

Appendix B

Aroostook Band of Micmacs Tribal Annex

*Aroostook County Maine Hazard Mitigation Plan
2015 Revision*



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1 Purpose of Tribal Annex

The purpose of this Annex is to provide information specific to the Aroostook Band of Micmacs (Band) for the *Aroostook County Maine Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2015 Revision*.

This Annex addresses FEMA requirements for federally recognized Indian tribes. Together, after receipt of FEMA-approval and Tribal Council Adoption, the county-prepared document and the tribal annex will constitute a tribal-level hazard mitigation plan. The Tribal Council approved this annex on INSERT DATE in its resolution of adoption dated the same. (See Appendix A).

An Indian Tribal Government, in accordance with 44 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR 201.70), must meet the additional requirements in order to obtain FEMA approval for its hazard mitigation plan. Doing so paves the way for the Aroostook Band of Micmacs to apply for assistance directly as a Grantee under various FEMA mitigation grant programs; and, by coordinating with the State of Maine in review of this plan; the Tribe also has the option of applying as a Sub-grantee through the State for Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP) funding.

The Tribe may determine on a case-by-case basis how it wishes to apply with respect to each grant program offered under a Presidential Disaster Declaration or non-disaster related federal mitigation grant program.

2 Who We Are

2.1 Tribal People

The majority of the 1240 + members of the Aroostook Band of Micmacs live within Aroostook County, located in Northern Maine. As far as we know, from time immemorial the Micmacs have occupied the lands south and east of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence, the Maritime Provinces and other regions along the Atlantic Seaboard of Northeastern America. The Micmac Nation, today, is composed of seven districts with 29 bands and a population of approximately 30 thousand.

The Micmac language is an Algonquin one, related to that of the Micmacs' southern neighbors, the Maliseets, Passamaquoddy, Penobscot and Abenaki. All these northeastern tribes are culturally and linguistically related. Collectively, this group is called the "Wabanaki", which means "People of the Daybreak", or "Dawn land People" (wabun meaning "light" or "white", aki meaning "earth").

Like other tribes of Maine, the Micmac, continue to produce a variety of traditional baskets made of splint ash wood, birch bark and split cedar. The Micmac are recognized as excellent producers of porcupine quill on birch bark boxes and wooden flowers of strips of maple, cedar and white birch.

On November 26, 1991 after complex legal maneuvering and political lobbying the Aroostook Band of Micmacs finally achieved Federal Recognition with the passage of the Aroostook Band of Micmacs Settlement Act. This act provided the Community with acknowledgment of its tribal status in the United States. The Aroostook Band of Micmacs have succeeded in rejuvenating a part of the Micmac Nation.

Pre European Contact, the Mi'kmaq had what we in today lingo would be call a "resource-based" economy. What they needed came from the land—stone for tools, wood for fires and wigwams, animal furs and skins for clothes, and animals and plants for food. These people left no written record, but the stories in their oral tradition tell us that remaining in balance with the natural world was important to them—they recognized the need to preserve and care for their resources. The science of archaeology gives us another way of looking at how people lived in the past. It gives us a brief and tantalizing glimpse of life long ago, and some hints of possible economic relationships between different groups of people.

According to the records, the earliest known inhabitants of Maine followed the retreating glaciers northward some 12,000 years ago. The period between 12,000 and 9,500 years ago the Paleoindian Period the people of this Period were skilled flint knappers, makers of beautiful and functional stone tools, and they clearly valued certain types of fine-grained, colorful stone for this work. When they arrived in a new area, evidence suggests that they quickly located the best stone, but the presence in Maine Paleoindian sites of tools made from stone not native to the area indicates the likelihood of trade. It is not at all impossible that ideas and technologies were "traded" along with raw materials and finished tools, but this is a matter for speculation. In contrast, tools from the later Early Archaic Period (about 9,500 years ago) are made from local stone, which would seem to indicate less interaction with distant groups.

In the Early Ceramic Period (about 3,000 years ago), people traded with groups perhaps as far away as the Midwest for ceremonial objects, similar to those of the Adena culture of the Ohio Valley. By about 1,000 years ago, there is much more archaeological evidence for long-distance trade. People in Maine were making and using arrowheads and scrapers made from high quality chert from Labrador, northern Quebec, and western New York and Ontario. They were also using jasper from Pennsylvania and chalcedony from Nova Scotia. Native copper from western Nova Scotia is also found in Maine sites, made into ornaments and tools like small awls.

At one site on the central Maine coast at Blue Hill Bay, over 20% of the tools found were made from non-native stone. Probably the most interesting artifact found at this site (and certainly the most famous) is a Norse coin. Research has shown that it is authentic, and that it was minted between 1065 and 1080 AD. While some people see this as evidence

of an early Viking presence on the Maine coast, the more likely and reasonable explanation is that it arrived on the shores of Blue Hill Bay through trade. This conclusion is supported because the site also contains tools made from Ramah chert from Labrador and at least one stone tool made in the style of the Dorset Culture, a prehistoric Eskimo people. This is evidence that before European arrival, Native people living in coastal Maine had long-distance relationships through trade with people living far to the north.

An interesting associated hypothesis is that the sharp increase in tools made from nonnative stone in the late Ceramic Period was made possible by the development of the birch bark canoe. It is likely that birch bark canoes replaced the more cumbersome dugout canoes somewhere around this time, and would have been more maneuverable on inland lakes and streams—an asset on long trading trips to the interior.

When Europeans began exploring the Gulf of Maine in the early 1600s, they found the people living there were already using European goods. A member of Bartholomew Gosnold's 1602 expedition to the Maine coast reported meeting "...six Indians in a baske shallop with a mast and saile, an iron grapple, and a kettle of copper [who] came boldly aboard us, one of them apparrelled with a waistcoat and breeches of black serge, made after our sea fashion, hose and shoes on his feet....from some words and signs they made [we concluded] that some baske or [other vessel] of St. John do Luz [had] fished or traded in this place." Clearly, these Maine Natives had been in contact and traded with Europeans, and it was not unreasonable to assume that these Europeans were Basque or Breton fishermen.

Recent reevaluation of contemporary European accounts, however, indicates that this was probably not the case. There were very few voyages to the Gulf of Maine before 1600, probably none before the 1520s. These were for exploration rather than trade, and so could not be responsible for the quantity of trade goods that were already incorporated into Native culture by 1600. There are two possible sources of these trade goods. The people identified by Europeans as *

Etchemins (the probable ancestors of today's Penobscot, Passamaquoddy and Maliseet peoples) were involved directly in the fur trade on the St. Lawrence, bringing at least small quantities of French trade goods from Quebec down into Maine. Even more importantly, the

*Souriquois, also referred to as the Tarrentines (the likely ancestors of the Micmacs), were sailing European-style boats called shallops along the entire Maine coast by the early 1600s, acting as middlemen and trading goods obtained from the French on the St. Lawrence for furs.

There are indications that the Souriquois may have sailed as far south as Massachusetts Bay, where Champlain reports Native people using iron hatchets they obtained in trade from "the Indians of the Acadian coast." Another valued trade item was wampum, purple

and white shell beads, which originated in southern New England. It is unlikely, however, that the Souriquois actually sailed further south than Massachusetts Bay.

The trade in the Gulf of Maine run by the Souriquois middlemen may well have built upon trade patterns that existed before the arrival of Europeans. It is likely that the Indian French trade network was already decades old when Gosnold's men first described it in the early 1600s. Maine Native peoples were much more active participants in long-distance trade networks than was previously realized.

(Footnote)

* "Etchemin" and "Souriquois" were names or terms for Native groups recorded by Champlain during his 1604 excursions along the coast of Maine. The descendants of Etchemin and Souriquois are the present-day Wabanaki.

Early trading encounters between Europeans and Native people were often subject to cultural misunderstandings. Native people had a tradition of mutually-beneficial exchange while European traders were usually motivated by a desire for profit, either for themselves or for their employers back in England or France. Native trading was often preceded by ceremonial gift giving, and Europeans, not understanding this, offended the Indians by refusing as trade goods what the Indians intended as gifts, thus losing opportunities for trade.

By the late 1600s, the nature and quality of European-Native trade relationships changed drastically as all Europe went "fashion-crazy" for hats made of felt from beaver fur. European beaver was soon trapped out, and people turned west to the New World for beaver skins. The Souriquois middlemen in the Gulf of Maine were soon replaced by European traders. In this booming market, coastal trade from ships was replaced by a series of permanent settlements and trading posts. The basis for their economic well-being thus eroded, some Souriquois became raiders, attacking Native villages along the southern Maine coast for food supplies and furs.

The explosive growth of the fur trade was disastrous for Native people. It brought with it disease which wiped out a large percentage of the Native population. Competition between Native groups for trade with Europeans led to unprecedented rivalries, which, facilitated by the introduction of European firearms, frequently became deadly. Eastern and western Wabanaki groups began raiding each other's villages. Unscrupulous traders often included liquor in their trade goods, and alcoholism became a growing problem. Spending more and more of their time hunting furs for trade, Native people became dependent on European trade goods and foods, and so were tied into the larger European colonial economies, which responded to factors all too frequently beyond their control.

Although these were times of rapid and dislocating cultural change, Native people showed their resiliency by adapting and surviving. Trade did provide a bridge (albeit an unequal one) between Native people and Europeans in the overlapping French, English and Indian economies. Native people incorporated European material goods into their

lives, and developed new technologies, while maintaining strong ties to their traditional ways.

2.2 Tribal Lands

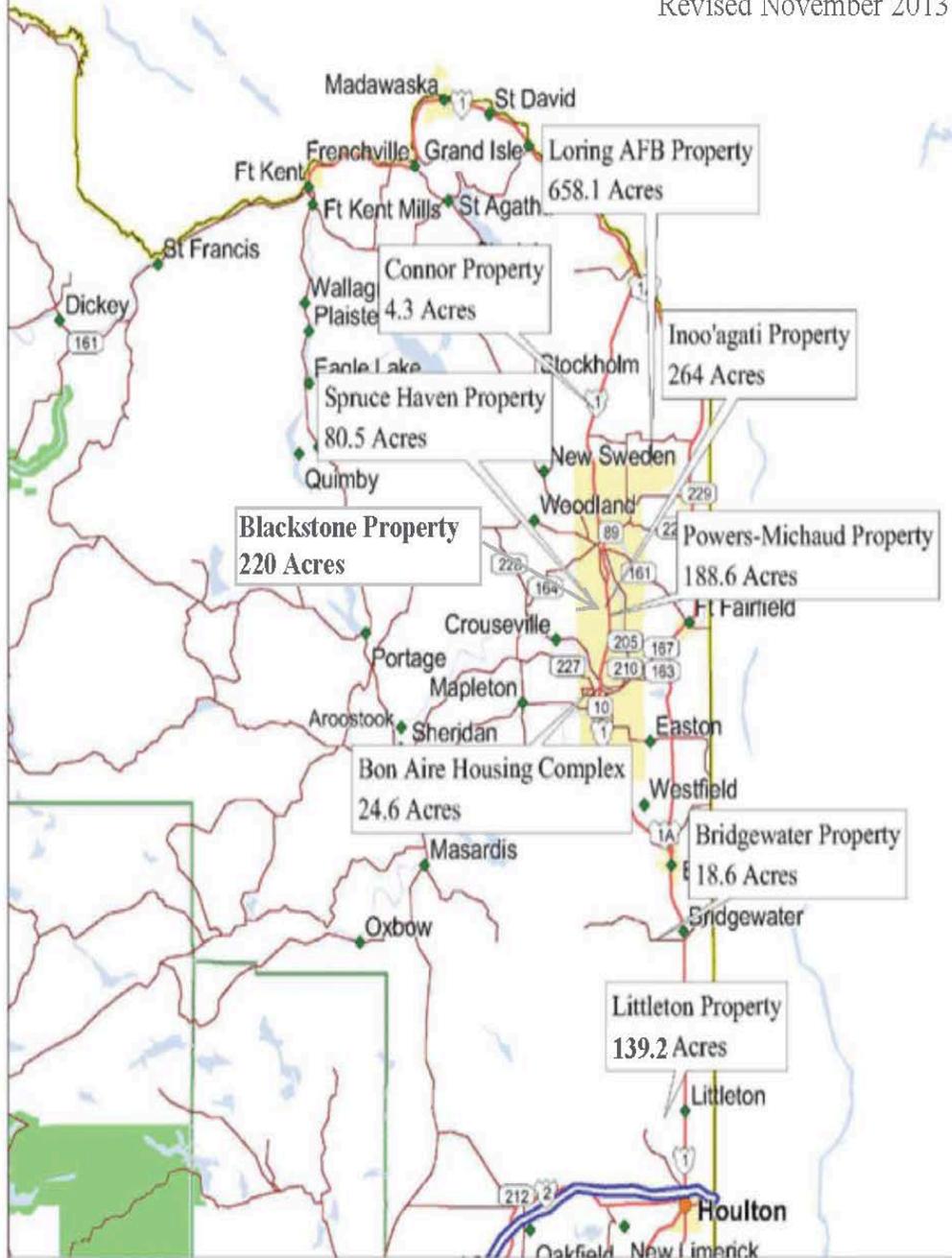
The Band currently owns over 3000 acres of land, dispersed among several parcels primarily located between Connor Twp. and town of Littleton in northeastern Aroostook County near the Canadian border (see 2.1). *Table 2.2: Lands, Facilities, and Cultural Resources* indicates how these parcels re used.

Table 2.1: Tribal Property Ownership

Assets	Location	Acres
Bridgewater Property	West Rd., Bridgewater	18.6
Inoo'agati Property	Doyle Rd., Caribou	264
Powers-Michaud Property	Rte. 1 (Presque Isle Rd.), Caribou/Presque Isle town line	188.6
Spruce Haven Property	Doyle Rd, Caribou	80.5
Blackstone Property	Rte 1 Presque Isle	220
Connor Property	Rte. 1 (Van Buren Rd.), Connor Twp.	4.3
Garfield Property (Machias River)	American Realty Tote Rd., Garfield	225
Island Falls	Rock Crusher Rd., Island Falls	160
Loring Air Force Base	So. Carolina Rd., Limestone	658.1
Littleton Property	Medicine Wheel Rd, Littleton	104.2
Carmichael Rd Property	Carmichael Rd Littleton	35
Mount Vernon (not accessible by road)	Mt Vernon, Kennebec Co.	10.4
Bon Aire Housing Complex	Presque Isle	24.6
Winterville	off Rte. 11 (Aroostook Rd) Winterville	1200
Total		3,193.3

Micmac Tribal Land Holdings (June 2003)

Revised November 2013



Map 9.00
Mon Jun 23 14:17 2003

Scale 1:700,000 (at center)



Major Road
Major Highway
Interstate/Limited Access
County Seat

Table 2.2: Tribal Lands, Facilities, and Cultural Resources

Assets	Location	Number / Miles / Acres ⁽¹⁾	Responsible Dept. or Outside Entity
Tribal Property and Lands			
Tribal Administration Building	Bon Aire		Tribal Administration
Tribal Housing Units:			ABM Housing Dept.
	Connor Twp	16	
	Bon Aire, PI	59	
Presque Isle Road	Presque Isle	1	
Medicine Wheel Road	Littleton	1	
	Littleton	9	
Doyle Rd	Caribou	8	
Mutual Help Housing Site ^s (most to be sold w/in 2 years)	(scattered)	15+/-	ABM Housing Dept.
Health Clinic / Environmental Lab			Health / Env Services Departments
Head Start	Bon Aire		
Youth Boys and Girls Club	Bon Aire		
Housing Department	Bon Aire		
Elders Department	Bon Aire		
Farm on Route 1 / road		1.3 road mi	Realty & Assets Dept.
Tribal Wells		61 wells	Realty & Assets Dept.
Spruce Haven Community Center			
Timberlands at: Spruce Haven			Realty & Assets Dept.
	Caribou		
	Limestone		
Including ash/birch	Bridgewater		
	Garfield,		
	Winterville		
Cropland at:			Realty & Assets.
Doyle Rd	Caribou	100 acres	(leased to a farmer)
Powers Michaud property (orchard)	Caribou	80 acres	
Loring Property ⁽⁴⁾		50 acres	Realty & Assets Dept.
Sacred Sites	On tribal lands	Yes	Tribal Administration
Other Cultural and Natural Resources			
Anadromous fisheries, i.e. elvers, herring	throughout state		
Marine resources, i.e. lobsters	throughout		

Sacred Sites	t coast off tribal lands	Yes	Tribal Administration
Non-tribal Service Providers			
Neighboring Community Water Supply and Distribution System (serving Bon Aire only)	Bon Aire	Not Available	Presque Isle Water District
Sanitary Sewer Collection System	Bon Aire & 1 Mutual Help Home in Caribou	Not Available	Presque Isle / Caribou Sewer Districts
Non-tribal roads serving tribal housing		Claude checking w/ D. Silver on miles	Connor Twp Bon Aire, PI Presque Isle Littleton Littleton Caribou State of Maine

2.3 Hazards and Vulnerabilities of Greatest Concern

The Aroostook Band of Micmacs Tribe is concerned with the ongoing dam issues at the Doyle Road location in Caribou due to the dam not working properly and holding to their capacity. Each year this is an ongoing problem and cost the tribe large amount of money to repair this year. Also with these dam issues we have no other means of a secondary road to Spruce Haven if the dam breaks it will take out our secondary road.

The tribe also has concerns with tribal land at Spruce Haven with the large potential of Wildland Fires in that area due to the overgrowth and the dead vegetation in the area.

The Aroostook Band of Micmacs is also concerned with our tribal land in Littleton where the elders live. Due to the poor road conditions all year around, especially during the winter months during blizzard conditions and summer time during large Thunderstorms and damaging winds.

3 Planning Process

Tribal-level plans must discuss the opportunity as appropriate for other Indian Tribal governments, tribal and regional agencies, businesses, academia, nonprofits, neighboring communities, and other affected stakeholders and interested parties to be involved in the planning process. They must also include a description of how the Tribe defines “public.” 201.7(c)(1)(i and ii)

The Aroostook Band of Micmacs Tribe in Aroostook County, Maine defines the “public” as its membership living in its service area, Aroostook County. Tribal Council Meetings are open to the public and are held biweekly on Wednesday Evening, unless a special or emergency meeting is needed to address community needs. The Tribe convenes annually as a community at its Annual Meeting in March.

The public was notified of the opportunity to review this Tribal Annex and regional component of the Aroostook County Hazard Mitigation Plan, 2015 Revision, through the normal notification procedures of the Tribal Council. These include the newsletters, tribal council agenda postings, and internet websites. The tribal emergency management director coordinated with appropriate tribal departments and other entities (e.g. Aroostook Emergency Management Agency & FEMA Technical Assistance) in drafting the annex.

The council reviewed the plan at its meeting on August 5th, 2015 meeting. The Council preliminarily approves the plan and endorses its conveyance to FEMA on August 5th, 2015.

In addition to the public review process described in the Aroostook County Multi-jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan that occurred Spring/Summer 2015. The tribal community was given the opportunity to review and comment on this Tribal Annex.

Upon approval of Tribal Annex by FEMA and adoption by the Tribal copies of the Tribal Annex will be sent to the other Indian Tribes in Maine, Aroostook Emergency Management Agency, Maine Emergency Management Agency, neighboring communities, tribal departments, and other interested parties.

4 Plan Integration

Tribal-level plans must *be integrated to the extent possible with other on-going tribal planning efforts as well as well as other FEMA programs and initiatives.* 201.7(c)(1)(iv)

4.1 Other Tribal Planning Efforts

Participating in the Aroostook County Multi-jurisdiction Hazard Mitigation Plan is part of Tribe’s overall strategy to lessen and avoid harm from natural disasters and other

emergencies. The Emergency Management Director reviewed existing plans and policies to identify opportunities for integrating the relevant goals, objectives, and projects contained in the Hazard Mitigation Plan. These are described in Table 1, Current Policy and Planning Framework Assessment (see Mitigation Strategy below) He will recommend ways to the Tribal Council for integrating this hazard mitigation into other plans and studies as they are updated and/or undertaken. In particular, this effort will address the Tribe's Emergency Operations Plan, currently being updated. This will also help with future planning, policy development, and capital investment planning.

4.2 FEMA Programs

In addition, the Tribal Council regularly considers matters related to emergency management, seeking to ensure that mitigation and sustainable development are taken into account in all of the Tribe's development projects and capital investment planning. As part of this effort the Tribal Council and Emergency Management Director also consider ways to participate in FEMA programs such as The National Incident Management System, Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grants, and Emergency Management Performance Grant. The tribe has also received technical assistance from FEMA.

5 Cultural and Sacred Sites

In describing tribal vulnerability to each natural hazard, tribal-level plans should consider describing *cultural and sacred sites that are significant, even if they cannot be valued in monetary terms 201.7(c)(2)(ii)(D)*.

Some of the earliest people were the migratory Indians; they came to Ulustuk to fish and hunt. Legend has it that a battle had been fought in the Haystack Mountain region by the Mic Mac (Mi'kmaq) and Malecite Indians, and stone implements were even found in this area. Haystack Mountain, named after Col. John Goddard, and named it haystack because of the shape (stack of hay). The location of the mountain is in Castle Hill (previously called Sugar Loaf).

In the late 1600's, an Indian tribe, called the St. Francis Indians, settled along the Aroostook River. Many lived in stone forts and huts made from logs instead of Wigwams; many spoke some French or English. They tamed caribou and reindeer as beasts of burdens or harnessed moose for traveling on the Aroostook River in the winter. They also made boats by using a basket weave, smeared with pitch to prevent leakage. In 1692, a group of English hunters and trappers along with some New York Indians, called the Iroquois Indians aka the Mohawks, set out to exterminate the Indians and Frenchmen. The French and Indians were driven back toward Haystack. The native Indians fled leaving thirty dead warriors. Most of the fighting occurred during the summer, and with winter coming, the Indians began making raids on the English settlements in southern

Maine. The captives were brought back to Aroostook County, and they were traded with agents (British) for gun powder.

The French and Indians were allies and fought together in what is called the French and Indian Wars against the English. In 1695, hunters once again came to Aroostook County, but they found the area as desolate. The hunters went to the Allagash, where the St. Francis tribe were, and attacked the peaceable tribe. A man by the name of John Blake on his deathbed told the story about what they had done to the Indians. After eight years of fighting, peace finally came. It was determined that each side would hold the same territory prior to the conflict. The English left and sailed to the Penobscot River where they settled. The Mic Macs and Malecite's returned to Ulustuk again for hunting, where they stayed until they went to the reservation at Tobique. War Knife, chief of the St. Francis tribe, aka Crooked Knife, because of his hunched back, lived to be an old man and was buried with his horse just outside the Mapleton town line.

An English packet ship came to Maine in 1760 to pay the British soldiers in America. With a party of 60, they encamped for the night at the Aroostook River. The marines, with food and ammunition, depleted a letter that was written to the commander of the waiting ship. The letter was given to one of the guides to take to the ship. All the guides except the Indian were dismissed. The sacks of gold that were to be used for payment were buried under a tree. At the time, a scout hid behind a tree, and he sensed that the treasure was about to be buried. The paymaster's message was received at the ship, but the marines were never seen again. After a couple of years, the scout and his companions went back to get the treasure, and they were never seen again either. It's doubtful if any treasure was found. It's supposedly not far from Mapleton area.

In 1819, Peter Bull, with 600 acres of land patent from the New Brunswick government, settled at the mouth of the Presque Isle and Aroostook River; it reached to the corners of Mapleton and Chapman. With help, a dam and mill were built. This venture was not real successful at this time because of the lack of demand for lumber, so he started growing potatoes and oats for a living. As a result, some of Mr. Bull's relatives from New Brunswick settled a few miles from him. With the treaty of 1842, land grants and U.S. citizenship were finally granted for the relatives. The homes were mostly log cabins; the fireplace was often the source of light other than pitch pine torches and tallow candles. Sheep were finally able to survive as a result of the wolves being trapped. There were no schools, doctors, or lawyers in 1820. Peddlers and preachers did come but mostly from the St. John River. In 1827, Alexander Freeman, an agent for the State of Maine, was sent to find out if there was any reason for Maine to fight for Aroostook County; he posed as a peddler so he could do his job without anybody knowing. He got everybody's name by visiting every cabin, and he returned to Portland stating the area was definitely worth the fight. Lots were granted to people if they lived on the lot for six years. Some of the lots that were granted are names still familiar to us with last names: Christie, Erskine, Churchill, and Bull. Food was very precious, many of the early settlers, who ate bear meat, used the skins for rugs or clothing and fat for frying. If you were given 400 acres of land during this time, it meant you were building a new mill. Aroostook County had the reputation of being an excellent place to raise crops and a healthy place to live.

6 Tribal Capabilities

A tribal-level plan shall include a discussion of the Indian Tribal government’s pre- and post-disaster hazard mitigation policies, programs, and capabilities to mitigate the hazards in the area, including: an evaluation of tribal laws, regulations, policies, and programs related to hazard mitigation as well as to development in hazard-prone areas; and a discussion of tribal funding capabilities for hazard mitigation projects.
201.7(c)(3)(iv)

The best way to lessen impacts of hazards if they are location-specific (a flood plan for instance) is to avoid being in harm’s way altogether. Most hazards that could affect the Tribe, however, are not limited to such particular places; they can occur anywhere on tribal lands and surrounding areas. For this, it is prudent to make new tribal buildings, homes, facilities, and food supplies as sustainable as possible and shore up existing ones so that weather and other events do not become disasters.

One way to do this is through good planning, siting, design, and construction of future development, and improvement of existing development. Table 1 identifies the Tribe’s current policy framework for addressing such issues. Through plans that are underway, the Tribe has the opportunity to take into account natural and human-caused hazards in formulating its long-term vision for Reserve and Trust Lands. Table 2 identifies lead personnel whose responsibility it is to advise the Tribe and oversee land use and development.

6.1 Mitigation Policy and Planning Assessment

Table 1: Current Policy and Planning Framework

Tribal Policies, Customs, Practices, Regulations, Operations, Plans	Needs and Opportunities for Strengthening Capabilities
Building Code	The Band, through the Tribal Council and Tribal Administration, is responsible for making decisions about how tribal land is used and developed, and acting upon requests from members for renovations to tribal-owned housing. Band uses building standards from HIS (e.g. HFPM (Health Facility Physical Manual), Head Start and other federal funding programs.
Development Review	The Band, through the Tribal Council and Tribal Administration, is responsible for making decisions about how tribal land is used and developed, and acting upon requests from members for renovations to tribal-owned housing. Band uses building standards from IHS(e.g. HFPM (Health Facility Physical Manual), Head Start and other federal funding programs.
Property Ordinance	
Land Use Plan	The Band, through the Tribal Council and Tribal

Tribal Policies, Customs, Practices, Regulations, Operations, Plans	Needs and Opportunities for Strengthening Capabilities
	Administration, is responsible for making decisions about how tribal land is used and developed, and acting upon requests from members for renovations to tribal-owned housing. Band uses building standards from HIS (e.g. HFPM (Health Facility Physical Manual), Head Start and other federal funding programs.
Strategic Plan	Council adopted a plan on December 4 th , 2013
Forestry Plan	
Capital Investment Plan	
Transportation Plan	
Economic Development Plan	
Emergency Operations Plan	Council adopted the plan in November of 2013, and the plan continues to be reviewed and necessary changes made.
Suicide Plan	Still in the Development Plan/Planning Stage
Health Assessment	
Waste Management Plan	The 2006 plan states that the board relies upon surrounding communities, especially Presque Isle, for solid waste management, and recycling.

6.2 Administrative, Technical, & Financial Services Assessment

Table 2: Administrative, Technical, & Financial Services

Staff/Personnel Resources	Department/Agency and Position	Needs and Opportunities
Staff with education or expertise to assess the tribe's vulnerabilities to natural hazards	Emergency Management Director Environmental Director Realty & Assets Director Tribal Administrator Elders Coordinator Housing Director	
Planner(s) or engineer(s) with knowledge of land development and land management practices	Emergency Management Department Tribal Planner Realty & Assets Department Environmental Director Housing Director	Serves in an advisory capacity for policy development and project review.
Staff or consulting engineer(s) or professional(s) trained in construction practices related to buildings and/or infrastructure	Realty & Assets Department Consulting Engineers	
Planners or Engineer(s) with an	Emergency Management	

Staff/Personnel Resources	Department/Agency and Position	Needs and Opportunities
understanding of natural and/or human caused hazards	Director Environmental Director Realty & Assets Director Tribal Planner	
Personnel skilled in GIS mapping	Realty & Assets Director Environmental Director	
Personnel skilled in grant administration and project close-outs	Chief Financial Director	
Grant Writer	Tribal Planner	
Fiscal Administration	Chief Financial Director	
Doctors, Physicians Assistants, Nurses, and other medical staff.	Indian Health Services Public Health Nurse	
Emergency Manager	Emergency Management Authority Office.	

7 Current and Potential Sources of Funding

7.1 Tribal Funding

Table 3 lists the sources of funding upon which the Tribe currently relies to fund planning and development. The Band's financial resources are limited; finding match for grant funding is a continuing problem.

Table 3: Tribal/BIA Funding

Source	Current Status or Past Experience
Bureau of Indian Affairs PL 93-638 Contract funding	The Tribe receives an annual grant supporting tribal administration and other activities. These funds are one of the two sources of federal grants that may be used to match other federal grants.
Indian Community Development Block Grants (ICDBG)	ICDBG is the other federal program funding that may be used to match other federal grants such as for FEMA Programs. The Band used a \$300K grant for the Health Clinic when it was under its jurisdiction.
Tribal Enterprises	The Band has or is developing economic development opportunities such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Resources including elver and lobster harvesting licenses • Garden produce from its farm on Route 1
Housing Department	The Aroostook Band of Micmacs Housing Department assist the tribe with funding for the following projects throughout the tribal community. These projects include the following:

Source	Current Status or Past Experience
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Facilities • Construction of the New Community Center • New Construction • Renovations to Existing Tribal Buildings
EPA	Water Quality
USDA	<p>The USDA has assisted in the past with the following projects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Facilities • Loans • Construction of the Administration Building • Construction of the Indian Health Services Building.

7.2 Potential Federal Sources for Mitigation Projects

Table 4: Federal Sources

Source	Current Status or Past Experience
FEMA (Hazard Mitigation Grant Program, HMGP)	Ensures the opportunity to take critical mitigation measures to reduce the risk of loss of life and property from future disasters is not lost during the reconstruction process following a disaster. HMGP is available, when authorized under a Presidential disaster declaration, in the areas of the State requested by the Governor or for Tribal reservation or trust lands when a Tribe seeks to be a direct Grantee to FEMA.
FEMA (Pre-Disaster Mitigation, PDM)	Is a nationally competitive program to assist Indian Tribal governments, States, Territories, and local communities in implementing a sustained pre-disaster natural hazard mitigation program to reduce overall risk to the population and structures from future hazard events.
FEMA (“406” Mitigation Funding through Public Assistance Program)	Can be requested to mitigate damaged tribal facilities following a disaster declaration.
Indian Community Development Block Grants (ICDBG)	May be used to match other federal grants such as for FEMA programs. Tribes must be in compliance with U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requirements.
Community Development Block Grants (CDBG)	May be used to match other federal grants such as for FEMA programs. This program is administered through the State in Maine; tribes must apply through their “host” communities (check: is this true still?)
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	The tribe has a strong relationship working with the EPA on water crisis and air quality.
Department of Energy	Working on Energy issues within the tribe.

7.3 Other Sources (if any)

Other federal agencies with potential to assist with tribal mitigation projects include: Environmental Protection Agency, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Justice, and Housing and Urban Development, Office of Native American Programs, Indian Housing Services, Centers of Disease Control, and USDA & Rural Development and the Office of Native American Programs, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services.

8 Implementation

8.1 System for Reviewing Progress on Achieving Goals

A tribal-level plan shall include a system (e.g., specific timeline and process) for reviewing progress on achieving goals as well as activities and projects identified in the mitigation strategy. 201.7(c)(4)(v)

The Band’s Action Plan for implementing its mitigation strategy is outlined in Table 5 below. The Emergency Management Director will convene an annual meeting of the tribe’s Emergency Management Committee to evaluate progress on achieving plan goals. The group will report its findings to the Tribal Council and tribal community and seek their input/approval in fine-tuning the strategy as needed.

Table 5: Tribal Mitigation Action Plan

Vulnerability	Objective	Actions or Projects	Priority	Responsible Department or Positions	Timeframe (start and end)
1. Dam at Spruce Haven	To reduce and fix the ongoing damages of dam failing on a yearly bases	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Drain the Dam 2. Replace the culvert with a cement culvert. 	High	Realty & Assets Department, Consultant Engineer Emergency Management Director	1 Years
2. Littleton Site	To reduce the potential flooding of roads, and winter storm issues (drifting, & Road Closures)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct an engineer analysis & study on how to fix this problem. 	High	Realty & Assets Department, Consultant Engineer, Emergency Management Director	2 Years
2. Spruce	To reduce the	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cut back 	Medium	Realty &	As Funding

Haven and Loring Site-protect from wildfires / urban interface	potential for wildland fires	and remove any dead vegetation in the hazard area. 2. Come up with a plan to keep this ongoing		Assets	Allows
3. Connor / Caribou (Spruce Haven) / Littleton Community Shelter	To have a place to shelter tribal members during a natural disaster	1. Conduct a building design, and construct a shelter.	High	Realty & Assets, Emergency Management	5 Year Plan
4. Generators	To have generators installed at all shelters and buildings within the tribe	1. Install and set up generators.	Medium	Realty & Assets, Emergency Management	5 Year Plan

8.2 Monitoring Implementation and Project Close-outs

A tribal-level plan must include a system for monitoring implementation of mitigation measures and project closeouts. 201.7(c)(4)(ii)

Departments responsible for implementing mitigation measures will submit a monthly activity report on progress to the Tribal Council with a copy to the Finance Director and Emergency Management Coordinator. This report will identify emerging problems and outcomes, including budget requests and funding opportunities, and recommend further actions necessary to achieve project implementation and closeout. It is understood that projects may need to be deferred until funding is available.

The Financial Director, in consultation with appropriate department heads, will file summary reports as appropriate with each grant-funding agency. He/she will monitor and facilitate project closeouts in keeping with agency requirements, giving the Tribal Council early warning of any issues that arise.

The Tribal Council will report to Tribal Membership on progress and outcomes in implementing mitigation measures at community meetings and in the Annual Meeting.

9 Assurances

A tribal-level plan must include assurances that the Indian Tribal government will comply with all applicable Federal statutes and regulations in effect with respect to the periods for which it receives grant funding, in compliance with 13.11© of this chapter. The Indian Tribal government will amend its plan whenever necessary to reflect changes in tribal or Federal laws and statutes as required in 13.11(d) of this chapter.. 201.7(c)(6)

The Tribe will comply with all applicable federal statutes and regulations with respect to the periods for which it receives grant funding and will amend our plan whenever necessary to reflect applicable changes in tribal or federal laws and statutes.

10 Appendices

10.1 Appendix A: Resolution of Adoption

10.2 Appendix B: Aroostook County Hazard Mitigation Goals and Objectives (if desire to pull them in here)

10.3 Appendix C: reserved for any other document deemed appropriate

DRAFT