culture

One of the primary cultural resources of the Indian Township community is the continuing use of the Passamaquoddy language. For many years, non-natives condemned tribal people for speaking their native language. Children were reprimanded for speaking their language in the schools, and adults were taught that passing the language on to their children was a disservice to their young. Despite the censure, the language has survived and is being used. It is spoken in homes, at work, in the school and in the church.

Project Skuyin is a transitional bilingual/bicultural educational project in process at the Motahmiqewi Skulhawosok provided for the school’s kindergarten through 8th grade students. The overall goal of the project is to bring the English proficiency of Passamaquoddy children to grade level through maximum inclusion of native cultural values throughout the entire school curriculum.

The Passamaquoddy language expresses a lifestyle and way of relating that may not even be accessible in the English language. One reason for this is that it involves patterns of thought and action that are contrary to consumer-driven American culture. As long as the language

survives, and the concepts that the language describes survive, the Passamaquoddy culture will thrive.

The basket makers and other local artisans, the traditional gatherings, hunting, fishing, and storytelling are cultural resources. The community depends on these people and activities for strength, and ultimately, for survival as an indigenous island in the vast sea of non-native culture.

HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Historic and archaeological resources in Indian Township included prehistoric archaeological sites (mainly Native American), archaeological sites from the historical period, and historic buildings and places.

Pre-historic Archaeological Sites

Pre-historical archaeological sites include all sites that contain artifacts from before the first written records. In Indian Township, these included all sites prior to the mid-1700's. All prehistoric archaeological sites in Indian Township are associated with Native American communities that lived in the area prior to European settlement. Prehistoric sites include camp or village locations, rock quarries and work shops, and petroglyphs or rock carvings.

There are seven pre-historic or Pre-Contact archaeological sites known in Indian Township. The Tribe states that this information, and associated relevant professional archaeological surveys are kept for protection with the Passamaquoddy Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO).

The entire area encompassing Big Lake, Long Lake, Lewy Lake and the waterways leading to the St. Croix River appear to be rich in archaeological sites. A detailed survey of all sites located on Indian Township is recommended, with the identified areas being put under protective status and kept at the office of the THPO.

Historic Archaeological Sites

Historic archaeological sites are sites that include significant archaeological artifacts from the time period after written records began. Historic archaeological sites may include cellar holes from houses, foundations for farm buildings, mills, wharves and boat yards, as well as shipwrecks.

No professional surveys for historic archaeological sites have been conducted to date in Indian Township. Future archaeological survey should focus on the identification of potentially significant resources associated with agricultural, residential, and industrial heritage, particularly those associated with the earliest Native American and Euro-American settlement in the 18th and 19th centuries

HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND PLACES

The Maine Historic Preservation Commission maintains an inventory of important sites including buildings or sites on the National Registry of Historic Places (NRHP). According to

MHPC (October, 2012) they have no data indicating the presence of historic buildings or structures in Indian Township.

The oldest building in Indian Township is St. Anne's Mission at Peter Dana Point. Another important tribal historic resource, the cemetery, lies on the bluff overlooking the Narrows between Big Lake and Long Lake, opposite the Catholic Church. Adjacent to the church are the Convent and the former Parish Hall.

A comprehensive survey of Indian Township's historic above-ground resources needs to be conducted in order to identify other properties that may be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Historic Patterns of Development

Historic patterns of development include important information about the development of communities and community life. Moreover, historic downtowns and village centers with concentrations of historic homes and businesses contribute to the feel of a community and its sense of place.

The historical pattern of development is clearly evident in the village centers of Indian Township: Motahkmikuk (Peter Dana Point) and the settlement at Otenek (also called the Strip). They contribute positively to the community's identity and support the tourism industry in Indian Township.

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The Tribal Community should continue to promote historic preservation by working with interested property owners to pursue voluntary listing of additional property on the National Register of Historic Places; supporting private effort to preserve historic properties; and making critical public investments in historical preservation, as necessary.

The Tribal Community's Subdivision Ordinance includes reviews standards for the identification and protection of historic sites. The current Land Use Ordinance (amended in 2009), which applies to all changes in land use, including building on vacant lots, includes measures to protect the Tribal Community's historic or archaeological resources. The THPO must review any type of development. The Tribal Land Use Ordinance incorporates review standards set forth under section 106 of the Historic Preservation Act, stating that "the proposed use will not have an undue adverse effect on historic sites"

Public Opinion Survey

Survey responses indicate that people in Indian Township generally feel that natural and cultural resources are well protected. Written comments for improving cultural resource protection measures include more involvement in cultural heritage by the people and a better understanding of the importance, more socials/ceremonies, and better maintenance of parks.

Existing Policies regarding Historic and Archaeological Resources

The following table lists Tribal Community policies and implementation strategies for historical and archaeological resources as established by the 1995 Comprehensive Plan. Comments on the status of each recommendation are listed beside each policy or implementation strategy. A complete list of the policy recommendation from the previous Comprehensive Plan is included in *Appendix B: Growth Management Strategies from Indian Township's 1995 Comprehensive Plan*. A full copy of the previous plan is on file in the Tribal Community Office.

Policy – from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	Comment – in 2011 Update
none	
Implementation Strategy – from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	Comment – in 2011 Update
none	

Source: Indian Township Comprehensive Plan, 1995

Policies and implementation strategies relative to historic and archaeological resources in Indian Township are presented in *Chapter M – Plan Implementation*. They include revisions as noted above, along with additional policies and strategies that reflect changes in conditions on the ground, local priorities and State and Federal policy since the previous Comprehensive Plan was adopted.

C. POPULATION

The purpose of this section is to:

1. Describe the population and household characteristics of the tribal community of Indian Township and compare them with similar changes and patterns occurring in the region & state;
2. Determine how population trends will influence the future demand for housing, land, and community facilities; and
3. Predict for the next 10 years the size and characteristics of the population of the tribal community of Indian Township and compare with similar projections for the region & state

KEY FINDINGS

Over the last 40 years, the total population of Indian Township has been steadily increasing. The Land Claims Settlement Act of 1980 resulted in a near doubling of the population as tribal members returned to Indian Township from other parts of the state and country. Although the rate of increase has leveled off somewhat in the last 20 years, the population of Indian Township has increased 16.4% since 1990, from 617 to 718 residents. Approximately 120 of the 718 residents are non-tribal members. The Township anticipates the population will increase slightly over the next 10 to 15 years.

Contrary to the declining national trend the average household size in Indian Township (2.91) remained constant between 2000 and 2010 and is larger than the average household size for the State of Maine (2.43). There is some overcrowding due to a community-wide housing shortage.

Consistent with the population increase of the last 20 years, Indian Township has also seen a steady increase in school enrollment. The Elementary School is currently at capacity with two trailer units in use for classrooms. A likely implication of the tribal community's aging population will be continued demand for housing close to services, including apartment, independent living, and assisted living facilities.

Important Note: Current census data contained within this chapter is compiled from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2007-2011 5-year estimate. The ACS 5-year estimates data for rural communities is based on a very small sample, and therefore is subject to often-substantial sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error, whenever possible. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value.

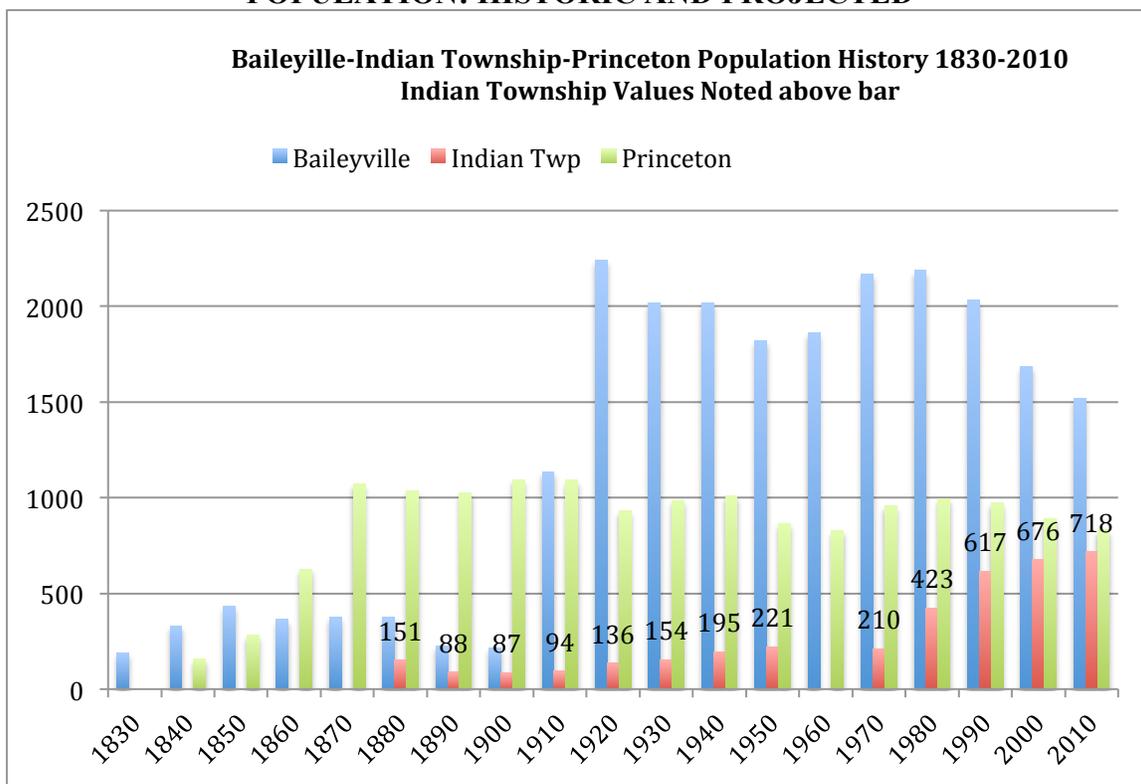
The Comprehensive Planning Committee and Washington County Council of Governments recognize that existing Census data is often quite inaccurate in its

reflection of Indian Township. Whenever possible, local planning study data is used in place of Census data. However, in most cases, the most recent data available is the ACS 2007-2011 5-year estimate. Therefore, this data is quoted as current and utilized to make assumptions about local trends, but the understanding exists that a generous margin of error should be allowed for in the ACS 5-year estimate data.

HISTORIC AND PROJECTED POPULATION

As noted in the previous chapter, the population of Indian Township has steadily increased since just before the turn of the 20th century with a near doubling of the population in 1980 when the Land Claims Settlement Act was passed.

POPULATION: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED



Source: US Census

Population Forecasts

The table below depicts the population forecast for Indian Township (as provided by the Office of Policy and Management, Economics and Demographics: OPM-E&D) over the next 12 years. Population predictions prepared by the OPM-E&D predict changes in population for the state, county and town based on demographics and changes in regional population over time. In line with recent trends, the OPM-E&D forecasts that Indian Township’s population will increase between now and 2030 –from 716 people in 2010 to 765 by 2030.

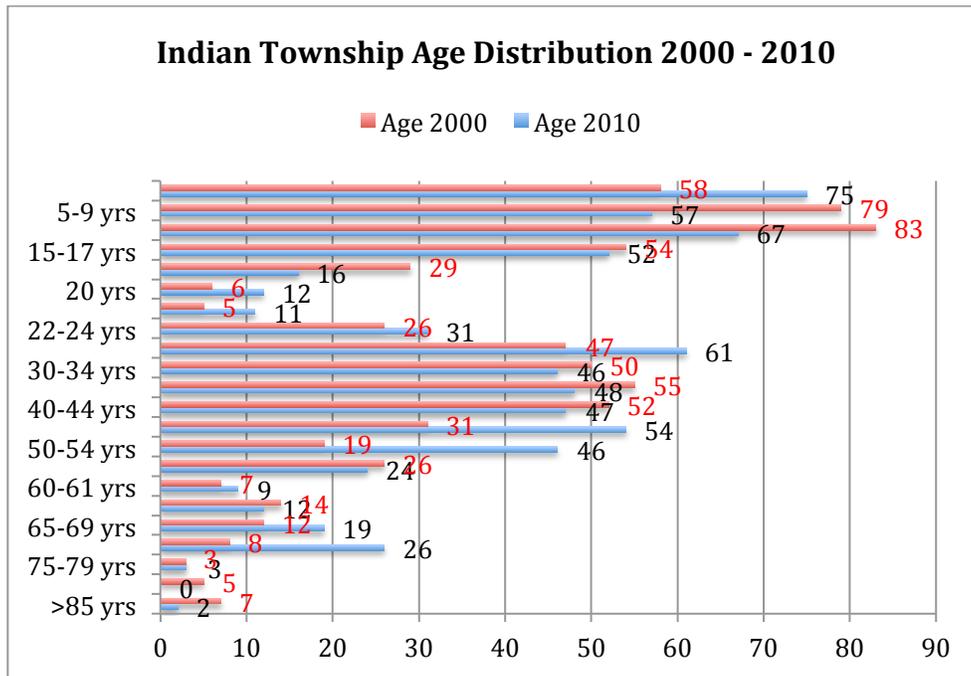
POPULATION PROJECTIONS						
Year	Indian Township		Washington County		State of Maine	
	Number	% Change	Number	% Change	Number	% Change
2010	717	--	32,798	--	1,327,379	--
2015	732	2.1%	32,472	-1.0%	1,329,823	0.2%
2020	746	1.9%	32,083	-1.2%	1,331,607	0.1%
2025	757	1.5%	31,637	-1.4%	1,330,821	-0.1%
2030	765	1.1%	31,065	-1.8%	1,325,751	-0.4%

Source: Office of Policy and Management, Economics and Demographics

The forecast for a steadily increasing population in the tribal community of Indian Township for the next 12 years is in contrast to the forecast for a slight decline in the State’s overall population, as well as for a forecasted decline in the Washington County’s population over the same time period.

Age Distribution

While overall population changed slightly in the last 20 years there were significant changes in the town’s demographics. The most significant trend was an increase in the youngest age cohort (0-3) and increases in age cohort’s between 18 and 25. This is the opposite trend of most other communities in Washington County.



Source: 2000, 2010 Census

The age-cohorts between early elementary and high school age children declined between 2000 and 2010, mirrored by a decline in school enrollment in Indian Township and in neighboring towns. Note however that the 2010 school enrollment figures are based on the 5-year (2006-2010) American Community Survey (ACS). ACS sample sizes are

much lower creating a large margin of error that could dampen or increase the downward trend in enrollment. The increasing age cohorts of very young children (0-3) and child-bearing adults (19-29) may reverse this downward trend in the near term: 2013-2025.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (AGED 3 AND UP)							
	1990		2000		2006-2010 (5 year estimate)		
Town	Enrollment	% of total Population	Enrollment	% of total Population	Enrollment	Margin of Error	% of total Population
Indian Township	234	37.9%	287	42.5%	253	+/-62	+/-35.2%
Baileyville	486	23.9%	423	25.1%	301	+/-66	+/-19.9%
Calais	942	23.8%	803	23.3%	506	+/-101	+/-16.3%
Princeton	235	24.2%	247	27.7%	215	+/-88	+/-25.9%
Washington County	8,682	24.6%	8,044	23.7%	6786	+/-331	+/-20.6%
State	304,868	24.8%	321,041	25.2%	304531	+/-4619	+/-22.9%

Source: 1990 Census, 2000 Census, 2006-2010 ACS 5-year estimate

Household Size

Contrary to national trends of decline, the average household size in Indian Township (2.91) remained constant between 2000 and 2010 and is larger than the average household size for the State of Maine (2.43). This is a reflection of a greater number of inter-generational households living under one roof in Indian Township compared to the general population as well as some overcrowding due to a community-wide housing shortage. There is a significant shortage of housing in Indian Township. After receipt of 18 FEMA-donated homes there are still 42 families on a waiting list for housing. Unless the housing shortage is addressed, the average household size will likely increase.

HOUSEHOLD SIZE					
	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Total Population	210	423	617	676	718
Number of Households	103	132	184	232	247
Household Size	2.03	3.41	3.35	2.91	2.91

Source: US Census

Educational Attainment

Educational attainment statistics look at the highest level of educational attainment for the adult population. Over the last 20 years the percent of Indian Township residents with a college degree has fluctuated from 3.2% in 1990 to 11.7% in 2000 and back down to 3.2% in 2010 (2010 figures are based on a 5-year (2006-2010) American Community Survey estimate with a margin of error that is nearly as large (+/-2.7%) as the total estimate). This fluctuation is inconsistent with higher, steadily increasing educational attainment values for both Washington County and Maine. This loss of college-educated

residents is consistent with a trend occurring throughout Maine as educated individuals seek employment opportunity outside of their communities or the state.

The percent of Indian Township residents with a high school diploma has steadily increased over the last 20 years. Estimates from the 2006-2010 ACS indicate 82.2% of Indian Township residents are high school graduates or higher. This number is closer to the estimates (2009-2011 ACS estimates) for the County (85.2%) and the state (89.8%.)

Educational Attainment, Indian Township and Neighboring Communities

Indian Township	1990	2000	2006-2010 (ACS 5 yr est.)	2006-2010 Margin of Error
Percent high school graduate or higher	63.5	76.4	82.2	+/-6.6
Percent bachelor's or higher	3.2	11.7	3.2	+/-2.7
Baileysville	1990	2000	2006-2010 (ACS 5 yr est.)	2006-2010 Margin of Error
Percent high school graduate or higher	78	85.9	87.5	+/-3.5
Percent bachelor's or higher	9.5	13	15.8	+/-4.1
Calais	1990	2000	2006-2010 (ACS 5 yr est.)	2006-2010 Margin of Error
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.8	84.6	84.2	+/-4.9
Percent bachelor's or higher	12.1	11.5	17.3	+/-5.2
Princeton	1990	2000	2006-2010 (ACS 5 yr est.)	2006-2010 Margin of Error
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.4	78	88.2	+/-5.1
Percent bachelor's or higher	5.3	7.7	15.5	+/-6.5
Washington County	1990	2000	2009-2011 (ACS 3 yr est.)	2009-2011 Margin of Error
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.2	79.9	85.2	+/-1.0
Percent bachelor's or higher	12.7	14.7	19	+/-1.1
Maine	1990	2000	2009-2011 (ACS 3 yr est.)	2006-2010 Margin of Error
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.8	85.4	89.8	+/-0.2
Percent bachelor's or higher	18.8	22.9	26.5	+/-0.3

Seasonal Population

Unlike most municipalities and unorganized territories in eastern Washington County, the tribal community of Indian Township has almost no seasonal population. The few lakeshore camp lots within the community are issued only to tribal members.

Migrant Workers

Migrant workers move into the region for the blueberry harvest every year. Traditionally, the peak season for migrant labor has been July and August in both the blueberry harvest

and in local marine industries. The harvest takes place on lands within Indian Township and on leasehold lands in Passamaquoddy ownership well beyond Indian Township's boundaries. In fact the influx has minimal effect on services within Indian Township because the leasehold lands contain migrant worker housing and are often a long way away. However it is a significant source of economic activity. Workers include tribal members, approximately 300-500 Maliseet and Micmac migrants who have travelled into the region for decades, non-tribal members from the region, and immigrants from multiple Caribbean and Hispanic countries. Very few stay after the harvest. However some have married within the tribal community in recent years. It is estimated that this comprises less than 0.5% of the population.

IMPLICATIONS OF POPULATION CHANGE

Over the next 15 to 20 years, the tribal community of Indian Township expects the total population to increase to around 765 people. Three significant demographic trends are expected to occur in Washington County:

- 1) A decreasing school age population
- 2) A slight increase overall in the younger workforce population (ages 20-40)
- 3) A steady increase in the aging population (over 65)

Projected population trends to 2030 do not include specific age groups within individual towns. Therefore, the increase or decrease is not known per age group in Indian Township. However, if current trends continue, they will be similar to those countywide, except that the school age population may not decrease significantly. One significant implication of these demographic changes is on the school system. The Elementary School is currently at capacity with two trailer units in use for classrooms. Another is a current and future need for housing.

A likely implication of the town's aging population will be continued demand for housing close to services, including multi-family apartment, independent living, and assisted elder living facilities. Indian Township will continue to monitor these trends and make appropriate policy decisions based on changes in the population.

D. NATURAL RESOURCES

The Purpose of this section is to:

1. Describe the natural resources in Indian Township;
2. Predict whether the viability of important natural resources will be threatened by the impacts of future growth and development; and
3. Assess the effectiveness of existing measures to protect and preserve important natural resources.

FINDINGS

The goal of this section is to protect the quality and manage the quantity of Indian Township's natural resources, as well as to safeguard the agricultural and forest resources that support our economy. Information on natural resources is necessary to protect environmentally sensitive areas, and to identify opportunities and constraints for development. The natural resources of Indian Township contribute greatly to our quality of life. They provide open space, habitat, and recreational opportunities such as fishing, boating, snowmobiling, hunting, canoeing, hiking, and cross-country skiing, as well as other activities. Indian Township has many natural resources, most significantly wildlife habitat. Bald eagle, a species of special concern, the black tern, an endangered species, and the Tomah mayfly,¹ a threatened species, are found within its boundaries. Natural resources in Indian Township are protected through a variety of federal, state and tribal regulations and through public and private land conservation efforts. Existing regulatory and non-regulatory protection of critical natural resources in Indian Township need review for improvement and expansion of areas covered.

Surface waters in Indian Township include a number of streams and a portion of several great ponds (lakes). Overall, the water quality in Indian Township's surface waters is average and aquifers are of high quality. The greatest threat to water quality in Indian Township is from non-point source pollution. In order to maintain the high level of water quality presently observed in Indian Township, the tribal government has adopted stormwater run-off performance standards and water quality protection practices for the construction and maintenance of public roads. Of particular importance to tribal residents are the four lakes: Big, Long, and Lewey Lakes and Grand Falls Flowage. All four lakes are part of the St Croix watershed, form the southern boundary of Indian Township and are shared with neighboring towns of Baileyville and Princeton and the unorganized territories of Fowler and Big Lake Townships. Canoeing and

¹ *The Tomah mayfly is one of the most rare mayflies in the world. All but one of its currently known populations is found in Maine. There are 16 known occurrences of the Tomah mayfly in Maine, with at least two known occurrences of in Washington County. In 1997, the Tomah mayfly was listed as threatened in the state because of its limited number, distribution, and size of populations, and its near-endemic status. Because most of the Tomah mayfly's life is spent in the aquatic stage, it is affected by alterations of the river and stream ecosystems. The long history of damming rivers in Maine has likely resulted in the loss of some populations. Pollution sources that degrade water quality could affect the survival of eggs and nymphs. Aerial spraying of insecticides could directly affect all life stages. Habitat alteration from dredging, filling, or introduction of non-native plants or fish is detrimental.*

The Tomah mayfly inhabits small rivers and streams bordered by extensive areas of seasonally flooded sedge meadow. Tussock sedge and rushes provide shelter, bottom surface, and food. Tomah mayflies complete their life cycles in a single year. Eggs are laid in the stream channel during June, and the larvae hatch the following November or December. The immature mayflies develop beneath the ice, and in spring migrate from the stream channel to the adjacent inundated floodplain. In late spring, they crawl out of the water onto an upright stem or leaf and molt to the winged subadult form. The newly emerged subadults then fly to the forest canopy along the stream, and in about 3-4 days molt to the final adult stage. The adults live from 1-9 days, during which mating and egg laying take place over the stream in the early evenings.

boating are available from several access points; Lewey Lake and Grand Falls Flowage are visible from U.S. Route 1 as the traveler passes from Princeton into Indian Township.

LOCATION AND LAND COVER

Indian Township is located in the northeastern part of Washington County, Maine. *See Map 1: Location.* Indian Township is situated approximately 100 miles east of Bangor and is bordered on the south by the town of Princeton and Baileyville, on the north by the town of Waite, on the east by the unorganized territory of Fowler Township and on the west by the unorganized territory of Big Lake Township (formerly Township 21) and Grand Lake Stream Plantation. The land area of Indian Township includes 44.8 square miles - approximately 28,669 acres. According to interpretation of recent satellite imagery conducted by the University of Maine at Machias GIS Center, approximately 78% of the land in Indian Township is forested, including areas that have recently been cut. The remaining land area includes non-forested wetlands (5%), developed areas (<1%) and grassland and pasture (<1%). Developed areas are concentrated along Route 1 and the shores of Big and Lewey Lakes. Indian Township also contains just over 4,000 acres (14.9%) of open water within its boundaries. *See Map 4: Land Cover.*

LAND COVER BY TYPE		
Land Cover Type	Approximate Area (Acres)	Percent (%)
Developed, High Intensity	19	0.1
Developed, Medium Intensity	26	0.1
Developed, Low intensity	33	0.1
Developed, Open space	17	0.1
Cultivated crops	4	0.0
Pasture/hay	17	0.1
Grassland/herbaceous	4	0.0
Deciduous Forest	12	0.0
Evergreen Forest	9,222	32.2
Mixed Forest	9,029	31.5
Scrub/Shrub	15	0.1
Wetland Forest	3,464	12.1
Wetlands	1,522	5.3
Roads/runways	411	1.4
Unconsolidated shore	30	0.1
Bare land	0	0.0
Open Water	4,265	14.9
Recent clear-cut	163	0.6
Light partial cut	288	1.0
Heavy partial cut	107	0.4
Regenerated forest	21	0.1
Total Area	28,669	100

Source: WCCOG, UMM GIS Center

Land cover was interpreted from 2004 satellite imagery. The Comprehensive Plan Committee has examined minor inaccuracies and notes several qualifications. The most significant qualification on the land cover data is how forested cut areas are described. Cultivated crops and the pasture and hay should be zero. The satellite interpretation appears to take old logging roads and calls them cultivated land, or pasture and hay land. There are also no recent clear-cuts; clear-cut land from 2004 has evidently grown. Light partial cuts are mostly timber stand improvement projects, and there are currently no heavily partial cut areas.

LAND SUITABILITY FOR DEVELOPMENT

Soils

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Conservation Service (SCS) released digital soil classification maps for the first time in Washington County in 2007. Indian Township currently references the September 1978 "Soil Inventory And Evaluation Report" by Jonathan Miller, Soil Scientist, Soil Conservation Service for soils maps and descriptions.

Soils in Indian Township are of several types: glacial till thinly deposited in the uplands; thick glacial till on northwest slopes and in bedrock depressions; marine silts and clays in the valleys and more sheltered locations, and glacial outwash or ice contact sands and gravels. Soils in Indian Township are depicted on *Map 3 – Soils Classification* and include soil suitability indices that predict suitability for development based on soil characteristics that influence the cost of construction. Prime agricultural soils are also noted on Map 3.

Soil Potential for Low Density Development (LDD)

Very few areas of Indian Township, or indeed of Maine in general, have large tracts of land that are ideal for residential development. The Natural Resources Conservation Service of the USDA has produced a handbook of Soil Survey Data for Growth Management in Washington County. Soils in Indian Township were not part of this publication. However, the GIS consultant for WCCOG (Heron Weston) has used the method described below to create the soil suitability indices on Map 3 – Soils Classification that are normally interpreted from this publication. Mr. Weston obtained digital soils information that is similar to the soils in the above publication and created the ratings of soil potential for low-density development for Indian Township. The soils rating for forestland productivity was available from NRCS and there are no soils rated as Prime Agricultural or of statewide significance to agriculture for Indian Township.

The rating of soil potential for low-density urban development is used to guide development in the growth areas in Indian Township. Under this system soil potentials are referenced to an individual soil within the county that has the fewest limitations to development (depth to water table, bedrock etc.). This reference soil is given a value of 100 points. Costs that are incurred to overcome limitations to development are developed for all other soils. These costs, as well as costs associated with environmental constraints and long term maintenance, are converted to index points that are subtracted from the reference soil. The result is a comparative evaluation of development costs for the soils in the county. The overall range is large with values between 0 and 100. These numerical ratings are separated into Soil Potential Rating Classes of very low to very high. Thus a soil with a Very High rating has very good potential for development.

These maps and the data available from the Soil Conservation Service are useful to Indian Township to predict the sequence of development; develop future land use plans and update zoning. They also indicate areas where streets or sewers may be prohibitively costly and identify where environmentally sensitive land should be protected. The information will help determine whether a potential development site can support a septic system, if the basement will always be wet, if there is a high potential for erosion, and the bearing capacity of the soil. Soil survey maps do not eliminate the need for on-site sampling, testing, and the study of other relevant conditions (for example, pockets of different soils having completely different qualities may be present), but they are an important first step that should precede development decisions.

Highly Erodible Soils

The removal of surface vegetation from large areas of land can cause erosion, a contributor of pollution to surface waters. Highly erodible soils have a potential to erode faster than normal. Soil composition affects its susceptibility to erosion but the combined effects of slope length and steepness are the greatest contributing factors when identifying highly erodible soils. Most development and intensive land use can and should take place on areas with slopes of less than 15 percent (representing an average drop of 15 feet or less in 100 feet horizontal distance). On slopes greater than 15 percent, the costs of roads, foundations and septic, sewer and other utility systems rise rapidly. Indian Township does not contain any slopes greater than 15%.

FARM AND FOREST LAND

The U.S. Department of Agriculture defines prime farmland as the land that is best suited to producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops. Prime farmland has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce a sustained high yield of crops while using acceptable farming methods. It produces the highest yields and requires minimal amounts of energy and economic resources, and farming it results in the least damage to the environment. There are no soils in Indian Township listed as Prime Farmland or as farmland of statewide significance. The most significant agricultural activity in Indian Township is back yard gardens. There were 2 large farms operating (Lewey, Everett) in the late 1800s. There was one cranberry operation approximately 10 years ago.

Woodland Productivity

Maine's forests and forest industry still play a vital role in the state's economy, especially in Northern and Eastern Maine. Forested areas provide an abundant and diverse wildlife population for the use and enjoyment of all Maine citizens. About seventy-five per cent of Indian Township is forested (see Map - 4 Land Cover for proportionate land cover areas) with a spruce-fir forest that also includes patches dominated by pine, hemlock, and mixed hardwoods, with extensive areas of forested wetlands. There are several red pine plantations.

Soils rated with a woodland productivity of medium or above are qualified as prime forestland soils. This designation does not preclude the development of these lands but only identifies the most productive forestland. These soils are rated only for productivity and exclude management problems such as erosion hazard, equipment limitations or seedling mortality. Indian Township's important forest and farmland are shown on *Map 4: Land Cover*.

There is a current moratorium on major timber harvesting (excluding firewood, salvage and housing expansion harvesting) in effect since the mid-1990s. As a result timber harvesting is not been an important economic activity within Indian Township but will be in the future. Harvesting is conducted mostly through selection harvest.

SUMMARY OF TIMBER HARVEST INFORMATION						
YEAR	Selection harvest, acres	Shelterwood harvest, acres	Clear-cut harvest, acres	Total Harvest, acres	Change of land use, acres	Number of active Notifications
2000-2010	28	0	0	28	27	4

Source: compiled from confidential Year End Landowner Reports to Maine Forest Service, Department of Conservation – Maine Forest Service. 2012 (Note: to protect confidential landowner information, data is reported only where three or more landowner reports reported harvesting in Indian Township)

WATER RESOURCES

Watersheds

A watershed is the land area in which runoff from precipitation drains into a body of water. The boundaries of watersheds, also known as drainage divides, are shown for Indian Township on *Map 5: Water Resources*. Indian Township is divided among three small watersheds. Much of the land area of Indian Township drains into Long Lake, Lewey Lake and the Grand Falls Flowage, all part of the St. Croix River watershed. The portion of the watershed that has the greatest potential to affect a body of water is its direct watershed, or that part which does not first drain through upstream areas. Development activities, such as house and road construction and timber harvesting, disturb the land that drains to a lake by streams and groundwater; thus these activities can pollute the watershed. Indian Township shares the shoreline of four large lakes with neighboring jurisdictions. Big, Long and Lewey Lakes are shared with the town of Princeton, the unorganized territory of Big Lake Township and Grand Lake Stream Plantation, and Grand Falls Flowage is shared with Princeton, Baileyville and Fowler Township.

River and Streams

Indian Township has several miles of perennial streams. To assess what portion of Maine's rivers, streams and brooks meet the goal of the Clean Water Act; MDEP uses bacteriological, dissolved oxygen, and aquatic life criteria. All river and stream waters are classified into one of four categories, Class AA, A, B, and C as defined by legislation. Class AA is the highest classification with outstanding quality and high levels of protection. Class C, on the other end of the spectrum, is suitable for recreation and fishing yet has higher levels of bacteria and lower levels of oxygen. Tomah Stream is identified as Class A; once north of the effect of the impoundment on Grand Falls Flowage it is identified as Class AA. All other stream segments in Indian Township are identified as Class A, indicating that the water quality is "suitable for the designated uses of drinking water after disinfection; fishing; recreation in and on the water; industrial process and cooling water supply; hydroelectric power generation, except as prohibited under Title 12, section 403; and navigation; and as habitat for fish and other aquatic life. The habitat shall be characterized as natural." [1985, c. 698, § 15 (new).]

As defined by Maine's Natural Resources Protection Act, a river, stream, or brook is a channel that has defined banks (including a floodway and associated flood plain wetlands) created by the action of the surface water. Indian Township officially has no rivers. The streams and brooks, illustrated on *Map 5: Water Resources*, include:

1. Tomah Stream
2. Huntley Brook
3. Berry Stream
4. George Brook
5. Musquash Stream
6. Flipper Creek
7. Kennebec Brook
8. First Brook
9. Second Brook
10. Unnamed Brook crossing the Pit Road toward Long Lake

Fishery Resources

The Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (IFW) have rated lakes, ponds, and streams regarding their value as fisheries habitat. Each water body is rated as to whether it receives cold water or warm water fisheries management. Coldwater management supports salmonid species such as salmon and trout; warm water management supports black bass, chain

pickerel, and perch. Some lakes have a combination of both cold water and warm water fisheries management. Big Lake is managed as a combination cold water and warm water fishery. Lewey Lake, Long Lake and the Grand Falls Flowage are managed as warm water fisheries. The Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife currently stocks Big Lake with landlocked salmon.

Big Lake, Lewey Lake, Long Lake and the Grand Falls Flowage are open to fishing and boating. Freshwater fish found in Indian Township include alewife, landlocked salmon, smallmouth bass, white perch, yellow perch, chain pickerel, rainbow smelt and pumpkinseed. According to monitoring by IF&W and the Tribe, largemouth bass are a new confirmed breeding invasive species as of the summer of 2012. Big Lake, Grand Falls Flowage and Lewey Lake also have high value landlocked salmon, smallmouth bass and white perch. The state is stocking larger retired brood landlocked salmon into an already occurring river fishery for smaller drop down salmon below Grand Falls Flowage in the St. Croix River (IF&W Fish Stocking Reports 2011 maine.gov/ifw/fishing/reports/stocking/index.htm). Data from Maine IF&W indicates the presence of high value brook trout populations in Tomah Stream and Musquash Stream.

Indian Township's current 10-year forestry plan will not allow cutting within 100 feet of these brooks (40% removal) to protect against sedimentation and removal of shade cover for important trout habitat. Indian Township currently follows State minimum guidelines of 75 feet of no cutting from brooks and 300 feet of no cutting from ponds and lakes. The Township is in the process of updating their forestry plan, and will examine the possibility of setting more stringent guidelines on a case-by-case basis. If a crossing of these brooks needs to occur structures should be installed a minimum of 1.2 times the bank full width with the proper BMPs. Choices for replacement crossing structures include (in order of priority) bridges, three-sided box culvert, open bottom arch culvert, or 4-sided box culvert. Corrugated metal culverts are a last resort. The first three structures are preferred as they utilize the brook's natural stream bottom.

Indian Township currently follows general cutting policies as set forth in their 1998 Forest Management Plan. These guidelines state that there will be no harvesting of timber within 100 feet of any lake, and minimum harvesting between 100 and 250 feet of any lake. The existing plan is currently being updated, with standards for stream and wetland buffers, wildlife trees, clear-cut size limits, and other harvesting policies being proposed.

INDIAN TOWNSHIP WATER QUALITY CLASSIFICATIONS		
Waterway	Waterway Segment	Classification ¹
from the outlet of Chiputneticook Lakes to its confluence with the Woodland Lake impoundment	Except as otherwise provided (see below)	Class A
Tomah Stream		Class AA
Big Lake	All tributaries entering upstream from the dam at Calais, the drainage areas of which are wholly within the State.	Class B
Long Lake	All tributaries entering upstream from the dam at Calais, the drainage areas of which are wholly within the State.	Class B
Lewey Lake	All tributaries entering upstream from the dam at Calais, the drainage areas of which are wholly within the State.	Class B
Grand Falls Flowage	Between Route 1 (Princeton and Indian Township) and Black Cat Island Lake impoundment - Class C	Class B

¹ 1. Class AA waters are the highest classification, applied to outstanding natural resources, which should be preserved because of their

ecological, social, scenic or recreational importance.

A. Class AA waters are suitable for the designated uses of drinking water after disinfection, fishing, recreation in and on the water and navigation and as habitat for fish and other aquatic life. The habitat shall be characterized as free flowing and natural.

B. The aquatic life, dissolved oxygen and bacteria content of Class AA waters shall be as naturally occurs.

C. There may be no direct discharge of pollutants to Class AA waters, except storm water discharges that are in compliance with state and local requirements.

2. Class A waters are the 2nd highest classification.

A. Class A waters are suitable for the designated uses of drinking water after disinfection; fishing; recreation in and on the water; industrial process and cooling water supply; hydroelectric power generation, except as prohibited under Title 12, section 403; and navigation; and as habitat for fish and other aquatic life. The habitat shall be characterized as natural.

B. The dissolved oxygen content of Class A waters shall be not less than 7 parts per million or 75% of saturation, whichever is higher. The aquatic life and bacteria content of Class A waters shall be as naturally occurs.

C. Direct discharges to these waters licensed after January 1, 1986, are permitted only if, in addition to satisfying all the requirements of this article, the discharged effluent will be equal to or better than the existing water quality of the receiving waters. Prior to issuing a discharge license, the department shall require the applicant to objectively demonstrate to the department's satisfaction that the discharge is necessary and that there are no other reasonable alternatives available. Discharges into waters of this classification licensed prior to January 1, 1986, are allowed to continue only until practical alternatives exist. There may be no deposits of any material on the banks of these waters in any manner so that transfer of pollutants into the waters is likely.

3. Class B waters are the 3rd highest classification.

A. Class B waters are suitable for the designated uses of drinking water supply after treatment; fishing; recreation in and on the water; industrial process and cooling water supply; hydroelectric power generation, except as prohibited under Title 12, section 403; and navigation; and as habitat for fish and other aquatic life. The habitat shall be characterized as unimpaired. [1985, c. 698, § 15 (new).]

B. The dissolved oxygen content of Class B waters shall be not less than 7 parts per million or 75% of saturation, whichever is higher, except that for the period from October 1st to May 14th, in order to ensure spawning and egg incubation of indigenous fish species, the 7-day mean dissolved oxygen concentration shall not be less than 9.5 parts per million and the 1-day minimum dissolved oxygen concentration shall not be less than 8.0 parts per million in identified fish spawning areas. Between May 15th and September 30th, the number of Escherichia coli bacteria of human origin in these waters may not exceed a geometric mean of 64 per 100 milliliters or an instantaneous level of 427 per 100 milliliters.

C. Discharges to Class B waters shall not cause adverse impact to aquatic life in that the receiving waters shall be of sufficient quality to support all aquatic species indigenous to the receiving water without detrimental changes in the resident biological community.

Water Quality

Land use activities directly affecting water quality can significantly alter or destroy the value of these areas for fish. Land clearing or development in the adjacent upland riparian habitat can also degrade a fishery. Riparian habitat functions to protect water quality and fisheries values by filtering out excessive nutrients, sediments, or other pollutants leaching in from upland areas, by maintaining water temperatures suitable for aquatic life, and by contributing vegetation and invertebrates to the food base.

Lakes, Ponds, Phosphorus and Development

In Maine, ponds over 10 acres in area are considered “great ponds” and are subject to regulatory oversight under applicable state laws and municipal Shoreland Zoning ordinances. Four ponds in Indian Township are defined as a “great ponds” (lakes) under Maine State Law: Big Lake, Long Lake, Lewey Lake and Grand Falls Flowage. The quality of lakes as recreational resources, natural beauty and fisheries is a result, at least in part, of their phosphorus content. Phosphorus controls the level of algae² production in lakes. The abundance of algae in the lake water determines the clarity of the water as well as the amount of well-oxygenated cold water available to coldwater fish species (trout and salmon) in the summer months. Low phosphorus concentrations yield clear lakes with plenty of cold-water oxygen. Higher phosphorus concentrations cause lakes to be cloudy and oxygen may be severely depleted or eliminated in the summer months. Very high concentrations cause dense blooms of blue-green algae, which turn water a murky green and accumulate in smelly, decaying scums along the shoreline.

Phosphorus is a common element typically associated with soil and organic matter, which enters lakes in a variety of ways. Rain falling directly on a lake has some phosphorus dissolved in it.

Groundwater contributes phosphorus from septic systems around the shoreline. Most phosphorus comes from stormwater runoff draining from the lake's watershed to the lake in tributary streams and drainage ways. The amount of phosphorus in the lake depends on what the stormwater runs over on its way to these streams and drainage ways. If the land area draining to the lake is forested, the phosphorus concentration in the lake will be low because the forest is an effective phosphorus sponge, and does not release its phosphorus readily to the stormwater. However, stormwater draining from land during forestry operations or from developed land, whether residential, commercial or industrial, contains a lot of phosphorus. Since the portion of stormwater phosphorus that supports algae growth tends to be associated with small, lightweight soil particles, it is carried very easily and efficiently by stormwater and can be delivered to the lake from anywhere in the watershed. So, generally speaking, the more developed a lake's watershed is, the higher its phosphorus concentration.

Two requirements keep phosphorus low and lake water quality high. First, existing sources of phosphorus to the lake, particularly from soil erosion in the watershed and from inadequate shoreline septic systems on sandy or shallow soils, need to be minimized. The DEP has developed a manual, the Lake Watershed Survey Manual, to guide volunteers in identifying and characterizing watershed phosphorus sources with the assistance of professionals. DEP grant programs assist in funding these surveys and fixing any problems identified. Second, new additions of phosphorus to the lake from residential and commercial growth must be minimized.

The Maine DEP and the Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program (VLMP) collaborate in the collection of lake data to evaluate present water quality, track algae blooms, and determine water quality trends. Datasets do not include bacteria, mercury, or nutrients other than phosphorus.

LAKE CHARACTERISTICS AND WATER QUALITY SUMMARIES				
Water body	Acres	Mean Depth (ft.)/ Maximum Depth (ft.)	Watershed	Water Quality (WQ) Monitoring
Big Lake	10,444	12/70	St Croix	Collected between 1984 and 1999; 3 yrs of basic chemical information and Secchi Disk Transparencies. Water Quality (WQ) considered average and potential for nuisance algal blooms is low.
Long Lake	608	12/32	St Croix	Collected since 1992; 1 year of basic chemical information and Secchi Disk Transparencies. Water Quality (WQ) considered average and potential for nuisance algal blooms is low.
Lewey Lake	469	-/20	St Croix	Collected since 1984. 3 years of basic chemical information and Secchi Disk Transparencies. Water Quality (WQ) considered slightly below average and potential for nuisance algal blooms is low.
Grand Falls Flowage	6,099	-/44	St Croix	Collected since 1983 (3 years of data); basic chemical information and Secchi Disk Transparencies (SDT). Water Quality (WQ) considered below average and potential for nuisance algal blooms is moderate-high.

Source: Lakes of Maine, 2012 www.lakesofmaine.org.

Lake water quality is considered average in Big Lake and Long Lake, slightly below average on Lewey Lake, and below average on Grand Falls Flowage. Potential for algal blooms is low on lakes except the Grand Falls Flowage where it is considered moderate-high. Indian Township has conducted water quality sampling every year since 1993; some of this data appears on the

www.lakesofmaine.org web site. The tables below show the results of these samplings. These figures show collected water quality data on the four lakes bordering Indian Township. All three of the measured parameters listed are used to measure lake productivity, which is often translated as a measure of water quality. Due to the high water color in these lakes, Chlorophyll-a is the most accurate measure of productivity. All of these lakes fall into the State of Maine's medium range: 1.5-7.0ppb. Overall the water quality in these lakes can be described as average, except for Grand Falls Flowage, which is slightly below average.

Big Lake Averages				Long Lake Averages			
Year	secchi (m)	chla (ug/L)	TP (ug/L)	Year	secchi (m)	chla (ug/L)	TP (ug/L)
1993	5.9	2	5	1993	5.6	1.8	4.8
1994	5.1	2.9	3.7	1994	5.2	3.2	4.7
1995	5.4	2.2	1.8	1995	5.1	2.9	1.4
1996	4.6	2.4	5.7	1996	4.7	2.7	5.7
1997	5.1	1.9	16	1997	4.8	2.1	11.7
1998	6	2.5	7	1998	5.4	2.5	9.7
1999	5.2	2	7.9	1999	5.1	1.9	8.4
2000	4.8	2.6	8.9	2000	4.8	2.7	9.7
2001	4.8	3.6	7.2	2001	5.2	4.1	8.4
2002	3.9	3.4	11.3	2002	3.8	4.3	12.1
2003	4.3	2.2	7.5	2003	4.3	2.4	7.7
2004	4.3	1.5	9.2	2004	4.4	2	9.4
2009	4.03	1.8	9.2	2009	4.11	2.3	9
2010	4.49	2.56	11.2	2010	4.84	2.66	9.6
2011	4.6	2.2	10	2011	4.5	2.3	9
2012	4.79	1.8	9	2012	4.87	2.1	9
2013	4.68	2.4	10	2013	4.55	2.3	9
Average	4.75	2.4	8.3	Average	4.70	2.6	8.2

Lewey Lake Averages				Grand Falls Flowage Averages			
Year	secchi (m)	chla (ug/L)	TP (ug/L)	Year	secchi (m)	chla (ug/L)	TP (ug/L)
1993	4.8	2	6.4	1993	4.5	2.9	6
1994	4.8	2.8	2	1994	4.3	3.8	3
1995	4.8	2.8	1.8	1995	4.3	3.6	2.4
1996	4.6	2.4	5	1996	3.6	4.5	8.5
1997	4.4	2.4	11.4	1997	3.7	3.2	11.1
1998	5.6	2.7	8.5	1998	4.6	3	8.3
1999	4.8	2.3	8.7	1999	4.3	3.1	9.8
2000	4.5	2.7	8.6	2000	4	3.3	9.7
2001	4.8	3.3	8.8	2001	4	4.8	9.5
2002	3.6	4.2	9.7	2002	3.5	3.6	11.7
2003	4.39	2.5	8.8	2003	3.9	2.9	9.2
2004	4.2	1.5	8.8	2004	3.9	2.1	9.3
2009	3.99	2.4	9.6	2009	3.56	3	12.9

Lewey Lake Averages				Grand Falls Flowage Averages			
2010	4.53	2.56	10	2010	3.88	3.16	11.6
2011	4.22	2.7	9	2011	3.84	3.1	11
2012	4.56	2.1	8	2012	4.3	2.7	10
2013	4.01	2.6	9	2013	3.71	2.9	10
Average	4.45	2.6	7.9	Average	3.95	3.3	9.1

Evaluating New Development Proposals in Lake Watersheds

The DEP has developed a method, described in detail in the manual³ to help evaluate whether a proposed development will add a disproportionate amount of new phosphorus to a lake, provides a standard to limit the amount of phosphorus that new development can add to the lake, and provides a means to design and evaluate development to insure it meets standards for that lake. It principally addresses the long-term increase in stormwater phosphorus that occurs when land is converted from forest or field to residential, commercial or industrial development. Though the standards in this manual will greatly reduce potential long-term impacts on lake water quality, the standards do not totally prevent contributions of phosphorus from new development. Also, since these standards will likely not be applied to all new phosphorus sources in the lake's watershed, their implementation may not, by itself, be sufficient to prevent a noticeable decline in lake water quality. In order to insure that lake water quality is maintained, new development standards should be applied in conjunction with efforts to reduce or eliminate some of the most significant existing sources of phosphorus in the watershed.

Phosphorus Allocations

The following table provides information for all of the lakes that have at least a part of their direct watershed located in Indian Township. The last column of the table indicates an estimated per acre phosphorus allocation, in pounds of phosphorus per acre per year (lb/acre/yr), for each lake watershed in Indian Township. This allocation serves as a standard for evaluating new development proposals. It is applied to the area of the parcel of land being developed to determine how much the development should be allowed to increase phosphorus loading to the lake. For instance, a development proposed on a 100 acre parcel in a lake watershed with a per acre allocation of 0.05 lb/acre/yr would be allowed to increase the annual phosphorus loading to the lake by 5 lb (0.05 X 100). If the projected increase in phosphorus loading to the lake from the development does not exceed this value, than it can safely be concluded that the development will not add an excessive amount of phosphorus to the lake.

PER ACRE PHOSPHOROUS ALLOCATIONS FOR INDIAN TOWNSHIP LAKES										
LAKE	Direct land drainage area in Township in acres DDA	Area not available for development in acres ANAD	Area available for development in acres (DDA - ANAD) AAD	Growth Factor GF	Area likely to be developed in acres (GF x AAD)D	lbs. phosphorus allocated to towns share of watershed per ppb in lake F	Water quality category WQC	Level of Protection (h=high (coldwater fishery); m=medium) LOP	Acceptable increase in lake's phosphorus concentration in ppbC	lbs. per acre phosphorus allocation (FC/D)P

³ *Phosphorus Control in Lake Watersheds: A Technical Guide for Evaluating New Development - Chapter 3 describes how DEP determines phosphorus allocations, and how to estimate increases in phosphorus loading to the lake resulting from new developments. This method is used to evaluate lake watersheds development applications under the Site Location Law and the Stormwater Management Law. Many towns use this method to evaluate applications for new development under their Subdivision and Site Review ordinances.*

Big Lake	5342	800	4542	0.2	908	80.59	mod-sensitive	h	0.75	0.067
Grand Falls (includes Long & Lewey Lake)	9505	1500	8005	0.2	1601	239.94	mod-sensitive	m	1.00	0.100*
Patten Pond	42	16	26	0.2	5	0.48	mod-sensitive	m	1.00	0.092

* Calculation exceeded maximum allowable phosphorus allocation, so the phosphorus allocation is 0.100

Source: Maine DEP, 2013

Phosphorus Allocations – This table provides information for all of the lakes that have at least a part of their direct watershed located in Indian Township. The last column of the table indicates an estimated per acre phosphorus allocation, in pounds of phosphorus per acre per year (lb/acre/yr), for each lake watershed in Indian Township. This allocation serves as a standard for evaluating new development proposals. It is applied to the area of the parcel of land being developed to determine how much the development should be allowed to increase phosphorus loading to the lake. For instance, a development proposed on a 100 acre parcel in a lake watershed with a per acre allocation of 0.05 lb/acre/yr would be allowed to increase the annual phosphorus loading to the lake by 5 lb (0.05 X 100). If the projected increase in phosphorus loading to the lake from the development does not exceed this value, than it can safely be concluded that the development will not add an excessive amount of phosphorus to the lake.

Threats to water quality

Threats to water quality come from point and non-point discharges. Point source pollution is discharged directly from a specific site such as a municipal sewage treatment plant or an industrial outfall pipe. There is currently one wastewater discharge in Indian Township permitted by the Maine DEP. (The Tribe has protested the decision that Maine DEP has permitting jurisdiction over the Reservation.) There is one point source discharge that licenses a maximum release of 68,000 gallons/day within Indian Township associated with spray irrigation from the sewage treatment plant between April 15 and November 15. There are no licensed overboard discharges (OBD) in Indian Township.

Non-point source pollution poses the greatest threat to water quality in Indian Township. The most significant contributing source comes from erosion and sedimentation as well as excessive run-off of nutrients and particularly phosphorus. In excessive quantities phosphorus acts as a fertilizer and causes algae to flourish or “bloom”. Additional contributing factors include animal wastes, fertilizers, sand and salt storage, faulty septic systems, roadside erosion, dirt roads, leaking underground storage tanks, and hazardous substances. It is not known to what extent each of the various sources of non-source point pollution currently affects water quality.

A long narrow aquifer with potential yields of 10+ gallons per minute traverses the northeastern corner of Indian Township. The drilled test yields show significantly higher g.p.m. This aquifer surrounds Tomah Stream. Except for blueberry fields scattered along the major roads throughout Indian Township, the majority of these watersheds are forested. In order to maintain the high level of water quality presently observed in Indian Township, the tribal government has plans to adopt stormwater run-off performance standards consistent with federal standards.

Shorelands and Floodplains

Shorelands are environmentally important areas because of their relationship to water quality,

their value as wildlife habitat and travel, and their function as floodplains. Development and the removal of vegetation in shoreland areas can increase runoff and sedimentation leading to an increase in the amount of nutrients and other pollutants that reach surface water. This can lead to algal blooms and degraded water quality. Steep slopes with highly erodible soils are particularly susceptible to erosion. Floodplains serve to accommodate high levels and large volumes of water and to dissipate the force of flow. A floodplain absorbs and stores a large amount of water, later becoming a source of aquifer recharge. Floodplains also serve as wildlife habitats, open space and outdoor recreation without interfering with their emergency overflow capacity. Flooding can cause serious destruction of property. Activities that increase paved or impervious surfaces and/or that change the watercourse on floodplains increase the quantity and rate of runoff that can intensify flooding impacts downstream.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for administration of the Federal Flood Insurance Program has identified the 100-year floodplains within Indian Township. A 100-year flood is a flood that has 1 chance in 100 of being equaled or exceeded in any 1-year period. Local flood plain areas fall into two major categories: areas prone to flooding and velocity zones or areas susceptible to damage from wind-driven water. Floodplain mapping is not available for Indian Township. Indian Township imposes flood lakeshore setbacks on camp lots and house lots, per federal standards (ACOE).

Wetlands

The term "wetlands" is defined under both state and federal laws as "areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils." Wetlands include freshwater swamps, bogs, marshes, heaths, swales, and meadows. Wetlands are important to the public health; safety and welfare because they act as a filter, absorb excess water, serve as aquifer discharge areas, and provide critical habitats for a wide range of fish and wildlife. They are fragile natural resources. Even building on the edge of a wetland can have significant environmental consequences. Some wetlands also have important recreational value providing opportunities for fishing, hunting, and wildlife observation.

The Maine DEP has identified wetlands located within Indian Township, as illustrated on *Map 5: Water Resources*. These wetlands were identified as wetlands by aerial photo interpretation. Interpretations were confirmed by soil mapping and other wetland inventories. Field verification of the location and boundaries of the wetlands should be undertaken prior to development.

The federal government has jurisdiction over freshwater and floodplain wetlands under the Natural Resources Protection Act (NRPA)/Wetland Protection Rules and the Mandatory Shoreland Zoning Law provides protection to mapped non-forested wetlands. It is also important to verify wetland extent for specific development proposals as aerial photography interpretation and field spot samples are educated guesses and random samples. Review by wetland professionals should be encouraged when the need arises.

Vernal Pools

Vernal pools are a sub-category of wetlands that are recognized in Maine state law for their habitat value. A vernal pool is a natural, temporary to semi-permanent water body that occurs in a shallow depression. Typically, vernal pools fill with water during the spring or fall and become

dry during summer months. Not all vernal pools are considered ‘significant.’ Vernal pools are only classified as significant if they support a breeding population of at least one of four indicator species: wood frogs (*Rana sylvatica*), spotted salamanders (*Ambystoma maculatum*), blue-spotted salamanders (*Ambystoma laterale*), and fairy shrimp (*Eubranchipus sp.*); or if the pool is used by threatened or endangered species.

Classification of a vernal pool as ‘significant’ is made in the field based on the documented presence of one or more indicator species. Significant vernal pools are protected as Significant Wildlife Habitat under the Natural Resources Protection Act. The presence of breeding amphibians in vernal pools contributes significantly to healthy forests ecosystems both as a protein-rich food source for many species; and because of the effect that amphibians associated with vernal pools have on controlling insect species known to attack the roots of maturing timber.

DEP encourages landowners who are unsure as to the status or presence of a vernal pool on their property to seek the advice of a trained wetland or wildlife ecologist early in the permitting process. The classification of vernal pools can change based on the continued absence of indicator species the presence of indicator species in pools where they were previously absent. The Township is currently working to survey and identify Significant Vernal Pools in Indian Township.

Groundwater - Sand and Gravel Aquifers

Aquifers may be in bedrock or sand and gravel. A bedrock aquifer is adequate for small yields. A sand and gravel aquifer is a deposit of coarse-grained surface materials that, in all probability, can supply large volumes of groundwater. Boundaries are based on the best-known information and encompass areas that tend to be the principal groundwater recharge sites. Recharge to these specific aquifers, however, is likely to occur over a more extensive area than the aquifer itself.

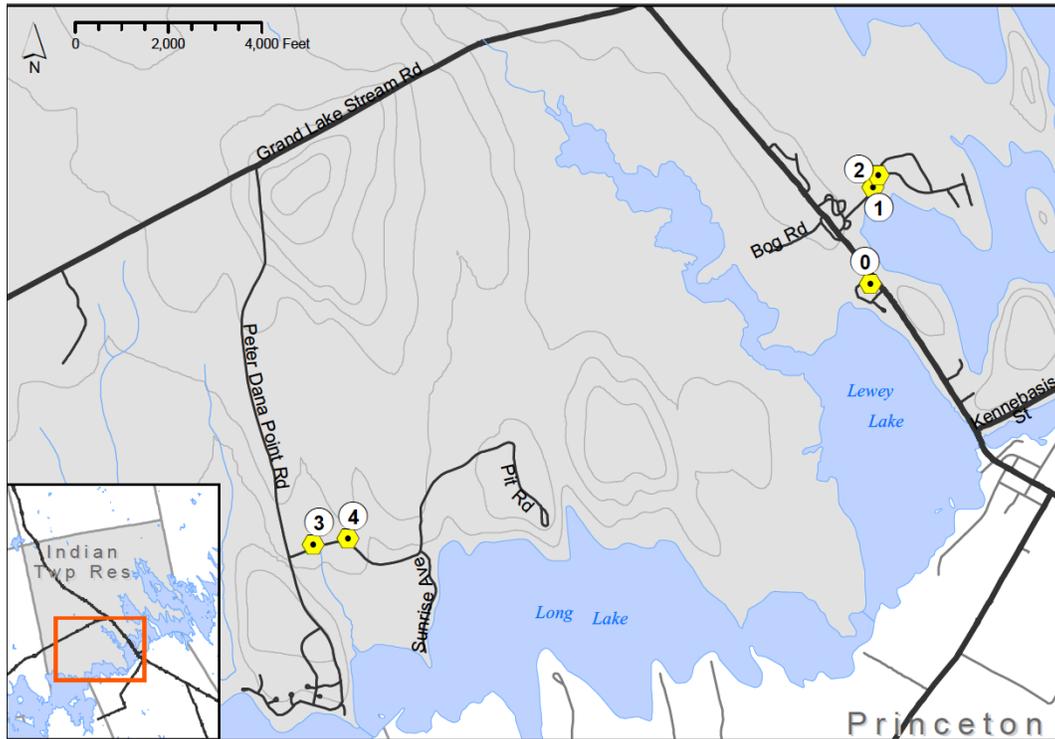
The Maine Geological Survey has identified one sand and gravel aquifers within Indian Township, as shown on *Map 5, Water Resources*. A long narrow aquifer traverses across the northeastern corner of Indian Township. The Maine Geological Survey indicates it has potential yields of 10+ gallons per minute (GPM). Pump tests conducted in 2011 indicated yields of >50GPM with excellent quality and recovery. According to the Indian Health Services there are 4 Public Water Supply Sources in Indian Township.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES IN INDIAN TOWNSHIP					
Map #	ID	Name	Type of Well	Public Water Supply Type	Status
0	90719101	Indian Township Tribal Water System	DR WELL, 375 ft	Community	Decommissioned
3	90719103	Indian Township Tribal Water System	DR WELL, 300 ft	Community	Active
2	90719106	Indian Township Tribal Water System	DR WELL, 300 ft	Community	Active
4	90719107	Indian Township Tribal Water System	DR WELL, 360 ft	Community	Active
1	90719105	Peter Dana Point	DR WELL, 390 ft	Community	Active

Source: Maine Drinking Water Program 2012

Map 5 and the inset below can be used to identify surface sites that are unfavorable for storage or disposal of wastes or toxic hazardous materials. It is important to protect groundwater from pollution and depletion. Once groundwater is contaminated, it is difficult, if not impossible, to clean. Contamination can eventually spread from groundwater to surface water and vice versa.

Protecting a groundwater resource and preventing contamination are the most effective and least expensive techniques for preserving a clean water supply for current and future uses. Possible causes of aquifer and surface water contamination include agriculture, run-off of animal waste, faulty septic systems, road-salt storage and application, leaking above ground or underground storage tanks, agricultural run-off, and landfills. In addition to these major sources, things as diverse as cemeteries and burned buildings are potential threats to groundwater.



RISK ASSESSMENT MATRIX FOR PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES

<i>Risk of contamination due to:</i>	Water System Name Well ID#	Water System Name Well ID#			
	Indian Township Tribal Water System 90719101	Indian Township Tribal Water System 90719103	Indian Township Tribal Water System 90719106	Indian Township Tribal Water System 90719107	Peter Dana Point 90719105
Well type and site geology	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Low	Low
Existing risk of acute contamination	High	High	High	High	High
Future risk of acute contamination	High	Low	Low	Low	Low
Existing risk of chronic contamination	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Low
Future risk of chronic contamination	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	High

Source: Maine Drinking Water Program, 2009 (Indian Twp Tribal Water System); 2003 (Peter Dana Point)

There are three dead end water lines in the Indian Township public water system, and a 4th one has been looped. Water sitting in these dead-end lines can become contaminated and contaminated water will enter residential systems. Designs are completed for 1 additional loop, and land has been surveyed for its placement. Indian Township hopes to secure funding to complete this project in the near future.

The moderate and high future risk of both acute and chronic contamination is based on the absence of legal and land ownership control in the wellhead protection areas surrounding all of the public water supply wells in Indian Township. Indian Township will work to obtain control of a protection zone surrounding these public water supply wells within 300 feet of their wells to protect against future contamination. The means of securing this control can come through easements and/or land acquisition. Grant funding to protect against contamination of public drinking water systems is periodically available through the Maine Department of Environmental Protection's Drinking Water Program.

CRITICAL NATURAL RESOURCES

Indian Township is home to a diverse array of terrestrial and avian wildlife. Inland, forested areas provide habitat for an array of common terrestrial mammals including deer, bobcats, beaver and otters. Conservation of wildlife habitat is important for traditional activities such as hunting and fishing. Wildlife relies on a variety of food, cover, water, and space. Development often results in the loss of habitats and diversity, habitat fragmentation and loss of open space, and the loss of travel corridor. Protections for various types of habitat include state and federal jurisdiction over certain activities occurring near critical habitat, as well as local regulations and public and private conservation efforts.

Wildlife Habitats

The Maine Natural Areas Program documents Rare and Unique Botanical Features. These include the habitat of rare, threatened, or endangered plant species and unique or exemplary natural communities as shown on *Map 6, Critical Habitat*. The richest wildlife diversity in Indian Township is avian. There is Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) habitat on all 4 lakes. The endangered Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger*) is found in Lewey Lake. There are also extensive areas of waterfowl and wading bird habitat.

Significant, Essential and other Animal Habitats

Essential Wildlife Habitats, defined under the Maine Endangered Species Act, are habitats "currently or historically providing physical or biological features essential to the conservation of an Endangered or Threatened Species in Maine, and which may require special management considerations". Per MDIFW, Indian Township has one area of essential wildlife habitat that supports the endangered black tern (*Chlidonias niger*) including nesting territory that is occupied during at least one of the three most recent years and intact for two consecutive years. Significant Wildlife Habitat, as defined by Maine's Natural Resources Protection Act (NRPA), is intended to prevent further degradation of certain natural resources of state significance. NRPA-defined Significant Wildlife Habitats in Indian Township are illustrated on *Map 6 - Critical Habitat* and include waterfowl/wading bird habitat, and deer winter areas.

The Indian Township deer wintering area (DWA), the second largest in the county, is 10,000 to 13,000 acres in size, depending on the snow conditions. This DWA extends to the west of Indian

Township into Grand Lake Stream and South into the town of Princeton (*see Map 6*) and is the last remaining historic older growth coniferous high-closure canopy in the county. It is the most important wildlife habitat on Indian Township and serves as the refuge for wintering deer for the entire area. Any commercial timber harvest, development or other land use within this area will be reviewed by the Passamaquoddy Wildlife Department to reduce impacts to wintering deer.

In addition to Essential and Significant Habitat, MDIFW tracks the status, life history, conservation needs, and occurrences for species that are endangered, threatened or otherwise rare. There is one **Rare and Exemplary Natural Community** in Critical Habitat (depicted on Map 6 Critical Habitat) including:

Domed Bog Ecosystem (State Rank: S3⁴) Source: Beginning with Habitat, 2012

A type of raised bog, these are large inland peatlands, usually more than 500 meters in diameter, with convex surfaces that rise several meters above the surrounding terrain and that display concentric patterning. At least in the center, peat accumulation is sufficient to maintain a perched water table. Consequently, most water available for plant growth comes from precipitation and is nutrient poor. Most domed bogs show a vegetation zonation reflecting the nutrient gradient, where more nutrient demanding vegetation occurs around the perimeter of the peatland (where water flows) and low-nutrient vegetation occupies the raised portions of the bog. Hummocks and hollows characterize the peatland surface. Patterned domed bogs have small, usually crescent-shaped pools near the highest point; unpatterned domed bogs lack pools.

Other Wildlife Habitat

According to the Passamaquoddy Wildlife Department, Indian Township has nine bald eagle nesting sites (with 2 more just outside of tribal boundaries) with 4-6 active sites per year (See *Map 6 Critical Habitat*). Land within 1/4 mile of the bald eagle nest site is important habitat for bald eagles. Although these areas are no longer protected as Essential Habitat, bald eagles nest sites remain protected by the Federal Bald Eagle Act; some activities around nest sites may be regulated by USFWS. Bald eagles remain listed as a species of Special Concern in Maine.

In addition to habitats mapped by IF&W, other notable wildlife habitats in Indian Township include large, undeveloped habitat blocks and riparian habitats, and vernal ponds. Larger undeveloped blocks of forest and wetlands provide habitat for wide-ranging mammals such as bobcat and black bear, as well as for rarely seen forest birds and a myriad of other wildlife species. Riparian areas offer habitat for plants and animals and serves as wildlife travel corridors, as well as playing an important role in protection of water quality. Indian Township should consult periodically with biologists from the Passamaquoddy Wildlife Department to review the status of the local populations of bald eagles and black terns.

⁴ State Ranks determined by the Maine Natural Areas Program; Global Ranks determined by The Nature Conservancy:
S2 - Imperiled in Maine due to rarity (6 - 20 occurrences or few remaining individuals or acres) or other factors making it vulnerable to further decline.

S3 - Rare in Maine (on the order of 20-100 occurrences).

S4 - Apparently secure in Maine.

S5 - Demonstrably secure in Maine

G1 - Critically imperiled globally because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or very few remaining individuals or acres) or because some aspect of its biology makes it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the State of Maine.

G2 - Globally imperiled due to rarity (6 - 20 occurrences or few remaining individuals or acres) or other factors making it vulnerable to further decline.

G3 - Globally rare (on the order of 20 - 100 occurrences).

G4 - Apparently secure globally.

G5 - Demonstrably secure globally.

E - ENDANGERED: Rare and in danger of being lost from the state in the foreseeable future; or federally listed as Endangered.

STATE PARKS AND PUBLIC RESERVED LANDS

There are currently no state parks or public reserve lands in Indian Township.

NATURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION

A variety of laws and legal incentives protect the natural resources in Indian Township. Those of greatest significance are summarized below.

Pertinent Federal Laws:

- Natural Resources Protection Act (NRPA) – which regulates activities in, on, over or adjacent to natural resources such as lakes, wetlands, streams, rivers, fragile mountain areas, and sand dune systems. Standards focus on the possible impacts to the resources and to existing uses.
- Storm Water Management – regulates activities creating impervious or disturbed areas (of size and location) because of their potential impacts to water quality. In effect, this law extends storm water standards to smaller-than Site Law-sized projects. It requires quantity standards for storm water to be met in some areas, and both quantity and quality standards to be met in others.
- Federal Endangered Species Act – regulates the designation and protection of endangered species including disallowing municipal action from superseding protection under the Act.

Pertinent Local Laws - At the local level, Indian Township has adopted minimum shoreland standards, as required by the Mandatory Shoreland Zoning Act. Currently there is no water management act, however, the Tribal Council is working on one. Indian Township has also adopted a maximum lot size law.

Public Participation Summary

Survey responses indicate that Tribal members generally feel that natural and cultural resources are well protected. Written comments for improving natural resource protection measures include managing pollution, preserving the land better, and making recreation a priority.

Existing Policies regarding Natural Resources

The following table lists policies and implementation strategies for water and critical natural resources as established by the 1995 Comprehensive Plan. Comments on the status of each recommendation are listed beside each policy or implementation strategy. A complete list of the policy recommendation from the previous Comprehensive Plan is included in *Appendix B: Growth Management from Indian Township's 1995 Comprehensive Plan*. A full copy of the previous plan is on file in the Tribal Government Office.

Policy – from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	Comment – in 2013 Update
To develop guidelines and continue programs for the on-going protection of natural resources.	<i>This policy remains consistent with local and State goals. It should be continued.</i>
To cooperate with area towns in watershed protection and other regional natural resources protection issues as they arise.	<i>This policy remains consistent with local and State goals. It should be continued.</i>

Action Steps/Implementation Strategy – from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	Comment – in 2013 Update
Update the Land Use Plan as needed to reflect additional resource protection needs.	<i>10 year forest management plan being completed 2013/2014. This policy remains consistent with local and State goals. It should be continued.</i>
Develop eagle nesting site protection guidelines, and expanded deer wintering areas to be incorporated into the Land Use Ordinance.	<i>This policy has been completed.</i>
Maintain Water Resources Program.	<i>This policy remains consistent with local and State goals. It should be continued.</i>
Find funding for Fisheries and Wildlife Program to inventory and write wildlife management plan.	<i>Funding has been secured for a management plan & biologist, and continues on species management plants</i>
Develop and approve Passamaquoddy Forest Management Plan.	<i>10 year forest management plan being completed 2013/2014.</i>
Share water quality data with the Maine Department of Environmental Protection and the St. Croix International Waterway Commission.	<i>Done yearly. This policy remains consistent with local and State goals. It should be continued.</i>
Ensure Tribal representation and assistance in watershed issues.	<i>This policy remains consistent with local and State goals. It should be continued.</i>

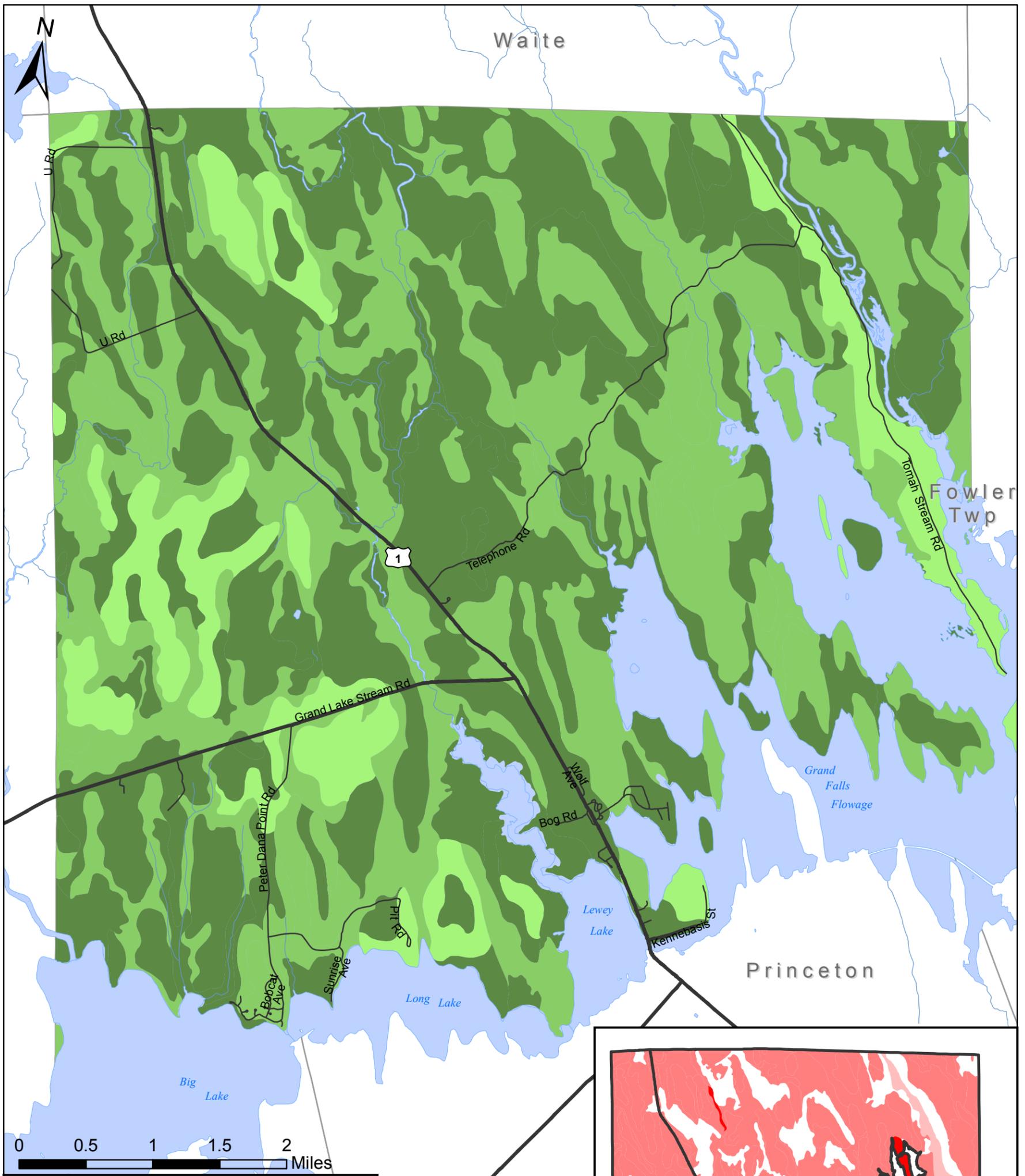
Policies and implementation strategies relative to water and critical natural resources in Indian Township are presented in *Chapter M – Plan Implementation*. They include revisions as noted above, along with additional policies and strategies that reflect changes in conditions on the ground, local priorities and State and Federal policy since the previous Comprehensive Plan was adopted.

SUMMARY

Indian Township currently offers protection to its natural resources with shoreland zoning regulations that comply with the requirements of Federal Regulations and which are reviewed for improvement to specifically protect the lakes in Indian Township. Indian Township will continue to cooperate with the many local and regional organizations working to protect the natural resources within and surrounding Indian Township including the Downeast Lakes Land Trust and neighboring communities. Regional efforts will focus on aquifer protection, watershed protection, and land conservation.

Map 7: Soils Classification

Indian Township Comprehensive Plan Update (2013)



Legend

- State Roads
- Local Roads
- Perennial Stream

NRCS indices of soil suitability for development predict suitability for development based on soil characteristics that influence cost of construction. Highly rated soils (in light green) present the fewest constraints to development.

Soil Suitability for Low Density Development

- Very high
- High
- Medium
- Low
- Very low

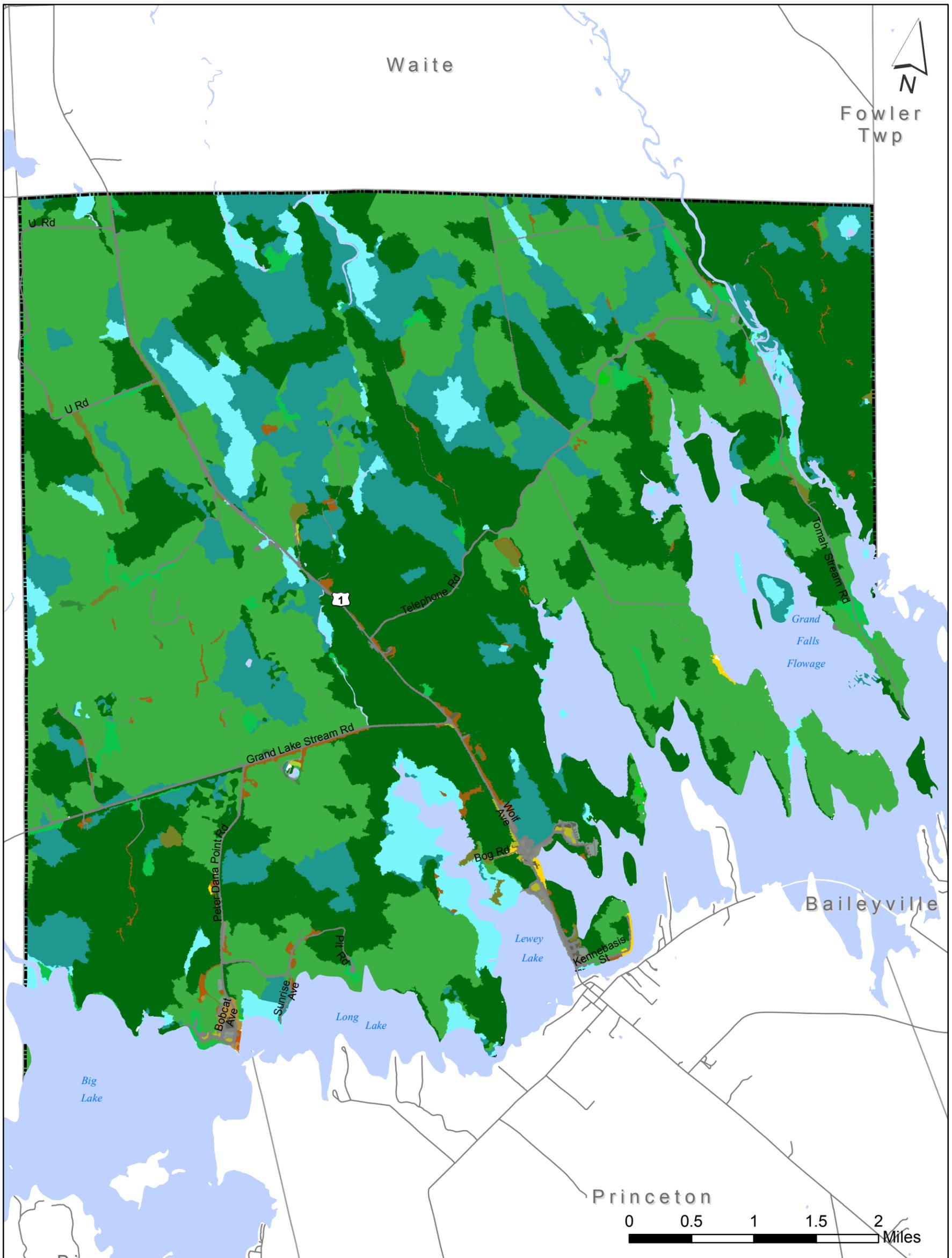
DATA SOURCES: MeGIS, USGS, USDA, WCCOG

Forest Productivity

- VERY HIGH
- HIGH
- MEDIUM

Map 4: Land Cover

Indian Township Comprehensive Plan Update (2013)

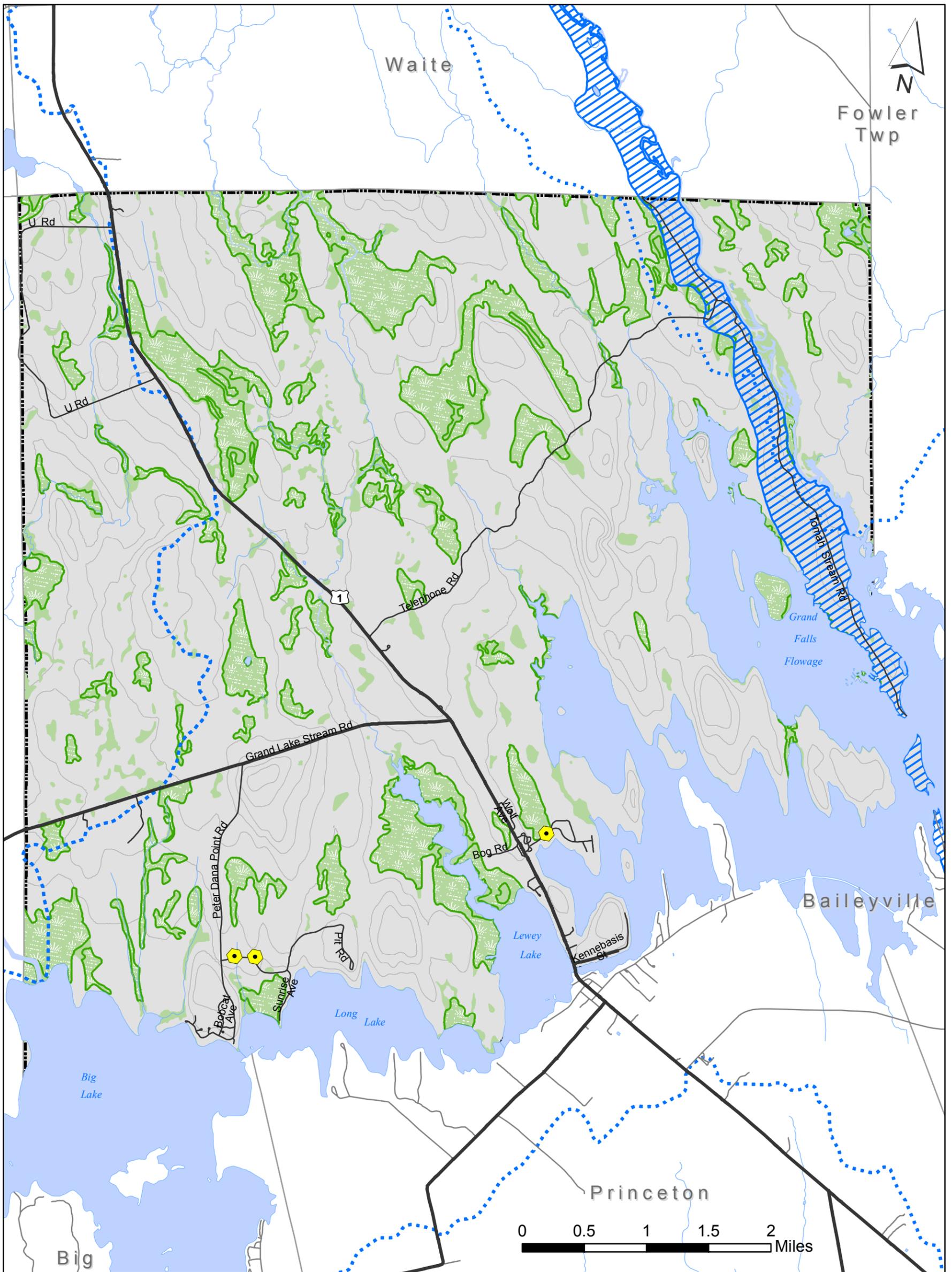


Land Cover Type (2004)			
	2 Developed, High Intensity		7 Pasture/Hay
	3 Developed, Medium Intensity		8 Grassland/Herbaceous
	4 Developed, Low Intensity		9 Deciduous Forest
	5 Developed, Open Space		10 Evergreen Forest
	6 Cultivated Crops		11 Mixed Forest
			12 Scrub/Shrub
			13 Wetland Forest
			15 Wetlands
			16 Road/Runway
			20 Bare Ground
			21 Open Water
			22 Blueberry Field
			23 Recent Clearcut
			24 Light Partial Cut
			25 Heavy Partial Cut
			26 Regenerating Forest

DATA SOURCES: MeGIS, MECLD

Map 5: Water Resources

Indian Township Comprehensive Plan Update (2013)



Legend

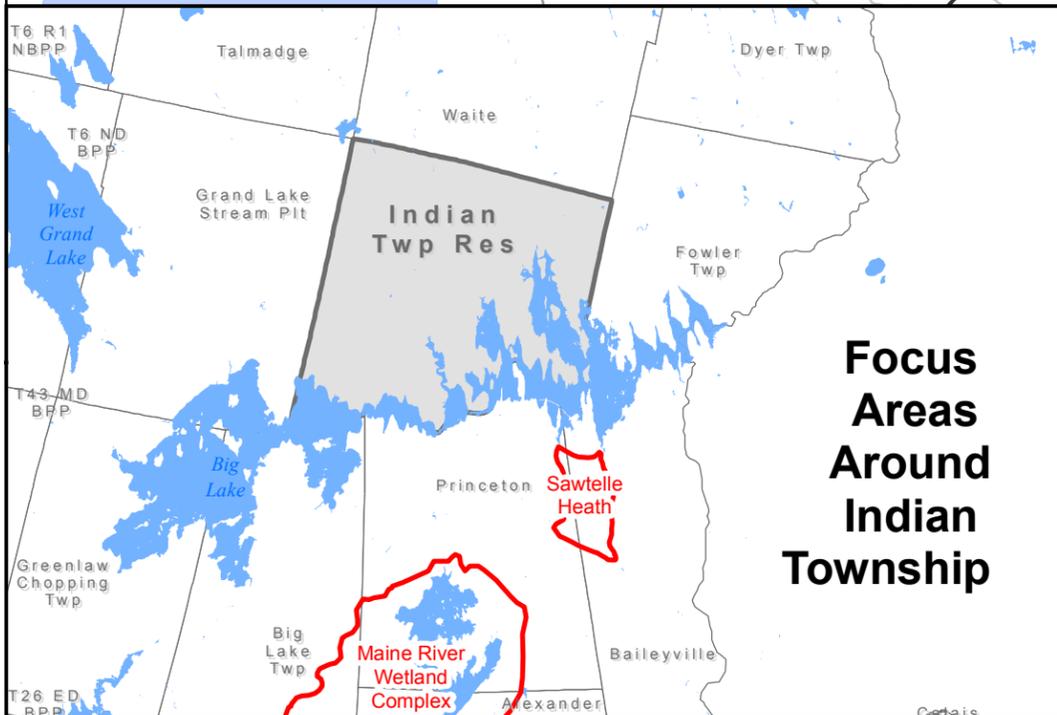
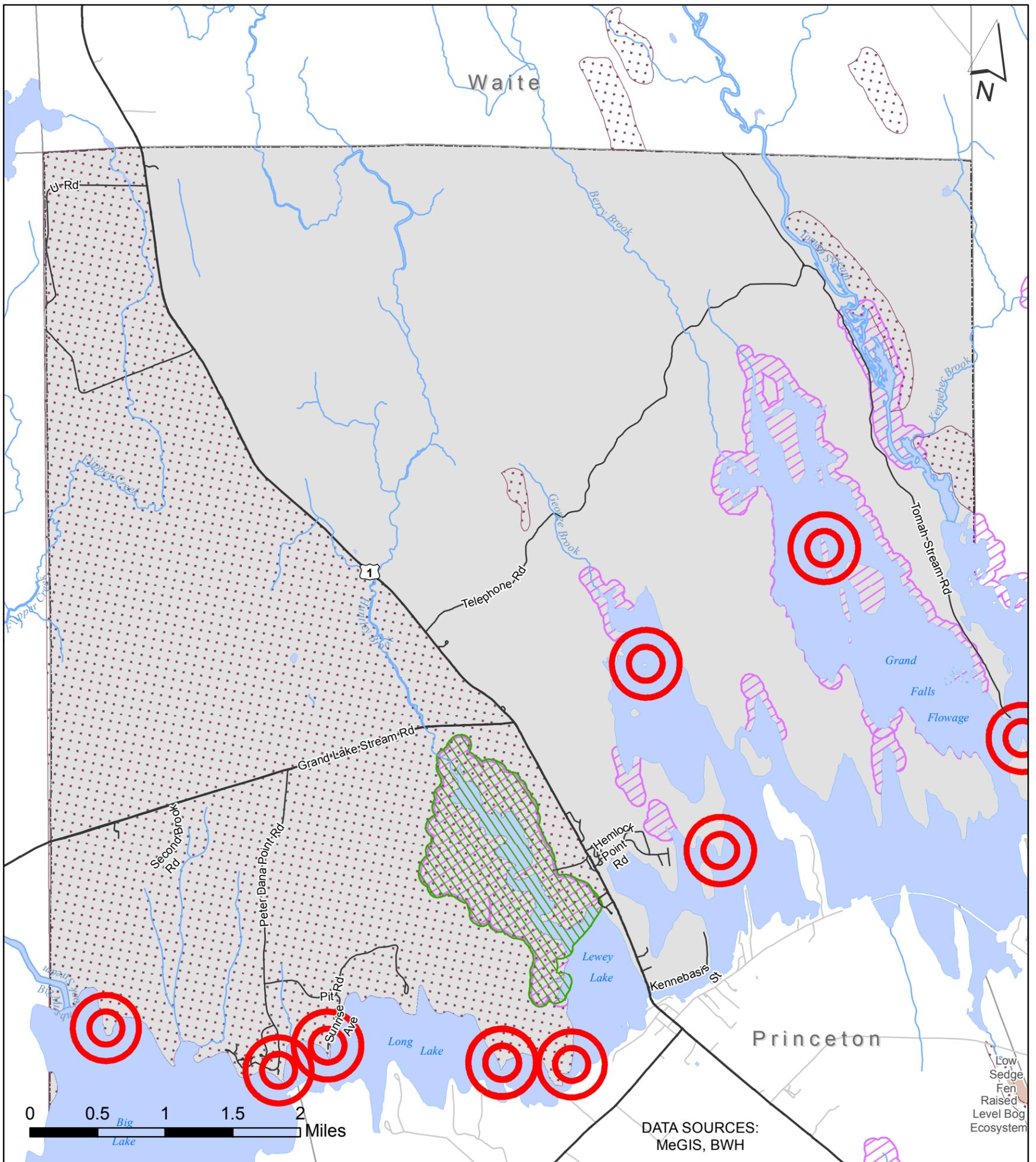
- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| — State Roads | ● Public Wells | Significant Aquifers | Freshwater Wetlands |
| — Local Roads | ⋯ Watersheds | ▨ + 10 gpm Yield | ▨ Significant Wetlands |
| — Perennial Stream | | | ▨ Other Wetlands |

DATA SOURCES: MeGIS, MECLD



Map 6: Critical Habitat

Indian Township Comprehensive Plan Update (2013)



Legend

- Perennial Stream
- State Roads
- Local Roads

Essential Habitat

- Bald Eagle
- Black Tern

Significant Habitat

- Deer Wintering Areas
- Inland Waterfowl/Wading Bird Habitat
- MNAP Rare Communities (NO DATA)

E. EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMY

The purpose of this section is to:

1. Describe the labor force, economy, and economic changes in Indian Township and the region;
2. Identify economic links between the Reservation and region; and
3. Project for the next ten years the outlook for the employment, economic vitality, and economic development of Indian Township.

The goal of this section is to inform the development of policies to promote an economic climate in Indian Township that improves job opportunities for residents and encourages overall economic health.

KEY FINDINGS

Indian Township's economy is largely dependent on government participation (such as education health services, and public administration). The 1995 Comprehensive Plan notes that Indian Township has a substantially higher percentage of local government employees than surrounding communities, and this remains true today. The 1995 Plan also notes that Indian Township residents have not historically depended on the greater region for direct employment, although current data shows that nearly 400 residents now travel off-reservation for their employment. Current data also shows that workers in surrounding communities depend on approximately 280 jobs located within Indian Township. Indian Township's population is increasing, as is number of people within the labor force. However, significant portions of the population remain unemployed and live below the poverty level.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Current census data contained within this chapter is compiled from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2007-2011 5-year estimate. The ACS 5-year estimates data for rural communities is based on a very small sample, and therefore is subject to often-substantial sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error, whenever possible. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value.

The Comprehensive Planning Committee and Washington County Council of Governments recognize that existing Census data is often quite inaccurate in its reflection of Indian Township. Whenever possible, local planning study data is used in place of Census data. However, in most cases, the most recent data available is the ACS 2007-2011 5-year estimate. Therefore, this data is quoted as current and utilized to make assumptions about local trends, but the understanding exists that a generous margin of error should be allowed for in the ACS 5-year estimate data.

INDIAN TOWNSHIP BUSINESS AND EMPLOYMENT TODAY

Natural resource-based industries have traditionally been critically important to the livelihood of Indian Township's residents. During the late 1800s and through much of the 1900s, Indian Township has relied on forestry, farming, fishing, and the blueberry and potato harvests. Trapping and basket making provided some supplemental income. Today, most employed residents are government workers employed in public administration, education, health and social services. Construction, agriculture, fishing, and forestry occupations are also important to the economy of the Township. Native arts and crafts are increasing in viable economic potential; however, financing and marketing remain the greatest obstacles facing entrepreneurs.

The largest employers within Indian Township are the Tribal Government, the Passamaquoddy Health Center, the Indian Township School, and Creative Apparel Associates.

LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

The labor force is defined as all persons who are either employed or are receiving unemployment compensation. Table E-1 shows the distribution of those aged 16 and above who are in or out of the workforce for Indian Township and Washington County.

LABOR FORCE STATUS: 2007-2011						
	Indian Township			Washington County		
	Number	Percent of Total	Margin of Error (+-)	Number	Percent of Total	Margin of Error (+-)
Persons 16 years and over	551	100%	15.8%	27,266	100%	15.1%
In labor force	368	66.8%	7.6%	15,266	56.0%	1.2%
Civilian labor force	368	66.8%	7.6%	15,200	55.7%	1.2%
Employed	259	47.0%	9.8%	13,541	49.7%	1.4%
Unemployed	109	19.8%	7.4%	1,659	6.1%	0.6%
Armed Forces	0	0.0%	4.0%	66	0.2%	0.1%
Not in labor force	183	33.2%	7.6%	12,000	44.0%	1.2%
Percent Unemployed	-	29.6%	11.2%	-	10.9%	1.2%

Source: American Community Survey 2011 5-year estimate

Indian Township has a lower percentage of residents who are not in the labor force than does the county. Data from the American Community Survey (ACS) (see Table E-1) indicates that, during the period of 2007 to 2011, approximately 29.6% of the town's workforce was unemployed, while countywide only about 10.9% were unemployed. In 1990, Indian Township's labor force consisted of 397 individuals, of whom 63.7% were employed; the unemployment rate in 1990 was 34.8%. Since 1990, according to the ACS estimates for the period of 2007-2011, Indian Township's labor force increased to about 551 individuals, while the proportion of the employed labor force decreased to 47%, and the unemployment rate has also decreased to approximately 29.6%. In Washington County, the labor force increased between 1990 and 2011, while the population and the unemployment rate remained substantially the same (from 10.8% in 1990 to 10.9% for the period of 2007-2011).

EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS: 2007-2011						
INDUSTRY	Indian Township			Washington County		
	Number	Percent of Total	Margin of Error (+/-)	Number	Percent of Total	Margin of Error (+/-)
Employed persons 16 years and over	259	100%	-	13,541	100%	-
Agriculture, fishing, and forestry occupations	35	13.5%	9.6%	1,544	11.4%	1%
Construction	48	18.5%	10.6%	1,034	7.6%	0.9%
Manufacturing	9	3.5%	3.0%	922	6.8%	0.8%
Wholesale Trade	0	0.0%	8.3%	223	1.6%	0.5%
Retail Trade	27	10.4%	7.6%	1,889	14%	1.3%
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	0	0.0%	8.3%	599	4.4%	0.8%
Information	6	2.3%	3.3%	193	1.4%	0.4%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	2	0.8%	1.1%	433	3.2%	0.6%
Professional, Science, Management and Administration	4	1.5%	2.2%	520	3.8%	0.6%
Education, Health and Social Services	42	16.2%	8.7%	3,579	26.4%	1.5%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	0	0.0%	8.3%	961	7.1%	1.3%
Other Services	9	3.5%	3.8%	754	5.6%	0.8%
Public Administration	77	29.7%	10.5%	890	6.6%	0.8%
CLASS OF WORKER	Number	Percent of Total	Margin of Error (+/-)	Number	Percent of Total	Margin of Error (+/-)
Total Workers	259	100%	-	13,541	100%	-
Private wage and salary workers	96	37.1%	8.3%	8,489	62.7%	1.8%
Government workers	156	60.2%	8.1%	2,800	20.7%	1.5%
Self-employed workers	7	2.7%	2.8%	2,215	16.4%	1.4%
Unpaid family workers	0	0.0%	8.3%	37	0.3%	0.2%

Source: American Community Survey 2011 5-year estimate

The majority of Indian Township residents worked for government agencies (60.2%) between 2007 and 2011. The top sector of employment for Indian Township is ‘Public Administration’ (29.7%), with ‘Education, Health and Social Services’ occupations providing the second largest source of employment (16.2%) and ‘Construction’ services (18.5%) providing the third largest employment source. ‘Agriculture, Fishing, and Forestry’ occupations serve as the fourth largest source of employment (13.5%). Washington County as a whole is supported by ‘Education, Health and Social Services’, ‘Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing’, ‘Retail’, and ‘Construction’ occupations, in that order of economic importance.

A low percentage of Indian Township residents are shown as being self-employed (2.7%). However, many residents with wage-based employment earn additional income through seasonal self-employment. The number of self-employed workers in the 2007-2011 estimates likely undercounts those in this category. Among those who are self-employed, many are employed in natural resource-, construction-, and arts and crafts-based industries. Self-employment and home-based business could be expanded to play a larger role in the local economy, allowing more residents to work in the community where they reside. Therefore, it is very important that Indian Township continue to support small local- and home-based businesses.

WHERE INDIAN TOWNSHIP RESIDENTS WORK: 2002 & 2010#					
2002			2010		
	Count	Percent		Count	Percent
All Jobs	489	100.0%	All Jobs	519	100.0%
Indian Township	79	16.2%	Indian Township	122	23.5%
Calais	79	16.2%	Calais	102	19.7%
Baileyville	54	11.1%	Baileyville	55	10.6%
Bangor	13	2.7%	Bangor	20	3.9%
Caribou	12	2.5%	Caribou	16	3.1%
Machias	17	3.5%	Machias	16	3.1%
Augusta	11	2.2%	Eastport	10	1.9%
Presque Isle	11	2.2%	Presque Isle	9	1.7%
Houlton	5	1.0%	Madawaska	7	1.3%
Brewer	4	0.8%	Portland	6	1.2%
Ellsworth	4	0.8%	Lincoln	5	1.0
All Other Locations	200	40.8%	All Other Locations	151	29.09%

Source: <http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>

Since 2002, the number of residents finding jobs within Indian Township increased substantially (by 54.4%). Many Indian Township residents still commute to jobs located in surrounding communities. Just slightly fewer people commute to Calais as work in Indian Township, with Baileyville being the third greatest location of employment. Similarly, a great number of people who work within Indian Township commute from other locations, mainly from nearby Calais and Baileyville.

WHERE INDIAN TOWNSHIP WORKERS RESIDE: 2010+		
	Number	Percent of Total
All Jobs	406	100%
Indian Township	122	30%
Calais	52	12.8%
Baileyville	21	5.2%
Eastport	5	1.2
Machias	3	0.7%
Presque Isle	2	0.5%
Bangor	2	0.5%
Bucksport	2	0.5%
Milo	2	0.5%
Old Town	2	0.5%
Rockland	2	0.5%
All Other Locations	191	47%

Source: <http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>

The information contained within this table is compiled from American Community Survey Data (ACS). The dates given in the source website (Source: <http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>) are 2002 and 2010. However, because ACS data is compiled from 1, 3, and 5-year survey periods, the exact survey date range of the data is not known.

+ The information contained within this table is compiled from American Community Survey Data (ACS). The dates given in the source website (<http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>) is 2010. However, because ACS data is compiled from 1, 3, and 5-year survey periods, the exact survey date range of the data is not known.

During the period of 2007 to 2011 the majority of workers reported commuting to work by private vehicle. The second largest segment of the workforce commutes by carpool, 48%, which is significantly more than within the county as a whole (12.1%). With a mean travel time to work of 20.6 minutes, Indian Township residents are traveling somewhat further than the Washington County average (19.2 minutes) and their commuting times have increased in the past decade (mean commuting time to work in Indian Township in 2000 was 17.8 minutes).

COMMUTING TO WORK: 2007-2011						
	Princeton			Washington County		
	Number	Percent of Total	Margin of Error (+/-)	Number	Percent of Total	Margin of Error (+/-)
Workers 16 years and over	240	100.0%	-	12,939	100.0%	-
Drove alone	174	72.5%	10%	9,584	74.1%	1.8%
In carpools	48	20.0%	10.4%	1,560	12.1%	1.3%
Using public transportation	12	5.0%	6.1%	62	0.5%	0.3%
Walked	1	0.4%	1.3%	614	4.7%	0.9%
Using other means	5	2.1%	2.8%	154	1.2%	0.4%
Worked at home	0	0.0%	8.9 %	965	7.5%	1.4%
Mean Travel time to work (minutes)	20.6	-	5.2 minutes	19.2	-	0.8 minutes

Source: American Community Survey

EMPLOYERS

The following list does not represent those who operate home-based businesses.

LOCAL EMPLOYERS		
EMPLOYERS	INDUSTRY	EMPLOYEES
Creative Apparel Associates		50-99
Mihku Lodge		5-9
Indian Township Tribal Government		50-99
Indian Township Daycare Center		5-9
Passamaquoddy Housing Authority		10-20
Indian Township School		20-49
Passamaquoddy Forestry Department		5-9
Indian Township Health Center		50-99
Francis Plumbing and Heating		5-9
Quoddy Home Improvement		1-4

Source: Maine Department of Labor, Indian Township Comprehensive Plan Committee, Sunrise County Economic Development Council, 2013

INCOME

Median household income, a standard measure of income within a community, is the income earned by the household in the center – median – of the income distribution. This means that 50% of households in Indian Township earn more than the median and 50% of them earn less than the median. In 1990, the median income in Indian Township was \$17,750 dollars – 11.3% below the median income in Washington County and 36.3% below the median income for the state. In 2000, Indian Township's median household income increased by 30.3% and was 10.6%

below the median income of Washington County, but 37.9% below that of the state. Between 2007 and 2011, the median household income for Washington County increased by 0.5%, from its 2000 level, and that of the state increased by 36.3%. The median income for Indian Township is currently 34.1% lower than that of the county and is 51.5% lower than that for the state.

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: 1990-2011				
	U.S. Census		ACS 5-Year Estimate	Margin of Error (+/-)
	1990	2000	2007-2011	2007-2011
Indian Township	\$17,750	\$23,125	\$23,250	\$15,025
Washington County	\$20,003	\$25,869	\$35,272	\$1,431
Maine	\$27,854	\$37,240	\$47,898	\$418

Source: U.S. Census Decennial Census, American Community Survey 2011 5-year Estimate

The reported household income distribution from 2007-2011 shows that Indian Township's relatively low median income can be attributed to the comparatively larger percentage of households with reported incomes below \$10,000. The per capita income for Indian Township is 48.2% higher than that for Washington County as a whole, which may reflect the decreasing number of dependent individuals in the 4-17 year age groups across the county.

INCOME DISTRIBUTION 2007-2011						
	Indian Township			Washington County		
	Number	Percent of Total	Margin of Error (+/-)	Number	Percent of Total	Margin of Error (+/-)
Households	265	100	-	14,111	100	-
Less than \$10,000	81	30.6%	9.9%	1,464	10.4%	0.9%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	36	13.6%	9.7%	1,363	9.7%	1.1%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	19	7.2%	5.0%	2,266	16.1%	1.3%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	29	10.9%	5.3%	1,926	13.6%	1.0%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	31	11.7%	7.2%	2,388	16.9%	1.2%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	23	8.7%	4.6%	2,482	17.6%	1.2%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	11	4.2%	3.7%	1,201	8.5%	0.8%
\$100,000 to \$149,999	31	11.7%	7.5%	774	5.5%	0.7%
\$150,000 to 199,999	0	0.0%	8.1%	180	1.3%	0.4%
\$200,000 or more	4	1.5%	2.2%	67	0.5%	0.2%
Median household income	\$23,250	-	\$15,025	\$35,272	-	\$1,431
Per capita income	\$37,695	-	\$8,716	\$19,527	-	\$544

Source: American Community Survey 2011 5-year estimate

Sources of income come primarily from wages and salaries with a significantly larger contribution of public assistance income compared to Washington County as a whole. Wage and salary employment is a broad measure of economic well-being but does not indicate whether the jobs are of good quality. In 2007-2011, 2.7% of Indian Township residents report self-employment income compared to 16.4% in the county as a whole. However, as indicated above self-employment in Indian Township is likely higher than what is reported in the Census.

Fewer residents in Indian Township collect social security income than do residents of the county. Social Security income includes Social Security pensions, survivor's benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance from the U.S. Government. There are significantly more Indian Township residents receiving cash public assistance and Food Stamp/SNAP benefits than in the County. Public assistance income includes payments made by Federal, State or Tribal welfare agencies to low-income persons who are 65 years or older, blind, or disabled; receive aid to families with dependent children; or general assistance.

Income types for Indian Township show approximately the same percentage of wage and salary income and supplemental security income as is seen for the county as a whole, a lower percentage of residents with social security and retirement income, and a higher percentage of residents with public assistance income. Between 2007 and 2011, the estimated number of people in Indian Township living below the poverty level is 47.6% of the population (20.4% of all people live below the poverty level countywide).

INCOME TYPE: 2007-2011						
	Indian Township			Washington County		
	Number	Percent of Total	Margin of Error (+/-)	Number	Percent of Total	Margin of Error (+/-)
Households	265	100%	-	14,111	100%	-
With wage and salary income	181	68.3%	9.4%	9,898	70.1%	1.2%
With Social Security Income	50	18.9%	7.7%	5,407	38.3%	1.2%
With Supplemental Security income	41	15.5%	8.0%	1,044	7.4%	0.9%
With cash public assistance income	71	26.8%	11.2%	710	5%	0.6%
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	170	64.2%	10%	3,156	22.4%	1.2%
With retirement income	0	0%	8.1%	2,940	20.8%	1.3%

Source: American Community Survey 2011 5-year estimates, U.S. Census

POVERTY STATUS: 2007-2011				
	Indian Township		Washington County	
	Percent of Total	Margin of Error (+/-)	Percent of Total	Margin of Error (+/-)
All families	48.2%	12.3%	14.5%	1.4%
With related children under 18 years	55.5%	12.6%	25.7%	3.1%
With related children under 5 years	84.2%	15.4%	23.4%	6.1%
Married couple families	3.1%	6.7%	7.8%	1.1%
With related children under 18 years	4.3%	9.7%	13.3%	2.8%
With related children under 5 years	0.0%	100%	5.1%	4.4%
All people	47.6%	9.8%	20.4%	1.6%
Under 18 years	57.5%	11.8%	30.1%	3.9%
Related children under 18 years	57.2%	11.9%	29.5%	3.9%
Related children under 5 years	84.8%	13.5%	32.4%	5.5%
Related children 5 to 17 years	42.9%	14.4%	28.6%	4.3%
18 years and over	41.8%	9.7%	17.9%	1.2%
18 to 64 years	43.6%	9.7%	19.5%	1.5%
65 years and over	15.6%	18.7%	12.7%	1.5%

Source: American Community Survey 2011 5-year Estimates

COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

Tax Incentives

Indian Township does not have any existing TIF districts. The Township does not have real estate or personal property taxes; sales tax can be rebated; businesses can receive an employment tax credit for hiring of residents of the reservation.

Public Opinion Survey

Survey respondents were asked what kind of businesses they would like to see located in Indian Township. Respondents most strongly favored a restaurant/café, a gas station/auto mechanic, and a grocery store, followed by services for travellers along Route 1. Written responses also included a children’s museum and a music teacher. Respondents were also asked what type of business development they would like, and the answer was “large, to employ local people and people from nearby towns.”

EXISTING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

The following table lists town policies and implementation strategies for employment and the economy as established by the 1995 Comprehensive Plan. Comments on the status of each recommendation are listed beside each policy or implementation strategy. A complete list of the policy recommendations from the previous Comprehensive Plan is included in *Volume III: Tribal Economic Development Goals, Policies, and Implementation Strategies* from Indian Township’s 1995 Comprehensive Plan. A full copy of the previous plan is on file in the Tribal Government office.

Employment and Economy	
It is the goal of the Indian Township Passamaquoddy Tribe to promote the development of a stable, diversified Reservation economy while protecting the cultural integrity of the tribal community.	
Policy - from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	Comment - in 2013 Update
To continue and expand the scope of the Tribal Economic Development Program.	This policy continues to align with Tribal and State goals. It should be continued.
Implementation Strategy - from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	Comment - in 2013 Update
Identify and assess major enterprises for siting on the Reservation, keeping in mind the needs of the community population to be employed. <i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government/ Indian Township Economic Development Department Time frame: On-going</i>	This policy continues to align with Tribal and State goals. It should be continued.
Provide in-house expertise in marketing, management, and training for the assessment of economic development projects. <i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government/ Indian Township Economic Development Department Time frame: On-going</i>	<i>Working with 4 directions incubators without walls.</i> This policy continues to align with Tribal and State goals. It should be continued.
Provide a marketing center on-reservation for tribally generated goods and services. <i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government/ Indian Township Economic Development Department Time frame: On-going</i>	<i>Tribal website could be linked to vendors.</i> This strategy has not been fully implemented. This policy continues to align with Tribal and State goals. It should be continued.

Employment and Economy	
It is the goal of the Indian Township Passamaquoddy Tribe to promote the development of a stable, diversified Reservation economy while protecting the cultural integrity of the tribal community.	
Policy - from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	Comment - in 2013 Update
Create a Tribal investment brochure for the benefit of potential economic investors, which describes the local economic environment, investment incentives, and existing regulatory and governmental policies and procedures. <i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government/ Indian Township Economic Development Department</i> <i>Time frame: On-going</i>	<i>CDFI exploration, presentation to council, explore community financial institute to assist Tribal ventures and businesses.</i> This strategy has not been fully implemented. This policy continues to align with Tribal and State goals. It should be continued.
Identify additional suitable sites for commercial, agricultural, manufacturing and merchandising development, which do not conflict with the environmental, social, residential, cultural or aesthetic values of the community. <i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government/ Indian Township Environmental Department</i> <i>Time frame: On-going</i>	Pine tree zone preliminary work identified commercial area to entice businesses to develop in HUB zone. This strategy has been implemented.
Increase the emphasis on higher and/or more specialized education and training within the current and likely future employment fields on the Reservation. <i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government/ Indian Township Education Department</i> <i>Time frame: On-going</i>	<i>Bridge work included apprenticeships.</i> This strategy has not been fully implemented. This policy continues to align with Tribal and State goals. It should be continued.
Policy - from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	Comment - in 2013 Update
To assist tribal members wishing to start and operate their own reservation-based businesses.	This policy continues to align with Tribal and State goals. It should be continued.
Implementation Strategy - from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	Comment - in 2013 Update
Continue the provision of a small business training program for those interested in starting their own business or expanding one currently in operation on the Reservation. <i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government/ Indian Township Economic Development Department</i> <i>Time frame: On-going</i>	This policy continues to align with Tribal and State goals. It should be continued.
Provide a low-interest microloan revolving loan fund available to aspiring entrepreneurs from within the tribal population to assist them in gaining the short-term financing needed to start or expand a business. <i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government/ Indian Township Economic Development Department</i> <i>Time frame: On-going</i>	CDFI, with Four Directions moving in a new direction, stopping business lending. This policy continues to align with Tribal and State goals. It should be continued.

SUMMARY

Indian Township is a small community primarily dependent on regional sources of employment. Most residents rely on wage and salary income and public assistance recipients compose a significantly larger percentage of the population as compared to the county as a whole. Nearly 1/2 of all individuals in Indian Township live below the poverty level, and the mean income is 1/3 less than that of Washington County.

The population of residents in the 18-24 years and 40-54 years age ranges has increased from 2000 to 2010, which has contributed to the increasing workforce population. More jobs have become available within the Reservation over the past decade. The top sector of employment for residents of Indian Township is 'Public Administration' (29.7%), with 'Education, Health and Social Services' occupations providing the second largest source of employment (16.2%) and 'Construction' services (18.5%) providing the third largest employment source.

Living in a rural area limits employment opportunities and increases the costs of commuting to the service centers where many of the newly created jobs are located. Indian Township's local government should strive to encourage and maintain appropriate development that will better employ residents. Growth needs to be channeled to areas of town capable of handling development while incurring minimal cost to the municipality.

F. HOUSING

The purpose of this section is to:

1. Describe the characteristics and changes of the housing stock in Indian Township;
2. Identify the relationship between housing characteristics and demand in Indian Township and the region; and
3. Predict the size, characteristics, and affordability of housing needed to meet the demands of the future population

FINDINGS

Housing in Indian Township is composed of a mix of single-family and multi-family homes, mobile homes and stick-built homes, and both owner-occupied and rental units, including senior housing. Existing Housing Authority homes have undergone significant renovations and upgrades in recent years, greatly increasing the quality of the existing housing stock. However, insufficient housing exists to meet current or future needs. The waiting list for new housing is significant. In 2013, 41 families were waiting for homes, with an average wait of 2 years. Although the size of nuclear families is reportedly diminishing, the number of people living in a housing unit is increasing as extended families choose to live together while awaiting the development of new housing units.

Overall, there is also an inadequate supply of affordable housing in the surrounding communities, particularly in the rental market, as older housing stock is abandoned, poorly maintained, or not being renovated to meet modern standards, and new housing stock is not being constructed at the necessary rate to replace substandard housing.

***Important Note:** Current census data contained within this chapter is compiled from the American Community Survey (ACS) 2007-2011 5-year estimate. The ACS 5-year estimates data for rural communities is based on a very small sample, and therefore is subject to often-substantial sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error, whenever possible. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value.*

The Comprehensive Planning Committee and Washington County Council of Governments recognize that existing Census data is often quite inaccurate in its reflection of Indian Township. Whenever possible, local planning study data is used in place of Census data. However, in most cases, the most recent data available is the ACS 2007-2011 5-year estimate. Therefore, this data is quoted as current and utilized to make assumptions about local trends, but the understanding exists that a generous margin of error should be allowed for in the ACS 5-year estimate data.

HOUSING AUTHORITY

According to a 2003 housing needs assessment commissioned by the Indian Township Housing Authority, the housing stock of the Housing Authority is declining. A significant portion of the housing stock was built 20-30 years ago, and experiences significant mold and maintenance issues.

However, as homes are vacated, the Housing Authority remodels and upgrades them. Since the 2003 Housing Needs Assessment was conducted, the Housing Authority has constructed 2 new lease/purchase single-family homes, 10 USDA elderly/disabled housing units, and has purchased 18 new FEMA trailers.

It is the intent of the Housing Authority to maintain the current housing stock, and to construct new housing to meet the immediate needs of the community. The population served by the Housing Authority is predominantly low income. Therefore, housing units must be affordable to this population, and must also be of solid construction and appropriately located to match the region's climate. Planning for expansion of the housing stock includes single-family homes, apartments, and transitional housing, as well as temporary housing for residents needing retreat.

HOUSING UNITS

During the period of 2007-2011, the total number of housing units in Indian Township was estimated at 507. From 2000 through the American Community Survey (ACS) estimate period of 2007-2011, the number of housing units in Indian Township grew by up to 9.9 %. This represents a potential net gain of up to 27 housing units, fewer than during the 1990s, when 43 housing units were added. The percentage growth in housing units across Washington County was approximately half the rate of growth that took place in Indian Township – see Table below.

As noted in *Chapter C. Population*, Indian Township experienced a 6.2% increase in population from 2000 to 2010, while the number of housing units increased by as much as 9.9%. If Indian Township continues to gain housing at the same rate as over the last decade, the Township could see up to 30 new homes by 2023, with a larger percentage of those homes expected to be located both along the Strip and on Peter Dana Point. Existing municipal services are adequate to accommodate the anticipated level of growth.

TOTAL NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS	1990	2000	% Change	2007-2011	% Change	Margin of Error
Indian Township	231	274	18.6%	301	9.9	+/-40
Washington County	19,124	21,919	15%	22,994	4.9	+/-226
Maine	587,045	651,901	11%	718,914	10.3	+/-264

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2011 5-year estimate

NEW HOUSING NEED

The Housing Authority has a current waiting list of 41 families, and the average wait time for a unit is 2-3 years. New construction of housing units to meet the current needs of the number of families on the waiting list would need to include 10 2-3 bedroom units, 10 3-4 bedroom units, and 10 4-5 bedroom units. Overcrowding is often a problem in homes in Indian Township, due to the inadequate availability of homes. The current top-priority need is for units for single parents with children. A 2003 Housing Needs Assessment, written by the Indian Township Housing Authority, noted the need for transitional housing for young adults between the ages of 18-25. This age group is transitioning from their family home yet may not be financially able to support themselves. The construction of single-room occupancy units could help the young adult population establish themselves as they transition into independence.

HOUSING STOCK

Maine's housing stock reflects the state's history and climate. Nationwide, Maine ranks first in the percent of housing stock built prior to 1940 (29%). In Indian Township, however, just 7% of housing units were built prior to 1939. Most homes in Indian Township were constructed between 1970 and 2000. The quality of housing stock is generally good and has improved significantly since 2003, as vacated homes are renovated and new homes are constructed. According to a 2003 Housing Needs Assessment, the most significant housing problems in Indian Township include mold and maintenance issues caused mainly by improper site preparation and site selection; inadequate ventilation; and poor quality of building materials.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	Indian Township		Margin of Error	Washington County		Margin of Error
2005 or Later	9	3.0%	+/-9	460	2.00%	+/-86
2000 to 2004	11	3.7%	+/-6	1,050	4.6%	+/-121
1990 to 1999	65	21.6%	+/-26	1,197	5.20%	+/-218
1980 to 1989	61	20.3%	+/-23	1,604	6.97%	+/-212
1970 to 1979	91	30.2%	+/-31	4,038	17.55%	+/-228
1960 to 1969	27	9.0%	+/-16	1,856	8.06%	+/-121
1950 to 1959	11	3.7%	+/-10	1,527	6.6%	+/-168
1940 to 1949	4	1.3%	+/-4	2,503	10.88%	+/-124
1939 or earlier	22	7.3%	+/-14	7,174	31.18%	+/-297
Total housing stock	301	100%	+/-40	22,994	100%	+/-226

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2011 5-year estimate

STRUCTURE TYPE

The distribution of housing types is an important indicator of affordability, density, and community character. As might be expected of a largely rural community like Indian Township, single-family homes represent the majority of available housing.

NUMBER OF HOUSING UNITS	Indian Township					Washington County				
	2000	%	2007-2011	%	Margin of Error	2000	%	2007-2011	%	Margin of Error
One-unit	226	82.5	237	78.7	+/-112	17,080	77.92	18,561	80.72	+/-349
Multi-unit	30	10.94	49	16.2	+/-190	1,931	8.81	1,748	7.60	+/-417
Mobile Home	15	5.5	15	5	+/-8	2,786	12.71	2,685	11.67	+/-192
Other	3	1.1	0	0	+/-74	122	0.56	0	0	+/-74
Total units	274	100	301	100	+/-40	21,919	100	22,994	100	+/-226

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2010 5-year estimate

During the ACS estimate period from 2007-2011, over 78% of homes in Indian Township were single-family homes. During that same time period, mobile homes made up approximately 5% of the community's housing stock. Multi-unit housing (e.g. apartments) made up approximately 16% of available housing. Other housing types were not captured in ACS data, however, local knowledge from agencies such as rental, fuel, and food assistance programs note that alternative housing types such as campers, tents, buses, and remote camps may also be used as "permanent" housing.

Mobile homes provide an affordable home-ownership option for many residents. According to the Indian Township Housing Authority, the number of mobile homes in Indian Township has increased by 26 units since 2000. Mobile homes are currently located throughout the community, but public water capacity exists to support a new mobile home park.

HOME OCCUPANCY

Home ownership is a good indicator of the overall standard of living in an area. A high rate of owner-occupied housing is typical of rural communities like Indian Township. In 2000 Indian Township had a good owner-occupancy rate (60.3%); during the period from 2007-2011, the owner-occupancy rate had increased to approximately 86.6%, while the renter-occupancy rate decreased to approximately 13.4%. Indian Township's home ownership rate is in-line with the state average. According to the Census, Maine's statewide home ownership rate stood at 71% during the period from 2007-2011.

HOUSING UNIT OWNERSHIP	2000		2007-2011		Margin of Error
	Units	%	Units	%	
Occupied housing units	232	100%	301	100%	+/-57
Owner-occupied housing units	140	60.3%	316	86.6%	+/-56
Renter-occupied housing units	92	39.76%	49	13.4%	+/-30

Source: US Census, American Community Survey 2010 5-year estimate

VACANCY RATE & SEASONAL HOUSING

According to the American Community Survey, during the period of 2007-2011, there were 36 homes identified as vacant by the Census, 21 of which (58.33%) were vacant for seasonal or recreational use (US Census). However, this U.S. Census information is not accurate...as noted above, the Housing Authority currently has a waiting list of 41 families, and with such significant need, no housing units are left empty unless they are being refurbished. Over the last decade, Indian Township has seen no increase in the number of seasonal homes.

VACANT AND OCCUPIED UNITS	1990	2000	% Change	2007-2011	% Change
Total Housing Units	280	290	3.6	301	3.8%
Occupied Housing Units	184	232	26.1	265	14.2%
Vacant Housing Units	48	29	-39.6	36	-10.3%
For Rent	28	0	-85.7	4	24.1%
Vacant for seasonal use ¹	17	21	23.5	21	0.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

¹ Percentage expressed as a percent of vacant housing.

HOUSING ISSUES

Mold and Maintenance

According to a 2003 Housing Needs Assessment written by the Indian Township Housing Authority, the most significant housing issues in Indian Township are problems with mold and maintenance. Mold has been a recurring problem in many homes, although extensive remodeling and repair has improved this condition greatly. In many cases the mold appears to have been caused by improper site preparation and site selection; inadequate ventilation; poor quality of siding, cupboards, windows and doors; and inadequate backfill and perimeter drains. Many of these issues have been resolved, and all rental units have been renovated with new energy efficient windows and doors, and higher quality cupboards are being installed.

Other problems listed in the 2003 report include static hydraulic water pressure; fleas and ants; heat loss; sewer back-ups; failing furnaces; inadequate bracing and beams; buckling roofs and siding; and improperly secured chimneys. Chimneys and roofs have been repaired, but siding replacement remains a current need. Backfill is still an important housing issue, causing flooding and stagnant water (mosquito breeding). Unpaved driveways are also an issue (unpaved driveways are leading to ponding and mosquito issues), as are aging furnaces.

Indian Township works closely with the Department of Housing and Urban Development Office of Native American Programs in the development and operation of Indian Township housing programs, and works closely with the Washington Hancock Community Agency (WHCA) to address substandard housing issues.

SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS	Washington County			Indian Township		
	Number	Percent	Margin of Error	Number	Percent	Margin of Error
Total housing units 2007-2011	22,994	100%	+/-226	301	100	+/-
Occupied Housing Units	14,111	61.36%	+/-335	265	88.03	+/-39
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	320	1.39%	+/-77	0	0	+/-74
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	205	0.89%	+/-71	0	0	+/-74
No telephone service	491	2.13%	+/-97	22	8.3	+/-15

Source: U.S. Census, American Community Survey 2010 5-year estimate

SENIOR AND ASSISTED LIVING HOUSING

Indian Township's housing stock includes The Pines, which contains 10 units, and 10 other new units have been constructed. Senior housing includes both subsidized and non-subsidized housing. Nearby senior housing options include Peabody Estates in Princeton, Woodland Manor in Baileyville, and 7 facilities in Calais. The local and regional supply of senior housing and assisted living facilities is currently felt to be inadequate. With an aging population countywide, the demand for senior housing and assisted living facilities will grow over the coming decade. As housing in general is an issue on the Reservation, Indian Township residents often must leave town in order to find senior and assisted living facilities. Indian Township acknowledges the need to support the development of additional senior housing to meet the future need. New senior housing would be most appropriate near services including public water, post office, library and medical services.

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

The affordability of housing is of critical importance for any municipality. High costs are burdensome to individuals, governments, and the economy. Excessively high housing costs force low and moderate-income residents to leave the community, thereby reducing labor force size. Many factors contribute to the challenge of finding affordable housing, including local and regional employment opportunities and the effects of migration. Those Mainers most often affected by a lack of affordable housing include: older citizens facing increasing maintenance and property taxes; young couples unable to afford their own home; single parents trying to provide a decent home; low income workers seeking an affordable place to live within commuting distance; and young adults seeking housing independent of their parents.

DEFINITIONS OF AFFORDABILITY

Affordable housing means decent, safe, and sanitary living accommodations that are affordable to very low, low, and moderate-income people. The State of Maine defines an affordable owner-occupied housing unit as one for which monthly housing costs do not exceed approximately 30% of monthly income. An affordable rental unit is defined as one that has a rent not exceeding 30% of the monthly income (including utilities). The kinds of housing that are affordable at these income levels are often small homes on small lots and can include manufactured housing, multi-family housing, government-assisted housing, and group and foster care facilities.

Housing affordability statistics are calculated annually by the Maine State Housing Authority (MSHA) at the Labor Market Level. In 2009 the median home price in the Calais Labor Market Area (LMA), which includes Indian Township, was calculated to be \$44,000. The income needed to afford the median home price was calculated to be \$15,243 – one-third less than the median home income for Indian Township during the period of 2007-2011 (\$23,250—see Economy, chapter E) and less than half of the median income for the Calais LMA in 2009 (\$32,117). Based on these figures the Maine State Housing Authority (MSHA) gave the Calais Labor Market Area a Homeownership Affordability Index of 2.11 in 2009 – indicating that housing was generally affordable for families earning the median income. (Nonetheless, MSHA notes that 23.6% of county residents would be unable to affordably purchase the median priced home).

AFFORDABILITY

Indian Township has actively assisted community residents with the provision of safe, affordable housing. The Indian Township Housing Authority, funded through the US Department of Housing and Urban Development, is charged with providing safe, decent, and affordable housing on the Reservation, and provides the bulk of housing-related services on the Reservation. A Council-appointed Housing Commission oversees the Housing Authority.

The Housing Commissioners play an integral part in the tenant selection process. There are criteria that apply to all housing applicants. These criteria are based on the number of family members residing on Indian Township and on the Indian Township Passamaquoddy Tribal Census; and on current living situations such as displacement, substandard housing, overcrowded conditions, and housing costs of over 50% of gross income that are experienced by families with minor children.

The Housing Authority is responsible for 131 housing units. All HUD housing is subsidized. Rent and mortgage payments are made to the Housing Authority based on household income. 74 are rental units. The Housing Authority provides maintenance and renovation services for their rental units as well as occasional upgrading components of the homeowner units. Weatherization services are available to low-to-moderate income families and individuals through the tribally administered State Weatherization Program. BIA Housing Improvement Program services are available for the rehabilitation of homes privately owned by tribal members. The LIHEAP program, administered by the Tribe, provides energy assistance to eligible homes in Indian Township.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING REMEDIES

Existing regional rental assistance programs for Indian Township residents include:

- USDA Subsidized Apartments-affordable apartments provided county-wide

Existing regional strategies to assist with general housing issues include:

- Weatherization (funding now at pre-2008 levels)
- CDBG Housing development and repair (decreasing \$\$)
- Healthy Homes Initiatives - bringing all repair programs together
- Habitat for Humanity
- Eastern Area Agency on Aging – providing emergency meals for free and low cost, and provide heaters to low income families
- Rural Development
- Home Improvement Program
- Maine State Housing Authority
- Four Directions

EXISTING PROGRAMS FOR HOUSING

According to the 2003 Housing Needs Assessment, a wide range of funding possibilities has been identified for development of new housing. Loan programs would allow the Housing Authority to construct homes, increase the number of assisted units managed by the authority, and increase the level of formula funding received on an annual basis. Constantly changing supplies of both public and private sources of funding are available for new construction. Two federal programs provide the major sources of funding, Housing and Urban Development and Rural Housing Services. The Maine State Housing Authority provides services to non-profit housing developers. These agencies provide both grant and lending services.

Native American housing programs offered through HUD include the Indian Community Development Block Grant, the HUD Community Development Block Grant Program, and the HOPE VI program. Other HUD funded programs providing tenant support but not new housing include the Section 8 Housing Voucher, the Public Housing Capital Fund, and the Healthy Homes Initiative Grant.

State of Maine housing programs include the Mortgage Insurance Program for Tribal Land and the Maine State Housing Authority's First Time Homebuyer, Rental Loan, Supportive Housing, Tenant-based Rental Assistance, and Project-based Rental Assistance Programs, which all provide housing assistance for lower to moderate income people.

GROWashington-Aroostook is a regional planning process focused on job creation, modern infrastructure, and healthy, affordable communities in Aroostook and Washington counties. Supported by a Sustainable Communities Regional Planning Grant from a unique partnership between 3 federal agencies (Housing and Urban Development - HUD, Department of Transportation - DOT, Environmental Protection Agency - EPA) GROWashington-Aroostook uses federal support for regionally driven solutions.

The sustainable housing component of GROWashington-Aroostook includes work-plan tasks with the desired outcome of addressing housing needs within the region, especially those related to increasing availability of affordable housing for low and moderately low income households; and to increase the median household income and stem population loss.

The Sustainable Housing Work Team’s efforts to address housing challenges in Washington County are focused on:

- Documenting the gap between housing needs in Washington County and the funds available to address them - only 2% of the documented housing needs can be addressed with available funds;
- Describing the existing programs to address housing issues and evaluating those that have the greatest leverage to address problems given a dire lack of funds; and
- Developing policy and best practices recommendations to address the catastrophic gap between need and public funds with emphasis on public-private partnerships

The Sustainable Housing Work Team assembled a summary of existing programs addressing housing issues in Washington County. This summary document organizes existing, proposed and best practices in terms of their value and reach. The programs are grouped according to whether they are Housing and Coordination Programs, Repair/Retrofit Programs, and Programs for Low Income Residents and the combined high cost of housing and transportation (and home heating). Most of the existing programs are available to Princeton residents.

Program	Value and Reach
<i>Housing and Coordination Programs</i>	
At Home Downeast - Aging in Place (WHCA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available to all income levels; • Age eligibility criterion; • Member based, volunteer supported • In Blue Hill: 54 members by April, 2013 surpassing membership of 50 projected for September; • Program will look different in every community but has similar guiding principles • Part of health care system by providing medicines (or ensuring they are taken), nurse visits, ensuring appointments are kept, some transportation; referral service • Much cheaper than hospital or institutional care • Addresses isolation as it is strongly supported by volunteers and the community • Aging in Place is recommended nationally in Housing America’s Future: New Directions for National Policy, Bipartisan Policy Center, Economic Policy Program – Housing Commission, Feb 2013 (post to www.gro-wa.org) • Includes home safety assessments - relative to carpets, stairs, handrails • Staff include Program Manager, p/t Office Assistant and 15 community volunteers that form a Steering Committee (meets every 2 weeks; for 3 years); typically 65-70 years old; younger

	<p>volunteers do manual work (raking, shoveling; assisting with technology)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Membership is by fee with sliding scale; often paid for by the adult children of members <p>Funding also from donations and grants</p>
Healthy Homes Initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brings all repair programs together • Coordinated, comprehensive, and holistic approach to preventing disease and injuries resulting from housing-related hazards and deficiencies <p>Key focus areas are lead poisoning prevention (lead dust, chips, and soil); asthma prevention (moisture, dust and dust mites, insect and/or animal droppings, mold); indoor air quality (carbon monoxide poisoning); and well water systems (arsenic, lead, copper, uranium, radon)</p>
Mighty Women - Social Capital team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploring development of homeless shelter • Attempting to measure homeless population
Next Step's Shelter	Nationally the cause of homelessness for 63% of women is domestic violence; Next Step partners with WHCA to provide transitional housing to enable a long term housing solution
Homeless Prevention & Rapid Re-Housing	Prevented homelessness through case management and stabilizing client(s) with housing & financial assistance over a 6 month period (ARRA\$ gone)
Home to Stay (Maine State Housing Authority)	Targeted to individuals and families that meet certain homeless eligibility status. An initiative to transform the current shelter system to a rapid response system that provides housing stability services to persons who are experiencing homelessness. Housing relocation and stabilization services will assist individuals or families to move as quickly as possible into permanent housing and achieve stability by supporting and promoting their participation in housing placement, increasing income, providing credit and budget counseling and resource coordination. Next Step Domestic Violence Project currently applying to participate in the program
Rental Assistance (MSHA)	<p>Section 8 Vouchers & Moderate Rehab Program provides subsidy to reduce monthly housing costs up to 30% of household income. Funding is limited and applicants are placed on a waiting list.</p> <p>The Section 8 Rental Voucher Program increases affordable housing choices for very low-income households by allowing families to choose privately owned rental housing. The public housing authority (PHA) generally pays the landlord the difference between 30 percent of household income and the PHA-determined payment standard-about 80 to 100 percent of the fair market rent (FMR). The rent must be reasonable. The household may choose a unit with a higher rent than the FMR and pay the landlord the difference or choose a lower cost unit and keep the difference.</p>
Habitat for Humanity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designates a residence for rehabilitation based on criteria about the family; • Property owner puts in 'sweat' time on the rehabilitation process in exchange for the donated work by volunteers
Repair/Retrofit Programs	
Home Repair Network Funding source: CDBG Housing development and repair; decreasing \$\$	<p>May be used for a variety of home rehab needs, such as heating and electrical repairs, lead paint mitigation, roof and structural repairs, repair or replacement of substandard or failed septic systems, and other health and safety improvements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Client must be at or below 80% median income based on the funding source. • Home must be an existing and habitable structure. • Client must own and live in the home. • Single-family homes only. • Single-wide or double-wide trailers must be built after 1978 located on owned or leased land. In the case of lease land, the lease must be provided for assistance. • Property cannot have restrictions or encumbrances that would restrict the marketable nature of the owner's interest. • All tax liens must be cleared before a loan or grant can be approved. <p>Property owner must be unable to provide or obtain financing for the improvements from other sources.</p>
Lead Hazard Control	Provides up to \$16,000 to eligible homeowners and up to \$10,000 per unit to eligible landlords of lower-income tenants for lead safety improvements. Making homes lead safe may involve paint

	removal or stabilization, and window and door replacement. Requirements: Eligible clients or 2/3 of tenants must be at or below 80% median income and the home must be built before 1978. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Owner occupied homes must have a child under the age of six living in the home. Rental units must be two or more bedrooms and the tenant must be income eligible or the unit must be vacant.
Tank and Pipe Replacement	Replaces oil tanks that are leaking, rusty, or un-stable at no cost to the homeowner. Requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Client must have a current LIHEAP fuel application. Client must own and live in the home. Single family, owner occupied homes or mobile homes only
Weatherization (funding now at pre-2008 levels)	Provides assessment of air leakage, the heating system, moisture problems, and health and safety issues. Weatherization improvements may include insulation, air sealing, moisture controls, and health and safety measures. <i>Requirements:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Client must have a current LIHEAP fuel application and live in the home. Priority is given to households with senior citizens (over 60), children under two years of age or a person with a disability that makes them hypothermia- vulnerable. Priority is also given to households with the highest fuel consumption.
Neighbors Helping Neighbors	Part of Maine Sea Coast Mission for Home Repair Volunteer groups in summer (250 volunteers with 14 mission groups in 2012) join with the local community action program and others that provide weatherization and other home repairs to complete major projects. Projects range from painting and basic carpentry to major repairs such as a roof replacement. We welcome all skill levels and work hard to match our client's housing needs with the skill levels of the work groups.
YouthWorks	House painting +
Private donations	
Voluntourism	
<i>Programs for Low Income Residents Associated with Combined high cost of Housing and Transportation (and home heating)</i>	
Helping Hands Garage http://www.whcac.org/vehicle-purchase/	Helps income-eligible people and others obtain vehicles. Program purchases used, often high mileage vehicles; find and repairs any problems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customers can contact us to request a type of vehicle they are looking for and we work to obtain it for them from our sources Program also offers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimal markup on vehicles; Reasonable interest rate loans; Easy payment terms Affordable courses on: Family Budgeting, Insurance Basics, Light Vehicle Maintenance, and Child Safety Seat Instruction
Family Futures Downeast	Teaches living skills
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)	Helps pay home heating costs based on a percentage of federal poverty levels; guidelines change each year so clients need to reapply each year. LIHEAP pays a portion of home heating costs, but not all. When LIHEAP benefits run out Energy Crisis Intervention Program (ECIP) funds may be available for emergencies. To qualify: household must be below 1/8 tank of oil or about to be disconnected. Can provide up to \$400 of emergency heating assistance in life threatening situations only once/year and current, approved LIHEAP clients.
Central Heating Improvement Program (CHIP)	Repair or replace dangerous, malfunctioning, or inoperable heating appliances or systems that pose a threat to the health and safety. <i>Requirements:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Client must have a current LIHEAP fuel application on file and live in the home. Proof of home ownership required, i.e. a copy of the deed or a copy of property taxes.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A licensed heating technician must inspect the heating system at the owner's expense and a letter of condemnation or a written description of necessary repairs must be submitted to WHCA. <p>Households with no heat are the highest priority.</p>
The Heating and Warmth (THAW) fund	<p>Funds raised from the community (tax-deductible contributions) assist people who may be just outside the LIHEAP program eligibility requirements or who have exhausted all other options to heat their homes; no income eligibility requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · For (LIHEAP) ineligible purposes, such as furnace repairs, utility bills and service reconnections. · A typical THAW fund recipient gets a 100-gallon emergency delivery of heating fuel. · \$500 will help a family through an emergency heating crisis.
Emergency Assistance (ME Sea Coast Mission)	<p>Emergency fuel assistance</p> <p>Links homeowners to the housing repair ministry for weatherization of their houses and trailers to reduce future fuel costs</p>
Senior Companions (ME SeaCoast Mission and UMaine Coop Extension)	<p>Serves frail older adults, adults with disabilities, those with terminal illnesses, and offers respite for caregivers. Assists adult clients in basic, essential ways by offering companionship and friendship, assisting with simple chores, providing transportation, and adding richness to their lives; also coordinates with Food Pantries</p>
Eastern Area Agency on Aging	<p>Provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency meals for free and sells meals at \$4/meal; • Provide several hundred Amish heaters to low income families; • Homeowners have fears that if they improve their house then their taxes will go up; • Many wont apply for benefits because they fear loss of their homes; EAAA spends a lot of time debunking these misperceptions • Clients are looking for a safe, affordable handy person to do manual labor (raking, shoveling)

(Developing data analysis, program review and policy recommendations can be downloaded from the GROWashington-Aroostook website (<http://gro-wa.org/sustainable-housing.htm#UiZY27x410k>) and are incorporated into the discussion above and ensuing housing policies.)

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION SUMMARY

Survey respondents indicated that new housing should be primarily replacements for existing, older homes in need of serious repair, The second preference indicated would be new multi-family dwelling units, followed by new single-family units and then new duplex units. Responses show that the Peter Dana Point Road is the preferred location for new housing, followed by Route 1 north of the tribal office and where roads intersect with Route 1. Other locations suggested by written comments include Grand Lake Road and between Molly’s Cabins and housing to the north.

EXISTING POLICIES REGARDING HOUSING

The following table lists town policies and implementation strategies for housing as established by the 1995 Comprehensive Plan. Comments on the status of each recommendation are listed beside each policy or implementation strategy. A complete list of the policy recommendations from the previous Comprehensive Plan is included in *Appendix B: Growth Management Strategies from Indian Township’s 1995 Comprehensive Plan*. A full copy of the previous plan is on file in the Town Office.

Housing	
Policy - from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	Comment - in 2013 Update
To support the efforts of Indian Township community members interested in accessing alternative resources for the construction of safe, affordable housing.	<i>This policy continues to align with local priorities and state-level goals. It should be continued.</i>
Implementation Strategy - from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	Comment - in 2013 Update
Provide technical assistance in obtaining bank financing. <i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government/ Indian Township Housing Authority. On-going</i>	<i>This policy continues to align with local priorities and state-level goals. It should be continued.</i>
Utilize the Indian Health Services Scattered Site Sewer and Water Program. <i>Responsibility: Indian Township Community Health Services. On-going</i>	<i>This policy continues to align with local priorities and state-level goals. It should be continued.</i>
Plan for the development of a mobile home park on Indian Township. <i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government/ Indian Township Environmental Department. On-going</i>	COMPLETED!

Source: Town of Indian Township Comprehensive Plan, 1995

Policies and implementation strategies relative to population in Indian Township are presented in *Chapter M. Plan Implementation*. They include revisions as noted above, along with additional policies and strategies that reflect changes in conditions on the ground, local priorities and State and Federal policy since the previous Comprehensive Plan was adopted.

SUMMARY

Existing Housing Authority homes have undergone significant renovations and upgrades in recent years, greatly increasing the quality of the existing housing stock. However, insufficient housing exists to meet current or future needs.

The waiting list for new housing is significant. The Housing Authority has a current waiting list of 41 families, and the average wait time for a unit is 2-3 years. New construction of housing units to meet the current needs of the number of families on the waiting list would need to include (10) 2-3 bedroom units, (10) 3-4 bedroom units, and (10) 4-5 bedroom units. The current top-priority need is for units for single parents with children. The construction of single-room occupancy units is also important to help the young adult population establish themselves as they transition into independence.

According to a 2003 Housing Needs Assessment written by the Indian Township Housing Authority, the most significant housing problems in Indian Township include mold and maintenance issues caused mainly by improper site preparation and site selection; inadequate ventilation; and poor quality of building materials.

Indian Township acknowledges the need to support the development additional senior housing to meet the future need. New senior housing would be most appropriate near services including public water, post office, library and medical services.

G. TRANSPORTATION

The purpose of this section is to:

1. Describe the roadway and transportation systems of Indian Township in terms of extent, capacity, and use;
2. Assess the adequacy of those systems in handling current use demands;
3. Assess the conditions of existing pedestrian and transit facilities and services; and
4. Predict major transportation improvements needed to address identified deficiencies and accommodate the projected demand for transportation in Indian Township.

FINDINGS

The primary transportation linkage in Indian Township consists of US Route 1, which bisects the reservation from southeast to northwest, and serves as the primary transportation corridor for passenger vehicles and freight traffic. The two other major roads running through the reservation are Grand Lake Stream Road and Peter Dana Point Road. U.S. Route 1 and Grand Lake Stream Road are under the jurisdiction of the State of Maine while the Tribe owns and maintains Peter Dana Point Road and the other smaller roads within the Reservation. Indian Township and the entire region are reliant on Route 1 as the primary means of transportation movement. Overall, roadways in Indian Township are in fair to good condition.

ROADS INVENTORY

Many roads in Indian Township originated in the early days as pathways or carriage trails. These roads followed the easiest routes and were not constructed with any concern for sight distances, sharp corners, the weight load of trucks, or intersection design. Over the years some roads were improved to accommodate increased traffic, higher speeds and larger vehicles. In the last decade, Bureau of Indian Affairs has assisted the tribal governments with further improvements, through its Indian Reservation Roads Program, to meet tribal, state and national safety design standards.

There are more than 27.14 miles of public roadway in Indian Township. This includes 11.46 miles of state highway (Route 1, 3.8 miles of state aid road, and 11.88 miles of local roads. A listing of all roads with their length, maintenance responsibility and overall condition of most roads is included below, and their geographic location is shown on *Map 9: Transportation*.

INDIAN TOWNSHIP PUBLIC ROAD INVENTORY			
State Road & State Aid	Length	Condition	Surface
U.S. Route 1	7.7	Good	Paved
Grand Lake Stream Road "SR 824 Chain Lake Road	3.8	Good	Paved
Local Roads	Length	Condition	Surface
Albert's Place			
Alder Avenue	0.1	Fair	Paved
Ash Circle	0.1		
Ball Road	0.1		
Bear Brook Road	2.8		

INDIAN TOWNSHIP PUBLIC ROAD INVENTORY			
Local Roads	Length	Condition	Surface
Bear Ridge Road	0.4	Fair	Paved
Beech Circle	0.1	Fair	Paved
Belemore Road	3.2		Unimproved earth
Bikeway Lane	1.3		
Bingo Drive	0.1		
Birch Circle	0.1	Fair	Paved
Bobcat Avenue	0.4	Fair	Paved
Bog Road	0.3	Fair	Gravel/dirt
Bottle Lake Road	6.0		
Business Drive	0.1		
Cedar Lane	0.1	Fair	Paved
Chain Lakes Road	8.9		
Circle Residential P.D.P.	0.4		Paved
Clinic Drive	0.1		
Cranberry Bog Road	0.8		
Eagle Point Road	0.2		
Demonstration Road East	1.1		
Demonstration Road West	1.1		
Depot Road	6.5		
Dobis Dam Road	3.1		
Dobsis Lake Road	2.6		
Duck Lake Road	1.5		
East-West Road	1.5		Unimproved earth
Elders Walkway	0.1		
Emergency Lane	0.1		
Flowage Road	0.1	Poor	Gravel/dirt
Forest Lane	0.1		
Foxden Road	0.1	Poor	Gravel/dirt
Gates Road	0.1		Unimproved earth
Game Warden Drive	0.1		
Getchell Mountain Road	1.2		
Governor's Lane	0.2		Paved
Hawk Road	0.1	Fair	Paved
Health Center Drive	0.1		
Hemlock Point Road	0.7	Fair	Paved
Horse Rips Road	0.2		
Horseshoe Lake Road	1.5		
Housing 1410 "Murray Lane	0.3		Paved
Industrial Park Road	0.1	Good	Paved
Junior Bay/Morrison Cove Road	4.3		
Junior Lakeshore/Junior Mountain Road	1.9		
Junior Stream Road	1.8		
Kennebasis Road	0.7	Good	Paved
Lagoon Road	0.3		
Lake Drive	0.1	Fair	Paved
Lakeshore Lane	0.1		
Leaf Road	0.5		
Lower Chain Lake Road	5.6		
Lower Pistol Road	5.4		
Maple Circle	0.1	Fair	Paved
Mihku Lodge Road	0.3	Fair	Gravel

INDIAN TOWNSHIP PUBLIC ROAD INVENTORY			
	Length	Condition	Surface
Mollys Camp Road	0.1		
Local Roads	Length	Condition	Surface
Museum Road	0.2		
Nasonville	0.1		Paved
Neptune Road	2.7		
Newell Drive	0.1	Good	Paved
New Circle off Wolf Avenue	0.2		
Nicatous Road	0.8		
North-South Road	3.7		Unimproved earth
North Eagle Extension	0.3		
North Eagle Point	0.03	Good	Paved
Oak Circle	0.1	Fair	Paved
Old Lagoon Trail	0.9		
Owl Lane	0.1	Fair	Paved
Passadumkeag Road	1.6		
Passamaquoddy	3.6		
Patchdam Road	1.8		
Penobscot Bald Mountain Road	2.3		
Penobscot Bald Mountain SW Road	1.4		
Peter Dana Field Road	0.1		
Peter Dana Point Road	2.8	Fair	Paved
Pigeon Road	0.1		
Pine Drive	0.1	Good	Paved
Pineapple Loop	0.1		Unimproved earth
Pistol Lake Road	8.0		
Pit Road	1.8	Good	Gravel
Pit Trail	2.4		
Point Water Tower Road	0.2		
Powerline Road	0.1		
Powerline Trail	1.5		
Pump House Road #1	0.1		
Pump House Road #2	0.1		
Pump House Road #3	0.1		
Pump House Road #4	0.1		
Pump House Road #5	0.1		
Pump House Road #6	0.1		
Quoddy Road	0.7		
Raven Drive	0.07	Fair	Paved
Recreation Drive	0.1		
Ritter Ridge Road	0.5		Paved
Rose Lane	0.1	Poor	Paved
Sabbatus Road	1.4		
Sand Road	0.1		
Sawmill Road	0.1		
School Drive	0.1	Good	Paved
Scraggly Lake and Shaw Lake Road	1.8		
Scraggly Lake B Access Road	0.7		
Scraggle Lake C Access Road	0.7		
Second Brook Road			
Shagadee Ridge Road	3.1		
Shaw Lake Ridge Road	0.7		
Sitomak Lane	0.1		Gravel

INDIAN TOWNSHIP PUBLIC ROAD INVENTORY			
Soctomah Road	0.5		Unimproved earth
South Eagle Point Road	0.09	Good	Paved
South Eagle Extension	0.3		
Spruce Lane	0.1	Good	Paved
Stevens Road	0.3		n/a
Store Road	0.1		
Stump Dump Road	0.1		
Sunrise Avenue	0.5		
Tammy Loop	0.1		Proposed
Telephone Road	5.3		Gravel
Tomah Stream Road	4.9		Unimproved earth
Transfer Station Road	0.2	Good	Gravel/Dirt
Turtle Drive	0.1	Good	Paved
Tribal Office Road	0.1		
U Road	3.1	Poor	Gravel/dirt
Unknown Lake Road	2.0		
Wayne Newell Drive	0.4		Paved
Winter Road	2.3		
Wolfe Avenue	0.3	Good	Paved

Source: BIA Road Report; MDOT, 2013; E911 Data; Indian Township Comprehensive Plan Update Committee

MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC ROADS

Paved roads in Indian Township are generally in fair condition. Maintenance projects completed in recent years to extend the life of existing facilities include work on Peter Dana Point Road, Pit Road, Grand Lake Stream Road, Kennebasis Road, and the Bikeway Lane. Many unpaved roads in Indian Township are left unplowed during the winter season. Some roads provide better access with a frozen, snow-covered surface than they do during temperate months, when surfaces can be deeply rutted, potholed, and difficult or impossible to traverse.

The Indian Township Public Works Department is responsible for road maintenance and plowing on local roads. Capital improvements and maintenance are funded through the Bureau of Indian Affairs Tribal Transportation Program. Indian Township receives funding from the State through the Urban Rural Initiative Program (URIP) for maintenance to local roads and State Aid/Minor Collector projects. The 2013 Long-Range Transportation Plan prioritizes safety maintenance and capital improvement projects.

TRANSPORTATION PLANS

The Tribe has a 20 Year Long Range Transportation Plan (LRTP) that is typically updated every five years. The five strategic goals of the LRTP are:

1. Maximize the value of housing investment and protect natural and historical resources.
2. Provide a transportation system that meets the needs of the users and accommodates and encourages the recreational alternatives.
3. Ensure transportation safety across all modes.
4. Collaborate for maximum efficiency and funding leverage.
5. Improve the quality of life in Indian Township.

The Tribe sets annual priorities for Tribal Transportation Program (TTP) funding, provided annually through the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). The Tribe prepares a control schedule to budget TTP funds of each project for a period of five years. The BIA uses the control schedule to enter the Tribes project into a Transportation Improvement Plan (TIP). Once the TIP is approved the BIA enters a contract with the Tribe to constructs projects as funds allow. The Tribe has also applied for competitive funds from the TTP, which are in addition to the formula-based funding.

The Tribe has been successful working with the Maine Department of Transportation (MDOT) on highway and bridge improvement projects. The Tribe has contributed BIA funds derived from the competitive Tribal High Priority Program (THPP) and bridge program to assist MDOT with improvement projects benefiting both parties. The Tribe and MDOT completed the following projects with the Tribal bridge program and THPP:

1. Milford Street Bridge
2. Grand Lake Stream Road
3. Princeton Bridge
4. US Route #1 Mill and Fill (in application process)

MaineDOT prepares a Six-Year Plan to guide development within a fiscally constrained Biennial Capital Work Plan. Biennial Capital Work Plans based on the Six-Year Plan are issued every two years. The most recent Six-Year Plan was issued in 2009 covering the period 2010-2015. The BTIP's are issued every fiscal biennium. MaineDOT, other state agencies and business interests use the Six-Year Plan as they develop public and private investment strategies.

Indian Township actively participates in regional transportation planning efforts and provides input to MaineDOT regarding local transportation investment priorities for inclusion in Six-Year Plans and Biennial Capital Work Plans. In the past, the Tribe has worked with MaineDOT to fund improvement projects on highways within State jurisdiction. By pooling BIA funds with available MaineDOT funds, the Tribe was able to accelerate the design and construction schedule for badly needed improvements on state owned roads that are included in the Passamaquoddy IRR inventory. The Tribe wishes to continue to collaborate with MaineDOT on joint projects to help leverage the Tribe's limited BIA funding to the greatest extent possible.

2010-2015 MDOT SIX YEAR WORK PLAN, INDIAN TOWNSHIP			
Project Type	Location	Description	Status 2013
Bridge Replacement	Route 1	The Princeton-Passamaquoddy Bridge (#2688) located on the Indian Township-Princeton town line.	complete
PMRAP	Grand Lake Stream Road	Beginning at the Shaw Road and extending northerly 10.22 miles to Route 1.	complete

Regional transportation plans identify both Route 1 and Route 9 as part of a Corridor of Regional Economic Significance to Transportation (CREST):

- 2007 long range planning report;
- Strategic Investment Plan for Corridors of Regional and Economic Significance;
- Multi-Modal Corridor Management Plan for the Downeast Coastal Corridor; and
- Coastal Canadian Corridor

TRAFFIC VOLUMES AND PATTERNS

MDOT estimates average annual daily traffic volume (AADT) of state and state aid roadways. Occasional traffic counts help the state calculate changes in traffic volume so that road improvements can be designed and built to handle these conditions. AADT volumes do not reflect seasonal variations or daily peak traffic volume. AADT volumes help describe overall growth or decline of traffic on a roadway and the pattern of traffic on our road networks.

The table below shows AADT volume counts for the most recent years (2004 & 2009) for which data is available. Annual average traffic volumes are determined by placing an automatic traffic recorder at a given location for 24 or 48 hours; the 24 or 48 hours are then factored for seasonal variation. The volumes shown below represent both through traffic and local activity. Locations for the traffic counts in the following table are shown on *Map 9 – Transportation*.

Overall traffic volumes within Indian Township are relatively light when compared to the more urban developed portions of Maine. In addition, AADT volumes on several roads within the vicinity of Indian Township have seen a reduction between the years of 2004 to 2009. This reduction in traffic volumes in the more rural areas is fairly common during this time period and may be attributed to the higher costs of fuel experienced over the past several years.

TRAFFIC VOLUMES FOR SELECTED LOCATIONS (AADT 1999, 2004, 2009)			
Road Name	1999	2004	2009
US Route 1 – Indian Township North of Grand Lake Stream Road	1,890		1,750
US Route 1 – Indian Township South of Grand Lake Stream Road			2,370
US Route 1 – Waite South of Bingo Road	1,760	2,150	1,970
US Route 1 – Princeton At Bridge, South of Indian Township		4,670	3,420
US Route 1 – Princeton South of West Street			5,080
Grand Lake Stream Road		1,240	1,050
Peter Dana Point Road		880	580
Pit Road		80	80
Kennebasis Road			420
Bobcat Avenue			210
Hemlock Point Road			760

Source: Maine Department of Transportation, 2012

AADT data show the highest traffic volume on state highways. The highest observed traffic volume was on Route 1 north of the central village area known as “The Strip”, with an average annual daily traffic count of 2,370 vehicles in 2009. Indian Township does not consider traffic delays to be excessive or burdensome in any part of its jurisdiction.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Traffic Control Devices

There are no traffic lights in Indian Township. Tribal transportation planners are currently reviewing options for a traffic control at the intersection of Route 1 and the Grand Lake Stream Road, where a recreational trail crosses Route 1. Alternatives include a flashing beacon light or push-button activated light.

Shoulders

The width and condition of shoulders varies considerably in Indian Township. In places there are well-maintained, paved shoulders (e.g. portions of Route 1). Other high-volume roadways have only narrow or soft shoulders (e.g. Grand Lake Stream Road).

Paved shoulders make the road safer, particularly on higher traffic volume roadways. They allow an area that is more useful for temporary maintenance of vehicles, provide increased opportunities for faster vehicles to pass slow-moving vehicles, offer safer opportunities for pedestrian travel, and allow easier and safer travel for the increased numbers of bicyclists touring the region. Indian Township should work to ensure paved shoulders are included as part of future highway improvements where volumes justify and costs allow.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Trail Facilities

Sidewalks are located along the section of Route 1 where a recreational trail meets Route 1, at the end of Peter Dana Point Road, and on the bridge over Grand Falls Flowage. The bridge sidewalk is new, the sidewalk near the trail is recently resurfaced, and the sidewalk on Peter Dana Point Road needs improvements. Additional shoulders could provide pedestrian access along high volume roads as part of future highway improvements.

Indian Township traditionally provides off-road facilities for pedestrians and bicycles. A bituminous paved bikeway (Bikeway Lane) was constructed adjacent to the Strip in 1985. It runs parallel to U.S. Route 1 on the east side of the road for 1.3 miles and connects the residential neighborhoods and businesses along the Strip with the tribal government facilities and the Town of Princeton to the south. The bikeway is kept plowed for year round use. The bikeway was rehabilitated during the summer of 2012 with a pavement overlay and drainage improvements.

Building additional bicycle-pedestrian facilities for residents is one of the Tribe's highest priorities during the next 20 years. Indian Township was successful, in 2012, in obtaining Public Lands Highways Discretionary funds to design "The Pit Trail". It is a 4.5 miles trail begins on Pit Road and traverses through the woods to the intersection of Grand Lake Stream Road and U.S. Route 1. The trail will cross U.S. Route 1 at Grand Lake Stream Road and travel along the easterly side of U.S. Route 1 until it connects to Wolf Avenue. This trail will provide the formal pedestrian/bicycle/ATV and snowmobile connection between the Village at Peter Dana Point and the Strip that the Tribe has been working towards for several years.

Two safety concerns identified by the Tribe include the need for crosswalks at the U.S. Route 1 bridge as well as additional signage to make motorists aware of the potential of pedestrians at this location, and lighting along the bike trail along the Strip as well as along at the major intersections within the reservation.

Motorized Trails for ATV and Snowmobile Use

The tribe constructs and maintains trails for ATVs and snowmobiles, both in Indian Township and on the remote tribal trust lands. The unpaved road system on tribal land is left unplowed during the winter months, and these roads provide additional connections and route options for ATVs and snowmobiles. An organized ATV club coordinates activities and trail work with other clubs in neighboring communities. All trails and roads are open to the general public.

One major challenge for the Tribe is to promote responsible ATV and snowmobile use on designated trails and forest roads, while limiting or prohibiting motorized access where use may cause harm. Snowmobiles typically have lower impacts than ATVs because the ground is frozen and protected by snow cover, but it is very difficult to keep ATV riders off trails that have been opened for snowmobile use. Therefore, tribal planners and rangers are trying to regulate motorized access to sensitive areas as much as is practicable, while working to develop a four-season motorized trail system through appropriate areas that is both enjoyable and convenient to access. All terrain vehicles are damaging the edge of Peter Dana Point Road and Bikeway Lane.

Over the next 20 years, the Tribe wishes to increase the number of motorized trails within Indian Township and the interconnectivity with other trails beyond the reservation boundaries. Trail riding provides a fun social outlet for all ages, and tribal leaders believe that club activities will help to keep teens and young adults healthy and involved with their community.

INDIAN TOWNSHIP TRAILS		
IT 53 Trail 0.1	IT 46 Trail 1.4	IT 15 Trail 1.2
IT 50 Trail 1.5	IT 36 Trail 0.2	IT 19 Trail 0.4
IT 51 Trail 0.2	IT 37 Trail 0.3	IT 20 Trail 0.6
IT 48 Trail 0.5	IT 59 Trail 0.7	IT 21 Trail 1.0
IT 52 Trail 0.5	Gates Trail 0.4	IT 22 Trail 0.1
IT 54 Trail 0.6	IT 02 Trail 0.8	IT 23 Trail 0.2
IT 55 Trail 0.2	IT 03 Trail 0.2	IT 24 Trail 0.1
IT 56 Trail 1.8	IT 04 Trail 1.7	IT 25 Trail 0.4
IT 58 Trail 0.3	IT 05 Trail 1.4	IT 26 Trail 0.3
IT 57 Trail 1.0	IT 06 Trail 0.2	IT 27 Trail 0.2
IT 41 Trail 1.3	IT 07 Trail 2.1	IT 28 Trail 0.1
IT 44 Trail 0.2	IT 08 Trail 0.7	IT 30 Trail 0.2
IT 42 Trail 1.0	IT 31 Trail 2.0	IT 35 Trail 0.2
IT 43 Trail 0.1	IT 32 Trail 0.3	IT 33 Trail 1.0
IT 40 Trail 0.1	IT 09 Trail 0.4	IT 34 Trail 0.4
IT 39 Trail 0.8	IT 11 Trail 0.6	Lakeshore Lane 0.1
IT 45 Trail 0.5	IT 12 Trail 1.3	Old Lagoon Trail 0.9
IT 38 Trail 0.1	13 Trail 0.6	Pit Trail 2.4
IT 47 Trail 0.3	17 Trail 0.8	Powerline Trail 1.5
IT 60 Trail 0.3	IT 16 Trail 0.3	
IT 49 Trail 0.3	IT 14 Trail 0.6	

Waterways

The village centers of Motahkomikuk and the Strip are both located along a chain of large lakes and navigable streams that drain into the St. Croix River. The village centers are six miles apart if you travel over the road, but only three miles apart if you travel by water.

Today, water transportation within the Reservation is primarily used for recreational purposes. The closest paved public landing to Indian Township is in Princeton, just south of the Strip. An area to hand launch canoes and kayaks is available within the Reservation off of Kennebasis Road near the U.S. Route 1 Bridge just north of Princeton. Public landings provide additional alternate access routes to the village centers, undeveloped lands, and shorefront camps on the reservation, while also providing new options for recreational day users.

Culverts and Bridges

The tribe's Public Works Department inspects and maintains culverts. The four bridges located in Indian Township are the responsibility of the State. In addition to major culverts, a number of small culverts are located under local roads. Indian Township sizes culverts during capital improvement projects to meet appropriate hydraulic standards according to general engineering practices. Minor culvert replacement is included as part of the tribe's road maintenance budget.

BRIDGES IN INDIAN TOWNSHIP			
Bridge Name (Br#)	Location	Owner	Feature Under
Princeton 2688	0.4 Mi. NW Jct West St.	State DOT	Grand Falls Flowage
--	First Huntley Stream	State DOT	Huntley Stream
--	Second Huntley Stream	State DOT	Huntley Stream
--	Grand Lake Stream Road	State DOT	

Source: Maine DOT

Parking Facilities

There is a mix of public and private parking. Public parking is associated with public buildings, including the Tribal Government Office /Public Safety Complex, the Elementary School, and the Recreation Center. Most off-street parking on the Reservation is in private parking lots associated with individual businesses and residences. Additional parking is needed at the Health Center. The museum parking lot has been identified as being in need of gravel improvements.

Public Transportation

Indian Township has limited public transportation options. A bus service formerly running between Indian Township and Pleasant Point is no longer available. The Tribe is exploring avenues to establish a new public transportation system for scheduled local and off-reservation travel to Calais, Bangor, Portland, and between the two Reservations. The Health Clinic runs scheduled van service to Eastport three times a week for people needing dialysis, and for other health-related appointments weekly to Bangor and monthly to other parts of state. The Clinic also provides some local transportation within the Reservation. Another tribal government van transports students 2-3 times daily to Washington County Community College. The Calais Veterans Clinic offers transportation to veterans for appointments statewide.

West's Bus Service offers daily round trip service from Calais to Bangor with in-town stops along Route 1. The Washington Hancock Community Agency (WHCA) provides scheduled van and door-to-door on demand transportation for clients referred to them by the State of Maine Department of Human Services. WHCA transportation services are provided to income-eligible

clients, children in state custody, welfare clients, Medicaid patients with medical appointments, the elderly and disabled, or people needing transportation to Meals for Me. Transportation is also available for members of the general public on a space-available basis. Most of the longer trips are for medical services: shorter trips are to local doctors, pharmacies and groceries.

The general public is theoretically free to schedule rides with WHCA, although less than six percent of the current ridership is unsubsidized fare-paying customers. The average worker cannot use Sun Rides as a commuter service, because:

- General-public rides on a space-available basis only, so a ride scheduled well in advance will be bumped if the transit vehicle is at capacity with contracted clients;
- Unsubsidized fares are too high for low-wage workers to use the service on a daily basis;
- Demand-response systems serve some rural communities just one day a week, with fluctuating departure and arrival times.

The sporadic nature of demand-response service eliminates public transit as an option for rural workers with daily hours, shift work, and with on-call or overtime work responsibilities.

West Transportation operates a public transit service in Washington County. This incorporated firm has adopted a public-private partnership model. It receives federal transit funding to operate a daily fixed-route (i.e., scheduled) public service between Calais and Bangor and back via US-1 and US-1A, as well as several smaller intercity fixed routes, and it also markets its services to social service agencies (particularly for the longer trips to Ellsworth and Bangor). Thus the ridership on West Transportation routes is a mix of general public and contracted agency clients, and any revenues in excess of operating expenses generate corporate profits.

Fixed-route transit service is a much more predictable and reliable transportation mode for rural workers, and many workers would be willing to spend an hour or more of commute time each morning and evening in return for predictable and reliable daily transportation. However, West's current fixed routes and schedules are too limited to accommodate the average 8-to-5 workers, let alone those on shift work or non-standard schedules.

As currently configured, neither WHCA's Sun Rides service nor West Transportation's fixed-route service adequately meet the needs of the rural workforce in Indian Township.

Airport Facilities

There are no airports within Indian Township. The closest air transportation facility is Princeton Municipal Airport, a general-aviation airport located three miles south in Princeton, which serves the entire northern part of Washington County. There is also a local airport in St. Stephen.

The nearest international airport is located in Bangor. The Bangor International Airport, 100 miles from Indian Township, offers both chartered and scheduled passenger flights to a number of points within Maine, nationally and internationally. Freight operations are limited, with most cargo carried on scheduled domestic flights. Major shippers such as Federal Express and UPS and other smaller couriers provide service. An international airport is also located in St. John, New Brunswick.

Other regional airports include:

1. Deblois Flight Strip, off State Route 193, has a 4,000-foot runway but no beacon or fueling services. Last rated by the state in poor condition.
2. Eastport Municipal Airport has a 4000-foot runway and provides limited charter and instructional services. Beacon and fueling services. Last rated by the state in good condition.
3. Lubec Municipal Airport has a 2032-foot gravel/turf runway, with beacon, but no fueling services. Last rated by the state in good condition.
4. Machias Valley Airport has a 2909-foot runway and is used by private plane owners and in an emergency, by air ambulance services. Beacon, but no fueling services. Last rated by the state in good condition.

Rail Facilities

There are no rail facilities within Indian Township. The closest freight rail service is located in Baileyville and services the local industrial mill complex. The closest passenger rail service (excluding seasonal excursion trains) is the Amtrak Downeaster line with a terminal in Brunswick, which is approximately 210 miles from Indian Township.

The former Calais Branch corridor is currently being managed as the Downeast Sunrise Trail, a multi-use recreational trail.

Ports

There are no port facilities in Indian Township. The deep water Port of Eastport at Estes Head is only 50 miles south of Indian Township and is of critical importance to current and future economic activity in the region. Another deep water port is located in Searsport (~130 miles away).

Multi-Modal Facilities

There are currently no park-and-ride or multi-modal facilities in Indian Township.

LAND USE AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

Indian Township follows the statutes of the National Environmental Protection Act. The Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, in any capital improvement project, oversees these NEPA statutes. These statutes are consistent with state and regional transportation plans that seek to maintain the ability of Route 1 to act as an arterial highway.

Multi-roadway uses

Some conflicts due to multiple uses of the roadways do occur in Indian Township. Although the “Strip” is clearly defined with a 25 mile-per-hour speed limit that is well enforced, ATV and pedestrian use of all roads is a source of conflict with motorized vehicles and amongst themselves. Improved shoulders where and when appropriate would be helpful in moderating this conflict. As noted above, tribal transportation planners are currently reviewing options for a traffic control and a crosswalk at the intersection of Route 1 and the Grand Lake Stream Road, where a recreational trail crosses Route 1.

Access Management

Access Management is the planned location and design of driveways and entrances to public roads to help reduce accidents and prolong the useful life of an arterial. While arterial highways represent only 12% of the state-maintained highway system, they carry 62% of the statewide traffic volume. Maintaining posted speeds on this system means helping people and products move faster, which enhances productivity, reduces congestion-related delays and environmental degradation. By preserving the capacity of the system we have now, we reduce the need to build costly new highway capacity such as new travel lanes and bypasses in the future.

MDOT has established standards, including greater sight distance requirements for the permitting of driveways and entrances for three categories of roadways: retrograde arterials, mobility arterial corridors, and all other state and state-aid roads. Due to the low volume of traffic in Washington County, there are no roads in the retrograde arterial category. However Route 1 is a designated mobility corridor and comes under stricter access management standards. Indian Township follows MDOT requirements for access management on Route 1.

Environmental Concerns

Habitat fragmentation can result from roads and other transportation facilities, and is likely occurring in Indian Township. Poorly sized, installed or maintained culverts and water crossing structures can physically block fish passage and/or result in increased flow velocities that cause excessive channel scouring, bank slumping and flows that limit fish and aquatic invertebrate passage in streams and which can lead to local extinctions of fish species.

Indian Township has not assessed existing water crossing structures (culverts, bridges, etc.) for their potential as barriers to fish and aquatic species passage. As part of on-going maintenance, the Environmental Department should determine the extent to which existing structures act as barriers to fish and aquatic species passage and work with Public Works to incorporate this information into plans for the repair and/or replacement of these structures.¹ Current practice calls for a doubling in the size of culverts when they are replaced to allow for fish passage and allowance for flooding clearance. MDIFW recommends, when repairing and replacing culverts, to do so with structures with a span of 1.2 times the bank's full width to comply with the Army Corps of Engineers category 1 permit requirement. In addition MDIFW recommends using bridges, three sided box culverts and open bottom arch culverts instead of pipe style culverts because they utilize the brook's natural stream bottom and provide fish spawning and nursery habitat. Indian Township will implement these recommendations where feasible.

Noise-Related Concerns

There are few areas within the Reservation where use of engine assisted brake mechanisms trucks causes noise problems. Some complaints are received from property owners as trucks slow down before entering the "Strip". A sign requesting that trucks not use "jake" brakes in or near residential areas could help with this problem.

Impacts on Scenic, Historic and Cultural Resources

Historic resources are located throughout the Reservation. The Tribal Historic Preservation

¹ http://www.maine.gov/doc/mfs/fpm/water/docs/stream_crossing_2008/MaineStreamCrossingsPoster.pdf.

Officer reviews the impacts of any transportation improvements within resource areas.

DANGEROUS INTERSECTIONS AND STRETCHES OF ROADS

Maine DOT documents public safety reporting on maps and in statewide collision data. These determine High Crash Locations, defined as places where eight or more collisions occur within a given three-year period. Maine DOT did not identify any High Crash Locations in Indian Township in 2009 (the most recent year for which data is available).

Indian Township: Type of Crash, 2006-2010

Type Crash	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
All Other Animal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deer	0	2	0	2	0	4
Head-on / Sideswipe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intersection Movement	0	1	2	0	0	3
Moose	0	1	0	0	0	1
Object in Road	1	1	0	0	0	2
Rear End / Sideswipe	1	0	1	0	0	2
Rollover	0	0	0	0	0	0
Went Off Road	3	2	2	0	1	8
Total	5	7	5	2	1	20

Source: Maine Department of Transportation

Statewide collision data show that 20 collisions occurred from 2006 to 2010. The most common types of traffic accidents were vehicles running off the road (8 occurrences) and vehicle collisions with deer (4 occurrences) followed by intersection movement (3 occurrences) and rear end/sideswipe or object in road (2 occurrences each).

MaineDOT also uses crash location data to identify leading crash locations. All of the leading crash locations in Indian Township occur on state highways or at the intersection of state highways and local roads. The following two charts reveal lead crash locations.

Intersection	Number of Crashes	Critical Rate Factor
Hawk Lane/U.S. Route 1	1	0.80
Grand Lake Stream Road/US Route 1	1	0.88

Source: 2013 Long Range Transportation Plan

Road Segment Crash Summary		
Location	Number of Crashes	Critical Rate Factor
US Route 1: Mihku Lodge Road to Raven Drive	1	0.32
US Route 1: Grand Lake Stream Road to Wolf Avenue	2	0.30
US Route 1: Telephone Road North to non-intersection	1	0.12
Grand Lake Stream Road: Peter Dana Point Road to US Route 1	1	0.13
Peter Dana Point Road: Grand Lake Stream Road to Pit Road	1	0.19

Source: 2013 Long Range Transportation Plan

Several locally identified traffic hazard areas may need consideration. The following table describes the safety issues in each problem area and suggests possible solutions.

LOCALLY IDENTIFIED TRAFFIC HAZARD AREAS			
Intersection/Road	Safety Issue	Cause of Safety Issue	Possible Solutions
Grand Lake Stream Road, Beech Circle		Reoccurring pot holes	
Peter Dana Point Road/Grand Lake Stream Road	Intersection sight distance	Overgrown vegetation	Remove vegetation
Lagoon Road/Grand Lake Stream Road	Intersection is obscured	Vertical curves	Place intersection warning sign approximately 200 feet in advance of Lagoon Road in the eastbound direction.
U.S. Route 1/Kennebasis Road, U.S. Route 1/Grand Lake Stream Road, Grand Lake Stream Road/Peter Dana Point Road			Intersection street lighting
Bear Ridge Road	Losing control in soft dirt if hitting edge of pavement	Erosion at edge of pavement.	Re-grade and pave shoulder
Peter Dana Point Road & Bikeway Lane	Losing control in soft dirt if hitting edge of pavement	ATV damage to edge of pavement	Widen shoulder to ATV standards

Source: 2013 Long Range Transportation Plan

REGIONAL COORDINATION

Indian Township has successfully obtained federal and state funding to improve roads within and beyond its boundaries in the last several years, resulting in significant improvements to the Milford Street Bridge, the Grand Lake Stream Road, and the bridge over Grand Falls Flowage.

Regional discussion of enhanced regional transportation connectivity includes a proposed bridge and alternative corridor to provide a through route from Eastport to Route 9 and Calais via Ayers Junction. This proposal was supported by the cities of Eastport and Calais in the 2004-2006 Updates to their Comprehensive Plans. Subsequent review determined that the final undeveloped connection to Route 9 (through the Town of Crawford) is infeasible. Analysis continues by the Port of Eastport to improve road and rail connectivity to the Port. Alternatives would reduce traffic through the Passamaquoddy community at Pleasant Point and improve access to the mills in Baileyville and to the international border in Calais while reducing conflicts among commercial and visitor traffic. Scenic travel corridors (Routes 1 and 190) could be enhanced for visitor traffic and the Port and its large industrial customers in Baileyville, Calais and New Brunswick could be connected by rail and trans loading facilities in the town of Perry.

Achieving an alternative bridge and corridor requires regional consultation and cooperation with the Maine DOT. Indian Township participates in this long-term strategy to support diverse economic development within the industrial and tourism sectors of eastern Washington County.

PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY

Survey respondents were asked whether they felt safe while walking, biking, or driving (ATV's or vehicles) on Township roads, and whether or not they perceive the roads to be well cared for. Of the 28 survey respondents, 14 said that yes they do feel safe, 8 responded that no they do not feel safe, and 6 said it was OK but could be better. Of those 6, written suggestions for improvements included enforcement of traffic laws, installation of speed bumps or the paving of roads, installing sidewalks and trails, and keeping vehicles off the walkways.

Regarding the care of roads, an equal number, 10 each, responded positively and negatively, while 7 stated they are OK but could be better, and written suggestions for improvement included salting the Point Road, plowing more in winter, fixing potholes, and repaving, and one specifically referenced the roads on tribal hunting grounds. (See *Chapter K, Survey Results*).

EXISTING POLICIES REGARDING TRANSPORTATION

The 1995 Comprehensive Plan established no policies and implementation strategies for transportation. A Long Range Transportation Plan was completed in 2007 and updated in 2013.

POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION

Indian Township needs to assure continued carrying capacity of its highways and streets by working with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Maine Department of Transportation, and other jurisdictions. Indian Township is implementing a long-range transportation management plan and yearly transportation control schedules for road, bridge and sidewalk maintenance and improvements. The adequacy of new roads is controlled through the Tribal Council and the Indian Township Planning Department. Policies and implementation strategies relative to Public Facilities, Services, and Recreation in Indian Township are presented in *Chapter M. Plan Implementation*. They include revisions as noted above, along with additional policies and strategies that reflect changes in conditions on the ground, local priorities and State and Federal policy since the previous Comprehensive Plan was adopted.

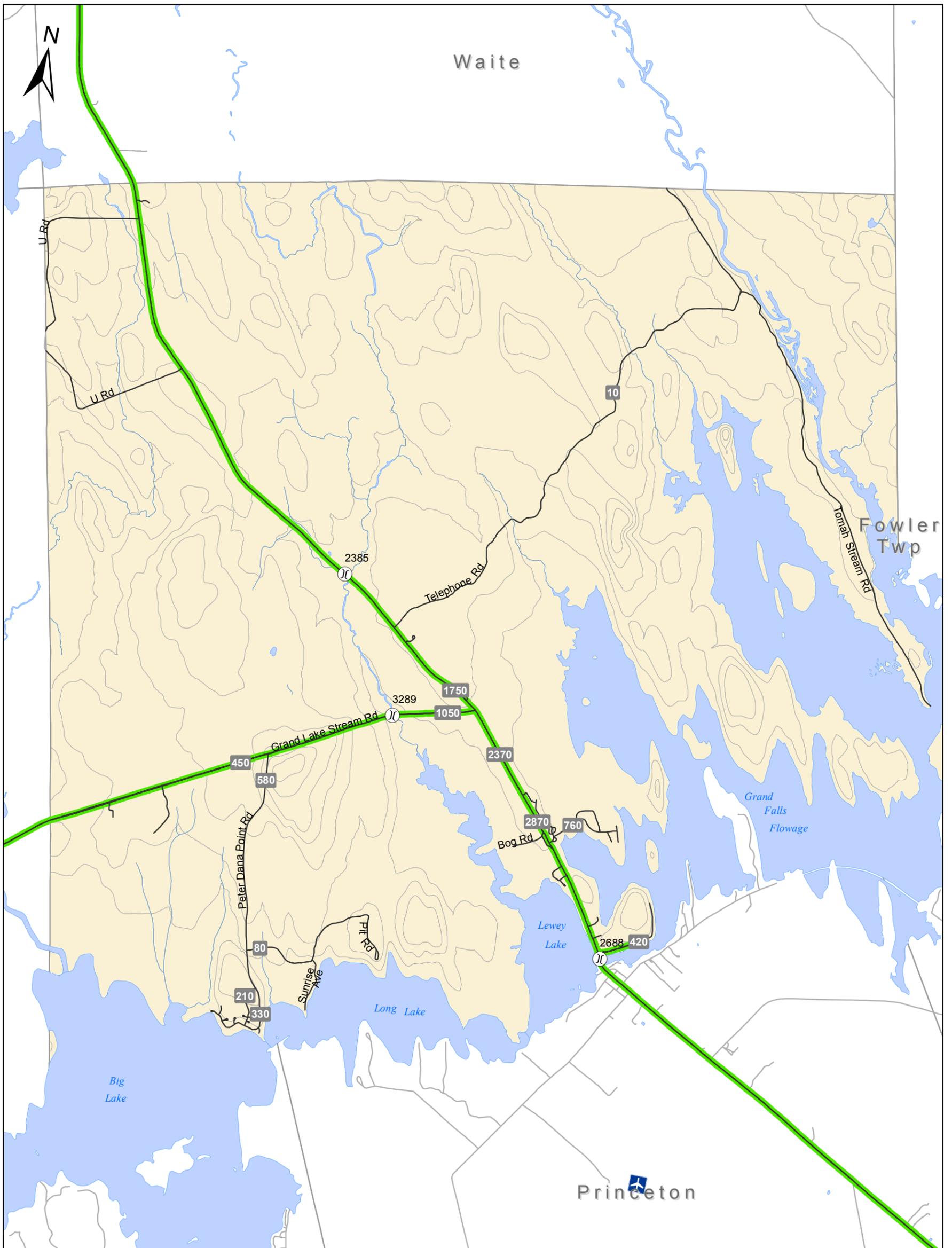
SUMMARY

Over the next 20 years, the Tribe proposes to improve their transportation network to provide better connections between existing and future residential neighborhoods and businesses, public facilities, tribal lands, and recreational facilities, including sidewalks and multi use trails. Investments in critical transportation infrastructure will help ensure Indian Township as a stable and prosperous community where tribal members can live, work, and thrive into the future.

Indian Township is reliant on its road network as the primary means of transportation movement. Therefore, local roads should provide safe, reliable access. MDOT has jurisdiction over most main roads in Indian Township; the Tribal government will continue to communicate and cooperate with the MDOT. Indian Township will continue to collaborate with its municipal neighbors and the region to maintain a safe and efficient transportation network.

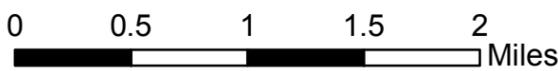
Map : Transportation

Indian Township Comprehensive Plan Update (2013)



Legend

- State Roads
- Local Roads
- Perennial Stream
- ⊕ Bridges
- ✈ Airports
- AADT Average Annual Daily Traffic (MaineDOT, 2009)



3723
DATA SOURCES:
MeGIS, MaineDOT



H. PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES

The purpose of this section is to:

1. Describe Indian Township's public facilities and systems in terms of their extent, capacity, and use;
2. Assess the adequacy of those systems in handling current demands;
3. Predict whether public facility or service system additions and improvements will be needed to accommodate the demands of the projected population; and
4. Estimate the general costs of providing the needed public facility and service system additions and improvements.

KEY FINDINGS

Indian Township maintains a variety of public facilities and services including a Tribal Government office, a Tribal Health Center, Township parks. Most of Indian Township is served by public water and public sewerage. Overall, facilities are in very good condition and are sufficient for the current and anticipated needs of the population.

Budgetary information is presented in *Chapter I. Fiscal Capacity*. Locations of key public facilities are shown on *Map 2 - Public Facilities*. All projected public facilities investments are accommodated in designated Growth Areas (see *Chapter L. Land Use*).

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

A Tribal Chief, Vice Chief, and six Council Members govern Indian Township Reservation. The Tribal Council serves as the policy-making and governing body for local, Tribal issues. The Indian Township Tribal Government administers federal and state grants, contracts, and programs, including those not available to other communities.

The Chiefs and Councils of both Pleasant Point and Indian Township convene once monthly as the Joint Council for matters pertaining to the Tribe's natural resources, joint investments, and territories other than the Reservations. The Joint Tribal Council oversees the Tribal court system, and oversees extensive tribal territories through the Forestry Program and Warden Service, both based in Indian Township.

The people of the Indian Township Passamaquoddy Tribe elect their Tribal officials. Elections are held every two years, with three council seats open for voter choice. Elections for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are held every four years, at which time a tribal representative to the State Legislature is also elected. A representative is chosen from Indian Township or from Pleasant Point each alternate election year.

The Tribal Government employs 115 full-time employees and 30 part-time employees in the following departments:

- Child Welfare
- Education
- Emergency Dispatch
- Compliance
- Elderly Meal Site

- Ambulance
- Fire
- Environmental
- Finance
- Fire & Rescue
- General Office
- Janitorial Services
- LIHEAP
- Office Manager
- Personnel
- Police
- Properties
- Public Works
- Purchasing
- Recreation Center
- Secretarial
- Social Services
- Weatherization
- Housing
- Forestry
- Indian Township School

PUBLIC SAFETY

The Tribal Government provides public safety services in Indian Township. To date, these services have been delivered without the levying of property taxes or user fees. The Fire Department and Ambulance and Rescue Squads have mutual aid agreements with a number of neighboring towns and townships. Fire, police, and EMT employees are trained in Hazardous Materials Response. All fire fighters are also trained and certified as Basic Level Emergency Medical Technicians.

Fire Department

Indian Township operates and maintains a 24-hour fire department consisting of 4 full-time paid firefighters and 3 volunteer fire fighters. The Fire Department is funded through tribal monies, and retainers and reimbursements from other towns that rely on the services of Indian Township, including Waite, Talmadge, and Plantation 21.

The fire station, located on Route 1 near the Grand Lake Stream Road, was built in 1994 and substantially upgraded in 2009/2010 with Public Facilities funds from a Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) and the USDA Rural Development. Upgrades included a 2,000 SF expansion of the existing building to repair the leaking roof, upgrade wiring, expand sewage disposal capacity, and renovate the 172 square foot boiler room. This building contains the fire fighters, dispatch, emergency personnel, police department, fire trucks, ambulance, and rescue vehicles.

The Tribe currently owns and maintains the following firefighting equipment:

- 2002 12000 gallon pump truck
- 1986 Ford 1000 gallon pump truck
- Off-road brush truck

Ambulance and Rescue

The ambulance and rescue squads consist of 3.5 full-time and 3 part-time personnel trained and certified as Intermediate Level Emergency Medical Technicians. 24-hour coverage is provided on Indian Township as well as with several neighboring mutual aid towns. The Ambulance and Rescue department is housed at the Fire Department. The Tribe is currently looking into partnering with Calais paramedics to provide for special emergency service needs not currently available with Tribal equipment.

The Tribe currently owns and maintains the following ambulance and rescue equipment:

- 2 Lifepak 10 Defibrillator units
- Pacetek Pulse Oxymeter Vital Signs Monitor
- New ambulance

Police Department

Indian Township provides 24-hour police coverage. The Police Department employs 5 full-time police officers, 4 part-time reserve or special officers, and a secretary, and depends on the volunteer services of a matron/female guard. The Police Department sponsors the dispatch until that covers all the community public safety services.

The Maine Criminal Justice Academy certifies all Indian Township police officers, with each officer receiving at least 40 hours of additional training on a yearly basis. All officers are fully equipped for patrol duty in any weather.

The Police Department currently owns and maintains 5 vehicle units (some cruisers, some off-road equipped). Each police vehicle is fully equipped with radios, sirens, radar systems, blue lights, safety equipment, first aid kits, emergency blankets, road reflectors, safety vests, spit shields, fire extinguisher, personal protection contamination kit, trunk organizer, and flashlight with chargers, laptop work stations for on-duty officers.

Passamaquoddy Warden Service

The Passamaquoddy Tribal Wardens are based in Indian Township. The Tribal Government Administration supervises the Wardens, who provide law enforcement services with primary focus on Tribal Fish and Game on Indian Township Reservation as well as jointly held tribal lands. Tribal Wardens are trained in fish and game and ATV enforcement, as well as in search and rescue operations. The Tribal Wardens have police power and serve as backup for the police department when necessary; they also serve as the primary law enforcement agency for Passamaquoddy Tribal Trust lands. The department consists of four full-time trained Wardens, one half time Administrative Assistant and one full time Wildlife Biologist.

Dispatch Department

The central dispatch department on Indian Township provides 24-hour coverage for all public safety and public service units or departments. The Dispatch Department consists of 4 full-time, 2 part-time dispatchers. All Public Safety, Public Health, and Public Works personnel can be contacted via the Central Dispatch Office. The Dispatch department is located at the fires station. Since 1995, the department has purchased a new radio recorder system, radio transmission/transceiver console, and Dictaphone.

PUBLIC UTILITIES AND SERVICES

Many public utilities are provided to Indian Township residents at no charge, including: community sewer, water, solid waste disposal, and road maintenance. Fees in lieu of taxes for home water and sewer services, solid waste disposal and road maintenance for non-tribal residents may be assessed in the future.

Public Works Department

Indian Township operates a multi-purpose Public Works Department, consisting of 5 full-time employees and 2 part-time employees. Services provided by the Department include the operation and maintenance of public water and sewer facilities, solid waste collection, and Indian Township tribal road maintenance.

The salt and sand pile is currently uncovered and, with no structure protecting the sand and salt pile from the elements, there is dead and dying vegetation created by leaching and erosion from the exposed sand and salt pile, and the elevated salt and phosphorous is reaching Lewy Lake from the exposed pile. This effects the entire population of Indian Township and neighboring Princeton given their proximity to Lewy Lake and the watershed downstream of this pollutant source. Excess phosphorous can cause eutrophication of the water column (algal blooms) that can decrease overall water quality and property values on adjacent land. Indian township is composed of 64.3% low-to-moderate-income (LMI) individuals and all are affected by degraded water quality on the lake that is the central focal point for the Reservation. CDBG and other funding sources have been sought unsuccessfully; in May 2014 a new CDBG application was submitted.

The Public Works Department currently owns and maintains the following equipment:

- 2013 tandem gravel truck
- 2008 roll-off garbage truck
- 2009 excavator
- 1996 backhoe, slated for replacement in next couple of years
- 4 service pickups

Community Water

Two public water supply wells located at Peter Dana Point near the Pit Road have a capacity of 50 GPM. A 306,000-gallon elevated steel storage tank, located near the corner of the Peter Dana Pointy Road and the Grand Lake Stream Road, is capable of supplying water through gravity feed to the entire Reservation. Two new wells came online on River Ridge in 2000 and 2010.

Community Sewer

A sewage treatment plant was constructed in 1972 on the Strip which discharged it's effluent into the Grand Falls Flowage. This plant houses both the water delivery system and the wastewater treatment plant, and now consists of approximately 5,900 lineal feet of sanitary sewer and three pump stations, as well as the original wastewater treatment facility. The sewerage treatment plant consists of an enclosed package extended aeration facility, including an integral clarifier and chlorine contact tank. This original facility is in poor mechanical and structural condition. Without significant capital improvements, it will have to be abandoned.

In 1986, a subsurface wastewater disposal system was constructed, consisting of individual septic tanks, four pumping stations, and five cluster leach fields. The leach fields were designed to receive an annual wastewater flow of 14,600 gallons per day. Many homes and public buildings were served by individual subsurface disposal systems.

In 1995 a new facultative lagoon and spray irrigation facility became fully operational. The lagoon treatment facility consists of one aerated lagoon, one storage lagoon, and an effluent spray irrigation system. Wastewater is biologically treated in the aerated lagoon, and then stored in the storage lagoon. The storage lagoon was designed to provide storage for 200 days at a design flow of 48,700 GPD. The effluent wastewater is then sprayed in the surrounding wooded area between April 15 and November 15 each year.

The treatment lagoon has a capacity of 32,000 GPD at a BOD concentration of 250 mg/L (67 lbs./day). It is designed to treat wastewater generated by the existing sewer customers without the pretreatment provided by the mechanical treatment plant. Even under these circumstances, future growth capacity of the system would be limited due to the existing daily organic load resulting from a wastewater flow of 30,000 GPD.

The lagoon project was designed with adequate storage space and piping to accommodate the future construction of additional aerated lagoons and storage lagoons to treat the ultimate future design flow of 185,000 GPD, and currently includes 4.5 miles of force-main and collector system, 2 new pump stations, 13.5 million gallons storage cell, and 2 permanent and 2 portable generators. Funding for new pump stations is being sought.

Septage Disposal

Indian Township's two-acre septage disposal site is located off the Telephone Road. The site has moderately well drained fine sandy loam soils and a disposal capacity of 74,000 gallons of septage/ year. The present disposal rate is approximately 50,000 gallons/year.

Solid Waste Disposal

Solid waste is currently collected from individual homes, privately owned dumpsters, and tribal government operations by Tribal Public Works on a regular basis. The waste is deposited at the Indian Township Transfer Station, located north of the Grand Lake Stream Road on U.S. Route 1. From the transfer station, waste is hauled to the Southwest Solid Waste Commission in St. Stephen New Brunswick. According to the Maine Waste Management Agency, Indian Township landfilled 319 tons of solid waste in 2010.

Medical waste from the Indian Township Health Clinic is taken to the Calais Memorial Hospital (30 miles south) for incineration. The Tribe conducted a feasibility study in 1992 for the construction and operation of an incinerator within Indian Township, but the costly estimate would have resulted in non-competitive tipping fees. There are no provisions for the handling of hazardous wastes, although some HazMat Identification certification training has been provided to firefighters and other tribal members.

According to the Maine Waste Management Agency (MWMA), the recycling rate for Indian Township in 2010 was 0%. Although recycling hasn't been successful with the community, the Tribal Government would like to improve on this. The recycling facility in Princeton is available to Township residents to use individually. Community cleanup days and school programs do contribute to some efforts.

Electric Power

Electrical power is delivered to residential, commercial, and industrial users by power lines carrying one-phase and three-phase current systems. Three-phase power lines service the southwestern quadrant of Indian Township. Single-phase power lines run south on Route 1 from the Town of Waite to the Indian Township boundary. No three-phase power lines exist north of the intersections of U.S. Route 1 and the Grand Lake Stream Road. As a result, industrial development requiring three-phase power generation is limited to the area currently supplied with three-phase electrical power. Electrical power, telephone, and fiber optic lines are available along U.S. Route 1 between the Grand Lake Stream Road intersection and the Waite border.

MAIL DELIVERY

Indian Township utilizes the Princeton Post Office (04668), located at 20 Main Street in Princeton. Although many residents have a post office box, part of the mail is delivered through a rural carrier for home delivery.

PUBLIC UTILITIES, COMMUNICAITON, AND SERVICES

The Tribal Government provides local newsletter coverage of Indian Township news. Tribal information is also passed word-of-mouth and through public fliers hand delivered door-to-door throughout the community. Tribal notices are posted in public locations.

Community Television

The Baileyville Community Access Television (BaCat) is a public, community, educational and governmental channel located on Channel 5. BaCat is broadcast from the F. Doug Jones Municipal Building and is managed by the channel operator. Programming is a result of volunteers and staff taping various community events. Videos are borrowed from public organizations or public libraries for airing on channel 5. BaCat Channel 5 is available for the airing of resident sponsored programming. Equipment is also available for use by residents for video productions.

Television, Cable, and Radio

WLBZ - Channel 2 (NBC affiliate)
 WABI - Channel 5 (CBS affiliate)
 WVII - Channel 7 (ABC affiliate)
 Maine PBS- Channel 12 (PBS affiliate)
 WQDY/ALZ (1230 AM & 92.7 FM)
 Calais (95.3 FM) Machias
 WCRQ (102.9 FM) Calais
 WMED (89.7 FM) (NPR affiliate)

Newspapers

Bangor Daily News (daily)
 Calais Advertiser (weekly)
 Downeast Coastal Press (weekly)
 Ellsworth American (weekly)
 Lubec Light (monthly)
 Machias Valley Observer (weekly)
 Quoddy Tides (twice-monthly)

Internet Providers

A number of Internet service providers have local access numbers. DSL and wireless technology currently provides limited high-speed access.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Indian Township is part of the Maine Indian Education district, which also includes Indian Island and Pleasant Point. Indian Township is the only community within SAU 1270. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, through Maine Indian Education, provides oversight of the Motahmiqewi Skulhawosok. Indian Township BIA Elementary School serves children in grades Pre-K through 8. 15 teachers and approximately 28 full- and part-time support personnel staff the school. Current enrollment at the Motahmiqewi Skulhawosok is 175 elementary students.

An integral part of the education provided at Indian Township is Project Skuyin, a transitional bilingual/bicultural educational project provided for the school's kindergarten through 8th grade students. The overall goal of the project is to bring the English proficiency of Passamaquoddy children to grade level through maximum inclusion of native cultural values throughout the entire school curriculum.

Current facilities include a large multi-purpose room used mainly for science and art classes, a bi-lingual studies and home economics room, a large gymnasium, a library and a cafeteria. The school has 8 permanent classrooms and 5 classrooms contained within 2 portable units. Unlike other nearby communities in Washington County, the school-aged population in Indian Township is increasing (see Chapter D, Population). The school is in good physical condition as a result of some recent classroom expansion, although additional classrooms will be necessary as the school age population increases.

High School

Of the 44 secondary school students from Indian Township, 57% attend Calais High School. Sixteen attend Lee Academy, a private school in Lee, and 3 are attending Fryeburg Academy. A number of students have completed GED courses offered through the tribal government's Department of Education. The Indian Township Education Department assists with the continuation of post-high school education.

Vocational, Technical and Higher Academic Schools

The Washington County Vocational Institute was established in 1969 and became the Washington County Community College in 2003. The Calais campus is situated on 400 acres of land overlooking the St. Croix River. Washington County Community College is one of seven institutions in the Maine Community College System. Thirty-six of WCCC's 38 catalog programs are located in Calais, training students for employment in several diverse occupations - from construction and mechanical trades to food service and business studies. Several of these programs articulate into degree programs at other colleges and Universities. The College has the capacity for 500 full-time students, while the Continuing Education Division serves an additional 400 part-time students at sites throughout Washington County. Enrollment in 2005 was 454 students.

The University Of Maine At Machias (UMM) is a 1,000-student branch of the University of Maine System offering Bachelor and Associate degrees in a wide range of subjects including business education and administration, recreation management, biology, environmental studies, English, and history. Many of its students are "non-traditional"

(older persons returning for their degrees). Inter-active TV links the University to all the other branches of the system. Associate degrees in Science, Business Administration, Liberal Arts, and other subjects may be earned without entering a “traditional” university classroom. Also offered are non-credit classes as part of the Sunrise Senior College. ITV is funded by a grant and administered through the University of Maine in Augusta. The University campus also provides a life long learning center including a fitness complex, pool, gym and daycare open to the community.

The Boat School-Husson, located in Eastport, is the nation's oldest boatbuilding school. It offers a comprehensive marine trades training program. It is fully accredited and offers one and two year certificate & diploma programs in Boat Building and Composites Technology. The Boat School also offers professional development training for workers in Maine's marine trades. Week-long summer programs are also offered.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Indian Township operates an ambulatory out-patient health clinic located at Peter Dana Point. The Indian Township Health Center provides direct patient care for the treatment and prevention of acute and chronic illnesses, disease and injuries for all eligible participants within the Health Center’s delivery area, including all of Indian Township.

The Health Center provides diagnostic services, substance abuse rehabilitation, maternity and child health care, a preventative medicine clinic, a diabetes clinic, counseling services, dental care, and some laboratory services. The health care needs of Indian Township are being met by the existing health facilities.

A physician, physician’s assistant, nurse practitioner, and medical support staff provide on-site general medicine and family practice services. A licensed dentist provides dental care. Other providers include a nutritionist, a pharmacist, a lab technician, community health representatives, a psychologist, counselors, and outreach workers.

St. Croix Regional Family Health Center, located in Princeton, provides a range of out-patient health-care services. Services available include prenatal care, mental health and group counseling services, including a 24-hour medical advice helpline and a Telemedicine link with providers in Bangor and Washington County. The Center’s primary service area includes the 14 communities from Vanceboro to Alexander. Baileyville residents and those in surrounding communities also travel to Calais, Machias, Ellsworth and Bangor to access other health care and medical services.

Services and technologies at the Health Center include a Women’s Health Resource Library; a dental program, state of the art computer systems; standardized policies and procedures; Pandemic Flu planning. The Health Center recently became involved in county, state, and federal emergency planning. The Health Center joined the Health Disparities Collective and the New England Telecommunications Consortium, and opened a satellite office in Calais in 2006/2007.

Calais Regional Hospital (CRH) (<http://www.calaishospital.com>) serves a population of approximately 14,000 from Topsfield to the North, Wesley to the West and Eastport to the south. CRH is the largest employer in Calais, employing close to 250 people. Calais Regional is licensed by the State of Maine as a Critical Access Hospital and as such is licensed for 15 acute care beds and 10 swing beds and has a 24-hour physician staffed emergency department.

Services offered at the Hospital include clinics in cardiology; ophthalmology; prosthetics-orthotics; blood pressure; and wound care. A variety of support groups are available for individuals and family members dealing with diabetes, cardiovascular disease and breast cancer. Out-patient services include laboratory procedures, physical therapy, occupational therapy, aquatic therapy, osteoporosis management and prevention, radiology, including fixed unit CT scan, mobile MRI and nuclear medicine, bone density testing, ultrasound exams and mammography, chemotherapy, day surgery, cardiac/pulmonary rehabilitation, nutritional counseling, home health care, and respiratory care procedures. A multi-specialty courtesy staff of 30 physicians and a variety of allied medical specialists compliment the 15 members of the Hospital's active medical staff. CRH opened a replacement facility in 2006.

Atlantic Rehab is a privately owned, 60 bed nursing and rehabilitation facility licensed by the State of Maine, located across the street from the Calais Regional Hospital. The nursing home offers an intermediate level of long-term care including medical coverage, nursing and personal care, social services, and individual activity programs. Atlantic Rehab provides a home-like atmosphere for people who require nursing care. Next-door is another facility, Washington Place, which provides an assisted living environment for 24 individuals.

Healthways is a not profit community agency dedicated to providing comprehensive quality health care to the residents of Washington County Maine and Campobello Island, NB. Healthways is a federally qualified community health center. Healthways operates the Regional Medical Center at Lubec and a clinic in East Machias. Another office in Machias offers mental health services and substance abuse counseling. Sunrise County Homes Care Services provides in-home care services for qualified clients.

Eastport Memorial Nursing Home provides care for 26 residents. EMNH is one of the very few independent not-for-profit nursing facilities operating in Maine. It has a high occupancy rate attesting to the need for such a facility in Eastport.

The **Discovery House**, opened in 2005, provides an outpatient center for substance abuse on Beech Street in Calais and serves 300 clients. Its mission is to provide comprehensive services for persons affected by addiction-through community awareness, quality and holistic clinical services-in an efficient, safe and fiscally sound environment.

Eastport Healthcare, Inc. provides an extensive range of health care services to residents of Eastport and surrounding communities from the Rowland B. French Health Center on Boynton Street. These include: primary medical and dental care, psychiatric

care, mental health counseling, substance abuse counseling, podiatry, physical therapy, nephrology and infectious disease care. Clinics managed by staff or consulting physicians include: diabetic, pulmonary and cardiology. A new wing was added in 2002.

Maine Coast Memorial Hospital, located in Ellsworth, is a 64-bed fully accredited community hospital healthcare center. They offer extended services at two major clinical centers in Gouldsboro and Southwest Harbor and four rehabilitation centers. The Active Medical Staff consists of 31 practitioners who provide a comprehensive range of medical, surgical, obstetrical, orthopedic, and ophthalmic service to the community. Outreach programs like support groups and on-going health classes are also offered.

Eastern Maine Medical Center, a 411-bed facility and one of three trauma centers in the state, is located in Bangor, 100 miles to the west. Their 300 physicians provide primary care hospital services, as well as specialty and intensive services. Other medical facilities available in Bangor include St. Joseph's Hospital. Extreme trauma cases are handled through a working relationship between "Life Flight" out of Eastern Maine Medical Center in Bangor, Calais Regional Hospital, and the ambulance service.

Sunrise County Homecare Services has offices in Machias, Lubec and Calais. They provide and coordinate home care services such as visiting nurses; home health aides; physical, occupational and speech therapy; senior companions; homecare telemedicine, medical social work; and homemaker services.

Downeast Hospice is an all-volunteer, non-profit program licensed by the state of Maine, serving residents of Washington County. Support services are provided to the terminally ill and their families, as well as to those people who are experiencing grief. Volunteers must have completed a very thorough training program to prepare them for hospice work.

CULTURAL AND COMMUNITY EVENTS

The Tribe hosts various community events, including Indian Days. The local school serves as a social center for the community, hosting events throughout the year.

RECREATION

The Motahmiqewi Skulhawosok playground is available for use by school-aged children. Tennis courts, basketball courts, and a multipurpose ball field located near the school are designed for public use. The school offers a summer day camp for community children in grades K-8, as well as after-school recreation and educational programs during the school year. A paved bicycle path leads from the Tribal Office north to the last housing development on U.S. Route 1. The wooded section of the path is lit at night for safety purposes, and the entire path is plowed in the winter.

In April 1990, the Indian Township Recreation Center was opened. This facility is open to the greater community. It currently consists of a tenpin bowling alley, an arcade room, two pool tables, a snack bar (with seating capacity for 40), and plenty of outdoor space in

which to play games. The building needs an air conditioning system in order for the Recreation Center to be fully utilized during the hot summer months.

Public access sites to surface waters are plentiful for all residents of Indian Township on Big Lake, Long Lake, and Lewy Lake, the Berry Brook and Grand Falls Flowages, and Tomah Stream. Other smaller streams and brooks offer surface water access as well. Public access sites include public landings by the Princeton Bridge, the Pit Campground, the beach at Peter Dana Point, and the Tomah Stream Landing. A number of access areas are located behind private houses, and have been used by the community for years.

Recreational facilities and services available to Indian Township residents are in excess of those available to residents in other nearby towns. Suggested additions include:

- Develop a rifle range on the old dump road past Huntley Brook
- Construct a foot trail from the Strip to the Pit Road at Peter Dana Point
- Establish a bicycle path between the Strip and Peter Dana Point
- Re-establish the campground at Peter Dana Point (23 tables, 23 fire-rings, sandy swim area, gravel roads, boat launch, 4 vault toilets, 2 wells and pumps)
- Establish a swim area at Peter Dana Point, providing parking and curfew
- Develop a handicapped accessible fishing pier at the Pit Campground
- Re-establish the swim area at the housing cul-de-sacs at Peter Dana Point
- Develop boat landings at Pit Campground, Peter Dana Point, Kennebasis Road
- Develop an ATV trail between the Strip and Peter Dana Point

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, FACILITIES AND SERVICES		
Building/Facilities	Condition	Notes
Tribal Government Office	A.	
Public Safety Building (Fire and Police)	B.	
Sewerage Treatment Plant	C.	Seeking funding for new pump stations.
Sand & Salt Shed	D. Uncovered, leaching	CDBG grant application not funded in 2012, pending in 2014
Boat Launches	B.	Investigating potential for new launch facility.
Health Center	A.	
Elementary School	B.	
Fire Department	A.	CDBG Application (2013) approved.

- *A - Relatively new facility, lifetime expected in excess of 20 years (with proper maintenance)*
- *B - Facility is older and has been well cared for, but may need renovations in 10-20 years*
- *C - Older facility that may not be in the best of shape & may need improvements in 5-10 years*
- *D - Old facility that needs replacement or considerable maintenance/renovation in 2-5 years*

EXISTING POLICIES REGARDING PUBLIC FACILITIES AND RECREATION

The following table lists Township policies and implementation strategies for public facilities and services as established by the 1995 Comprehensive Plan. Comments on the status of each recommendation are listed beside each policy or implementation strategy. A complete list of the policy recommendation from the previous Comprehensive Plan is included in *Appendix B: Growth Management Strategies from Indian Township's 1995 Comprehensive Plan*. A full copy of the previous plan is on file in the Township Office.

Policy - from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	Comment - in 2013 Update
To improve the delivery of essential Indian Township public facilities and community services.	<i>Ongoing, important</i>
Implementation Strategy - from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	Comment - in 2013 Update
Inventory and evaluate the capacity of existing physical infrastructure, particularly the water supply and wastewater systems. <i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government/ Indian Health Services: On-going</i>	
Assess the efficiency of service delivery, as well as operation and maintenance costs. <i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government/ Indian Health Services: On-going</i>	
Identify additional sources of funding for existing facilities and services. <i>Responsibility Indian Township Tribal Government/ Indian Health Services: On-going</i>	
Policy - from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	Comment - in 2013 Update
To actively consider untapped sources of municipal revenue for the improvement of Indian Township public facilities and service delivery.	
Implementation Strategy - from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	Comment - in 2013 Update
Study the feasibility of a municipal tax rate. <i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government: On-going</i>	
Research State and Federal funding sources. <i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government: On-going</i>	
Study the feasibility of municipal service user fees. <i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government: On-going</i>	
Collect any municipal revenues due Indian Township. <i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government: On-going</i>	

Source: Township of Indian Township Comprehensive Plan, 1995

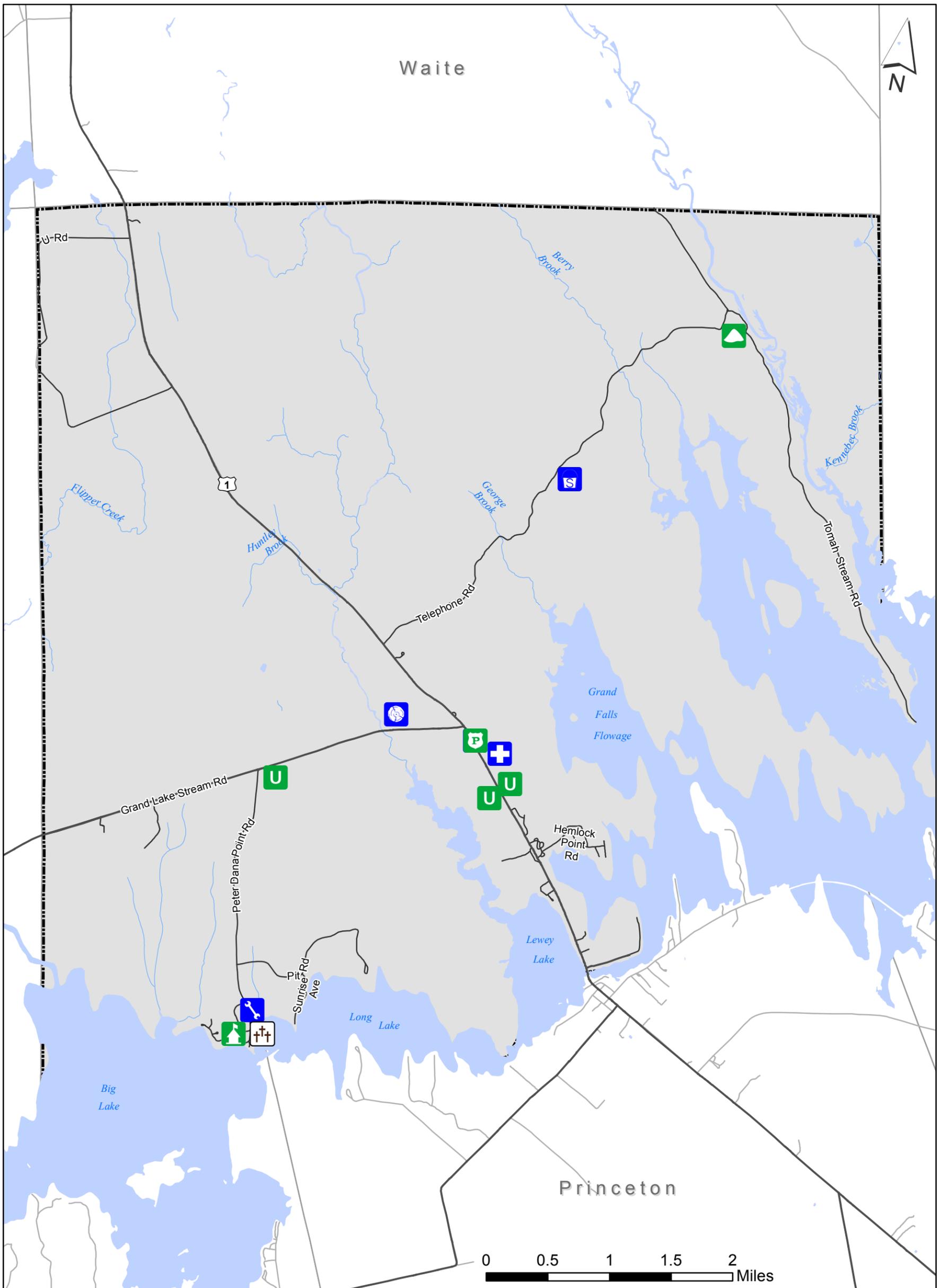
Policies and implementation strategies relative to Public Facilities, Services, and Recreation in Indian Township are presented in *Chapter M. Plan Implementation*. They include revisions as noted above, along with additional policies and strategies that reflect changes in conditions on the ground, local priorities and State and Federal policy since the previous Comprehensive Plan was adopted.

SUMMARY

Overall, facilities are in very good condition and are sufficient for the current and anticipated needs of the population. The Tribal Government is currently working to implement known upgrades and repairs as needed and funded. Critical needs include a new salt/sand shed and new pump stations for the sewerage treatment plant.

Map 2: Public Facilities

Indian Township Comprehensive Plan Update (2014)



Public Facilities



Ambulance



Cemetery



Fire Department



School



Police Department



Public Works



Sawmill



Gravel Pit



Sludge Disposal



Transfer Station / Sand & Salt Shed



Utility

DATA SOURCES:
MeGIS, MECLD



I. FISCAL CAPACITY

The goal of this section, as with the Public Facilities section, is to plan for, finance, and develop an efficient system of public facilities and services to accommodate anticipated growth and economic development.

In order to maintain the infrastructure of the community and provide public services consistently from year to year, Tribal government must operate in a manner that is fiscally responsible. Although the priorities of the government may change from one year to another, stable tribal finances are always a fundamental responsibility of Tribal government. It is important for Indian Township to handle diligently all yearly expenditures while at the same time planning for the community's long-term objectives. As is the case with any business, the physical assets of Indian Township must be properly maintained through capital reserve accounts to protect the Tribe's continued economic health.

Indian Township operates financially similarly to a quasi-municipality, and as an Indian Tribal government, and as part of a joint Tribal government. The systemically enmeshed financial structure of the Township prevents a detailed breakdown of operational functions and costs, excepting excise taxes, Maine property taxes for unorganized territories, and revenue sharing.

Since the Maine Indian Land Claims Settlement Act of 1980, the Passamaquoddy Tribe has formally bought back most of the lands within the boundaries of Indian Township. The Federal Government of the United States of America holds these Tribal lands in trust for the Passamaquoddy Tribe. Historically, Tribal lands were held in common. Aboriginal people conceived of land as meant to be shared and treated with respect. "Nature" could not be owned per se, or be traded for profit. Wabanaki aboriginal lands and waters are intended for use by all future generations of Tribal members.

Indian Township's potential tax base is not utilized for the purpose of local tax assessment. The only taxes assessed on Indian Township are those levied by Washington County and the State of Maine. The tax rate as determined by the State is .00814%. The Indian Township Tribal Government provides extensive public services at no charge to private parcel landholders within the borders of Indian Township.

The State of Maine has valued the approximately 3,170 acres of alienated land on Indian Township at \$1,703,570. These "non-tribal" parcels are taxed by the State of Maine as unorganized territory. The State collects \$10,639.00 per annum from the private landholders of these alienated lots. The taxable real estate on Indian Township includes 3,100 acres of land that have been submerged as a result of the construction of dams on the West Branch of the St. Croix River. The remaining 70 acres consist of fifteen lots considered privately owned parcels. These parcels include a 41-acre island, two 10-acre lots, one three-acre lot, and eleven lots ranging in size from .17 to .87 acres. Most of the smaller lots are located along Kennebasis Road, which follows the Grand Falls Flowage.

There is no specific source of Tribal revenue, due to the lack of tax base or user fees. Tribal monies are used to fund most capital expenses. Exceptions include limited state funding for the General Assistance Program and limited federal Bureau of Indian Affairs funding for the maintenance of tribal roads, warden services, police, ambulance and fire department services.

VALUATIONS

The Tribe's primary revenue source mainly consists of Tribally owned businesses; vehicle and boat excise tax; and program funding from Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Health Services.

According to the Tribal report, Indian Township's total real and infrastructure property valuation was \$20,000,000.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

The comprehensive plan recognizes planned growth and a diverse mix of land uses within Indian Township as an important aspect of fiscal planning. The primary implementation strategy for the fiscal capacity section is the development of a capital improvement plan (CIP). The purpose of a CIP is to establish a framework for programming and financing those new or expanded public services which are needed to accommodate projected growth and development, and which constitute major capital improvements for which the Tribe has fiscal responsibility. In addition, it must set forth general funding priorities among the needed Tribal capital improvements as well as identify potential funding sources and financing mechanisms.

Capital improvements should improve the quality of life for Tribal members, correct existing and emerging problems, and promote the health, safety, and welfare of Tribal members. Capital improvements are investments in the repair, renewal, replacement or purchase of capital items, which can include equipment and machinery, buildings, real property, utilities and long-term contracts. Capital improvements differ from operating expenses or consumables, which are ordinarily budgeted as operations. Capital improvements are funded through the establishment of financial reserves and generally have an acquisition cost of \$5,000 or more; usually do not recur annually; have a useful life of 3 or more years; and result in fixed assets.

For the purpose of this plan, the total costs have been recognized with an indication of the expected time frame for each item that is desired based on priority ratings. Each year the Tribal Council will review the funding requests and make a recommendation for tribal government review.

The capital improvements identified below were assigned a priority based on the listed rating system. Logically, "A" improvements would be implemented prior to "B" and so on. A lower priority item may be funded ahead of schedule if higher priority items have already been funded or are prohibitively expensive, or if other sources of revenue (such as donated funds) become available. In order to fund some capital improvements projects, it may be necessary to begin to identify funding sources and set aside funds in advance of the projected time of funding.

Projects previously in this comprehensive plan and existing reserve accounts are the basis for this capital improvement plan and have been incorporated into the table below.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS PLAN				
Item	Costs (\$)	Priority	Responsibility	Possible Funding Sources
Replacement of Route 1 Pump Station	685,000	A	Tribal Government	Rural Development, Indian Health Services
Replacement of AC Water Main	360,000	B	Tribal Government	EPA, Indian Health Services
Construction of a New Salt Shed	250,000	B	Tribal Government	CDBG, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Rural Development
Replace Sewage Grinder Stations	500,000	A	Tribal Government	Rural Development, Indian Health Services
Looping Dead End Water Mains	250,000	D	Tribal Government	Rural Development, Indian Health Services
Replace Fire Hydrants	50,000	A-B	Tribal Government	Indian Health Services
Drop Sewer Line on Huntley	200,000	D	Tribal Government	Rural Development, Indian Health Services
Construct the Pit Trail (bike/ped)	1,200,000	C	Tribal Government	Federal highway, BIA, state trail, MDOT
Demolish Abandoned Standpipe	30-50,000	D	Tribal Government	Indian Health Services

A - Immediate need. A capital improvement rated in this category would typically remedy a danger to public health, safety and welfare.

B - Necessary, to be accomplished within 2 to 5 years. A capital improvement rated in this category would typically correct deficiencies in an existing facility or service.

C - Future improvement or replacement, to be accomplished within 5 to 10 years. A capital improvement rated in this category would be desirable but is of no urgency. Funding would be flexible and there would be no immediate problem.

D - Desirable, but not necessarily feasible within the 10- year time frame of the current plan.

SUMMARY

As indicated by the figures, Indian Township has been doing very well in managing its finances over the last five years. In the past, the Tribal government has budgeted for capital improvements through the use of grant funds and Tribal revenues. A Capital Investment Plan is now proposed as part of the Comprehensive Plan. The Tribal government has kept funds in surplus in the past to cover capital improvements and will now formally create a capital investment reserve account with some of these funds.

J. REGIONAL COORDINATION

The purpose of this section is to:

1. Identify the issues, facilities and services that lend themselves to regional cooperation.
2. Describe the extent to which Indian Township cooperates within the region, particularly in saving revenues and supporting economic development.

Indian Township is a rural community situated approximately 100 miles to the northeast of Bangor and 20 miles to the southwest of Calais. Waite, Talmadge, Princeton, Dyer Township, Meddybemps, No. 21 Pit, and Fowler Township border Indian Township. Very little commercial retail activity occurs in Indian Township. Neighboring Princeton and nearby Baileyville provide basic services, and larger regional centers in Calais, Machias, and Bangor serve Indian Township residents as retail and employment centers.

Comprehensive Plannin recognizes the importance of regional cooperation. Land uses in one community can affect another community, particularly when located near municipal boundaries. Indian Township, Baileyville, and Princeton each have a locally adopted Comprehensive Plan that is consistent with state law. Only Baileyville has adopted a town-wide land use ordinance. Indian Township has included analyses of regional issues in the areas of transportation, economic development, public facilities, and natural resources management. Indian Township will attempt to develop compatible standards with nearby communities in the region.

REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION

Roads

The primary transportation linkage in Indian Township consists of US Route 1(US-1), which bisects the Reservation from southeast to northwest and serves as the primary transportation corridor for passenger vehicles and freight traffic. As a rural community providing very few services and employment to surrounding towns, Route 1 serves mainly as a pass through regional collector highway for freight and commuters. Two other major roads running through the Reservation are Grand Lake Stream Road and Peter Dana Point Road. U.S. Route 1 and Grand Lake Stream Road are under the jurisdiction of the State of Maine while the Tribe maintains Peter Dana Point Road and the other smaller roads within the Reservation. Indian Township and the entire region are reliant on Route 1 as the primary means of transportation movement. Overall, roadways in Indian Township are in fair to good condition.

The total number of vehicle miles traveled in Washington County increased by over 13 percent between 1990 and 2010. Most roads are not congested, but need to be protected from future degradation and the significant expense of adding remedial capacity. The Tribe should ensure that access management standards are used to maintain the Level of Service (LOS) on Route 1.

Indian Township should continue to participate in regional transportation planning efforts. The Tribe can cooperate with neighboring communities and regional committees. The 3 largest communities in eastern Washington County - Baileyville, Calais and Eastport - have significant transportation linkages that are all dependent on a shared labor force, large retail services (in Calais), regional education and health services, and the deep-water port facilities in Eastport.

Public Transportation

Indian Township has limited public transportation options. The Health Clinic runs scheduled van service to Eastport three times a week for people needing dialysis, and weekly for other medical appointments in Bangor and monthly to other parts of state. The Clinic also provides some local transportation on the Reservation. A Tribal van transports students 2-3 times daily to Washington County Community College. The Calais Veterans Clinic offers transportation to veterans for appointments statewide.

West's Bus Service offers daily round trip service from Calais to Bangor with in-town stops along Route 1. The Washington Hancock Community Agency (WHCA) provides scheduled van and door-to-door on demand transportation for clients referred to them by the State of Maine Department of Human Services.

WHCA transportation services are provided to income-eligible clients, children in state custody, welfare clients, Medicaid patients with medical appointments, the elderly and disabled, or people needing transportation to Meals for Me. Transportation is also available for members of the general public on a space-available basis. Most of the longer trips are for medical services: shorter trips are to local doctors, pharmacies and groceries. The general public is theoretically free to schedule rides with WHCA, although less than six percent of the current ridership is unsubsidized fare-paying customers. The sporadic nature of demand-response service eliminates public transit as an option for rural workers with inflexible daily hours, shift work, and on-call or overtime work responsibilities.

The average worker cannot use Sun Rides as a commuter service, because:

- a) General-public riders are taken on a space-available basis only, so even a ride scheduled well in advance will be bumped if the transit vehicle is at capacity with contracted clients;
- b) Unsubsidized fares are costly for low-wage workers to use the service on a daily basis; and
- c) Demand-response systems serve some rural communities just one day a week, with fluctuating departure and arrival times.

West Transportation operates another public transit service in Washington County. This incorporated firm has adopted a public-private partnership model. It receives federal transit funding to operate a daily fixed-route (i.e., scheduled) public service between Calais and Bangor and back via US-1 and US-1A, as well as several smaller intercity fixed routes, and it also markets its services to social service agencies (particularly for the longer trips to Ellsworth and Bangor). Thus the ridership on West Transportation routes is a mix of general public and contracted agency clients, and any revenues in excess of operating expenses generate corporate profits.

Fixed-route transit service is more predictable and reliable transportation for rural workers; workers maybe willing to spend an hour or more of commute time each morning and evening in return for predictable and reliable daily transportation. However, West's current fixed routes and schedules are too limited to accommodate the average 8-to-5 workers, let alone those on shift work or non-standard schedules.

As currently configured, neither WHCA's Sun Rides service nor West Transportation's fixed-route service adequately meet the needs of the rural workforce in Washington County. Innovative strategies and practices could greatly enhance the current level of service for all transit operations in Washington

County, particularly in their capacity to serve working-age adults. Rural transit service managers have been forced to prioritize their services on the ridership and routes that generate revenue to allow continued operations. These traditional rural service delivery models – both fixed-route and demand-response – have created unintentional barriers that have effectively excluded rural workers from the opportunity to choose public transportation for daily commuting.

At present, the “public” best served by the rural public transportation system is a very narrow subset of the total population. Several alternative service ideas with some potential to expand access to public transportation and workforce development in Washington County:

- “Fixed-schedule” service – combines the convenience of demand-response service with a published daily schedule, making it more predictable and reliable for general public riders;
- Immediate-response “Dial-A-Ride” service (works best as a community-based system in compact population centers, with a strong local volunteer base if volunteer drivers are used);
- Establish transit stops at formal and informal “Park and Ride” lots;
- Ride-sharing and vanpooling programs, using GIS to match drivers to riders; some vanpool programs are “self-organized” by a group of employees living in the same general area;
- Innovative use of transit scheduling software;
- Child-oriented transit service: hire a transit attendant to escort young children on rides to daycare/school/appointments, thus allowing the parent(s) to work;
- Dues-paying, 24-7 non-profit ride service with incentives for pre-scheduling, flexible scheduling, and shared rides; successfully operating in Portland and surrounding communities;
- Quick and cheap: provide easy-load bike racks on ALL vehicles in the public transit fleet!

Airports

There are no airports or public airfields within Indian Township. Primary regional airports include:

1. Bangor International Airport - national and international commercial passenger and freight services, civil defense operations. 11,441-foot main runway. Car rental services are available.
2. Deblois Flight Strip, off State Route 193 - a 4,000-foot runway but no beacon or fueling services. Last rated in poor condition.
3. Eastport Municipal Airport has a 4000-foot runway and provides limited charter and instructional services. Beacon and fueling services. Last rated by the state in good condition.
4. Hancock County - Bar Harbor Airport in Trenton is the nearest airport with regularly scheduled passenger commercial service. In addition to daily commuter service to Boston, Massachusetts, charter service is offered. Car rental services are available. 5,200-foot main runway.
5. Lubec Municipal Airport has a 2032-foot gravel/turf runway, with beacon, but no fueling services. Last rated by the state in good condition.
6. Machias Valley Airport – 2,909-foot runway used by private plane owners and in emergencies, by air ambulance services. Beacon, but no fueling services. Last rated in good condition.
7. Princeton Municipal Airport has two runways, the larger of which is 3999 feet, and is used primarily by private businesses and recreational fliers. Beacon, but no fueling services. Recent upgrades have rendered the airport in Good condition.

Railroad Facilities and Rail Services

Abandoned rail lines stretch across Washington County and are generally in poor condition, as passenger service stopped nearly fifty years ago and freight service stopped in the mid-1980s. Recent efforts by the state have been made to create recreational trails along abandoned rail lines and rights-of-

way through our County. The Downeast Sunrise Trail is an 80-mile multi-use trail that is nearing completion for use on the exempt Calais Branch of the rail line corridor from Ellsworth to Ayers Junction. The Management Plan for the Calais Branch specifies that if rail becomes a feasible use of the corridor then the Downeast Sunrise trail will no longer be the primary use of the corridor. The East Coast Greenway is a bicycle and walking trail extending from Key West, Florida to Calais, Maine.

There are efforts to expand freight rail service in Washington County, particularly in the Calais and Eastport areas with connections to the PanAm lines that cross into Canada and back into Maine to reach the western part of the state across the Route 6 corridor in northern Washington County. Passenger rail service in the State has increased with the reinstatement of passenger service between Boston and Portland and, more recently up to Brunswick, Maine.

Ports

The deep water Port of Eastport at Estes Head is only 36 miles south of Baileyville and is of critical importance to current and future economic activity in Baileyville and the region. Eastport has the greatest natural depth of water of any port on the east coast of the United States and as the easternmost port in the United States, is significantly closer to Europe. With 100 feet of water on approach channels, 64 feet of water at the pier at low tide and more than sufficient space to turn the largest ships afloat, Eastport is uniquely positioned and naturally endowed to accommodate any size vessel existing or planned. The port has two piers, three berths, with a low tide depth of 40 feet, and over 75,000 square feet of covered storage. The outer berth can accommodate a ship up to 900 feet in length. There is also a municipal breakwater in downtown Eastport for use by smaller vessels.

REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Indian Township is tied into the regional economy of Washington County. Indian Township residents obtain goods and services from service center communities like Calais, Machias, and, to some extent, Bangor. Some residents also rely on these centers for employment. Thus their well-being is tied to fluctuations in the entire region's economy.

Recent closures of the Louisiana Pacific plant and the closure/re-opening of the Domtar mill (both located in Woodland) affected residents in Indian Township and many surrounding communities. Responses to these shifts vary and include retraining, returning to school, taking early retirement and doing other related work. Some younger workers may choose to leave the area but most remain. Many are simply travelling further for employment or working several jobs.

Overall, employment Indian Township residents shows increasing stability from 2002 to 2010. The number of Indian Township residents finding work within Indian Township has increased by approximately 54%. Similarly, the number of people commuting to Caribou, Bangor, and Calais has increased. In 2010, according to the US Census, 174 within Indian Township belong to residents of Calais and Baileyville, with another 20 jobs belonging to residents of at least 9 other communities.

Where Indian Township Residents Work					
2002			2010		
	Count	Percent		Count	Percent
All Jobs	489	100.0%	All Jobs	519	100.0%
Indian Township	79	16.2%	Indian Township	122	23.5%
Calais	79	16.2%	Calais	102	19.7%
Baileyville	54	11.1%	Baileyville	55	10.6%
Bangor	13	2.7%	Bangor	20	3.9%
Caribou	12	2.5%	Caribou	16	3.1%
Machias	17	3.5%	Machias	16	3.1%
Augusta	11	2.2%	Eastport	10	1.9%
Presque Isle	11	2.2%	Presque Isle	9	1.7%
Houlton	5	1.0%	Madawaska	7	1.3%
Brewer	4	0.8%	Portland	6	1.2%
Ellsworth	4	0.8%	Lincoln	5	1.0
All Other Locations	200	40.8%	All Other Locations	151	29.09%

Source: <http://onthemap.ces.census.gov/>

Brownfields

Brownfields are defined as real property whose expansion, redevelopment, or reuse may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. A regional driver of economic renewal comes from the Washington County Brownfields Assessment program that has operated since 2009 with a regional advisory committee and a USEPA Brownfields Assessment funds through the Washington County Council of Governments (<http://www.wccogbrownfields.com>).

Since 2009 the Washington County Brownfields Program has conducted site assessments on 24 properties throughout Washington County. Redevelopment/reuse is complete on 3 of those sites and 3 more are under active redevelopment. There is a pending inventory of at least another 50 sites. By definition Brownfields assessment is needed on properties with a commercial/industrial history.

The WCCOG staff and regional advisory committee rank sites for use of public funds according multiple criteria and place an emphasis on redevelopment potential. Brownfields sites are often located in the very best sites for redevelopment - in downtown centers, near existing infrastructure, at the junction of arterial highways, and on the waterfront. Indian Township is represented on the Washington County Brownfields Advisory Committee. The town has and will continue to recommend sites to the program for assessment and redevelopment.

REGIONAL HOUSING

Housing is primarily an issue measured and planned for on a town-by-town basis. However the needs of certain populations, like seniors and those who may need an institutional setting, are often served at the regional scale. Funding for housing assistance, whether for new construction or rehabilitation, is also provided at a regional scale. The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Housing Assistance programs have limited funds and are primarily channeled through regional Community Action Program agencies like the Washington Hancock Community Agency (WHCA). In addition, the Office of Community Development at the Maine Department of Economic and Community Development, who administers the CDBG program in Maine, require applicants for housing assistance funds to demonstrate

that they have the capacity to administer the program either through municipal staff that are certified/qualified as general/rehab administrator or through a completed procurement process. To reach this threshold many small towns must work together as a region (though no more than 3 towns can apply together) or seek assistance from agencies like WHCA.

The town of Baileyville is completing an in-depth housing assessment in early 2014 and the city of Calais is updating the housing assessment (and unmet needs) prepared for the 2010 CDBG Housing Assistance grant now fully expended. A regional application from the two communities is proposed for the 2014 CDBG application cycle. This would implement housing rehabilitation/assistance over the 2014-2015 construction seasons. It is conceivable that Indian Township residents may utilize some of this housing development. Similarly, any housing development within Indian Township will benefit Tribal members, who may move onto the Reservation from nearby communities, thus freeing up housing outside of the Reservation.

REGIONAL NATURAL RESOURCES

According to interpretation of 2004 satellite imagery, conducted by the University of Maine at Machias GIS Center, approximately 78% of the land in Indian Township is forested, including areas that have recently been cut. Indian Township also contains just over 4,000 acres (14.9%) of open water within its boundaries. Surface waters in Indian Township include a number of streams and a portion of several great ponds (lakes). Of particular importance to tribal residents are the four lakes: Big, Long, and Lewey Lakes and Grand Falls Flowage. All four lakes are part of the St Croix watershed, form the southern boundary of Indian Township, and are shared with neighboring towns of Baileyville and Princeton and the unorganized territories of Fowler and Big Lake Townships.

Indian Township has many shared natural resources, most significantly wildlife habitat. Bald eagle, a species of special concern, the black tern, an endangered species, and the Tomah mayfly, a threatened species, are found within its boundaries. Natural resources in Indian Township are protected through a variety of federal, state and tribal regulations and through public and private land conservation efforts.

The richest wildlife diversity in Indian Township is avian. There is Bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) habitat on all 4 lakes. The endangered Black Tern (*Chlidonias niger*) is found in Lewey Lake, adjacent to the Town of Princeton. According to Passamaquoddy Wildlife Department, Indian Township has nine bald eagle nesting sites with 4-6 active sites per year. Land within 1/4 mile of the bald eagle nest site is important habitat for bald eagles. At least two of these sites are on Grand Falls Flowage, not far from the border with Princeton. There are also extensive areas of waterfowl and wading bird habitat along Grand Falls Flowage. According to MDIFW, Indian Township has one area of essential wildlife habitat that supports the endangered black tern including nesting territory that is occupied during at least one of the three most recent years and intact for two consecutive years.

The Indian Township deer wintering area (DWA) is the second largest DWA in the county, at 10,000 to 13,000 acres in size (depending on the snow conditions). This DWA also extends to the west of Indian Township into Grand Lake Stream and South into the town of Princeton, and is the last remaining historic older growth coniferous high-closure canopy in the county. It is the most important wildlife habitat on Indian Township and serves as the refuge for wintering deer for the entire area.

There is one Rare and Exemplary Natural Community in Critical Habitat, the Domed Bog Ecosystem.

In addition to the habitats mentioned above, other notable shared wildlife habitats in Indian Township include large, undeveloped habitat blocks and riparian habitats, and vernal ponds. Much of the northern part of Indian Township is undeveloped forestland abutting Waite, Fowler, Grand Lake Stream, and Talmadge. Larger undeveloped blocks of forest and wetlands provide habitat for wide-ranging mammals such as bobcat and black bear, as well as for rarely seen forest birds and a myriad of other wildlife species. Significant wetlands in this region of the Reservation also extend into neighboring communities. Riparian areas offer habitat for many plants and animals and can also serve as wildlife travel corridors, as well as playing an important role in protection of water quality, as noted in the plan. Indian Township should coordinate with neighboring communities regarding connected wildlife habitats, including both aquatic and terrestrial.

There are multiple layers of regulatory and non-regulatory protection in place for most of the significant habitat in Indian Township. In addition to federal permitting, activities occurring near identified inland wading bird and waterfowl habitat are governed under the jurisdiction of Indian Township Shoreland Zoning Ordinance. Indian Township should consult periodically with biologists from the Passamaquoddy Wildlife Department to review the status of the local populations of bald eagles and black terns.

REGIONAL PUBLIC FACILITIES

Indian Township maintains a variety of public facilities and services including a Tribal Government office; a Tribal Health Center; 24-hour ambulance, police, and fire services; a Warden service; and Township parks. Most of Indian Township is served by public water and public sewerage. Overall, facilities are in very good condition sufficient for the current and anticipated needs of the population.

Recreational resources in Washington County have an impact on the local and regional economy. Tourist-related businesses that rely on the recreational opportunities are significant sources of income to many towns in the area, including adjacent Princeton. Regional recreation facilities accessible to Indian Township's residents and to visitors include wildlife refuges, parks, picnic areas, public access to surface waters, and hiking and snowmobile trails. The Indian Township Recreation Center is open to the public, offering a tenpin bowling alley, an arcade room, two pool tables, a snack bar (with seating capacity for 40), and plenty of outdoor space in which to play games.

Indian Township has a public health officer and actively participates in public health coordination through the Maine Center for Disease Control (formerly Bureau of Health) regional coordinators office, as appropriate. A range of outpatient health-care services is available through the Health Center located at Peter Dana Point, as well as at the St. Croix Regional Family Health Center located in neighboring Princeton. Indian Township residents travel to Machias, Calais, Ellsworth and Bangor to access other health care and medical services.

REGIONAL LAND USE

Comprehensive planning recognizes the importance of regional cooperation. The land uses in one community can impact another community, particularly when that land use is located near the boundaries of the town. As indicated in the natural resources section of the plan, the town should attempt to develop compatible resource protection standards with nearby communities. Indian Township has physical boundaries with Waite, Talmadge, Princeton, Dyer Township, Meddybemps, No.

21 Pit, and Fowler Township. Proposed land use districts are consistent with the existing pattern of development in neighboring communities as well as the communities' Future Land Use Plans.

Indian Township regularly coordinates with neighboring communities on a variety of issues, including land use, through participation in the Washington County Council of Governments, Washington Hancock Community Agency, and other regional groups.

REGIONAL HEALTH

A coordinated effort between Washington, Aroostook, and Hancock Counties is dedicated toward finding solutions to reduce incidence of preventable chronic disease throughout the region and increasing access/availability to local food and opportunities for exercise. Desired outcomes of these solutions include:

- Reduction in the incidence of preventable chronic disease throughout the region
- Increased access/availability to local food;
- Improved access to recreational assets providing opportunities for healthy exercise;
- Alignment of federal planning and investment resources that mirror the local and regional strategies for achieving sustainable communities.

Initiatives to achieve these solutions that are currently underway in Washington County include three main focuses—access to physical activity, access to transportation, and access to healthy foods.

Active Communities

Regular physical activity is a key component to improving health and wellbeing. People who are moderately or vigorously active lower their risk of high blood pressure, heart disease and stroke, Type 2 diabetes, colon and breast cancer, and osteoporosis. Regular physical activity can significantly improve our mental health. Exercise can sharpen thinking, learning and judgment skills, reduce symptoms of anxiety and depression, and help us sleep better.

Currently fewer than half of all Americans get the physical activity they need to provide health benefits, and 25% of adults are not active at all in their leisure time. In Maine, only 23.7% of youth get their recommended level of exercise (60 minutes per day). Only 56% of Maine adults get their recommended levels of physical activity (30 minutes, 5 times per week).

Physical activity does not have to be strenuous and highly time-consuming to be beneficial. As an example, for adults, walking 30 minutes 5 times a week can benefit our health and wellbeing. For youth, participating in school sports, engaging in after school activities, or walking to school can provide the recommended exercise to promote health and wellbeing.

Local Food Systems

Despite its wealth of human and land resources, Washington County deemed a [“food desert”](#) by the USDA. Many residents lack the resources, such as adequate income and transportation, to access fresh, local food, and many do not have the experience or knowledge of preparing whole, fresh foods for consumption. Food pantries report that demand outstrips supply, yet also report difficulty in distributing fresh vegetables. In order to be able to accept and distribute local produce in a useful manner, pantry organizers are providing classes on whole food cooking.

In addition to increased health, building the local foods infrastructure has powerful economic implications. Not only do local dollars stay in the economy, new dollars arrive and bring jobs and business opportunities, providing the resources needed for equal access for all.

Programs include:

- Downeast Transportation Access – Working to increase access to transportation.
- Healthy Aging – Offering classes in physical health and nutrition to aid with aging with dignity, comfort, and choice.
- Healthy Transportation—Promotes construction and use of sidewalks, shoulders, and paths and preferred corridors for daily, healthy transportation.
- Healthy Recreation—Promotes knowledge and increased use of creative opportunities to incorporate physical activity into daily life.
- Land Use Planning—Promotes the building of communities in ways that support health, enhance quality of life, and promote prosperity.
- Healthy Eating—Creating policies to support healthy eating and active lifestyles by working with schools, organizations, and businesses to make changes to support healthy eating and by providing resources and education to the community.
- Living Well—Promoting physical Activity by providing resources for trails and bike rides and offering guidelines for healthy activity for specific ages and abilities.
- Coordinated School Health— Connecting health (physical, social and emotional) with educational (cognitive and intellectual) programs to improve kids’ health and their capacity to learn through the support of families, communities and schools working together.
- Strengthening Food Security—Expanding food access for producers, consumers, processors, and food pantry volunteers by improving existing agricultural or marine-based food systems and providing connections among producers, processors or distributors, and making sure all Washington County residents have access to local, healthy foods.
- Farm to School – Multiple initiatives focused on building connections between schools and producers, increasing nutrition and educational opportunities for students and supporting local farms and fishermen.
 - School Supported Agriculture—Schools directly purchase produce from local farms.
 - The Apple Project—Using apples to teach children about local food heritage, ecology and biology, harvesting, and food preparation.
 - School Gardens—Putting healthy, locally grown foods in schools while creating
 - Directory of Food Producers—Connecting local farms and distributors with schools.

Key partners for Washington County initiatives include:

- Washington County Council of Governments
- Sunrise County Economic Council
- University of Maine Cooperative Extension
- Maine Center for Disease Control
- Machias Marketplace
- Mobilize Downeast Maine
- Sunrise County Food Alliance
- Cobscook Bay Resource Center
- Maine Farmland Trust

- Maine Coast Heritage Trust
- Washington County One Community
- GROWashington-Aroostook
- Washington County Greenhouse Project
- Washington County Food Pantry Network
- Washington County Food and Fuel Alliance
- Washington County Food Council
- Sunrise County Food Alliance
- Mobilizing for Action through Planning and Partnerships

Community Involvement

Communities can attend meetings, serve on boards, host presentations, and encourage residents and institutions to participate. Grants and educational materials can be made available to organizations and residents. Communities can assess their programs and resources and seek ways to promote regional partnerships and enhance shared infrastructure. Communities can assess existing transportation resources and challenges, and work with community organizations and individuals to gain greater access to those in need. Communities can help local producers and consumers connect through encouraging farmers markets, public suppers, school gardens, farm to school connections, and local produce in local stores and restaurants. Communities can develop policies at the municipal level that support these initiatives, including funding programs and infrastructure and preserving land for resource-based industries. Projects can be achieved through municipal efforts and public/private partnerships.

PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY

Survey respondents were asked two questions regarding Indian Township's regional role. The first question asked if Indian Township should share more services with neighboring communities, and the second asked which services should be shared. Of the 28 respondents, 20 stated that yes, more services should be shared, and 3 stated they should not be. Services indicated as those that should be shared included, in this order of preference, education, emergency services, medical services, recreation, public transportation and road construction/repair (equal responses), and business services.

SUMMARY

Throughout this planning process, Indian Township has analyzed regional issues in the areas of:

- Transportation,
- Economic development,
- Energy use and production,
- Housing,
- Public facilities,
- Natural resources management, and
- Healthy communities

Indian Township has and will continue to develop compatible regional coordination policies with nearby communities; such as they have done with the Airport and ambulance in the past, to the greatest extent possible. Indian Township should investigate additional opportunities to develop and expand regional planning, coordination, and funding partnerships.

K. PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY RESULTS

Indian Township chose to conduct their community survey by providing forms and information at their annual Health Fair. Surveys were kept as minimal as possible to encourage people to complete the entire form. A total of 28 surveys were completed. One survey was only ½ completed. Most respondents, but not all, answered each of the 14 questions. The question most likely to be left blank was the write-in question asking what 3 things about the community would the respondent like to change or to keep the same. The entire survey is reproduced in Appendix A. The raw data is available at the community office and graphical summaries of the responses are provided here.

The survey did not ask people to indicate their age, gender, or residency. As noted above, the survey was kept to its bare minimum in order to elicit any responses at all. Observation of respondents indicated a strong proportion, close to half, of “younger” residents—in their 20’s and 30’s—with several in their teens. Given the nature of the residents of Indian Township, it is likely that most respondents are year-round residents who have lived in Indian Township all or most of their lives.

Housing and Economic Growth

Respondents were asked what kind of businesses they would like to see located in Indian Township. Respondents most strongly favored a restaurant/café, a gas station/auto mechanic, and a grocery store, followed by services for travellers along Route 1. Written responses also included a children’s museum and a music teacher. Respondents were also asked what type of business development they would like, and the answer was “large, to employ local people and people from nearby towns.”

Survey respondents indicated that new housing should be primarily replacements for existing, older homes in need of serious repair. The second preference indicated would be new multi-family dwelling units, followed by new single-family units and then new duplex units.

Transportation and Road Maintenance

Respondents were asked whether they felt safe while walking, biking, or driving (ATV’s or vehicles) on Township roads, and whether or not they perceive the roads to be well cared for. Of the 28 survey respondents, 14 said that yes they do feel safe, 8 responded that no they do not feel safe, and 6 said it was OK but could be better. Of those 6, written suggestions for improvements included enforcement of traffic laws, installation of speed bumps or the paving of roads, installing sidewalks and trails, and keeping vehicles off the walkways.

Regarding the care of roads, an equal number, 10 each, responded positively and negatively, while 7 stated they are OK but could be better, and written suggestions for improvement included salting the point road and plowing more in winter, fixing the potholes, and repaving, and one specifically referenced the roads on tribal hunting grounds.

Resource and Cultural Protection

Survey responses indicate that people in Indian Township generally feel that natural and cultural resources are well protected. Written comments for improving natural resource protection measures include managing pollution, preserving the land better, and making recreation a priority. Written comments for improving cultural resource protection measures include more involvement in cultural

heritage by the people and a better understanding of the importance, more socials/ceremonies, and better maintenance of parks.

Land Use

Respondents answered two questions about land use, which indicated their preferred location of new homes and new businesses. Responses show that the Peter Dana Point Road is the preferred location for new housing, followed by Route 1 north of the tribal office and where roads intersect with Route 1. Other locations suggested by written comments include Grand Lake Road and between Molly's Cabins and housing to the north. For new businesses, the preferred location is at the intersection of roads with Route 1, followed by the Peter Dana Point Road. Written suggestions include Route 1, Route 1 'downtown', and anywhere in the Township.

Regional Role

Survey respondents were asked two questions regarding Indian Township's regional role. The first question asked if Indian Township should share more services with neighboring communities, and the second asked which services should be shared.

Of the 28 respondents, 20 stated that yes, more services should be shared, and 3 stated they should not be. Services indicated as those that should be shared included, in this order of preference, education, emergency services, medical services, recreation, public transportation and road construction/repair (equal responses), and business services. No additional services were suggested.

Three things Indian Township residents like most about their community include:

lakes, forest, environment; culture; hunting; fishing; quiet
 how closely knit we all are; the powwows; culture; the community
 the people, our children; school; services
 homes; jobs; recreation; our culture; our land; our school
 everyone is close; Indian Days; everything is close
 small; rural; schools; family; community; culture
 where I grew up; family and friends; small
 the get-togethers; family involvement;
 nature; culture; family

Three things Indian Township residents would most like to change about their community include:

more business; more houses; more things for kids to do; playground
 more gatherings & socials; better communication from tribal government; more drug enforcement
 more apartments and houses; more walkways; more activities; more tourist attractions
 alcohol and drug awareness; need more unity; respect one another
 get rid of drugs and dealers; more adult education; self reliance at a tribal level
 drugs/abuse; alcohol/abuse; more people coming together, stop bickering, holding grudges, get over stuff
 and work together as one
 government; government policies; more entrepreneur opportunities
 drugs; alcohol; domestic abuse

more involvement; unity

old habits; dependency; view/perception of education, work ethics, and money

more businesses and families; more recreational activities for the children; public transportation

drugs/alcohol; lack of jobs; constitution protecting all tribal members

SUMMARY

Indian Township residents favor larger business development to employ more people, located along Route 1 to service travelers. New housing should replace older homes in need of repair. Residents generally feel safe walking, biking, and driving in their community, but there is room for improvement. Road maintenance is also generally good with room for improvement. Natural and cultural resources are well protected, however, recreation, land preservation, and more social cultural opportunities are desired. Cooperation with the greater region is generally favored. Drug and alcohol abuse are one of the greater social issues to resolve, and community and nature are the greatest assets.

L. LAND USE

Indian Township is a rural community of 44.8 square miles - approximately 28,669 acres – and approximately 718 full time residents. Non-tribal individuals own approximately 70 acres of land in Indian Township. Many of these private lots are located along Kennabasis Road. Just over 4,000 acres of the Reservation land is open water.

Indian Township shares Grand Falls Flowage, Lewey Lake, Long Lake, and Big Lake with Princeton, Baileyville, and the unorganized territories of Fowler and Big Lake Township. These water bodies have different names, but they are all directly connected bodies of water. These waters are all part of the St. Croix River watershed. Indian Township also contains many streams and wetlands, extensive forestland.

Residential development in the town is mainly along Route 1 near the Tribal Government office and throughout Peter Dana Point. There is virtually no commercial activity though there are several home-based businesses and public facilities, including Tribal Government offices, a school, recreation areas, and transportation facilities. Most recent development has occurred along Route 1 and new development is planned for the area northwest of the Health Center. State Route 1 travels through the town of Indian Township, and is in good condition.

The population of Indian Township is split between two main residential areas, separated by approximately six miles of woodland and three miles of water. The community known as “the Strip” is located adjacent to Lewey Lake along Route 1 north of Princeton and the Grand Falls Flowage. Approximately half of the population is located here. Motahkmikuk, or Peter Dana Point, is relatively more isolated being at the end of the Peter Dana Point Road, two miles off the Grand Lake Stream Road and on the shores of Big and Long Lakes.

Unemployment in Indian Township is lower than in Washington County as a whole. The majority of Indian Township residents worked for government agencies between 2007 and 2011, with the top sectors of employment being ‘Public Administration’ and ‘Education, Health and Social Services’ occupations. Very few people are “self-employed,” although many residents with wage-based employment earn additional income through seasonal self-employment.

PAST DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

The boundaries of Indian Township were first surveyed in 1794 as Township No. 2, first range, and contained 23,235 acres. The land was given to the Passamaquoddy tribe as part of the 1795 treaty with the Commonwealth of Massachusetts but, until 1980, was controlled by the State of Maine. Land was utilized for public recreation, leased to private individuals for residential and commercial use, and a portion was taken by eminent domain by the federal government during World War II for use as a prisoner of war camp.

The village of Motahkmikuk (now Peter Dana Point) was settled in the late 1850’s, with a scattering of families living around the shorelines of Lewey, Big, and West Grand Lakes. As a rule, people generally built their own homes in the village of Motahkmikuk and the settlement at Otenek (the Strip). Tribal members worked in logging and lumbering trades, and supplemented income with fur trading and wood crafting.

The 20th century brought continued poverty, oppression and dependence on State government for economic and social necessities (such as education and healthcare). Little work existed at or near the reservation, and many tribal members had been killed or disabled during World War I, adding further hardship to families. What work was available consisted mainly of log drives, with seasonal work including blueberry and potato harvesting, trapping, and basket-making. Children attended school only in summer when the nuns came, and tribal government was relatively inactive. Rates of unemployment, alcoholism, and despair of a better life were high. Tribal lands were taken with no recompense.

A change in leadership occurred in the 1950's, and the Tribe began to actively challenge the continued taking of their lands. The Maine Indian Land Claims Settlement case began in earnest in 1972. Land and cultural tradition are vital to native people, and this case was an attempt to restore some of the Tribe's heritage to them. Primary tribal goals at this time were improved healthcare, political independence, and respect from the State. In 1978, the federal government officially recognized the Passamaquoddy Tribe.

Tribal government powers now included the right to establish a form of government and to determine its membership, the right to legislate and regulate the conduct of individuals within the government's jurisdiction, the right to administer justice, the right to exclude people from the Reservation, and the right to charter business organizations. Federal recognition also allowed the Tribe to apply for certain federal funding programs, including the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The types of regulations employed by the State to manage land uses in Indian Township are unknown. No permitting records exist for past private land uses such as the car dealership and repair garage, movie theatre, or sporting camps. Records from the Maine Department of Environmental Protection indicate just one permit application prior to 1980 (the application was from the Tribe to build a boat launch in 1976.)

The Tribe has closely managed all Reservation land since 1980. No new developments or changes in use have occurred on non-tribal parcels within the reservation. Tribal Council reviews and approves tribal projects including housing, governmental and community facilities, and major earthmoving projects. Most projects are designed by professional engineers and architects and require environmental assessments. Tribal guidelines for review and approval include shoreland zone review and camp lot regulations.

EXISTING LAND USE PATTERNS

Approximately 94% of Indian Township's land is undeveloped. Virtually no commercial development exists in Indian Township and, there is only one manufacturing business (Creative Apparel). There are no industrial or agricultural uses. Roads, paved and unpaved, account for only 238 acres. Indian Township is primarily a residential and Tribal government service oriented community, located amongst large areas of forest, wetlands, and fresh water.

Residential development is composed of year round and seasonal housing and is located primarily along Route 1 near the Lewey Lake and Grand Falls Flowage, toward the end of the Peter Dana Point Road near the shores of Long and Big Lakes, and on the Waite and Township

boundary, on the east side of Route 1 (these homes are not served by public water and sewer). Most of the Tribal public and private infrastructure is located on “the Strip” of Route 1, with others located at the corner of Route 1 and the Grand Lake Stream Road and Peter Dana Point. These areas of Indian Township are serviced by Tribal water and sewer systems.

Existing land use patterns are summarized in the descriptions of Land Cover and are illustrated on several maps in this document including *Map 2, Indian Township Public Facilities and Transportation*; *Map 4, Land Cover*, and *Map 9, Existing Land Use and Shoreland Zoning*, located at the end of this section. Land cover on *Map 4* was interpreted from satellite imagery in 2004, which contains minor inaccuracies. The Comprehensive Plan Committee has examined these maps and notes the several significant qualifications for the land cover data. Cultivated crops and the pasture and hay should be zero. The satellite interpretation appears to take old logging roads and calls them cultivated land, or pasture and hay land. There are also no recent clear-cuts; clear-cut land from 2004 has evidently grown. Likewise, light partial cuts are mostly timber stand improvement projects and there are currently no heavily partial cut areas.

Existing Land Cover By Type		
Land Cover Type	Approximate Area (Acres)	Percent (%)
Developed, High Intensity	19	0.1
Developed, Medium Intensity	26	0.1
Developed, Low intensity	33	0.1
Developed, Open space	17	0.1
Cultivated crops	4	0.0
Pasture/hay	17	0.1
Grassland/herbaceous	4	0.0
Deciduous Forest	12	0.0
Evergreen Forest	9,222	32.2
Mixed Forest	9,029	31.5
Scrub/Shrub	15	0.1
Wetland Forest	3,464	12.1
Wetlands	1,522	5.3
Roads/runways	411	1.4
Unconsolidated shore	30	0.1
Bare land	0	0.0
Open Water	4,265	14.9
Recent clear cut	163	0.6
Light partial cut	288	1.0
Heavy partial cut	107	0.4
Regenerated forest	21	0.1
Total Area	28,669	100

Source: WCCOG, UMM GIS Center

DEVELOPMENT PRESSURE

The Indian Township Tribal Government has directly controlled all development activities since 1980. No tribal or non-tribal person is allowed to develop Indian Township land without the approval of the Tribal Council. Therefore, the threat of undesirable development is minimal.

Past development has centered in Peter Dana Point, “the Strip,” and on the Waite and Township boundary, on the east side of Route 1, and this trend is likely to continue. Requests for housing

along the Grand Lake Stream Road have been denied in the past even though tribal water and sewer lines follow this road. Land south of the road is restricted from timber harvesting. The tribal lagoon system is situated so there is no visual effect from the road.

Only 120 acres of land is used for housing. Eighty percent of all housing has been built with federal Housing and Urban Development (HUD) funds. Generally, the Indian Township Housing Authority tries to ensure that each lot is at least one half acre in size and that house sites are spaced to provide maximum privacy and road frontage. There is no “ownership” of tribal house lots; the Tribal Government must give approval for the location of any housing project.

With the exception of a handful of houses and camps, the Waite/Township border housing development, and the solid waste transfer station, new construction is located within easy reach of the Tribal water and sewer system lines. Industrial development requiring three-phase power generation is limited to the area currently supplied with three-phase electrical power. Three-phase electrical power, telephone, and fiber optic lines are available along U.S. Route 1 between the Grand Lake Stream Road intersection and the Waite border.

ANTICIPATED FUTURE DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

The Reservation’s population has increased steadily over the past 40 years. The Tribe anticipates continued increases in population over the next 10-15 years. The Maine Governor’s Office of Policy Management predicts a population of 765 by the year 2030. Overcrowding is currently a problem in many homes in Indian Township due to the inadequate availability of homes.

As noted in the Population Section, the Land Claims Settlement Act of 1980 resulted in a near doubling of the population as tribal members returned to Indian Township from other parts of the state and country. Although the rate of increase has leveled off somewhat in the last 20 years, the population of Indian Township has increased 16.4% since 1990, from 617 to 718 residents. As noted in *chapter G. Housing*, The Indian Township Housing Authority maintains the current housing stock, and constructs new housing to meet the immediate needs of the community. Planning for expansion of the housing stock includes single-family homes, apartments, and transitional housing, as well as temporary housing for residents needing retreat.

The Housing Authority has a current waiting list of 41 families, with an average wait time of 2-3 years. New housing units necessary to meet current needs include (10) 2-3 bedroom units, (10) 3-4 bedroom units, and (10) 4-5 bedroom units. The current top-priority need is for units for single parents with children. A 2003 Housing Authority needs assessment notes the need for transitional housing for young adults between the ages of 18-25. This age group is transitioning from their family home yet may not be financially able to support themselves. The construction of single-room occupancy units could help the young adult population establish themselves as they transition into independence.

PRESENT LAND USE REGULATIONS

Apart from applicable State and Federal guidelines, Indian Township has limited regulatory measures that affect the nature and pattern of development. Housing permits are required and several existing land use regulations that Tribal Government officials employ are listed below:

MDOT Access Management (17-229 Maine Administrative Rules Chapter 299, Part A and B) - The Act specifically directs the MDOT and authorized municipalities to promulgate rules to assure safety and proper drainage on all state and state aid highways with a focus on maintaining posted speeds on arterial highways outside urban compact areas.

Shoreland Zoning Ordinance (Maine *Land Use Laws*, 1992) - Shoreland areas include those areas within 250 feet of the normal high-water line of any great pond, river or saltwater body, within 250 feet of the upland edge of a coastal or freshwater wetland, or within 75 feet of the high-water line of a stream. The purposes of these controls are: to further the maintenance of safe and healthful conditions; to prevent and control water pollution; to protect fish spawning grounds, aquatic life, bird and other wildlife habitat; to protect archaeological and historic resources; to protect commercial fishing and maritime industries; to protect freshwater and coastal wetlands; to control building sites, placement of structures and land uses; to conserve shore covers, and visual as well as actual points of access to inland and coastal waters; to conserve natural beauty and open space; and to anticipate and respond to the impacts of development in shoreland areas.

Building/Plumbing Codes The Tribe adheres to federal plumbing guidelines that meet or exceed the Maine State Plumbing Code.

AREAS UNSUITABLE FOR DEVELOPMENT

There are areas within Indian Township that require special consideration based on the potential environmental impact of land use activities. In these areas stricter regulation or, in some circumstances, prohibition may be called for to avoid problems for both people and the town's natural resources. These areas include:

Floodplains – Areas where flooding is frequent and can be severe. Use needs to be limited to activities unharmed by flooding, such as agriculture, forest and some types of recreation. By definition maritime activities and businesses that locate in flood prone areas and construction standards must take these risks into account.

Water Resources/Wetlands - Areas that fall under the Shoreland Zoning Laws. Development is severely restricted and requires review and approval by the pertinent State Agencies.

Wildlife Habitat/Conservation - Areas that fall under the provisions of the applicable mandated legislation. Development in these areas is severely restricted and requires review and approval by the pertinent State Agencies.

Unsuitable Soils - Areas with limited development potential because of poor soils. Larger lot sizes would be required in order to meet the requirements of the Maine State Plumbing Laws.

Slopes - Areas with a slope greater than 15 percent that preclude extensive development because of problems with erosion, runoff, and construction limitations such as allowable road grades, suitability for septic sewage disposal, and stability of foundation. Maine Plumbing Code does not permit septic systems on a slope greater than 25 percent.

PROPOSED LAND USE DISTRICTS

Growth management legislation requires the designation of growth and rural areas in comprehensive plans. The designation of growth areas is intended to direct development to areas most suitable for growth and away from areas where intensive growth and development would be incompatible with the protection of rural resources. In addition, growth areas should be located close to municipal services to minimize the cost to the municipality for their delivery and maintenance. The designation of rural areas is intended to allow dispersed development that reflects an existing pattern and to protect agricultural, forest, wildlife habitat, scenic areas, and other open space areas from incompatible development.

Tribal government initiates all major housing and large-scale commercial or industrial development; therefore, careful consideration can be given to locating developments from the planning stage forward. Siting of a major development/construction project is based on the requirements of the funding agency, environmental impacts, and concerns of the community.

Growth Areas

In any municipality, the purpose of the Land Use Plan and map is to identify appropriate locations to accommodate anticipated growth and future development. The Proposed Land Use Plan is drawn in “broad brush” and does not identify specific parcels. Only detailed site-specific analysis can determine land suitable for development and at what densities.

Although no zoning exists on the Reservation, nor is any zoning likely to be instituted, the Housing Authority and Environmental Department work closely together to determine the best locations for new residential development. Both Tribal projects and individual residential proposals must be reviewed by the Environmental Department to insure appropriate measures are taken to protect natural resources.

In Indian Township, the Tribe proposes two types of growth areas, to be located around existing developed areas and near existing infrastructure, that reflect existing conditions and allow for new commercial, residential and civic services. Growth areas are described below and illustrated on *Map 9, Future Land Use* at the end of this section.

Medium-Density Residential

This growth area allows for both private and public development of single-family and multi-family housing. Existing built up areas along the southernmost section of US Route 1, referred to as “the Strip”, and the Hemlock Point Road will accommodate some new housing. Similarly, some new housing could be accommodated on Route 1 just north of the intersection of Route 1 and the Grand Lake Stream Road. Existing built-up areas along Peter Dana Point and the Pit Road area will accommodate additional housing, including individually constructed homes and planned new developments by the Housing Authority. A small area of existing housing at the western end of Grand Lake Stream Road could accommodate a small amount of new housing.

Institutional/Social/Infrastructure

This growth area accommodates Tribal Government uses, Tribal public health and recreational uses, and Tribal infrastructure. These uses are located in several areas of similar development,

including to the east of the Tribal Government and Forestry offices, around the intersection of Route 1 and the Grand Lake Stream Road and along the north side of the Grand Lake Stream road, close to the intersection with Route 1. New development can also be accommodated at the intersection of Route 1 with the Telephone Road, and near the end of Peter Dana Point, around the existing health center and elementary school complex.

Water and sewer lines could be expanded further north along Route 1 to the Telephone Road for commercial, industrial, and governmental uses. Three-phase power has been extended along Route 1 such that these uses could be accommodated. Future uses might include construction of a salt/sand storage building near the transfer station, or a sawmill on the Telephone Road.

Rural Areas

All other lands are considered Rural lands intended to protect water and forestry resources, and wildlife habitat. These areas will allow for limited individual residential development and limited commercial timber harvesting, with a Tribal environmental review.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF ORDINANCES AND LAND USE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS AND BUILDING CODES

Land use planning refers to the overall plan for the physical layout, or land use, of communities and is an essential component of a community's long-term quality of life. It encompasses both the built and natural environment by shaping where development occurs and identifying areas for open space or preservation. The key components of land use planning include comprehensive planning, zoning regulations or land use ordinances, and building codes.

At this time, Indian Township does not intend to institute Zoning Ordinances or other land use standards in addition to those already in existence. Indian Township is a sovereign nation outside of State law, and therefore is responsible for implementing its own land use and environmental standards in addition to federal requirements for development around water bodies and wetlands. Property is Tribally owned rather than privately owned, and new development in Indian Township must undergo environmental review. The Tribe employs a Forestry and Environmental team to oversee environmental and natural resource planning.

Public Issue or Concern	Performance Standard
<i>Access Requirements</i>	In keeping with state access management regulations (17-229 Maine Administrative Rules Chapter 299, Part A and B, and as subsequently amended), minimize the creation of strip development within the community, and minimize the creation of road hazards.
<i>Agriculture</i>	Minimize soil erosion to avoid sedimentation, non-point source pollution, and phosphorus and nitrogen levels of water bodies.
<i>Buffer Provisions</i>	Minimize the negative impacts of inconsistent development and protect water resources, wetlands, and wells
<i>Conversion</i>	Regulate the conversion of existing structures into multi-family dwellings, to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of citizens.
<i>Home Occupation</i>	Home occupations may be established to minimize their impact on existing neighborhoods.
<i>Industrial Performance Standards</i>	Ensure appropriate industrial development within designated areas of the community.

<i>Manufactured housing</i>	Ensure the safety, health and welfare of mobile home occupants and mobile home owners regardless of the date manufactured.
<i>Mobile Home Park</i>	Regulate the placement and design of mobile home parks within the designated growth areas in the town.
<i>Off Street Loading</i>	Minimize traffic congestion associated with commercial development.
<i>Oil and Chemical Storage</i>	Regulate the location and containment of combustible material that can migrate to surface and ground waters.
<i>Parking Requirements</i>	Establish and regulate the number of parking spaces to be provided for different types of development.
<i>Pesticide Application</i>	Protect the public from dangers associated with pesticides
<i>Refuse Disposal</i>	Regulate the disposal of solid and liquid wastes in relation to resources that can transport them or be contaminated by them; to protect public health.
<i>Road Construction</i>	In conjunction with the State Department of Transportation, regarding road construction in new developments.
<i>Sedimentation and Erosion</i>	Minimize the volume of surface water runoff during and after development.
<i>Signs</i>	Regulate the placement of signs, sign size, and sign type.
<i>Soils</i>	Ensure development is located on appropriate soils.
<i>Storage Materials</i>	Encourage the orderly storage of material in residential areas to promote and preserve the character of the neighborhoods.
<i>Topsoil and Vegetation Removal</i>	Prevent soil erosion and destruction of topsoil during construction.

LAND USE ORDINANCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

Indian Township will continue to review and update its existing land use policies to maintain at least minimum standards to insure protection and preservation of land resources for future generation, and to maintain and protect the desired quality of life. In order to protect and preserve natural resources, property values, public safety including fire protection, health and welfare, provide for affordable housing and ensure the proper future development of the town, the following performance standard topic areas should be considered when updating or developing any Tribal land use policies.

COMMUNITY BENEFITS

Comprehensive planning demonstrates the importance of land use standards for Indian Township. Preserving and protecting the character of the community is vital to the continued stability of the local economy and to the happiness and well being of the people. Consistent with the provisions of the Growth Management Legislation, Indian Township's Comprehensive Plan has attempted to recognize the value of surface water access and land use standards, to incorporate the desires of the community, and to preserve and protect the integrity of the community.

SUMMARY

Indian Township is in a unique position of being located in proximity to the service and employment centers of Princeton, Calais and Baileyville, as well as being at the edge of an extensive wilderness rich in natural resources. Indian Township has excellent public utilities and centrally located public resources, such as health, educational, and recreation facilities. As the neighboring and regional communities of Princeton, Baileyville and Calais work actively toward economic development, the regional economy may grow and populations could actually increase in contrast to census projections.

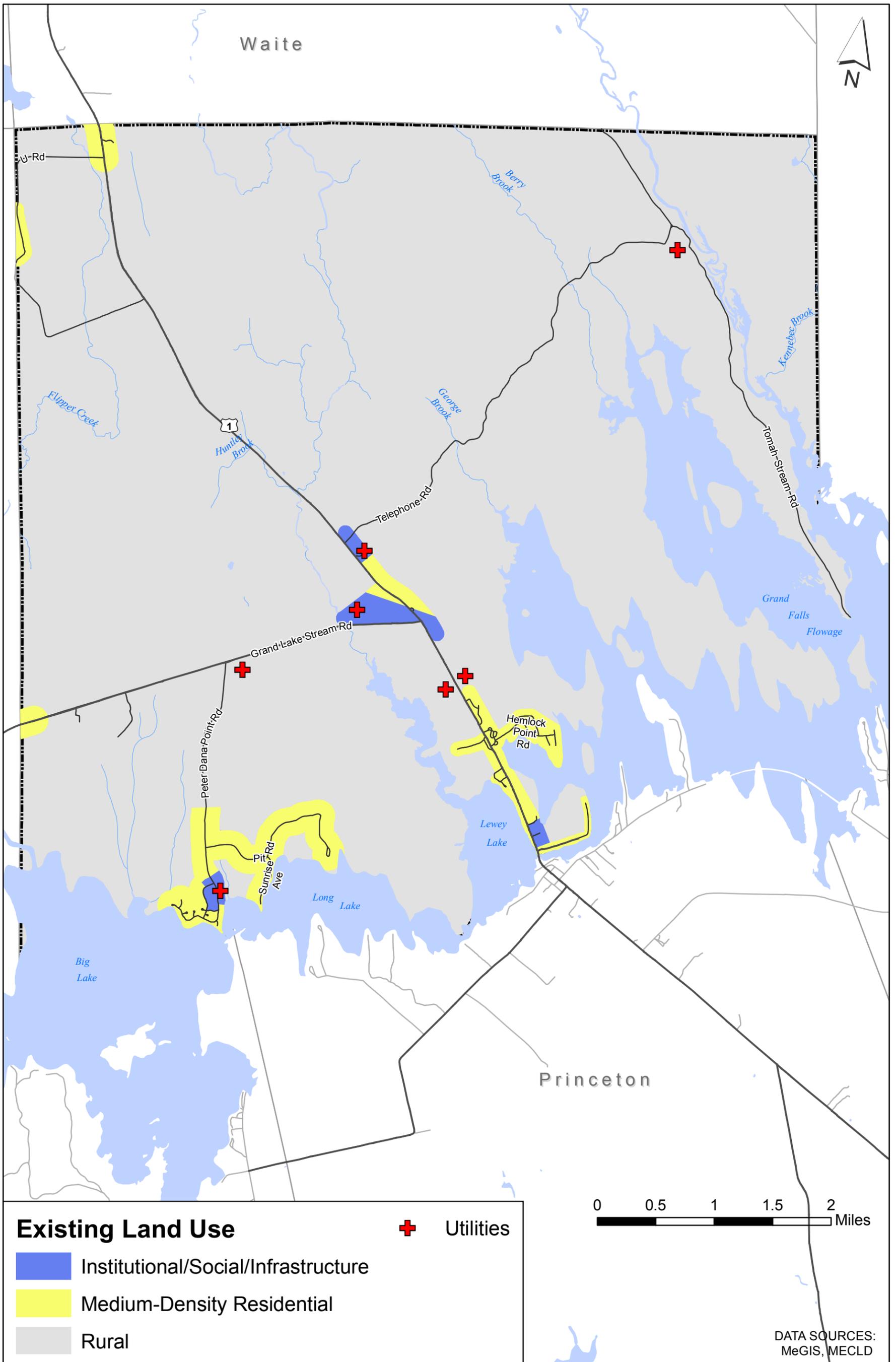
Indian Township currently utilizes its own development standards for new development, and employs a full-time Planning, Environmental and Forestry staff to assist in resource preservation and land use development planning.

According to survey responses, Indian Township residents favor larger business development to employ more people, located along Route 1 to service travelers. Peter Dana Point Road is the preferred location for new housing, followed by Route 1 north of the tribal office and where roads intersect with Route 1. New housing should replace older homes in need of repair. For new businesses, the preferred location is at the intersection of roads with Route 1, followed by the Peter Dana Point Road. According to survey responses, more recreation, land preservation, and more social cultural opportunities are desired.

This Future Land Use plan is intended to protect Indian Township's rural character, resource richness, and to direct residential and commercial activities to appropriate areas. It also seeks to ensure that residents can continue to support themselves with a mixture of activities necessitated by seasonal and diverse rural livelihoods.

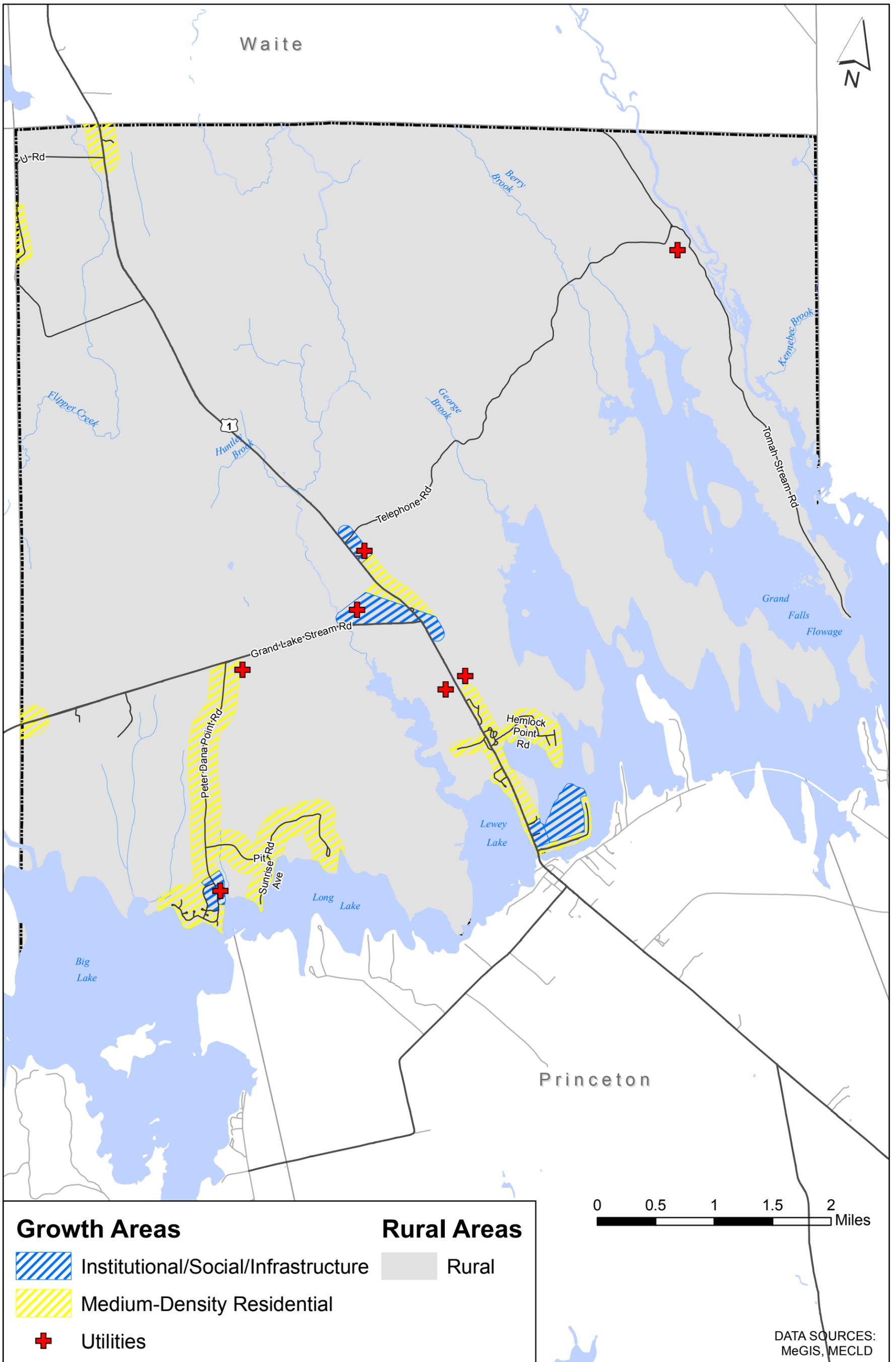
Map 8: Existing Land Use

Indian Township Comprehensive Plan Update (2014)



Map 9: Future Land Use

Indian Township Comprehensive Plan Update (2014)



M. PLAN IMPLEMENTATION – POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

As required by Chapter 208, Comprehensive Plan Review Criteria Rule, this section prioritizes how implementation strategies will be carried out and identifies the responsible party and anticipated timeline for each strategy in the plan.

HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES			
Goal: Indian Township will preserve the Tribe's historic and archeological resources for future generations to enjoy and pass on to their children as they have been passed on to the present.			
Policy	Implementation Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Protect to the greatest extent practicable the significant archaeological and historic resources in the community.	Promote awareness of historic structures including the consideration of listing on the Tribal historic register.	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	On-going
Ensure that archeological and historic sites are not unknowingly destroyed.	Assess the need for, and if necessary, plan for, a comprehensive community survey of the community's historic and archeological resources.	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer	On-going
Formulate guidelines to protect and preserve historic and archaeological resources.	Continue to require sub-division or non-residential developers to provide evidence that proposed developments will not negatively impact any known historic or archeological sites, including but not limited to modification of the proposed site design, construction timing, or extent of excavation.	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Council	On-going
	Continue to require that the development review process incorporate maps and information provided by the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer.	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Council	On-going

POPULATION			
Goal: Indian Township will use complete and current information about their population when making administrative and policy decisions for the Tribe.			
Policy	Implementation Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Indian Township will actively monitor the size, characteristics and distribution of its population.	Continue the collection and maintenance of tribal census data.	Census Officer, WCCOG	On-going

NATURAL RESOURCES			
Goal: Indian Township will protect and preserve the natural resources on which its economy and quality of life depend.			
Policy	Implementation Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Water Quality and Water Resources			
Protect current and potential drinking water sources.	Continue to update tribal ordinances to incorporate stormwater runoff performance standards consistent with the following, as applicable: a. Maine Stormwater Management Law and Maine Stormwater regulations (Title 38 M.R.S.A. §420-D and 06-096 CMR 500 and 502). b. Maine Department of Environmental Protection's allocations for allowable levels of phosphorus in lake/pond watersheds. c. Maine Pollution Discharge Elimination System Stormwater Program	Environmental; Wildlife and Parks/Fish and Wildlife	On-going
	Maintain, enact or amend public wellhead and aquifer recharge area protection mechanisms, as necessary.	Environmental; Wildlife and Parks/Fish and Wildlife; Utility Department	Within 2 years
Protect significant surface water resources from pollution and improve water quality where needed.	Continue to promote the use of Best Management Practices for Stormwater Management and for Erosion and Sedimentation Control through education of the Environmental Department and Utility Department.	Environmental; Wildlife and Parks/Fish and Wildlife; Utility Department	
Protect water resources in growth areas while promoting more intensive development in those areas.	Maintain and update building and forestry regulations that incorporate use of Best Management Practices for Stormwater Management and for Erosion and Sedimentation Control. Consider incorporating low impact development standards, as applicable.	Forestry, Environmental; Wildlife and Parks/Fish and Wildlife; Housing, Tribal Council	On-going
	Adopt water quality protection practices and standards for construction and maintenance of public and private roads and public properties and require their implementation by contractors, owners, and community officials and employees.	Environmental; Wildlife and Parks/Fish and Wildlife, Utilities, Public Works	On-going
	Encourage landowners to protect water quality. Provide local contact information at the Tribal Government office for water quality best management practices from resources such as the Natural Resource Conservation Service, University of Maine Cooperative Extension, Soil and Water Conservation District, Maine Forest Service, and/or Small Woodlot Association of Maine.	Environmental; Wildlife and Parks/Fish and Wildlife	
Minimize pollution discharges through the upgrade of existing public wastewater treatment facilities.	Encourage replacement of malfunctioning septic systems. Maintain a recommended replacement and pumping schedule. Educate the public about the importance of maintaining and replacing on-site systems.	Utilities Department	

NATURAL RESOURCES			
Goal: Indian Township will protect and preserve the natural resources on which its economy and quality of life depend.			
Policy	Implementation Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Cooperate with neighboring communities and regional/local advocacy groups to protect water resources.	Initiate or expand water quality-testing programs for the Tribe's lakes, rivers and streams. Give the highest priority to those water bodies most important for recreation and for fisheries and wildlife.	Environmental; Wildlife and Parks/Fish and Wildlife	
	Participate in local and regional efforts to monitor, protect and, where warranted, improve water quality.	Environmental; Wildlife and Parks/Fish and Wildlife	
Ensure that water quality is sufficient to provide for the protection and propagation of fish, and wildlife and provide for recreation in and on the water.	Provide educational materials at appropriate locations regarding aquatic invasive species.	Warden; Environmental; Wildlife and Parks/Fish and Wildlife, Tribal Biologists	On-going
	Update Shoreland Zoning Regulations to maintain compliance with Federal regulations and reflect the local needs of the community.	Environmental; Wildlife and Parks/Fish and Wildlife, Tribal Council, Forestry	
Land Suitability			
Ensure that development is located on land that is capable of supporting on-site water and septic systems.	Direct development to areas with appropriate soils, slopes, and drainage conditions.	Environmental; Wildlife and Parks/Fish and Wildlife, Housing, Tribal Council, Planning	On-going
	Require a soil evaluation test prior to the issuance of a building permit in accordance with federal regulations to require that developers demonstrate that soils are adequate for the intended purpose, that their projects will not be located on wetlands, on slopes of 20 percent or greater, or on floodplains.	Environmental; Wildlife and Parks/Fish and Wildlife, Housing, Tribal Council, Planning	On-going
Conserve critical natural resources in the community.	Designate critical natural resources as Critical Resource Areas in the Future Land Use Plan.	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Environmental; Wildlife and Parks/Fish and Wildlife	On-going
	Ensure that tribal ordinances are consistent with applicable state law regarding critical natural resources.	Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Environmental; Wildlife and Parks/Fish and Wildlife	

NATURAL RESOURCES			
Goal: Indian Township will protect and preserve the natural resources on which its economy and quality of life depend.			
Policy	Implementation Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Coordinate with neighboring communities and regional, state, and federal resource agencies to protect critical shared resources.	Utilize Beginning With Habitat maps and information regarding critical natural resources during land use review processes.	Tribal Council, Environmental; Wildlife and Parks/Fish and Wildlife, Historic Preservation	On-going
	Continue to require subdivision or non-residential developers to look for and identify critical natural resources that may be on site and to take appropriate measures to protect those resources.	Tribal Council, Environmental, Historic Preservation Officer	On-going
	Participate in regional planning, management, and/or regulatory efforts around shared critical and important natural resources.	Environmental; Wildlife and Parks/Fish and Wildlife; Tribal Council	On-going
	Pursue public/private partnerships to protect critical and important natural resources.		On-going
	Provide information to those living in or near critical or important natural resources about applicable local, state, or federal regulations.	Environmental; Wildlife and Parks/Fish and Wildlife	On-going
Fish and Wildlife Habitat			
Protect existing fish and waterfowl/wading bird habitats mapped as Essential Habitat or Significant Habitat.	Establish protection provisions in the Shoreland Zoning Ordinance and in standards for construction and maintenance of local roads to ensure early consultation with a Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Biologist when development is proposed in or near the site of Essential or Significant Habitats.	Environmental; Wildlife and Parks/Fish and Wildlife	On-going
	Make use of the most recent data on rare plants, animals, and natural communities and important wildlife habitats provided by the Beginning with Habitat program of the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, included on maps in this document.	Environmental; Wildlife and Parks/Fish and Wildlife	On-going
	Protect the high and moderate fisheries habitats in accordance with Shoreland Zoning regulations around these habitats.	Environmental; Wildlife and Parks/Fish and Wildlife	On-going
	Encourage landowners to protect and preserve wildlife habitat, and utilize conservation programs to preserve undeveloped land.	Environmental; Wildlife and Parks/Fish and Wildlife	On-going
Timber and Agriculture			
Support sustainable farming and forestry and encourage their long-term economic vitality.	Support timber management and agricultural activities on prime farmland and in rural areas of Indian Township.	Forestry	On-going

NATURAL RESOURCES			
Goal: Indian Township will protect and preserve the natural resources on which its economy and quality of life depend.			
Policy	Implementation Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	Promote use of best management practices for timber harvesting and agricultural production.	Environmental; Wildlife and Parks/Fish and Wildlife	On-going
Safeguard lands identified as prime farmland or capable of supporting commercial forestry.	Include in any future land use ordinance that commercial or subdivision developments maintain areas with prime agricultural soils as open space to the greatest extent practicable.	Forestry, Planning	On-going
	Limit residential growth in areas of high timber or agricultural value through subdivision regulations that encourage cluster designs, minimize forest fragmentation and limit road extensions for residential use.	Environmental; Wildlife and Parks/Fish and Wildlife	On-going

ECONOMICS AND EMPLOYMENT			
Goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote an economic climate that increases job opportunities and overall economic well-being. ▪ Indian Township will have an educated population ready to enter the work force. ▪ Enhance and support existing businesses in Indian Township and promote new business that is compatible with existing rural community values and patterns of development. 			
Policy	Implementation Strategy	Responsible Part(ies)	Timeframe
Promotion of Economic Activity			
Promote expansion and diversification of the economic base of the community. Support the types of economic development activity the community desires, reflecting the community's role in the region.	Continue to provide financial support for economic development activities.	WCCOG; SCEC; NMDC, Four Directions, Planning	On-going
	Provide information on sources of business assistance at the Tribal Government Office, to include materials available through the Department of Tourism, Community and Economic Development, the Eastern Maine Development Corporation, the Sunrise County Economic Council and others.	Planning	On-going
	Provide a marketing center on-reservation for tribally generated goods and services. Explore linking the Tribal website could to local vendors.	Planning, Tribal Council	Short term, within 2 years
Support the necessary public improvements for the desired type and degree of economic growth.	In any Tribal ordinances, include policies to reflect the desired scale, design, intensity, and location of future economic development.	WCCOG; SCEC; NMDC, Four Directions, Tribal Council, Planning	On-going

ECONOMICS AND EMPLOYMENT			
Goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promote an economic climate that increases job opportunities and overall economic well-being. ▪ Indian Township will have an educated population ready to enter the work force. ▪ Enhance and support existing businesses in Indian Township and promote new business that is compatible with existing rural community values and patterns of development. 			
Policy	Implementation Strategy	Responsible Part(ies)	Timeframe
Coordinate with regional development corporations and surrounding communities as necessary to plan for and support desired economic development.	Participate in any regional economic development planning efforts.	WCCOG; SCEC; NMDC, Four Directions; Tribal Council, Planning	On-going
Educated Workforce			
Ensure that the educational opportunities, both academic and vocational, address the needs of Indian Township residents.	Attend meetings with School Board and local/regional businesses to identify work force needs and educational foundation to support them.	Education Department, WCCC, Tribal Council	Short-term, within 5 years
	Encourage and support efforts to provide job training and continuing education.	Tribal Council, Planning	On-going

HOUSING			
Goal: Indian Township will encourage and promote affordable, decent housing opportunities for Indian Township residents.			
Policy	Implementation Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Programs and Grants			
Encourage and promote adequate housing to support the community's economic development.	Continue to support a community housing committee and continue to cooperate with any regional affordable housing coalitions.	Indian Township Housing Director	Ongoing
	Continue enacting or amending growth area regulations intended to increase housing density and decrease road widths.	Indian Township Housing Director, Public Works, Tribal Government	Ongoing
	Provide technical assistance to individuals interested in obtaining bank financing.	Tribal Government, Housing Authority	As needed
	Utilize the Indian Health Services Scattered Site Sewer and Water Program	Planning	On-going
Encourage and support the efforts of the regional housing departments in addressing affordable housing needs.	Support the efforts of local and regional housing department in addressing affordable and workforce housing needs.	Indian Township Housing Director	Ongoing
	Welcome and encourage participation in programs, grants and projects to insure sufficient, affordable housing options for its elderly citizens	Indian Township Housing Director; Planning	Ongoing
Codes and Regulation			

HOUSING			
Goal: Indian Township will encourage and promote affordable, decent housing opportunities for Indian Township residents.			
Policy	Implementation Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Ensure that local codes and ordinances are enforced for the public health, safety and welfare.	Work to correct all known failed or inadequate subsurface sewage disposal systems.	Public Works	On-going
Ensure that land use designations encourage the development of quality affordable housing.	Continue to allow a mixture of housing types, including accessory apartments and mobile homes or manufactured housing, as appropriate.	Indian Township Housing Director; Tribal Council	Ongoing
	Continue to allow mixed uses (small business) and mixed housing types within the residential areas of the town.	Indian Township Housing Director	Ongoing
	Encourage senior citizen housing opportunities and provide residential areas that allow single and multi-family dwellings, as well as manufactured housing.	Indian Township Housing Director	Ongoing

TRANSPORTATION			
Goal: Indian Township will encourage, promote and develop efficient and safe transportation facilities that will accommodate anticipated growth and economic development.			
Policy	Implementation Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Management and Maintenance			
Support efforts to ensure adequate carrying capacity, maintenance and upgrading of existing Arterial and Collection Roads through access management provision of state law, as outlined in the long-range transportation management plan.	Continue to work annually with the BIA and MDOT in the development of the Biennial Transportation Improvement Program, to ensure that adequate maintenance, upgrading, and traffic flow occurs on local arterials and collectors. Refer applicants to MDOT for necessary state Entranceway Permits	Tribal Council and Transportation Planning	Ongoing
	Make specific recommendations for intersection improvements at the most hazardous intersections. Intersections that need attention include: the intersection of Peter Dana Point Road and Bikeway Lane, the intersection of Peter Dana Point Road and Grand Lake Stream Road, and the intersection of Lagoon Road and Grand Lake Stream Road.	Tribal Transportation Manager	Ongoing
Indian Township will plan for optimum use, construction, maintenance and repair of roads and sidewalks, as outlined in the long-range transportation management plan.	The Transportation Planning Department will continue development of a yearly transportation control schedules for tribal roads, based in part on a recurring evaluation of roadways, culverts and sidewalks, which will be the basis for future allocation of road maintenance funds.	Tribal Transportation Manager	On-going

TRANSPORTATION			
Goal: Indian Township will encourage, promote and develop efficient and safe transportation facilities that will accommodate anticipated growth and economic development.			
Policy	Implementation Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
	Indian Township will continue to use training provided by the Tribal Technical Assistance Program to prioritize maintenance and construction of city roadways.	Tribal Transportation Manager	On-going
Trail Development			
Support pedestrian and bicycle use within Indian Township and to connect with regional trail systems.	Continue to explore and pursue grant opportunities to improve trails and bike facilities	Tribal Transportation Manager	Short-term
	Include shoulders to accommodate bike travel when roads are reconstructed.	Tribal Transportation Manager	On-going
	Investigate implementation of appropriate traffic control devices at trail/road crossings.	Tribal Transportation Manager	On-going
Public Transportation			
Assure that there is adequate public transportation to meet the needs of the community.	Work with the Washington Hancock County Community Action Agency to assure Indian Township residents are getting full benefit of the services offered. Explore avenues to establish a new public transportation system to provide local and regional transit needs.	Tribal Government, Health Center	On-going
Regional Coordination			
Indian Township will cooperate in the development of regional transportation policy.	Continue to support the regional transportation goals of the Sunrise County Economic Council, and Washington County Council of Governments.	Tribal Government, Tribal Transportation Manager	On-going
	Implement recommendations of Canadian Coastal Corridor Management Plan in cooperation with neighboring communities.	Tribal Government, Tribal Transportation Manager	On-going
	Support regional port/truck/rail connections between Eastport and Baileyville including a new bridge from Eastport.	Tribal Government, Tribal Transportation Manager	2013
	Work with BIA and MDOT to improve Route 1 between Indian Township and Houlton.	Tribal Government, Tribal Transportation Manager	Ongoing

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES			
Goal: Indian Township will plan for, finance and develop an efficient system of public facilities and services to accommodate current and anticipated growth and economic development.			
Policy	Implementation Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Local Services			
Maintain local services to efficiently meet identified public facility and service needs.	Identify any capital improvements needed to maintain or upgrade public services to accommodate the community's anticipated growth and changing demographics.	Planning, Tribal Council	On-going
Provide public facilities and services in a manner that promotes and supports growth and development in identified growth areas.	Locate new public facilities comprising at least 75% of new municipal growth-related capital investments in designated growth areas.	Planning, Tribal Council	On-going
	Encourage local sewer and water districts to coordinate planned service extensions with the Future Land Use Plan.	Planning, Tribal Council, Utilities Department	On-going
	Identify and protect suitable sources for any possible future public water supply expansion.	Planning, Tribal Council, Utilities Department	On-going
	Explore options for regional delivery of local services.	Planning, Tribal Council	On-going
Promote and develop social, cultural and recreational activities in Indian Township.	Identify projects, assist with fundraising (including donations and grants) and create community events.	Recreation Department, Boys and Girls Club, School Department, interested citizens	On-going

RECREATION			
Goal: Indian Township will maintain and improve access to recreational opportunities.			
Policy	Implementation Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Maintain/upgrade existing recreational facilities as necessary to meet current and future needs.	Continue to maintain and update a list of recreation needs and a recreation plan to meet current and future needs.	Recreation	On-going
Preserve open space for recreational use as appropriate.		Planning, Housing, Recreation	On-going

LAND USE			
Goal: Indian Township will preserve and protect the character of the town that is vital to the continued stability of the local economy; Indian Township will continue to be a great place to live, work and vacation			
Policy	Implementation Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Ordinances and Regulation			
Coordinate the community's land use strategies with other local and regional land use planning efforts.	Assign responsibility for implementing the Future Land Use Plan to the appropriate committee, board or Tribal official.	Tribal Council	Ongoing
Support the locations, types, scales, and intensities of land uses the community desires as stated in its vision.	Using the descriptions provided in the Future Land Use Plan narrative, maintain, enact or amend local ordinances as appropriate to: a. Clearly define the desired scale, intensity, and location of future development; b. Establish or maintain fair and efficient permitting procedures, and explore streamlining permitting procedures in growth areas; and c. Clearly define protective measures for critical natural resources and, where applicable, important natural resources. d. Clearly define protective measures for any proposed critical rural areas and/or critical waterfront areas, if proposed.	Tribal Council	Ongoing
Support the level of financial commitment necessary to provide needed infrastructure in growth areas.	Include in the Capital Investment Plan anticipated Tribal capital investments needed to support proposed land uses.	Tribal Council	Ongoing
Establish efficient permitting procedures, especially in growth areas.		Housing; Environmental; Wildlife and Parks/Fish and Wildlife	Ongoing, as needed
Protect critical rural and critical waterfront areas from the impacts of development.	Provide the environmental and housing department with the tools, training, and support necessary to review environmental effects of development and insure safe construction.	Housing; Environmental; Wildlife and Parks/Fish and Wildlife	Ongoing
	Track new development in the community by type and location.	Housing; Department of Public Safety	Ongoing
	Direct a minimum of 75% of new Tribal growth-related capital investments into designated growth areas identified in the Future Land Use Plan.	Tribal Council	Ongoing
	Periodically (at least every five years) evaluate implementation of the plan in accordance with Section 2.7.	Tribal Council; Department Heads	2019
Encouraging Growth where Services Exist			
Promote and support growth in the existing village areas of Indian Township.	Locate/renovate any Tribal office or a new community center within the growth area.	Tribal Council; Planning	On-going
	Upgrade and locate new recreational facilities within the growth area.	Tribal Council; Planning	On-going
Encouraging Resource Based Activities in Rural Areas			

LAND USE			
Goal: Indian Township will preserve and protect the character of the town that is vital to the continued stability of the local economy; Indian Township will continue to be a great place to live, work and vacation			
Policy	Implementation Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Allow and encourage existing land resource based industries to thrive in their current locations.	Provide large rural areas for agricultural; energy; drinking water; and forestry uses.	Forestry; Tribal Council; Joint Tribal Council; Environmental; Wildlife and Parks/Fish and Wildlife	On-going

REGIONAL COORDINATION			
Goal: Indian Township will contribute to the regional connectivity and health of Washington County by cooperating on the delivery of regional services and endeavoring to achieve economies of scale where feasible.			
Public Facilities and Services			
Cooperate on the delivery of regional services and endeavor to achieve economies of scale where feasible.	Indian Township will continue to cooperate with neighboring communities to seek funding for shared services and infrastructure.	Tribal Council	As needed
	Indian Township will stay current with planning and emergency response to pandemic diseases through its regional mutual aid agreements.	Agency Directors and Governor of Council	On-going
Regional Development			
Participate in regional organizations that provide technical assistance and information about business support and regional economic development opportunities.	Membership in the Washington County Council of Governments and participation in the Sunrise County Economic Council; Washington County Development Authority	Tribal Planning Officer; Tribal Council	On-going
Advocate for infrastructure improvements to enhance the economic competitiveness of Indian Township and Washington County.	Advocate for improvements to State highways, airports, seaports, rail corridors and telecommunication facilities to enhance the regional economy.	Tribal Planning Officer; Tribal Council	Ongoing
Regional Transportation			
Cooperate in the development of regional transportation policy.	Participate actively in regional transportation meetings and policy development	Tribal Planning Officer; Tribal Council	Ongoing
Natural Resources			
Protect shared critical habitats.	Cooperate with neighboring towns in the designation of critical resource areas where they cross community boundaries.	Environmental; Wildlife and Parks/Fish and Wildlife	On-going
Ensure that water quality is sufficient to provide for the protection and propagation of fish, and wildlife and provide for recreation in and on the water.	Expand water quality-testing programs for the town's lakes, rivers and streams. Give the highest priority to those water bodies most important for recreation and for fisheries and wildlife.	Environmental; Wildlife and Parks/Fish and Wildlife, Public Works	On-going
	Continue dialogue and exchange of information on watershed planning issues with neighboring communities.	Environmental; Wildlife and Parks/Fish and Wildlife	On-going

FISCAL CAPACITY AND CAPITAL INVESTMENT			
Goal: Indian Township will plan for, finance and develop an efficient system of public facilities and services to accommodate anticipated growth and economic development.			
Policy	Implementation Strategy	Responsibility	Timeframe
Finance existing and future facilities and services in a cost-effective manner.	Explore opportunities to work with neighboring communities to plan for and finance shared or adjacent capital investments to increase cost savings and efficiencies.	Planning, Tribal Council	On-going
	Direct a minimum of 75% of new Tribal growth-related capital investments into designated growth areas in the Future Land Use Plan.	Planning, Tribal Council	On-going
Explore grants available to assist in the funding of capital investments within the community.		Planning, Tribal Council	On-going

APPENDIX A-1

Indian Township Public Survey Results 2013

Imagine that it is the year 2030 in Indian Township...

What kind of community would you like for your children and grandchildren to inherit?

Economic Development (You may check more than 1 answer)

What kind of businesses would you like to see in Indian Township?

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Restaurant/cafe | <input type="radio"/> Guide Services |
| <input type="radio"/> Hotel/rental cabins | <input type="radio"/> Energy development |
| <input type="radio"/> Gas station/ Auto mechanic | <input type="radio"/> Services and attractions for travelers along Route 1 |
| <input type="radio"/> Grocery store | <input type="radio"/> We don't need any more businesses |
| <input type="radio"/> Forestry/Agriculture | <input type="radio"/> Other_____ |
| <input type="radio"/> Gift shop/museum/gallery | |

Natural Resources Conservation (Please check only 1 answer)

Do wild animals (including fish) have adequate resources to breed, feed, and nest?

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Yes | <input type="radio"/> OK but could be better—do you have ideas for improvements? |
| <input type="radio"/> No | _____ |

Do people have good access to lakes and forests for hunting, fishing, and recreation?

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Yes | <input type="radio"/> OK but could be better—do you have ideas for improvements? |
| <input type="radio"/> No | _____ |

Cultural Resources Conservation (Please check only 1 answer)

Does the Tribe protect important cultural sites or traditions?

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Yes | <input type="radio"/> OK but could be better—do you have ideas for improvements? |
| <input type="radio"/> No | _____ |

Roadways/Transportation Systems (Please check only 1 answer)

Do you feel safe walking, biking, or driving (ATV's or vehicles) on Township roads?

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Yes | <input type="radio"/> OK but could be better—do you have ideas for improvements? |
| <input type="radio"/> No | _____ |

Are the roads well cared for in Indian Township?

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Yes | <input type="radio"/> OK but could be better—do you have ideas for improvements? |
| <input type="radio"/> No | _____ |

Land Use Patterns (You may check more than 1 answer)

Where would you like to see new homes located?

- Kennebasis Drive
- Peter Dana Point Road
- Where these roads meet with Route 1
- Route 1 north of Tribal Office
- Another place _____
- I don't want any new homes in Indian Township

Where would you like to see new businesses located?

- Kennebasis Drive
- Peter Dana Point Road
- Where these roads meet with Route 1
- Another place _____
- I don't want any new businesses in Indian Township

New homes should be:

- Replacements for old ones that need serious repair
- Single-family home
- Duplex (two apartments in one building)
- Multi-family (three or more apartments in one building)

New businesses should be:

- Small and run by local families
- Medium sized to employ several local people
- Large to employ local people and people from nearby towns

Regional Role

Should Indian Township share more services with neighboring towns?

- Yes
- No

If yes, what services should Indian Township share with neighboring towns? (You may check more than 1 answer)

- Education
- Recreation
- Emergency services
- Medical services
- Public transportation
- Road construction and repair
- Business services
- Other _____

What 3 things do you love the MOST about your community?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

What 3 things would you like to CHANGE about your community?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Imagine that it is the year 2030 in Indian Township...

What kind of community would you like for your children and grandchildren to inherit?

Economic Development (You may check more than 1 answer)

What kind of businesses would you like to see in Indian Township?

Restaurant/cafe	18
Hotel/rental cabins	12
Gas station/ Auto mechanic	16
Grocery store	15
Guide Services	8
Energy development	9
Services and attractions for travelers along Route 1	13
Forestry/Agriculture	4
Gift shop/museum/gallery	10
We don't need any more businesses	0
Other	2

COMMENTS:

children's museum
music teacher

Natural Resources Conservation (Please check only 1 answer)

Do wild animals (including fish) have adequate resources to breed, feed, and nest?

Yes	20
No	2
OK but could be better	6

COMMENTS:

manage pollution
preserve our land better

Do people have good access to lakes and forests for hunting, fishing, and recreation?

<input type="radio"/> Yes	23
<input type="radio"/> No	0
<input type="radio"/> OK but could be better—do you have ideas for improvements?	3

COMMENTS:

recreation should be a priority!!

Cultural Resources Conservation (Please check only 1 answer)

Does the Tribe protect important cultural sites or traditions?

Yes	17
No	3
OK but could be better	6

COMMENTS:

our people need more involvement with our cultural heritage and an understanding of the importance

more socials, ceremonies

parks for the kids need to be mowed!!

Roadways/Transportation Systems

Do you feel safe walking, biking, or driving (ATV's or vehicles) on Township roads?

<input type="radio"/> Yes	14
<input type="radio"/> No	8

ATV's in bikeway

<input type="radio"/> OK but could be better—do you have ideas for improvements?	6
--	---

COMMENTS:

enforce laws

no vehicles on walkways - enforcement

have speed bumps and/or pave the road

sidewalks or trails at Peter Dana Point or other

Are the roads well cared for in Indian Township?

<input type="radio"/> Yes	10
---------------------------	----

they seem to be

<input type="radio"/> No	10
<input type="radio"/> OK but could be better—do you have ideas for improvements?	7

COMMENTS:

- salt the point road and plow more in winter
- tribal hunting grounds
- need to take better care and pave
- fix the potholes
- re-pave all roads

Land Use Patterns (You may check more than 1 answer)

Where would you like to see new homes located?

Kennebasis Drive	7
Peter Dana Point Road	12
Where these roads meet with Route 1	10
Route 1 north of Tribal Office	10
Another place	2

grand lake road

between Molly's cabins
and housing north

I don't want any new homes in Indian Township	0
---	---

Where would you like to see new businesses located?

<input type="radio"/> Kennebasis Drive	2
<input type="radio"/> Peter Dana Point Road	10
<input type="radio"/> Where these roads meet with Route 1	16
<input type="radio"/> Another place _____	3

route 1 "downtown"

route 1

anywhere on township

<input type="radio"/> I don't want any new businesses in Indian Township	1
--	---

New homes should be:

Replacements for old ones that need serious repair	16
Single-family home	11
Duplex (two apartments in one building)	6
Multi-family (three or more apartments in one building)	11

COMMENTS:

homeowners should repair their own homes!!

New businesses should be:

Small and run by local families	10
Medium sized to employ several local people	11
Large to employ local people and people from nearby towns	12

COMMENTS:

large to employ native people
all businesses should be welcomed

Regional Role

Should Indian Township share more services with neighboring towns?

Yes	20
No	3

What services should Indian Township share with neighboring towns?

Education	14
Recreation	11
Emergency services	13
Medical services	12
Public transportation	8
Road construction and repair	8
Business services	5
Other	0

COMMENTS:

we are all one!

What 3 things do you love the MOST about your community?

lakes, forest, environment
how closely knit we all are; the powwows; being near the lake
the people, our children; school; services
nature; safety; gatherings
homes; jobs; recreation
everyone is close; Indian Days; everything is close
quiet
beauty; spread more; the community
the people; being around water; the woods
where I grew up; family and friends; small
the land; the get-togethers; family involvement
nature; culture; family
culture; hunting; fishing
our culture; our land; our school

lakes; trees; family
openness
can't think of one
small; rurall; schools
family; community; culture

What 3 things would you like to CHANGE about your community?

more drug enforcement
roads, houses, playground
the amount of houses; more tourist attractions
more business; more houses; more things for kids to do
government; more drug enforcement
new government
more apartments and houses; more walkways; more activities
alcohol and drug awareness; need more unity; respect on another
tribal level
bickering, holding grudges, get over stuff and work together as one
government; government policies; more entrepreneur opportunities
drugs; alcohol; domestic abuse
more involvement
unity; new housing; more job
and money
jobs; fairness; get along
children; public transportation
drugs/alcohol; lack of jobs; constitution protecting all tribal members

APPENDIX B: 1995 POLICIES AND IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Tribal goals, policies and implementation strategies have been identified to address those issues discussed in the Comprehensive Plan, which are of most concern to the Tribe. The timeframes and responsibility for carrying out the strategies can be found in each volume. The cost of implementing each strategy is generally left blank due to the uncertainty of funding sources. The three goals correspond to the three volumes.

Volume 1: Community Goal: *It is the goal of the Indian Township Passamaquoddy Tribe to strengthen the physical, social and fiscal infrastructure of Indian Township.*

Volume 2: Physical Environment Goal: *It is the goal of the Indian Township Passamaquoddy Tribe to promote the appropriate, efficient and orderly development of Indian Township while protecting the Passamaquoddy Tribe's rich natural resources.*

Volume 3: Economic Development Goal: *It is the goal of the Indian Township Passamaquoddy Tribe to promote the development of a stable, diversified Reservation economy while protecting the cultural integrity of the tribal community.*

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES	
Policy - from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	
To improve the delivery of essential Indian Township public facilities and community services.	
Implementation Strategy - from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	
Inventory and evaluate the capacity of existing physical infrastructure, particularly the water supply and wastewater systems. <i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government/ Indian Health Services Time frame: On-going</i>	
Assess the efficiency of service delivery, as well as operation and maintenance costs. <i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government/ Indian Health Services Time frame: On-going</i>	
Identify additional sources of funding for existing facilities and services. <i>Responsibility Indian Township Tribal Government/ Indian Health Services Time frame: On-going</i>	
Policy - from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	
To actively consider untapped sources of municipal revenue for the improvement of Indian Township public facilities and service delivery.	
Implementation Strategy - from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	
Study the feasibility of a municipal tax rate.	<i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government Time frame: On-going</i>
Research State and Federal funding sources.	<i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government Time frame: On-going</i>
Study the feasibility of municipal service user fees.	<i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government Time frame: On-going</i>
Collect any municipal revenues due Indian Township.	<i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government Time frame: On-going</i>

NATURAL RESOURCES	
Policy - from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	
To develop guidelines and continue programs for the on-going protection of natural resources.	
Implementation Strategy - from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	
Update the Land Use Plan as needed to reflect additional resource protection needs.	
Develop eagle nesting site protection guidelines, and expanded deer wintering areas to be incorporated into the Land Use Ordinance.	
Maintain Water Resources Program.	
Find funding for Fisheries and Wildlife Program to inventory and write wildlife management plan.	
Develop and approve Passamaquoddy Forest Management Plan.	

EMPLOYMENT AND ECONOMIC LAND USE	
Policy - from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	
To continue and expand the scope of the Tribal Economic Development Program.	
Implementation Strategy - from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	
Identify and assess major enterprises for siting on the Reservation, keeping in mind the needs of the community population to be employed.	<i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government/ Indian Township Economic Development Department Time frame: On-going</i>
Provide in-house expertise in marketing, management, and training for the assessment of economic development projects.	<i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government/ Indian Township Economic Development Department Time frame: On-going</i>
Provide a marketing center on-reservation for tribally generated goods and services.	<i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government/ Indian Township Economic Development Department Time frame: On-going</i>
Create a tribal investment brochure for the benefit of potential economic investors, which describes the local economic environment, investment incentives, and existing regulatory and governmental policies and procedures.	<i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government/ Indian Township Economic Development Department Time frame: On-going</i>
Identify additional suitable sites for commercial, agricultural, manufacturing and merchandising development, which do not conflict with the environmental, social, residential, cultural or aesthetic values of the community.	<i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government/ Indian Township Environmental Department Time frame: On-going</i>
Increase the emphasis on higher and/or more specialized education and training within the current and likely future employment fields on the Reservation.	<i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government/ Indian Township Education Department Time frame: On-going</i>
Policy - from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	
To assist tribal members wishing to start and operate their own reservation-based businesses.	
Implementation Strategy - from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	
Continue the provision of a small business training program for those interested in starting their own business or expanding one currently in operation on the Reservation.	<i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government/ Indian Township Economic Development Department Time frame: On-going</i>
Provide a low-interest microloan revolving loan fund to aspiring entrepreneurs within the tribal population to assist them in gaining the short-term financing needed to start or expand a business.	<i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government/ Indian Township Economic Development Department Time frame: On-going</i>

HOUSING	
Policy - from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	
To support the efforts of Indian Township community members interested in accessing alternative resources for the construction of safe, affordable housing.	
Implementation Strategy - from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	
Provide technical assistance in obtaining bank financing.	<i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government/ Indian Township Housing Authority Time frame: On-going</i>
Utilize the Indian Health Services Scattered Site Sewer and Water Program.	<i>Responsibility: Indian Township Community Health Services Time frame: On-going</i>
Plan for the development of a mobile home park on Indian Township.	<i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government/ Indian Township Environmental Department Time frame: On-going</i>

LAND USE	
Policy - from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	
To develop and revise guidelines and procedures for the review of development activities on Indian Township.	
Implementation Strategy - from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	
Develop an Indian Township Land Use Ordinance.	
Update the Reservation Environmental Protection Guidelines as needed.	

REGIONAL COORDINATION	
Policy - from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	
To assist in the coordinated management of the resources and facilities it shares with the Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy Tribal Government, thereby ensuring appropriate development of the Tribe's human and natural resources.	
Implementation Strategy - from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	
Complete the Integrated Resources Management Plan.	<i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government /Indian Township members, Natural Resources Committee Time frame: Ongoing</i>
Continue planning for the future of the greater Passamaquoddy community by equal and active representation on the Joint Tribal Natural Resources Committee.	<i>Responsibility: Indian Township Tribal Government /Indian Township members, Natural Resources Committee Time frame: Ongoing</i>
Policy - from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	
To cooperate with area towns in watershed protection and other regional natural resources protection issues as they arise.	
Implementation Strategy - from 1995 Indian Township Comp Plan	
Share water quality data with the Maine Department of Environmental Protection and the St. Croix International Waterway Commission.	
Ensure Tribal representation and assistance in watershed issues.	

APPENDIX C: STATE POLICIES

The State policies that are found in the Comprehensive Planning and Land Use Regulation Act (30-A MRSA §4311 et seq.) are reproduced in this Appendix. The Act requires that a municipality will specify what approaches they will take to address them.

Indian Township has tailored these policies to the specific circumstances of Indian Township as they are raised in each of the major substantive areas (chapters) of this Comprehensive Plan. Indian Township's policies can be found in *Chapter M, Policies and Implementation Strategies*, in the body of the Capital Improvement Plan in the Fiscal Capacity chapter, and in the Land Use Plan that is mapped and described in the Land Use Chapter.

A. STATE POLICIES

1. To encourage orderly growth and development in appropriate areas of each community, while protecting the State's rural character, making efficient use of public services, and preventing development sprawl.
2. To plan for, finance, and develop an efficient system of public facilities and services to accommodate anticipated growth and economic development;
3. To promote an economic climate that increases job opportunities and overall economic well-being;
4. To encourage and promote affordable, decent housing opportunities for all Maine citizens;
5. To protect the quality and manage the quantity of the State's water resources, including lakes, aquifers, great ponds, estuaries, rivers, and coastal areas;
6. To protect the State's other critical natural resources, including without limitation, wetlands, wildlife and fisheries habitat, sand dunes, shorelands, scenic vistas, and unique natural areas;
7. To protect the State's marine resources industry, ports, and harbors from incompatible development, and to promote access to the shore for commercial fishermen and the public;
8. To safeguard the State's agricultural and forest resources from development that threatens those resources;
9. To preserve the State's historic and archeological resources and; 10. to promote and protect the availability of outdoor recreation opportunities for all Maine citizens, including access to surface waters.

B. STATE COASTAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES

1. To promote the maintenance, development, and revitalization of the State's ports and harbors for fishing, transportation, and recreation;
2. To manage the marine environment and its related resources to preserve and improve the ecological integrity and diversity of marine communities and habitats, to expand our understanding

of the productivity of the Gulf of Maine and coastal waters, and to enhance the economic value of the State's renewable marine resources;

3. To support shoreline development that gives preference to water-dependent uses over other uses, that promotes public access to the shoreline, and that considers the cumulative effects of development on coastal resources;

4. To discourage growth and new development in coastal areas where, because of coastal storms, flooding, landslides, or sea-level rise, it is hazardous to human health and safety;

5. To encourage and support cooperative state and municipal management of coastal resources;

6. To protect and manage critical habitats and natural areas of state and national significance, and to maintain the scenic beauty and character of the coast, even in areas where development occurs;

7. To expand the opportunities for outdoor recreation, and to encourage appropriate coastal tourist activities and development;

8. To restore and maintain the quality of our fresh, marine, and estuarine waters to allow for the broadest possible diversity of public and private uses; and

9. To restore and maintain coastal air quality to protect the health of citizens and visitors, and to protect enjoyment of the natural beauty and maritime character of the Maine coast.

APPENDIX D: EVALUATION MEASURES

This appendix establishes evaluation measures that describe how Indian Township will periodically (at least every five years) evaluate the following:

- A. Degree to which future land use plan strategies have been implemented;
- B. Percent of Tribal growth-related capital investments in growth areas;
- C. Location and amount of new development in relation to the community's designated growth areas, rural areas, and critical resource areas; and
- D. Amount of critical resource areas protected through acquisition, easements, or other measures.

Implementation of Future Land Use Plan

The Land Use Chapter of the Comprehensive Plan establishes a Tribal policy directing the Tribal Council to “Review and revise existing land use regulations, consistent with the goals and guidelines of this Comprehensive Plan.”

In addition, the Comprehensive Plan directs the Tribal Council to “track new development in town by type and location and periodically (at least every five years) evaluate implementation of the Comprehensive Plan and land ordinances to ensure that community goals are being met.”

To ensure that these objectives are met, it is recommended that the Tribal Council hold, within six months of adoption of the Comprehensive Plan, a joint meeting with the Tribal Planner and staff from the Washington County Council of Governments to develop a specific time table for implementation of the Land Use policies and implementation strategies established in the Comprehensive Plan.

Growth Related Capital Investment

The Fiscal Capacity chapter establishes a municipal policy of “financ[ing] public facilities and services in a cost effective manner” and an implementation strategy directing to the Selectmen to “direct a minimum of 75% of new Tribal growth-related capital investments into designated growth areas in the Future Land Use Plan.”

To ensure that these objectives are met, in years when the Tribal makes growth-related capital investment(s) the Tribal Council should indicate in their annual report the percent of each growth related capital investment made in designated growth areas.

Location and Amount of New Development

The Land Use Chapter of the Comprehensive Plan directs the Tribal Council to “track new development in town by type and location” and “periodically (at least every five years) evaluate implementation of the Comprehensive Plan and land ordinances to ensure that community goals are being met.”

To ensure that this objective is met, the Tribal Council should direct the Tribal Planner to submit with his/her annual report a table indicating the type and location of new development for which permits have been issued in the previous year.

Protection of Critical Resources

The location(s) of critical natural resources are indicated on *Map 6: Critical Habitat*. Many of these resources are already protected to a large degree by shoreland zoning and/or through conservation. To monitor the amount of critical resource areas protected through acquisition, easements, or other measures, the Tribal Assessor should maintain a record of parcels enrolled in Tree Growth, Farmland or Open Space protection programs. In addition the Tribal Assessor should maintain a record of those parcels protected by conservation easement or managed by land trusts, the Tribe or federal and state agencies for conservation purposes. These records will provide a parcel level map of protected critical resources that can be compared against *Map 6: Critical Habitat* as part of the periodic evaluation (see above).