

30 M.R.S. § 6201. Short Title

This Act shall be known and may be cited as “AN ACT to Implement the Maine Indian Claims Settlement.”

§ 6202. Legislative findings and declaration of policy

The Legislature finds and declares the following.

The Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot Nation and the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians ~~are~~ asserted~~ing~~ claims for possession of large areas of land in the State and for damages alleging that the lands in question originally were transferred by treaty in violation of the Indian Trade and Intercourse Act of 1790, 1 Stat. 137, or subsequent reenactments or versions thereof.

At the time, the prospect that these claims would not be promptly resolved threatened to create Ssubstantial economic and social hardship could be created for large numbers of landowners, citizens and communities in the State, and therefore to the State as a whole, if these claims are not resolved promptly.

The claims also have produced disagreement between the Indian claimants and the State over the extent of the state’s jurisdiction in the claimed areas. This disagreement has resulted in litigation and, if the claims are not resolved, further litigation on jurisdictional issues would be likely. In the late 1970s, theThe Indian claimants and the State, acting through the Attorney General, have reached certain agreements which represented a good faith effort on the part of all parties to achieve a fair and just resolution of those claims which, in the absence of agreement, would have been pursued through the courts for many years to the ultimate detriment of the State and all its citizens, including the Indians. The resolution reached among the Indian claimants and the State affirmed the land transfers and the reservations of rights embodied within the specific treaties that gave rise to the claims at issue, and sought to definitively eliminate any prospect that the claims brought by the Indian claimants would cloud private title to land in the State of Maine.

~~The foregoing agreement between the Indian claimants and the State also represents a good faith effort by the Indian claimants and the State to achieve a just and fair resolution of their disagreement over jurisdiction on the present Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Indian reservations and in the claimed areas. To that end, the Passamaquoddy Tribe and the Penobscot Nation have agreed to adopt the laws of the State as their own to the extent provided in this Act. The Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians and its lands will be wholly subject to the laws of the State.~~

~~It is the purpose of this Act to implement in part the foregoing agreement.~~

§ 6203. Definitions

As used in this Act, unless the context indicates otherwise, the following terms have the following meanings.

1. Commission. “Commission” means the Maine Indian Tribal-State Commission created by section 6212.

2. Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians. “Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians” means the Maliseet Tribe of Indians as constituted on March 4, 1789, and all its predecessors and successors in interest, which, as of the date of passage of this Act, are represented, as to lands within the United States, by the Houlton Band Council of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians.

2-A. Houlton Band Trust Land Reservation. “Houlton Band Trust Land Reservation” means land or natural resources acquired by the secretary in trust for the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, in compliance with the terms of this Act and the Maine Indian Claims Settlement Act of 1980, United States Public Law 96-420, with moneys from the original \$900,000 congressional appropriation and interest thereon deposited in the Land Acquisition Fund established for the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians pursuant to United States Public Law 96-420, Section 5, United States Code, Title 25, Section 1724, or with proceeds from a taking of Houlton Band Trust Reservation Lands for public uses pursuant to the laws of this State or the United States.

2-B. Maliseet Indian territory. “Maliseet Indian territory” means that territory defined as the Houlton Band Reservation and any other lands held in trust by the United States for the benefit of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians or its members.

3. Land or other natural resources. “Land or other natural resources” means any real property or other natural resources, or any interest in or right involving any real property or other natural resources, including, but without limitation, minerals and mineral rights, timber and timber rights, water and water rights and hunting and fishing rights.

4. Laws of the State. “Laws of the State” means the Constitution and all statutes, rules or regulations and the common law of the State and its political subdivisions, and subsequent amendments thereto or judicial interpretations thereof.

5. Passamaquoddy Indian Reservation. “Passamaquoddy Indian Reservation” means those lands reserved to the Passamaquoddy Tribe by agreement with the State of Massachusetts dated September 19, 1794, excepting any parcel within such lands transferred to a person or entity other than a member of the Passamaquoddy Tribe subsequent to such agreement and prior to the effective date of this Act. If any lands reserved to the Passamaquoddy Tribe by the aforesaid agreement hereafter are acquired by the Passamaquoddy Tribe, or the secretary on its behalf, that land shall be included within the Passamaquoddy Indian Reservation. For purposes of this subsection, the lands reserved to the Passamaquoddy Tribe by the aforesaid agreement shall be limited to Indian Township in Washington County; Pine Island, sometimes referred to as Taylor’s Island, located in Big Lake, in Washington County; 100 acres of land located on Nemcass Point, sometimes referred to as Governor’s Point, located in Washington County and shown on a survey of John Gardner which is filed in the Maine State Archives, Executive Council Records, Report Number 264 and dated June 5, 1855; 100 acres of land located at Pleasant Point in Washington County as described in a deed to Captain John Frost from Theodore Lincoln, Attorney for Benjamin Lincoln, Thomas Russell, and John Lowell dated July 14, 1792, and recorded in the Washington County Registry of Deeds on April 27, 1801, at Book

3, Page 73; and those 15 islands in the St. Croix River in existence on September 19, 1794 and located between the head of the tide of that river and the falls below the forks of that river, both of which points are shown on a 1794 plan of Samuel Titcomb which is filed in the Maine State Archives in Maine Land Office Plan Book Number 1, page 33. The “Passamaquoddy Indian Reservation” includes those lands which have been or may be acquired by the Passamaquoddy Tribe within that portion of the Town of Perry which lies south of Route 1 on the east side of Route 190 and south of lands now owned or formerly owned by William Follis on the west side of Route 190, ~~provided that no such lands may be included in the Passamaquoddy Indian Reservation until the Secretary of State receives certification from the treasurer of the Town of Perry that the Passamaquoddy Tribe has paid to the Town of Perry the amount of \$350,000, provided that the consent of the Town of Perry would be voided unless the payment of the \$350,000 is made within 120 days of the effective date of this section. Any commercial development of those lands must be by approval of the voters of the Town of Perry with the exception of land development currently in the building stages.~~

6. Passamaquoddy Indian territory. “Passamaquoddy Indian territory” means that territory defined by section 6205, subsection 1.

7. Passamaquoddy Tribe. “Passamaquoddy Tribe” means the Passamaquoddy Indian Tribe as constituted on March 4, 1789, and all its predecessors and successors in interest, which, as of the date of passage of this Act, are represented by the Joint Tribal Council of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, with separate councils at the Indian Township and Pleasant Point Reservations.

8. Penobscot Indian Reservation. “Penobscot Indian Reservation” means the islands in the Penobscot River reserved to the Penobscot Nation by agreement with the States of Massachusetts and Maine consisting solely of Indian Island, also known as Old Town Island, and all islands in that river northward thereof that existed on June 29, 1818, excepting any island transferred to a person or entity other than a member of the Penobscot Nation subsequent to June 29, 1818, and prior to the effective date of this Act. If any land within Nicatow Island is hereafter acquired by the Penobscot Nation, or the secretary on its behalf, that land must be included within the Penobscot Indian Reservation.

The “Penobscot Indian Reservation” includes the following parcels of land that have been or may be acquired by the Penobscot Nation from Bangor Pacific Hydro Associates as compensation for flowage of reservation lands by the West Enfield dam: A parcel located on the Mattagamon Gate Road and on the East Branch of the Penobscot River in T.6 R.8 WELS, which is a portion of the “Mattagamon Lake Dam Lot” and has an area of approximately 24.3 acres, and Smith Island in the Penobscot River, which has an area of approximately one acre.

The “Penobscot Indian Reservation” also includes a certain parcel of land located in Argyle, Penobscot County consisting of approximately 714 acres known as the Argyle East Parcel and more particularly described as Parcel One in a deed from the Penobscot Indian Nation to the United States of America dated November 22, 2005 and recorded at the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds in Book 10267, Page 265.

9. Penobscot Indian territory. “Penobscot Indian territory” means that territory defined by section 6205, subsection 2.

10. Penobscot Nation. “Penobscot Nation” means the Penobscot Indian Nation as constituted on March 4, 1789, and all its predecessors and successors in interest, which, as of the date of passage of this Act, are represented by the Penobscot Reservation Tribal Council.

11. Secretary. “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior of the United States.

12. Settlement Fund. “Settlement Fund” means the trust fund established for the Passamaquoddy Tribe and Penobscot Nation by the United States pursuant to congressional legislation extinguishing aboriginal land claims in Maine.

13. Transfer. “Transfer” includes, but is not necessarily limited to, any voluntary or involuntary sale, grant, lease, allotment, partition or other conveyance; any transaction the purpose of which was to effect a sale, grant, lease, allotment, partition or other conveyance; and any act, event or circumstance that resulted in a change in title to, possession of, dominion over, or control of land or other natural resources.

§ 6204. Laws of the State to apply to Indian Lands

~~Except as otherwise provided in this Act, all Indians, Indian nations, and tribes and bands of Indians in the State and any lands or other natural resources owned by them, held in trust for them by the United States or by any other person or entity shall be subject to the laws of the State and to the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the courts of the State to the same extent as any other person or lands or other natural resources therein.~~

§ 6205. Indian territory

1. Passamaquoddy Indian Territory. ~~Subject to subsections 3, 4 and 5,~~ The following lands within the State are known as the “Passamaquoddy Indian territory:”

A. The Passamaquoddy Indian Reservation;

B. The first 150,000 acres of land acquired by the secretary for the benefit of the Passamaquoddy Tribe from the following areas or lands to the extent that those lands ~~are acquired by the secretary prior to January 31, 1991,~~ are not held in common with any other person or entity ~~and are certified by the secretary by January 31, 1991, as held for the benefit of the Passamaquoddy Tribe:~~

The lands of Great Northern Nekoosa Corporation located in T.1, R.8, W.B.K.P. (Lowelltown), T.6, R.1, N.B.K.P. (Holeb), T.2, R.10, W.E.L.S. and T. 2, R.9, W.E.L.S.; the land of Raymidga Company located in T.1, R.5, W.B.K.P. (Jim Pond), T.4, R.5, B.K.P.W.K.R. (King and Bartlett), T.5, R.6, B.K.P.W.K. R. and T.3, R.5, B.K.P.W.K.R.; the land of the heirs of David Pingree located in T.6, R.8, W.E.L.S.; any portion of Sugar Island in Moosehead Lake; the lands of Prentiss and Carlisle Company located in T.9, S.D.; any portion of T.24, M.D.B.P.P.; the lands

of Bertram C. Tackeff or Northeastern Blueberry Company, Inc. in T.19, M.D.B.P.P.; any portion of T.2, R.8, N.W.P.; any portion of T.2, R.5, W.B.K.P. (Alder Stream); the lands of Dead River Company in T.3, R.9, N.W.P., T.2, R.9, N.W.P., T.5, R.1, N.B.P.P. and T.5, N.D.B.P.P.; any portion of T.3, R.1, N.B.P.P.; any portion of T.3, N.D.; any portion of T.4, N.D.; any portion of T.39, M.D.; any portion of T.40, M.D.; any portion of T.41, M.D.; any portion of T.42, M.D.B.P.P.; the lands of Diamond International Corporation, International Paper Company and Lincoln Pulp and Paper Company located in Argyle; and the lands of the Dyer Interests in T.A.R.7 W.E.L.S., T.3 R.9 N.W.P., T.3 R.3. N.B.K.P. (Alder Brook Township), T.3 R.4 N.B.K.P. (Hammond Township), T.2 R.4 N.B.K.P. (Pittston Academy Grant), T.2 R.3 N.B.K.P. (Soldiertown Township), and T.4 R.4 N.B.K.P. (Prentiss Township), and any lands in Albany Township ~~acquired by the Passamaquoddy Tribe before January 1, 1991;~~

C. Any land not exceeding 100 acres in the City of Calais acquired by the secretary for the benefit of the Passamaquoddy Tribe as long as the land ~~is acquired by the secretary prior to January 1, 2001,~~ is not held in common with any other person or entity ~~and is certified by the secretary by January 31, 2001,~~ as held for the benefit of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, if:

~~(1) The acquisition of the land by the tribe is approved by the legislative body of that city; and~~

~~(2) A tribal state compact under the federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act is agreed to by the State and the Passamaquoddy Tribe or the State is ordered by a court to negotiate such a compact;~~

D.

All land acquired by the secretary for the benefit of the Passamaquoddy Tribe in T. 19, M.D. to the extent that the land ~~is acquired by the secretary prior to January 31, 2020,~~ is not held in common with any other person or entity ~~and is certified by the secretary by January 31, 2020 as held for the benefit of the Passamaquoddy Tribe.~~

*** The text of subsection 1, paragraph D-1 is effective until contingent upon certification by the Joint Tribal Council of the Passamaquoddy Tribe ***

D-1.

Land acquired by the secretary for the benefit of the Passamaquoddy Tribe in Centerville consisting of Parcels A, B and C conveyed by Bertram C. Tackeff to the Passamaquoddy Tribe by quitclaim deed dated July 27, 1981, recorded in the Washington County Registry of Deeds in Book 1147, Page 251, to the extent that the land ~~is acquired by the secretary prior to January 31, 2017,~~ is not held in common with any other person or entity ~~and is certified by the secretary by January 31, 2017 as held for the benefit of the Passamaquoddy Tribe;~~ and

*** The text of subsection 1, paragraph D-1 is effective contingent upon certification by the Joint Tribal Council of the Passamaquoddy Tribe ***

D-1.

Land acquired by the secretary for the benefit of the Passamaquoddy Tribe in Centerville consisting of Parcels A, B and C conveyed by Bertram C. Tackeff to the Passamaquoddy Tribe by quitclaim deed dated July 27, 1981, recorded in the Washington County Registry of Deeds in

Book 1147, Page 251, to the extent that the land is ~~acquired by the secretary prior to January 31, 2017, is not held in common with any other person or entity and is certified by the secretary by January 31, 2017 as held for the benefit of the Passamaquoddy Tribe;~~

*** The text of subsection 1, paragraph D-2 is effective contingent upon certification by the Joint Tribal Council of the Passamaquoddy Tribe. See Historical and Statutory Notes ***

D-2. Land acquired by the secretary for the benefit of the Passamaquoddy Tribe in Centerville conveyed by Bertram C. Tackeff to the Passamaquoddy Tribe by quitclaim deed dated May 4, 1982, recorded in the Washington County Registry of Deeds in Book 1178, Page 35, to the extent that the land is ~~acquired by the secretary prior to January 31, 2023, is not held in common with any other person or entity and is certified by the secretary by January 31, 2023 as held for the benefit of the Passamaquoddy Tribe;~~ and

E. Land acquired by the secretary for the benefit of the Passamaquoddy Tribe in Township 21 consisting of Gordon Island in Big Lake, conveyed by Domtar Maine Corporation to the Passamaquoddy Tribe by corporate quitclaim deed dated April 30, 2002, recorded in the Washington County Registry of Deeds in Book 2624, Page 301, to the extent that the land is ~~acquired by the secretary prior to January 31, 2017, is not held in common with any other person or entity and is certified by the secretary by January 31, 2017 as held for the benefit of the Passamaquoddy Tribe.~~

2. Penobscot Indian Territory. ~~Subject to subsections 3, 4 and 5, t~~The following lands within the State shall be known as the “Penobscot Indian territory:”

A. The Penobscot Indian Reservation; and

B. The first 150,000 acres of land acquired by the secretary for the benefit of the Penobscot Nation from the following areas or lands to the extent that those lands are acquired by the secretary prior to January 31, 2021, are not held in common with any other person or entity and are certified by the secretary by January 31, 2021, as held for the Penobscot Nation:
The lands of Great Northern Nekoosa Corporation located in T.1, R.8, W.B.K.P. (Lowelltown), T.6, R.1, N.B.K.P. (Holeb), T.2, R.10, W.E.L.S. and T.2, R.9, W.E.L.S.; the land of Raymidga Company located in T.1, R.5, W.B.K.P. (Jim Pond), T.4, R.5, B.K.P.W.K.R. (King and Bartlett), T.5, R.6, B.K.P.W.K.R. and T.3, R.5, B.K.P.W.K.R.; the land of the heirs of David Pingree located in T.6, R.8, W.E.L.S.; any portion of Sugar Island in Moosehead Lake; the lands of Prentiss and Carlisle Company located in T.9, S.D.; any portion of T.24, M.D.B.P.P.; the lands of Bertram C. Tackeff or Northeastern Blueberry Company, Inc. in T.19, M.D.B.P.P.; any portion of T.2, R.8, N.W.P.; any portion of T.2, R.5, W.B.K.P. (Alder Stream); the lands of Dead River Company in T.3, R.9, N.W.P., T.2, R.9, N.W.P., T.5, R.1, N.B.P.P. and T.5, N.D.B.P.P.; any portion of T.3, R.1, N.B.P.P.; any portion of T.3, N.D.; any portion of T.4, N.D.; any portion of T.39, M.D.; any portion of T.40, M.D.; any portion of T.41, M.D.; any portion of T.42, M.D.B.P.P.; the lands of Diamond International Corporation, International Paper Company and Lincoln Pulp and Paper Company located in Argyle; any land acquired in Williamsburg T.6, R.8, N.W.P.; any 300 acres in Old Town mutually agreed upon by the City of Old Town and the Penobscot Nation Tribal Government, provided that the mutual agreement must be finalized

prior to August 31, 1991; any lands in Lakeville acquired by the Penobscot Nation before January 1, 1991; and all the property acquired by the Penobscot Indian Nation from Herbert C. Haynes, Jr., Herbert C. Haynes, Inc. and Five Islands Land Corporation located in Township 1, Range 6 W.E.L.S.

~~3. Takings Under the Laws of the State.~~

~~A.~~

~~Prior to any taking of land for public uses within either the Passamaquoddy Indian Reservation or the Penobscot Indian Reservation, the public entity proposing the taking, or, in the event of a taking proposed by a public utility, the Public Utilities Commission, shall be required to find that there is no reasonably feasible alternative to the proposed taking. In making this finding, the public entity or the Public Utilities Commission shall compare the cost, technical feasibility, and environmental and social impact of the available alternatives, if any, with the cost, technical feasibility and environmental and social impact of the proposed taking. Prior to making this finding, the public entity or Public Utilities Commission, after notice to the affected tribe or nation, shall conduct a public hearing in the manner provided by the Maine Administrative Procedure Act, on the affected Indian reservation. The finding of the public entity or Public Utilities Commission may be appealed to the Maine Superior Court.~~

~~In the event of a taking of land for public uses within the Passamaquoddy Indian Reservation or the Penobscot Indian Reservation, the public entity or public utility making the taking shall, at the election of the affected tribe or nation, and with respect to individually allotted lands, at the election of the affected allottee or allottees, acquire by purchase or otherwise for the respective tribe, nation, allottee or allottees a parcel or parcels of land equal in value to that taken; contiguous to the affected Indian reservation; and as nearly adjacent to the parcel taken as practicable. The land so acquired shall, upon written certification to the Secretary of State by the public entity or public utility acquiring such land describing the location and boundaries thereof, be included within the Indian Reservation of the affected tribe or nation without further approval of the State. For purposes of this section, land along and adjacent to the Penobscot River shall be deemed to be contiguous to the Penobscot Indian Reservation. The acquisition of land for the Passamaquoddy Tribe or the Penobscot Nation or any allottee under this subsection shall be full compensation for any such taking. If the affected tribe, nation, allottee or allottees elect not to have a substitute parcel acquired in accordance with this subsection, the moneys received for such taking shall be reinvested in accordance with the provisions of paragraph B.~~

~~**B.** If land within either the Passamaquoddy Indian Territory or the Penobscot Indian Territory but not within either the Passamaquoddy Indian Reservation or the Penobscot Indian Reservation is taken for public uses in accordance with the laws of the State the money received for said land shall be reinvested in other lands within 2 years of the date on which the money is received. To the extent that any moneys received are so reinvested in land with an area not greater than the area of the land taken and located within an unorganized or unincorporated area of the State, the lands so acquired by such reinvestment shall be included within the respective Indian territory without further approval of the State. To the extent that any moneys received are so reinvested in land with an area greater than the area of the land taken and located within an unorganized or unincorporated area of the State, the respective tribe or nation shall designate, within 30 days of~~

~~such reinvestment, that portion of the land acquired by such reinvestment, not to exceed the area taken, which shall be included within the respective Indian territory. No land acquired pursuant to this paragraph shall be included within either Indian Territory until the Secretary of Interior has certified, in writing, to the Secretary of State the location and boundaries of the land acquired.~~

~~**4. Taking Under the Laws of the United States.** In the event of a taking of land within the Passamaquoddy Indian territory or the Penobscot Indian territory for public uses in accordance with the laws of the United States and the reinvestment of the moneys received from such taking within 2 years of the date on which the moneys are received, the status of the lands acquired by such reinvestment shall be determined in accordance with subsection 3, paragraph B.~~

~~**5. Limitations.**~~

~~No lands held or acquired by or in trust for the Passamaquoddy Tribe or the Penobscot Nation, other than those described in subsections 1, 2, 3 and 4, shall be included within or added to the Passamaquoddy Indian territory or the Penobscot Indian territory except upon recommendation of the commission and approval of the State to be given in the manner required for the enactment of laws by the Legislature and Governor of Maine, provided, however, that no lands within any city, town, village or plantation shall be added to either the Passamaquoddy Indian territory or the Penobscot Indian territory without approval of the legislative body of said city, town, village or plantation in addition to the approval of the State.~~

~~Any lands within the Passamaquoddy Indian territory or the Penobscot Indian territory, the fee to which is transferred to any person who is not a member of the respective tribe or nation, shall cease to constitute a portion of Indian territory and shall revert to its status prior to the inclusion thereof within Indian territory.~~

§ 6205-A. Acquisition of Houlton Band Trust Reservation Land

1. Approval. The State of Maine approves the acquisition, by the secretary, of Houlton Band Trust Reservation ~~Land~~ within the State of Maine provided as follows.

A. No land or natural resources acquired by the secretary may have the status of Houlton Band Trust Reservation ~~Land~~, or be deemed to be land or natural resources held in trust by the United States, until the secretary files with the Maine Secretary of State a certified copy of the deed, contract or other instrument of conveyance, setting forth the location and boundaries of the land or natural resources so acquired. Filing by mail shall be complete upon mailing.

~~**B.** No land or natural resources may be acquired by the secretary for the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians until the secretary files with the Maine Secretary of State a certified copy of the instrument creating the trust described in section 6208-A, together with a letter stating that he holds not less than \$ 100,000 in a trust account for the payment of Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians' obligations, and a copy of the claim filing procedures he has adopted.~~

~~**C.** No land or natural resources located within any city, town, village or plantation may be acquired by the secretary for the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians without the approval of the legislative body of the city, town, village or plantation.~~

~~2. Takings for Public Uses.~~ Houlton Band Trust Land may be taken for public uses in accordance with the laws of the State of Maine to the same extent as privately owned land. The proceeds from any such taking shall be deposited in the Land Acquisition Fund. The United States shall be a necessary party to any such condemnation proceeding. After exhausting all state administrative remedies, the United States shall have an absolute right to remove any action commenced in the courts of this State to a United States' court of competent jurisdiction.

~~3. Restraints on Alienation.~~ Any transfer of Houlton Band Trust Land shall be void ab initio and without any validity in law or equity, except:

~~A. Takings for public uses pursuant to the laws of this State;~~

~~B. Takings for public uses pursuant to the laws of the United States;~~

~~C. Transfers of individual use assignments from one member of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians to another band member;~~

~~D. Transfers authorized by United States Public Law 96-420, Section 5(g)(3), United States Code, Title 25, Section 1724(g)(3); and~~

~~E. Transfers made pursuant to a special act of Congress.~~

If the fee to the Houlton Band Trust Land is lawfully transferred to any person or entity, the land so transferred shall cease to have the status of Houlton Band Trust Land.

§ 6206. Rights, Privileges, Powers and Immunities of the Indian tribes and the State within their respective Indian territories

1. General Powers. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the State recognizes that the Passamaquoddy Tribe, and the Penobscot Nation, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians and their respective members within their respective Indian territories, shall have, exercise and enjoy all the rights, privileges, powers and immunities generally afforded to federally-recognized Indian tribes and their members under federal law, and that their respective Indian territories are and shall be treated as Indian country under federal law, including, but without limitation, the power to enact ordinances and collect taxes, and shall be subject to all the duties, obligations, liabilities and limitations of a municipality of and subject to the laws of the State, provided, however, that internal tribal matters, including membership in the respective tribe or nation, the right to reside within the respective Indian territories, tribal organization, tribal government, tribal elections and the use or disposition of settlement fund income shall not be subject to regulation by the State. The Passamaquoddy Tribe and the Penobscot Nation shall designate such officers and officials as are necessary to implement and administer those laws of the State applicable to the respective Indian territories and the residents thereof. Any resident of the Passamaquoddy Indian territory or the Penobscot Indian territory who is not a member of the respective tribe or nation nonetheless shall be equally entitled to receive any municipal or governmental services provided

by the respective tribe or nation or by the State, except those services which are provided exclusively to members of the respective tribe or nation pursuant to state or federal law, and shall be entitled to vote in national, state and county elections in the same manner as any tribal member residing within Indian territory.

2. Power to sue and be sued. The Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot Nation and their members may sue and be sued in the courts of the State to the same extent as any other entity or person in the State provided, however, that the respective tribe or nation and its officers and employees shall be immune from suit when the respective tribe or nation is acting in its governmental capacity to the same extent as any municipality or like officers or employees thereof within the State.

3. Ordinances. The Passamaquoddy Tribe and the Penobscot Nation each shall have the right to exercise exclusive jurisdiction within its respective Indian territory over violations by members of either tribe or nation of tribal ordinances adopted pursuant to this section or section 6207. The decision to exercise or terminate the jurisdiction authorized by this section shall be made by each tribal governing body. Should either tribe or nation choose not to exercise, or to terminate its exercise of, jurisdiction as authorized by this section or section 6207, the State shall have exclusive jurisdiction over violations of tribal ordinances by members of either tribe or nation within the Indian territory of that tribe or nation.

The State shall have exclusive jurisdiction over violations of tribal ordinances by persons not members of either tribe or nation.

26. Application of Federal Law Enacted for the Benefit of Indian Tribes. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, the acts of the United States Congress enacted before or after the effective date of this Act and any amendments thereto, and other federal laws and regulations enacted for the general benefit of Indian tribes, shall apply to the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot Nation, and the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians and their respective members and territories in the same manner as they apply to other federally-recognized tribes.

§ 6206-A. Powers of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians

The Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians shall not exercise nor enjoy the powers, privileges and immunities of a municipality nor exercise civil or criminal jurisdiction within their lands prior to the enactment of additional legislation specifically authorizing the exercise of those governmental powers.

§ 6206-B. Law enforcement powers Tribal-State Cooperation on Issues of Mutual Interest of Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians

1. Appointment of Cross Deputization Agreements, tribal law enforcement officers. The State and its political subdivisions are hereby authorized to enter into cross-deputization or similar agreements with the tribes that allow for State law enforcement officers to enforce the laws of the tribes within each tribe's respective territories and to allow for tribal law enforcement

~~officers to enforce the laws of the State within the State’s territory. Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians may appoint law enforcement officers who have the authority to enforce all the laws of the State within the Houlton Band Trust Land. This section does not limit the existing authority of tribal officers under tribal law or affect the performance of federal duties by tribal officers.~~

2. Tribal-State Cooperative Agreements. ~~Notwithstanding subparagraph (1) above, the State and its political subdivisions are is authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with federally recognized Indian tribes to avoid litigation and to facilitate cross-jurisdictional cooperation and the delivery of services on issues of mutual interest including but not limited to criminal jurisdiction and law enforcement, taxation, environmental regulation, and natural resources. The Governor and political subdivisions of the State respectively may elect to name a designee who will have authority to negotiate and enter into cooperative agreements with federally-recognized Indian tribes as provided for in this Act.~~

~~**2. Authority of state, county and local law enforcement officers.** State and county law enforcement officers and law enforcement officers appointed by the Town of Houlton have the authority to enforce all laws of the State within the Houlton Band Trust Land.~~

~~**3. Agreements for cooperation and mutual aid.** The Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians and any state, any county or local law enforcement agency may enter into agreements for cooperation and mutual aid with any of the Indian tribes.~~

~~**4. Powers, duties and training requirements.** Law enforcement officers appointed by of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, Penobscot Nation or Passamaquoddy Tribe pursuant to this section, when enforcing the laws of the State under an agreement entered pursuant to this section, possess the same powers, enjoy the same immunities and are subject to the same duties, limitations and training requirements as other corresponding law enforcement officers under the laws of the State.~~

~~**5. Report to Legislature.** By January 1, 2010, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians shall file a report with the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over judiciary matters detailing the band’s experience with the exercise of law enforcement authority under this section. The report must include observations and comments from the state and county law enforcement agencies providing law enforcement services in Aroostook County and from the Houlton Police Department.~~

~~**6. Repeal.** [2009, c. 384, Pt. A, §4 (AFF); 2009, c. 384, Pt. A, §1 (RP).]~~

§ 6207. Regulation of fish and wildlife resources

~~**1. Adoption of Ordinances by Tribe.** Subject to the limitations of subsection 6, the Passamaquoddy Tribe, and the Penobscot Nation each shall have exclusive authority within their respective Indian territories to promulgate and enact ordinances regulating:~~

~~A. Hunting, trapping or other taking of wildlife; and~~

~~B. Taking of fish on any pond in which all the shoreline and all submerged lands are wholly within Indian territory and which is less than 10 acres in surface area.~~

~~Such ordinances shall be equally applicable, on a nondiscriminatory basis, to all persons regardless of whether such person is a member of the respective tribe or nation provided, however, that subject to the limitations of subsection 6, such ordinances may include special provisions for the sustenance of the individual members of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, or the Penobscot Nation. In addition to the authority provided by this subsection, the Passamaquoddy Tribe, and the Penobscot Nation, subject to the limitations of subsection 6, may exercise within their respective Indian territories all the rights incident to ownership of land under the laws of the State.~~

~~2. The Passamaquoddy Tribe, and the Penobscot Nation shall establish and maintain registration stations for the purpose of registering bear, moose, deer and other wildlife killed within their respective Indian territories and shall adopt ordinances requiring registration of such wildlife to the extent and in substantially the same manner as such wildlife are required to be registered under the laws of the State. These ordinances requiring registration shall be equally applicable to all persons without distinction based on tribal membership. The Passamaquoddy Tribe, and the Penobscot Nation shall report the deer, moose, bear and other wildlife killed and registered within their respective Indian territories to the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife of the State at such times as the commissioner deems appropriate. The records of registration of the Passamaquoddy Tribe and the Penobscot Nation shall be available, at all times, for inspection and examination by the commissioner.~~

~~3. **Adoption of Regulations by the Commission.** Subject to the limitations of subsection 6, the commission shall have exclusive authority to promulgate fishing rules or regulations on:~~

~~A. Any pond other than those specified in subsection 1, paragraph B, 50% or more of the linear shoreline of which is within Indian territory;~~

~~B. Any section of a river or stream both sides of which are within Indian territory; and~~

~~C. Any section of a river or stream one side of which is within Indian territory for a continuous length of 1/2 mile or more.~~

~~In promulgating such rules or regulations the commission shall consider and balance the need to preserve and protect existing and future sport and commercial fisheries, the historical non-Indian fishing interests, the needs or desires of the tribes to establish fishery practices for the sustenance of the tribes or to contribute to the economic independence of the tribes, the traditional fishing techniques employed by and ceremonial practices of Indians in Maine and the ecological interrelationship between the fishery regulated by the commission and other fisheries throughout the State. Such regulation may include without limitation provisions on the method, manner, bag and size limits and season for fishing.~~

~~Said rules or regulations shall be equally applicable on a nondiscriminatory basis to all persons regardless of whether such person is a member of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, or Penobscot Nation. Rules and regulations promulgated by the commission may include the imposition of fees and permits or license requirements on users of such waters other than members of the Passamaquoddy Tribe and the Penobscot Nation. In adopting rules or regulations pursuant to this subsection, the commission shall comply with the Maine Administrative Procedure Act.~~

~~In order to provide an orderly transition of regulatory authority, all fishing laws and rules and regulations of the State shall remain applicable to all waters specified in this subsection until such time as the commission certifies to the commissioner that it has met and voted to adopt its own rules and regulations in substitution for such laws and rules and regulations of the State.~~

~~**3-A. Horsepower and Use of Motors.** Subject to the limitations of subsection 6, the commission has exclusive authority to adopt rules to regulate the horsepower and use of motors on waters less than 200 acres in surface area and entirely within Indian territory.~~

~~**4. Sustenance Fishing Within the Indian Reservations.** Notwithstanding any rule or regulation promulgated by the commission or any other law of the State, the members of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, and the Penobscot Nation may take fish, within the boundaries of their respective Indian reservations, for their individual sustenance subject to the limitations of subsection 6.~~

~~**5. Posting to the Public.** Lands or waters subject to regulation by the commission, the Passamaquoddy Tribe, or the Penobscot Nation, or the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians shall be conspicuously posted in such a manner as to provide reasonable notice to the public of the limitations on hunting, trapping, fishing or other use of such lands or waters.~~

~~**6. Supervision by Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife.** The Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, or his successor, shall be entitled to conduct fish and wildlife surveys within the Indian territories and on waters subject to the jurisdiction of the commission to the same extent as he is authorized to do so in other areas of the State. Before conducting any such survey the commissioner shall provide reasonable advance notice to the respective tribe or nation and afford it a reasonable opportunity to participate in such survey. If the commissioner, at any time, has reasonable grounds to believe that a tribal ordinance or commission regulation adopted under this section, or the absence of such a tribal ordinance or commission regulation, is adversely affecting or is likely to adversely affect the stock of any fish or wildlife on lands or waters outside the boundaries of land or waters subject to regulation by the commission, the Passamaquoddy Tribe or the Penobscot Nation, he shall inform the governing body of the tribe or nation or the commission, as is appropriate, of his opinion and attempt to develop appropriate remedial standards in consultation with the tribe or nation or the commission. If such efforts fail, he may call a public hearing to investigate the matter further. Any such hearing shall be conducted in a manner consistent with the laws of the State applicable to adjudicative hearings. If, after hearing, the commissioner determines that any such ordinance, rule or regulation, or the absence of an ordinance, rule or regulation, is causing, or there is a reasonable likelihood that it will cause, a significant depletion of fish or wildlife stocks on lands or waters outside the boundaries of lands or waters subject to regulation by the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot~~

~~Nation or the commission, may adopt appropriate remedial measures including rescission of any such ordinance, rule or regulation and, in lieu thereof, order the enforcement of the generally applicable laws or regulations of the State. In adopting any remedial measures the commission shall utilize the least restrictive means possible to prevent a substantial diminution of the stocks in question and shall take into consideration the effect that non-Indian practices on non-Indian lands or waters are having on such stocks. In no event shall such remedial measure be more restrictive than those which the commissioner could impose if the area in question was not within Indian territory or waters subject to commission regulation.~~

~~In any administrative proceeding under this section the burden of proof shall be on the commissioner. The decision of the commissioner may be appealed in the manner provided by the laws of the State for judicial review of administrative action and shall be sustained only if supported by substantial evidence.~~

7. Transportation of Game. Fish lawfully taken within Indian territory ~~or in waters subject to commission regulation~~ and wildlife lawfully taken within Indian territory and registered pursuant to ordinances adopted by the Passamaquoddy Tribe, ~~and the Penobscot Nation,~~ or Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians may be transported within the State.

8. Fish and Wildlife on Non-Indian Lands. The commission shall undertake appropriate studies, consult with the Passamaquoddy Tribe, ~~and the Penobscot Nation,~~ the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians and landowners and state officials, and make recommendations to the commissioner and the Legislature with respect to implementation of fish and wildlife management policies on non-Indian lands in order to protect fish and wildlife stocks on lands and water subject to regulation by the Passamaquoddy Tribe, ~~the Penobscot Nation~~tribes or the commission.

9. Fish. As used in this section, the term “fish” means a cold blooded completely aquatic vertebrate animal having permanent fins, gills and an elongated streamlined body usually covered with scales and includes inland fish and anadromous and catadromous fish when in inland water.

§ 6208. Taxation

1. Settlement Fund income. The Settlement Fund and any portion of such funds or income therefrom distributed to the Passamaquoddy Tribe or the Penobscot Nation or the members thereof shall be exempt from taxation under the laws of the State.

2. Property taxes. ~~The Passamaquoddy Tribe and the Penobscot Nation shall make payments in lieu of taxes on all real and personal property within their respective Indian territory in an amount equal to that which would otherwise be imposed by a county, a district, the State, or other taxing authority on such real and personal property provided, however, that any real or personal property within Indian territory used by either tribe or nation predominantly for governmental purposes shall be exempt from taxation to the same extent that such real or personal property owned by a municipality is exempt under the laws of the State. The Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians shall make payments in lieu of taxes on Houlton Band Trust Land in an~~

amount equal to that which would otherwise be imposed by a municipality, county, district, the State or other taxing authority on that land or natural resource. Any other real or personal property owned by or held in trust for any Indian, Indian Nation or tribe or band of Indians and not within Indian territory, shall be subject to levy and collection of real and personal property taxes by any and all taxing authorities, including but without limitation municipalities, except that such real and personal property owned by or held for the benefit of and used by the Passamaquoddy Tribe or the Penobscot Nation predominantly for governmental purposes shall be exempt from property taxation to the same extent that such real and personal property owned by a municipality is exempt under the laws of the State.

2-A. Payments in lieu of taxes; authority. Any municipality in which Houlton Band Trust Land is located has the authority, at its sole discretion, to enter into agreements with the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians to accept other funds or other things of value that are obtained by or for the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians by reason of the trust status of the trust land as replacement for payments in lieu of taxes.

Any agreement between the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians and the municipality must be jointly executed by persons duly authorized by the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians and the municipality and must set forth the jointly agreed value of the funds or other things identified serving as replacement of payments in lieu of taxes and the time period over which such funds or other things may serve in lieu of the obligations of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians provided in this section.

3. Other taxes. The Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot Nation, the members thereof, and any other Indian, Indian Nation, or tribe or band of Indians shall be liable for payment of all other taxes and fees to the same extent as any other person or entity in the State. For purposes of this section either tribe or nation, when acting in its business capacity as distinguished from its governmental capacity, shall be deemed to be a business corporation organized under the laws of the State and shall be taxed as such.

§ 6208 A. Houlton Band Tax Fund

1. Fund. The satisfaction of obligations, described in section 6208, owed to a governmental entity by the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians shall be assured by a trust fund to be known as the Houlton Band Tax Fund. The secretary shall administer the fund in accordance with reasonable and prudent trust management standards. The initial principal of the fund shall be not less than \$100,000. The principal shall be formed with moneys transferred from the Land Acquisition Fund established for the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians pursuant to United States Public Law 96-420, Section 5, United States Code, Title 25, Section 1724. Any interest earned by the Houlton Band Tax Fund shall be added to the principal as it accrues and that interest shall be exempt from taxation. The secretary shall maintain a permanent reserve of \$25,000 at all times and that reserve shall not be made available for the payment of claims. The interest earned by the reserved funds shall also be added to the principal available for the payment of obligations.

2. Claims. The secretary shall pay from the fund all valid claims for taxes, payments in lieu of property taxes and fees, together with any interest and penalties thereon, for which the Houlton

~~Band of Maliseet Indians is liable pursuant to section 6208, provided that such obligation is final and not subject to further direct administrative or judicial review under the laws of the State of Maine. No payment of a valid claim may be satisfied with moneys from the fund unless the secretary finds, as a result of his own inquiry, that no other source of funds controlled by the secretary is available to satisfy the obligation. The secretary shall adopt written procedures, consistent with this section, governing the filing and payment of claims after consultation with the Maine Commissioner of Finance and Administration and the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians.~~

~~**3. Distributions.** If the unencumbered principal available for the payment of claims exceeds the sum of \$100,000, the secretary shall, except for good cause shown, provide for the transfer of such excess principal to the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians. The secretary shall give 30 days' written notice to the Commissioner of Finance and Administration of a proposed transfer of excess principal to the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians. Any distribution of excess principal to the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians shall be exempt from taxation.~~

~~**4. Other remedies.** The existence of the Houlton Band Tax Fund as a source for the payment of Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians' obligations shall not abrogate any other remedy available to a governmental entity for the collection of taxes, payments in lieu of taxes and fees, together with any interest or penalty thereon.~~

§ 6209-A. Extension Jurisdiction of the Passamaquoddy Reservation Tribal Court

~~**1. Exclusive Jurisdiction over Certain Matters.** Except as provided in subsections 3 and 4, the Passamaquoddy Tribe has the right to exercise exclusive jurisdiction, separate and distinct from the State, over:~~

~~**A.** Criminal offenses for which the maximum potential term of imprisonment is less than one year and the maximum potential fine does not exceed \$ 5,000 and that are committed on the Indian reservation of the Passamaquoddy Tribe by a member of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians or the Penobscot Nation, except when committed against a person who is not a member of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians or the Penobscot Nation or against the property of a person who is not a member of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians or the Penobscot Nation;~~

~~**B.** Juvenile crimes against a person or property involving conduct that, if committed by an adult, would fall within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Passamaquoddy Tribe under paragraph A, and juvenile crimes, as defined in Title 15, section 3103, subsection 1, paragraphs B and C, committed by a juvenile member of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians or the Penobscot Nation on the reservation of the Passamaquoddy Tribe;~~

~~**C.** Civil actions between members of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians or the Penobscot Nation arising on the Indian reservation of the Passamaquoddy Tribe and cognizable as small claims under the laws of the State, and civil actions against a member of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians or the Penobscot Nation under Title 22, section 2383 involving conduct on the Indian reservation of the Passamaquoddy~~

Tribe by a member of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians or the Penobscot Nation;

~~D. Indian child custody proceedings to the extent authorized by applicable federal law; and~~

~~E. Other domestic relations matters, including marriage, divorce and support, between members of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians or the Penobscot Nation, both of whom reside within the Indian reservation of the Passamaquoddy Tribe.~~

~~The governing body of the Passamaquoddy Tribe shall decide whether to exercise or terminate the exercise of the exclusive jurisdiction authorized by this subsection. If the Passamaquoddy Tribe chooses not to exercise, or chooses to terminate its exercise of, jurisdiction over the criminal, juvenile, civil and domestic matters described in this subsection, the State has exclusive jurisdiction over those matters. Except as provided in paragraphs A and B, all laws of the State relating to criminal offenses and juvenile crimes apply within the Passamaquoddy Indian reservation and the State has exclusive jurisdiction over those offenses and crimes~~

~~**2. Definitions of Crimes; Tribal Procedures.** In exercising its exclusive jurisdiction under subsection 1, paragraphs A and B, the Passamaquoddy Tribe is deemed to be enforcing Passamaquoddy tribal law. The definitions of the criminal offenses and juvenile crimes and the punishments applicable to those criminal offenses and juvenile crimes over which the Passamaquoddy Tribe has exclusive jurisdiction under this section are governed by the laws of the State. Issuance and execution of criminal process are also governed by the laws of the State. The procedures for the establishment and operation of tribal forums created to effectuate the purposes of this section are governed by federal statute, including, without limitation, the provisions of 25 United States Code, Sections 1301 to 1303 and rules or regulations generally applicable to the exercise of criminal jurisdiction by Indian tribes on federal Indian reservations.~~

~~**3. Lesser Included Offenses in State Courts.** In any criminal proceeding in the courts of the State in which a criminal offense under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Passamaquoddy Tribe constitutes a lesser included offense of the criminal offense charged, the defendant may be convicted in the courts of the State of the lesser included offense. A lesser included offense is as defined under the laws of the State.~~

~~**4. Double Jeopardy, Collateral Estoppel.** A prosecution for a criminal offense or juvenile crime over which the Passamaquoddy Tribe has exclusive jurisdiction under this section does not bar a prosecution for a criminal offense or juvenile crime, arising out of the same conduct, over which the State has exclusive jurisdiction. A prosecution for a criminal offense or juvenile crime over which the State has exclusive jurisdiction does not bar a prosecution for a criminal offense or juvenile crime, arising out of the same conduct, over which the Passamaquoddy Tribe has exclusive jurisdiction under this section. The determination of an issue of fact in a criminal or juvenile proceeding conducted in a Passamaquoddy tribal forum does not constitute collateral estoppel in a criminal or juvenile proceeding conducted in a state court. The determination of an issue of fact in a criminal or juvenile proceeding conducted in a state court does not constitute collateral estoppel in a criminal or juvenile proceeding conducted in a Passamaquoddy tribal forum.~~

5. Future Indian Communities. Any 25 or more adult members of the Passamaquoddy Tribe residing within their Indian territory and in reasonable proximity to each other may petition the commission for designation as an extended reservation. If the commission determines, after investigation, that the petitioning Passamaquoddy tribal members constitute an extended reservation, the commission shall establish the boundaries of the extended reservation and recommend to the Legislature that, subject to the approval of the governing body of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, it amend this Act to extend the jurisdiction of the Passamaquoddy Tribe to the extended reservation. The boundaries of an extended reservation may not exceed those reasonably necessary to encompass the petitioning Passamaquoddy tribal members.

§ 6209-B. Extension Jurisdiction of the Penobscot Nation Reservation Tribal Court

1. Exclusive Jurisdiction over Certain Matters. ~~Except as provided in subsections 3 and 4, the Penobscot Nation has the right to exercise exclusive jurisdiction, separate and distinct from the State, over:~~

~~A. Criminal offenses for which the maximum potential term of imprisonment does not exceed one year and the maximum potential fine does not exceed \$ 5,000 and that are committed on the Indian reservation of the Penobscot Nation by a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group, except when committed against a person who is not a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group or against the property of a person who is not a member of any federally recognized Indian tribe, nation, band or other group;~~

~~B. Juvenile crimes against a person or property involving conduct that, if committed by an adult, would fall within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Penobscot Nation under paragraph A, and juvenile crimes, as defined in Title 15, section 3103, subsection 1, paragraphs B and C, committed by a juvenile member of either the Passamaquoddy Tribe or the Penobscot Nation on the Indian reservation of the Penobscot Nation;~~

~~C. Civil actions between members of either the Passamaquoddy Tribe or the Penobscot Nation arising on the Indian reservation of the Penobscot Nation and cognizable as small claims under the laws of the State, and civil actions against a member of either the Passamaquoddy Tribe or the Penobscot Nation under Title 22, section 2383 involving conduct on the Indian reservation of the Penobscot Nation by a member of either the Passamaquoddy Tribe or the Penobscot Nation;~~

~~D. Indian child custody proceedings to the extent authorized by applicable federal law; and~~

~~E. Other domestic relations matters, including marriage, divorce and support, between members of either the Passamaquoddy Tribe or the Penobscot Nation, both of whom reside on the Indian reservation of the Penobscot Nation.~~

~~The governing body of the Penobscot Nation shall decide whether to exercise or terminate the exercise of the exclusive jurisdiction authorized by this subsection. If the Penobscot Nation chooses not to exercise, or chooses to terminate its exercise of, jurisdiction over the criminal, juvenile, civil and domestic matters described in this subsection, the State has exclusive~~

jurisdiction over those matters. Except as provided in paragraphs A and B, all laws of the State relating to criminal offenses and juvenile crimes apply within the Penobscot Indian reservation and the State has exclusive jurisdiction over those offenses and crimes.

2. Definitions of Crimes; Tribal Procedures. In exercising its exclusive jurisdiction under subsection 1, paragraphs A and B, the Penobscot Nation is deemed to be enforcing Penobscot tribal law. The definitions of the criminal offenses and juvenile crimes and the punishments applicable to those criminal offenses and juvenile crimes over which the Penobscot Nation has exclusive jurisdiction under this section are governed by the laws of the State. Issuance and execution of criminal process are also governed by the laws of the State. The procedures for the establishment and operation of tribal forums created to effectuate the purposes of this section are governed by federal statute, including, without limitation, the provisions of 25 United States Code, Sections 1301 to 1303 and rules or regulations generally applicable to the exercise of criminal jurisdiction by Indian tribes on federal Indian reservations.

3. Lesser Included Offenses in State Courts. In any criminal proceeding in the courts of the State in which a criminal offense under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Penobscot Nation constitutes a lesser included offense of the criminal offense charged, the defendant may be convicted in the courts of the State of the lesser included offense. A lesser included offense is as defined under the laws of the State.

4. Double Jeopardy, Collateral Estoppel. A prosecution for a criminal offense or juvenile crime over which the Penobscot Nation has exclusive jurisdiction under this section does not bar a prosecution for a criminal offense or juvenile crime, arising out of the same conduct, over which the State has exclusive jurisdiction. A prosecution for a criminal offense or juvenile crime over which the State has exclusive jurisdiction does not bar a prosecution for a criminal offense or juvenile crime, arising out of the same conduct, over which the Penobscot Nation has exclusive jurisdiction under this section. The determination of an issue of fact in a criminal or juvenile proceeding conducted in a tribal forum does not constitute collateral estoppel in a criminal or juvenile proceeding conducted in a state court. The determination of an issue of fact in a criminal or juvenile proceeding conducted in a state court does not constitute collateral estoppel in a criminal or juvenile proceeding conducted in a tribal forum.

5. Future Indian Communities. Any 25 or more adult members of the Penobscot Nation residing within their Indian territory and in reasonable proximity to each other may petition the commission for designation as an extended reservation. If the commission determines, after investigation, that the petitioning tribal members constitute an extended reservation, the commission shall establish the boundaries of the extended reservation and recommend to the Legislature that, subject to the approval of the governing body of the Penobscot Nation, it amend this Act to extend the jurisdiction of the Penobscot Nation to the extended reservation. The boundaries of an extended reservation may not exceed those reasonably necessary to encompass the petitioning tribal members.

§ 6209-C. Jurisdiction of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians Tribal Court

~~**1. Exclusive Jurisdiction over Certain Matters.** Except as provided in subsections 3 and 4, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians has the right to exercise exclusive jurisdiction, separate and distinct from the State, over:~~

~~**A.** Criminal offenses for which the maximum potential term of imprisonment does not exceed one year and the maximum potential fine does not exceed \$ 5,000 and that are committed on the Houlton Band Jurisdiction Land by a member of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, except when committed against a person who is not a member of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians or against the property of a person who is not a member of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians;~~

~~**B.** Juvenile crimes against a person or property involving conduct that, if committed by an adult, would fall within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians under paragraph A and juvenile crimes, as defined in Title 15, section 3103, subsection 1, paragraphs B and C, committed by a juvenile member of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians on the Houlton Band Jurisdiction Land;~~

~~**C.** Civil actions between members of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians arising on the Houlton Band Jurisdiction Land and cognizable as small claims under the laws of the State and civil actions against a member of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians under Title 22, section 2383 involving conduct on the Houlton Band Jurisdiction Land by a member of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians;~~

~~**D.** Indian child custody proceedings to the extent authorized by applicable federal law; and~~

~~**E.** Other domestic relations matters, including marriage, divorce and support, between members of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, both of whom reside within the Houlton Band Jurisdiction Land.~~

~~The governing body of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians shall decide whether to exercise or terminate the exercise of the exclusive jurisdiction authorized by this subsection. The decision to exercise, to terminate the exercise of or to reassert the exercise of jurisdiction under each of the subject areas described by paragraphs A to E may be made separately. Until the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians notifies the Attorney General that the band has decided to exercise exclusive jurisdiction set forth in any or all of the paragraphs in this subsection, the State has exclusive jurisdiction over those matters. If the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians chooses not to exercise or chooses to terminate its exercise of exclusive jurisdiction set forth in any or all of the paragraphs in this subsection, the State has exclusive jurisdiction over those matters until the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians chooses to exercise its exclusive jurisdiction. When the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians chooses to reassert the exercise of exclusive jurisdiction over any or all of the areas of the exclusive jurisdiction authorized by this subsection it must first provide 30 days' notice to the Attorney General. Except as provided in subsections 2 and 3, all laws of the State relating to criminal offenses and juvenile crimes apply within the Houlton Band Trust Land and the State has exclusive jurisdiction over those offenses and crimes.~~

~~**1-A. Exclusive Jurisdiction over Penobscot Nation Members.** The Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians has the right to exercise exclusive jurisdiction, separate and distinct from the State, over:~~

~~A. Criminal offenses for which the maximum potential term of imprisonment does not exceed one year and the maximum potential fine does not exceed \$ 5,000 and that are committed on the Houlton Band Jurisdiction Land by a member of the Penobscot Nation against a member or property of a member of those federally recognized Indian tribes otherwise subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians under this subsection, and by a member of those federally recognized Indian tribes otherwise subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians under this subsection against a member or the property of a member of the Penobscot Nation;~~

~~B. Juvenile crimes against a person or property involving conduct that, if committed by an adult, would fall within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians under paragraph A and juvenile crimes, as defined in Title 15, section 3103, subsection 1, paragraphs B and C, committed by a juvenile member of the Penobscot Nation on the Houlton Band Jurisdiction Land;~~

~~C. Civil actions between a member of those federally recognized Indian tribes otherwise subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians under this subsection and members of the Penobscot Nation arising on the Houlton Band Jurisdiction Land and cognizable as small claims under the laws of the State and civil actions against a member of the Penobscot Nation under Title 22, section 2383 involving conduct on the Houlton Band Jurisdiction Land by a member of the Penobscot Nation;~~

~~D. Indian child custody proceedings to the extent authorized by applicable federal law; and~~

~~E. Other domestic relations matters, including marriage, divorce and support, between members of either those federally recognized Indian tribes otherwise subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians under this subsection or the Penobscot Nation, both of whom reside on the Houlton Band Jurisdiction Land.~~

The Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians may assert, terminate or reassert exclusive jurisdiction over these areas as described in subsection 1.

~~**1-B. Exclusive Jurisdiction over Passamaquoddy Tribe Members.** The Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians has the right to exercise exclusive jurisdiction, separate and distinct from the State, over:~~

~~A. Criminal offenses for which the maximum potential term of imprisonment does not exceed one year and the maximum potential fine does not exceed \$ 5,000 and that are committed on the Houlton Band Jurisdiction Land by a member of the Passamaquoddy Tribe against a member or property of a member of those federally recognized Indian tribes otherwise subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians under this subsection, and by a member of those federally recognized Indian tribes otherwise subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians under this subsection against a member or the property of a member of the Passamaquoddy Tribe;~~

~~B. Juvenile crimes against a person or property involving conduct that, if committed by an adult, would fall within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians under paragraph A and juvenile crimes, as defined in Title 15, section 3103, subsection 1, paragraphs B and C, committed by a juvenile member of the Passamaquoddy Tribe on the Houlton Band Jurisdiction Land;~~

~~C. Civil actions between a member of those federally recognized Indian tribes otherwise subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians under this subsection and members of the Passamaquoddy Tribe arising on the Houlton Band Jurisdiction Land and cognizable as small claims under the laws of the State and civil actions against a member of the Passamaquoddy Tribe under Title 22, section 2383 involving conduct on the Houlton Band Jurisdiction Land by a member of the Passamaquoddy Tribe;~~

~~D. Indian child custody proceedings to the extent authorized by applicable federal law; and~~

~~E. Other domestic relations matters, including marriage, divorce and support, between members of either those federally recognized Indian tribes otherwise subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians under this subsection or the Passamaquoddy Tribe, both of whom reside on the Houlton Band Jurisdiction Land.~~

~~The Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians may assert, terminate or reassert exclusive jurisdiction over these areas as described in subsection 1.~~

~~**2. Definitions of Crimes; Tribal Procedures.** In exercising its exclusive jurisdiction under subsection 1, paragraphs A and B, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians is deemed to be enforcing tribal law of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians. The definitions of the criminal offenses and juvenile crimes and the punishments applicable to those criminal offenses and juvenile crimes over which the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians has exclusive jurisdiction under this section are governed by the laws of the State. Issuance and execution of criminal process are also governed by the laws of the State. The procedures for the establishment and operation of tribal forums created to effectuate the purposes of this section are governed by federal statute, including, without limitation, the provisions of 25 United States Code, Sections 1301 to 1303 and rules and regulations generally applicable to the exercise of criminal jurisdiction by Indian tribes on federal Indian reservations.~~

~~**3. Lesser Included Offenses in State Courts.** In any criminal proceeding in the courts of the State in which a criminal offense under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians constitutes a lesser included offense of the criminal offense charged, the defendant may be convicted in the courts of the State of the lesser included offense. A lesser included offense is as defined under the laws of the State.~~

~~**4. Double Jeopardy; Collateral Estoppel.** A prosecution for a criminal offense or juvenile crime over which the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians has exclusive jurisdiction under this section does not bar a prosecution for a criminal offense or juvenile crime arising out of the same conduct over which the State has exclusive jurisdiction. A prosecution for a criminal offense or juvenile crime over which the State has exclusive jurisdiction does not bar a prosecution for a~~

~~criminal offense or juvenile crime arising out of the same conduct over which the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians has exclusive jurisdiction under this section. The determination of an issue of fact in a criminal or juvenile proceeding conducted in a tribal forum does not constitute collateral estoppel in a criminal or juvenile proceeding conducted in a state court. The determination of an issue of fact in a criminal or juvenile proceeding conducted in a state court does not constitute collateral estoppel in a criminal or juvenile proceeding conducted in a tribal forum.~~

5. Houlton Band Jurisdiction Land. ~~For the purposes of this section, “Houlton Band Jurisdiction Land” means only the Houlton Band Trust Land described as follows:~~

~~A. Lands transferred from Ralph E. Longstaff and Justina Longstaff to the United States of America in trust for the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, located in Houlton, Aroostook County and recorded in the Aroostook County South Registry of Deeds in Book 2144, Page 198; and~~

~~B. Lands transferred from F. Douglas Lowrey to the United States of America in trust for the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, located in Houlton and Littleton, Aroostook County and recorded in the Aroostook County South Registry of Deeds in Book 2847, Page 114.~~

~~The designation of Houlton Band Jurisdiction Land in this subsection in no way affects the acquisition of additional Houlton Band Trust Land pursuant to applicable federal and state law, nor limits the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians from making additional requests that portions of the trust land be included in this subsection.~~

~~**6. Effective Date; Full Faith and Credit.** This section takes effect only if the State, the Passamaquoddy Tribe and the Penobscot Nation agree to give full faith and credit to the judicial proceedings of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians and the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians agrees to give full faith and credit to the judicial proceedings of the State, the Passamaquoddy Tribe and the Penobscot Nation.~~

§ 6209-D. Full faith and credit

The Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot Nation and the State ~~shall agree to~~ give full faith and credit to the judicial proceedings of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians.

The Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians ~~shall agrees to~~ give full faith and credit to the judicial proceedings of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot Nation and the State.

§ 6210. State Law enforcement on Indian reservations and within Indian territory

~~**1. Exclusive authority of tribal law enforcement officers.** Law enforcement officers appointed by the Passamaquoddy Tribe and the Penobscot Nation have exclusive authority to enforce, within their respective Indian territories, ordinances adopted under section 6206 and section 6207, subsection 1, and to enforce, on their respective Indian reservations, the criminal, juvenile, civil and domestic relations laws over which the Passamaquoddy Tribe or the~~

Penobscot Nation have jurisdiction under section 6209-A, subsection 1 and section 6209-B, subsection 1, respectively.

~~**2. Joint authority of tribal and state law enforcement officers.** Law enforcement officers appointed by the Passamaquoddy Tribe or the Penobscot Nation have the authority within their respective Indian territories and state and county law enforcement officers have the authority within both Indian territories to enforce rules or regulations adopted by the commission under section 6207, subsection 3 and to enforce all laws of the State other than those over which the Passamaquoddy Tribe or the Penobscot Nation has exclusive jurisdiction under section 6209-A, subsection 1 and section 6209-B, subsection 1, respectively.~~

~~**3. Agreements for cooperation and mutual aid.** This section does not prevent the Passamaquoddy Tribe or the Penobscot Nation and any state, county or local law enforcement agency from entering into agreements for cooperation and mutual aid.~~

~~**4. Powers and training requirements.** Law enforcement officers appointed by the Passamaquoddy Tribe and the Penobscot Nation possess the same powers and are subject to the same duties, limitations and training requirements as other corresponding law enforcement officers under the laws of the State.~~

§ 6211. Eligibility of Indian tribes for and state funding

1. Eligibility generally. The Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot Nation and the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians shall be eligible for participation and entitled to receive benefits from the State under any state program which provides financial assistance to all municipalities as a matter of right because citizens of the tribes are also citizens of the State. Such entitlement shall be determined using statutory criteria and formulas generally applicable to municipalities in the State. To the extent that any such program requires municipal financial participation as a condition of state funding, the share for the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot Nation or the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians may be raised through any source of revenue available to the respective tribe, nation or band. Additionally, to the extent that the State applies for and receives federal funds in part based on inclusion of the citizens of the tribes within the State's user population, the State shall coordinate with the tribes to ensure the tribal citizens realize the benefits of such federal funds. , including but without limitation taxation to the extent authorized within its respective Indian territory. In the event that any applicable formula regarding distribution of moneys employs a factor for the municipal real property tax rate, and in the absence of such tax within the Indian territory, the formula applicable to such Indian territory shall be computed using the most current average equalized real property tax rate of all municipalities in the State as determined by the State Tax Assessor. In the event any such formula regarding distribution of moneys employs a factor representing municipal valuation, the valuation applicable to such Indian territory shall be determined by the State Tax Assessor in the manner generally provided by the laws of the State, provided, however, that property owned by or held in trust for either tribe or nation and used for governmental purposes shall be treated for purposes of valuation as like property owned by a municipality.

~~**2. Limitation on eligibility.** In computing the extent to which the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot Nation or the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians is entitled to receive state funds under subsection 1, other than funds in support of education, any money received by the respective tribe, nation or band from the United States within substantially the same period for which state funds are provided, for a program or purpose substantially similar to that funded by the State, and in excess of any local share ordinarily required by state law as a condition of state funding, must be deducted in computing any payment to be made to the respective tribe, nation or band by the State. Unless otherwise provided by federal law, in computing the extent to which the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot Nation or the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians is entitled to receive state funds for education under subsection 1, the state payment must be reduced by 15% of the amount of federal funds for school operations received by the respective tribe, nation or band within substantially the same period for which state funds are provided, and in excess of any local share ordinarily required by state law as a condition of state funding. A reduction in state funding for secondary education may not be made under this section except as a result of federal funds received within substantially the same period and allocated or allocable to secondary education.~~

2-A. Limitation on eligibility.

[1997, c. 626, §3 (AFF); 1997, c. 626, §2 (RP) .]

3. Eligibility for discretionary funds. The Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot Nation and the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians are eligible to apply for any discretionary state grants or loans to the same extent and subject to the same eligibility requirements, including availability of funds, applicable to municipalities in the State.

~~**4. Eligibility of individuals for state funds.** Residents of the Indian territories or Houlton Band Trust Land are eligible for and entitled to receive any state grant, loan, unemployment compensation, medical or welfare benefit or other social service to the same extent as and subject to the same eligibility requirements applicable to other persons in the State as long as in computing the extent to which any person is entitled to receive any such funds any money received by such person from the United States within substantially the same period of time for which state funds are provided and for a program or purpose substantially similar to that funded by the State is deducted in computing any payment to be made by the State.~~

§ 6212. Maine Indian Tribal-State Commission

1. Commission created. The Maine Indian Tribal-State Commission is established. The commission consists of 13 members, 6 to be appointed by the Governor, subject to review by the Joint Standing Committee on Judiciary and to confirmation by the Legislature, 2 to be appointed by the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, 2 to be appointed by the Passamaquoddy Tribe, 2 to be appointed by the Penobscot Nation and a chair, to be selected in accordance with subsection 2. The members of the commission, other than the chair, each serve for a term of 3 years and may be reappointed. In the event of the death, resignation or disability of a member, the appointing authority may fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

2. Chair. The commission, by a majority vote of its 12 members, shall select an individual who is a resident of the State to act as chair. In the event of the death, resignation, replacement or disability of the chair, the commission may select, by a majority vote of its 12 remaining members, a new chair. When the commission is unable to select a chair within 120 days of the death, resignation, replacement or disability, the Governor, after consulting with the chiefs of the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, the Penobscot Nation and the Passamaquoddy Tribe, shall appoint an interim chair for a period of one year or for the period until the commission selects a chair in accordance with this section, whichever is shorter. The chair is a full-voting member of the commission and, except when appointed for an interim term, shall serve for 4 years.

3. Responsibilities. In addition to the responsibilities set forth in this Act, the commission shall continually review the effectiveness of this Act and the social, economic and legal relationship between the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, the Passamaquoddy Tribe and the Penobscot Nation and the State and shall make such reports and recommendations to the Legislature, the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, the Passamaquoddy Tribe and the Penobscot Nation as it determines appropriate. The Legislature shall hold hearings on any reports and recommendations provided by the commission within one year from receipt of such reports and recommendations.

Nine members constitute a quorum of the commission and a decision or action of the commission is not valid unless 7 members vote in favor of the action or decision.

4. Personnel, fees, expenses of commissioners. The commission may employ personnel as it considers necessary and desirable in order to effectively discharge its duties and responsibilities. These employees are not subject to state personnel laws or rules. The commission members are entitled to receive \$75 per day for their services and to reimbursement for reasonable expenses, including travel.

5. Interagency cooperation. In order to facilitate the work of the commission, all other agencies of the State shall cooperate with the commission and make available to it without charge information and data relevant to the responsibilities of the commission.

6. Funding. The commission may receive and accept, from any source, allocations, appropriations, loans, grants and contributions of money or other things of value to be held, used or applied to carry out this chapter, subject to the conditions upon which the loans, grants and contributions may be made, including, but not limited to, appropriations, allocations, loans, grants or gifts from a private source, federal agency or governmental subdivision of the State or its agencies. Notwithstanding Title 5, chapter 149, upon receipt of a written request from the commission, the State Controller shall pay the commission's full state allotment for each fiscal year to meet the estimated annual disbursement requirements of the commission.

The Governor or the Governor's designee and the chief executive elected leader or the chief executive elected leader's designee of the following tribes shall communicate to produce a proposed biennial budget for the commission and to discuss any adjustments to funding:

A. The Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians;

- B. The Passamaquoddy Tribe; and
- C. The Penobscot Nation.

§ 6213. Approval of prior land transfers

1. Approval of tribal land transfers. Any transfer of land or other natural resources located anywhere within the State, from, by, or on behalf of any Indian nation, or tribe or band of Indians including but without limitation any transfer pursuant to any treaty, compact or statute of any state, which transfer occurred prior to October 10, 1980~~the effective date of this Act~~, shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with the laws of the State.

2. Approval of certain individual land transfers. Any transfer of land or other natural resources located anywhere within the State, from, by or on behalf of any individual Indian, which occurred prior to December 1, 1873, including but without limitation any transfer pursuant to any treaty, compact or statute of any state, shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with the laws of the State.

§ 6214. Tribal school committees

~~The Passamaquoddy Tribe and the Penobscot Nation are authorized to create respective tribal school committees, in substitution for the committees heretofore provided for under the laws of the State. Such tribal school committees shall operate under the laws of the State applicable to school administrative units. The presently constituted tribal school committee of the respective tribe or nation shall continue in existence and shall exercise all the authority heretofore vested by law in it until such time as the respective tribe or nation creates the tribal school committee authorized by this section.~~

§ 6215. Tribal Consultation

1. Tribal Consent on Certain Actions. The State of Maine, and each of its officers, departments, and agencies shall consult with the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot Nation, and the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, respectively, in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent prior to taking actions that may directly and tangibly affect tribal rights or tribal resources, including but not limited to land, water, and other natural resources.

2. Tribal Consultation Prior to Certain Actions

A. The State of Maine, and each of its officers, departments, and agencies, will request government-to-government consultation with the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot Nation, and the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, respectively, to ensure a complete understanding of certain proposed actions and to identify and address tribal concerns with the same. The requirement for consultation is independent of any other consent requirement.

B. The State of Maine, and each of its officers, departments, and agencies must consult with the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot Nation, and the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, respectively, with the goal to avoid litigation wherever possible. Such consultation must occur prior to: the filing of civil litigation against the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot Nation, or

the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians; the filing of civil litigation against a business or entity owned by the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot Nation, or the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians; and the filing of legislation and proposed rules and regulations, the development of department and agency policies, and the taking of other state action that may directly affect the tribes listed in this section, tribal rights, or other tribal resources, including but not limited to land, water, and other natural resources.

C. A request for consultation must be sent to the head of the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Penobscot Nation, or the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians, or to any person identified by the tribes to receive the request.

D. The notice will provide a time of no less than thirty days for the affected tribe to respond by either agreeing to or rejecting consultation. Thirty days will run from the date of actual receipt or five days after date of mailing for notices sent by first class mail. The notice will provide clear information about the action or project that may result in tribal effects, clearly state the timeframe for response and how to respond, and provide information to be used to contact the appropriate State official for more information.

E. If a statute of limitations, court rule, or other factor requires the State to provide less than 30 days' notice, the notice will clearly identify the deadline and the applicable State of Maine department or agency must make every reasonable effort to consult within the time available.

F. If the affected tribe does not respond within thirty days of receipt of the notice, or the amount of time provided under (D), the applicable State of Maine department or agency may conclude that the affected tribe has declined consultation on the project.