



Wabanaki Legal News

Volume 1 Issue 2

A Newsletter of Pine Tree Legal Assistance

Summer 1997



1997 Legislative Update: Welfare Reform

The Maine Legislature adjourned at the end of May. A number of changes were made in the State's Welfare Laws. If you are low-income, some of these changes may affect you. If you have questions, please call your Tribal social service administrator or call the Pine Tree Legal Assistance office nearest you.

In 1996, the federal government passed a new "welfare reform" bill. The law made changes to AFDC, ASPIRE, and Food Stamps, among other things. This past legislative session allowed the Maine Legislature to make some improvements to the new law. Two of the most important improvements are described below.

The first improvement is the adoption of a "Parents as Scholars" Program. This program gives exciting new opportunities to parents to increase their education and skill levels. It allows parents to enroll in a two or four year undergraduate degree program. If you qualify for TANF (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) benefits, you may qualify for this program. This is **not** a TANF program, however.

Under existing law, you generally have a lifetime time limit of five years on your eligibility for TANF benefits. However, the time you spend in the "Parents as Scholars" Program will not be counted against your time limit since this is a State-funded program. The program will be run by ASPIRE. There is a limit of 2,000 participants.

The second change is that more of your income will be disregarded when computing the amount you receive for TANF. Under the old law, \$30 of income per month would not be counted in figuring your eligibility for assistance. That disregard would apply for one year. Also, one third of your income after the \$30 could be disregarded, but only for the first four months that you got benefits. After that time, your income would count against your benefits.

Under the new law, the income disregards have been increased and the time limits have been eliminated. For eight counties (Knox, Waldo, Sagadahoc, Lincoln, Penobscot, Piscataquis, York and Kennebec), your first \$150 per month of income will be disregarded. After that, one half of your

income will be disregarded. There will be no time limit for taking these disregards. In addition, people living in these counties will not be subject to the five-year limitation on getting TANF benefits.

For the other counties, up to \$134 per month will be disregarded. After that, 20% of your income will not be counted. Again, there will be no limit on the period of time for taking the disregard. The five-year limitation, however, will still apply.



IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR CANADIAN-BORN NATIVE AMERICANS

Some Canadian-born Native Americans are being notified that they will lose benefits such as SSI and Food Stamps. When the Welfare Reform Act of 1996 was passed last year, Congress took benefits away from non-citizens, including legal aliens. The Notices sent to Canadian-born Native Americans assume that this group should be treated as legal aliens.

Under United States law, however, Canadian-born Native Americans who have at least 50% Indian blood have rights to cross the border freely. They are not subject to U.S. immigration restrictions imposed on aliens. They should not lose their benefits under this new law.

The Congress is working on an amendment to make clear that this law was not intended to apply to Canadian-born Native Americans. It is not clear, however, when the amendment will be enacted.

If you get a Notice trying to end your benefits, and want our help, call Pine Tree Legal Assistance right away. Our Toll-free number is 1-800-879-7463. It is important to call immediately so that you can protect your right to appeal a denial of benefits.

The articles in this paper are meant to provide information,

NOT to give legal advice.

No one should interpret any law without the help of an attorney who has been told all the facts.



Services For Blueberry Rakers

If you are in Maine to rake blueberries this summer, you should know about the **Rakers' Center**. Many agencies have offices there during harvest season to help rakers. The Center is in Columbia, at the Columbia Town Hall.

The following agencies will be there this year
(Check the Rakers' Center Notice for specific times):

WIC, Head Start, Food Stamps, Pine Tree Legal Assistance, the Health Clinic, General Assistance, Job Service, Social Security, Training and Development Corporation, the Summer Youth Program, a Food Pantry, Woman Kind Crisis Center, and the Red Cross.

The Rakers' Center will be open from July 30-August 22, Monday to Friday.
From July 30-August 15, the Center is open both mornings and afternoons
From August 18-August 22, the Center is open from 8:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Passamaquoddys Hope To Reclaim New Brunswick Land

based on a copyrighted article from the Bangor Daily News, dated May 9, 1997:

Passamaquoddy Tribal members consider St. Andrews, N.B. and surrounding territory their historical birthplace and ancestral home, and they want it back, said Fred Moore, a Tribal spokesman. Moore is the Tribe's representative in the State Legislature. According to Moore, a group of loyalists arrived at Indian Point in 1785 and never paid the Passamaquoddy for the land. Moore estimated about 100 Passamaquoddy live in and around the town today.

The area that the Tribe claims includes everything from Point Lepreau north of St. Andrews, to the Schoodic Rivers north of McAdam, to St. Stephen and all the Canadian Islands in Passamaquoddy Bay. Of immediate concern is 60 acres of town-owned land in St. Andrews.

Town officials have referred the issue to the Provincial and Federal Governments. Mayor Nancy Aiken said that the Town is taking the matter seriously.

If town officials don't take the Passamaquoddy demands seriously, Moore said, it could have an economic impact. To make their point, the Tribe staged a peaceful march and Tribal ceremonies involving about 200 Tribal members on May 31.



Passamaquoddys Seek Aboriginal Fishing Rights

Based on a copyrighted article from the Bangor Daily News, dated May 22, 1997.

Leaders of the Passamaquoddy Tribe believe that members of the Tribe have an historic right to fish in Passamaquoddy Bay. They claim that the Tribe has the sovereign right to fish in salt water off the coast of Maine, without any license from the State. They also do not recognize the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick. They believe that the Passamaquoddy fishing rights extend from Point Lepreau, New Brunswick, to Castine.

The name "Passamaquoddy" means "catchers of pollock fish," according to Fred Moore, III, the Tribal Legislative Representative.

Last year, three Passamaquoddy men were charged with several violations of Maine's fishing laws. The alleged violations included taking urchins and scallops without a license and taking clams and urchins during a closed season. The three men claimed that the Maine District Court had no jurisdiction over them and that the question of Tribal fishing rights can only be settled in the Passamaquoddy Court or in a third party court. Their cases will be in Court in early June.

Establishing Paternity Crucial For American Indians

By Aria eee, Esq.

Aria is a member of the Cherokee Tribe--Eastern Band. She is currently an Assistant Attorney General. She has worked as an attorney for Pine Tree Legal Assistance and was General Counsel for the Passamaquoddy Housing Authority.

Let every American Indian make it clear. We are not interested in being made over as White Men or White Women. Nor of the White Race. We are what we are. Being Indians and members of the American Nation.

We are passing through a difficult cycle....

*-Wa Wa Clachaw Bonita Nunez
Spirit Woman*

Indeed, a difficult cycle lies ahead for those of us with red relations. It is no surprise that American Indians persist as the smallest minority with little political or economic muscle. For *at least* the next seven generations, we will be faced with the continuing battle to increase our numbers, precisely at a time when many others would prefer those numbers to decrease. One of the most basic ways to ensure the existence of an Indian tribe is through the enrollment process.

(Continued on next page)



Unfortunately, you can only enroll by going to the Census Department. Indian people did not create the Census and we dislike it. Census numbers have benefitted tribes, however, --they help to get federal dollars. But they have also affected social interactions within Tribal communities. Because of the fractions that the Census uses to describe us, Indian people often toss accusations about being "more Indian" and "less Indian." Despite this distrust of the Census, however, the Census is an important part of the enrollment process and needs to be used.

Tribal membership plays a basic role in Indian life. Enrolling babies, children and even grown adults is one of the most important issues in our time. And it all starts with parents. Who is your mother? Who is your father? Who are you related to?

The typical scenario reads like this: A seventeen year old tribal mother has just given birth to a new daughter. Since the teenage mother has had three different partners over the last year, she is unclear who is the father of her child. One guy admits that he is a possible father, the other two deny that they were ever near her.

If the mother is on AFDC, she has to name possible fathers. At some point, the Department of Human Services will arrange and pay for paternity testing. However, jurisdictional issues often keep the State from intervening when both parents and child live on the reservation. Unless someone admits that he is the father, it could be years before paternity is established. Legal custody, visitation rights and child support are delayed as a result. Enrollment also gets delayed. This is a tragedy, since enrollment is perhaps the single most important, *non-emotional* issue a mother has to deal with after a child is born. Without knowing the paternity of a child, whose blood quantum does mother include?

What if the only guy to admit paternity is non-Indian, and the mother is not certain that he could really be the father. If that father "signs paternity papers" without being the real father, the child will lose the benefits of her real father's tribal membership. This situation affects not only that child's rights but, when that child has a child, the quantum is reduced and may not be enough for her child or grandchild to become enrolled.

It is the same for babies whose fathers are never established. They only have their mother's quantum recorded. It will be just as difficult to enroll that child's children and grandchildren. When the difficulty of enrollment is added to the fact that the child does not know who her father is, it stacks the deck against the child from the beginning. Stigmas follow such children.

Do not wait to determine who is the father of your child. Although mothers are most often blamed for children out of wedlock, everyone knows that it really takes two. Don't let embarrassment stand in your way. If the possible father(s) refuses to have a blood test, you should file a paternity/child support petition in Tribal Court or District Court, depending on where you live.

There is no reason to be afraid of having a blood test. Courts routinely order such tests. Tests today are performed painlessly by swabbing the inside of the cheeks. Swabs will need to be taken from the mother, the child and the possible father(s). Everyone can be tested on the same day, different days or even different locations if necessary. As long as a child and possible father are living, it is possible to determine paternity, no matter the ages. It helps to have all three people present, but medical records may be used to find out any missing information.

A possible father is usually given two chances to show up for the test. If he refuses, the mother, or her representative (usually DHS or a lawyer), can go back to Court and ask the judge to decide that the refusal to take the tests means that the potential father is the actual father.

This may sound like a hard line, but deciding paternity should not be delayed. Parental rights are some of the most fundamental rights we have. Each parent needs to know who has legal custody, who has primary residence, who has visitation, who pays child support, who pays medical/dental insurance and who gets called in case of emergencies. This is a list of lifetime responsibilities. One parent should not have to bear the burden alone.

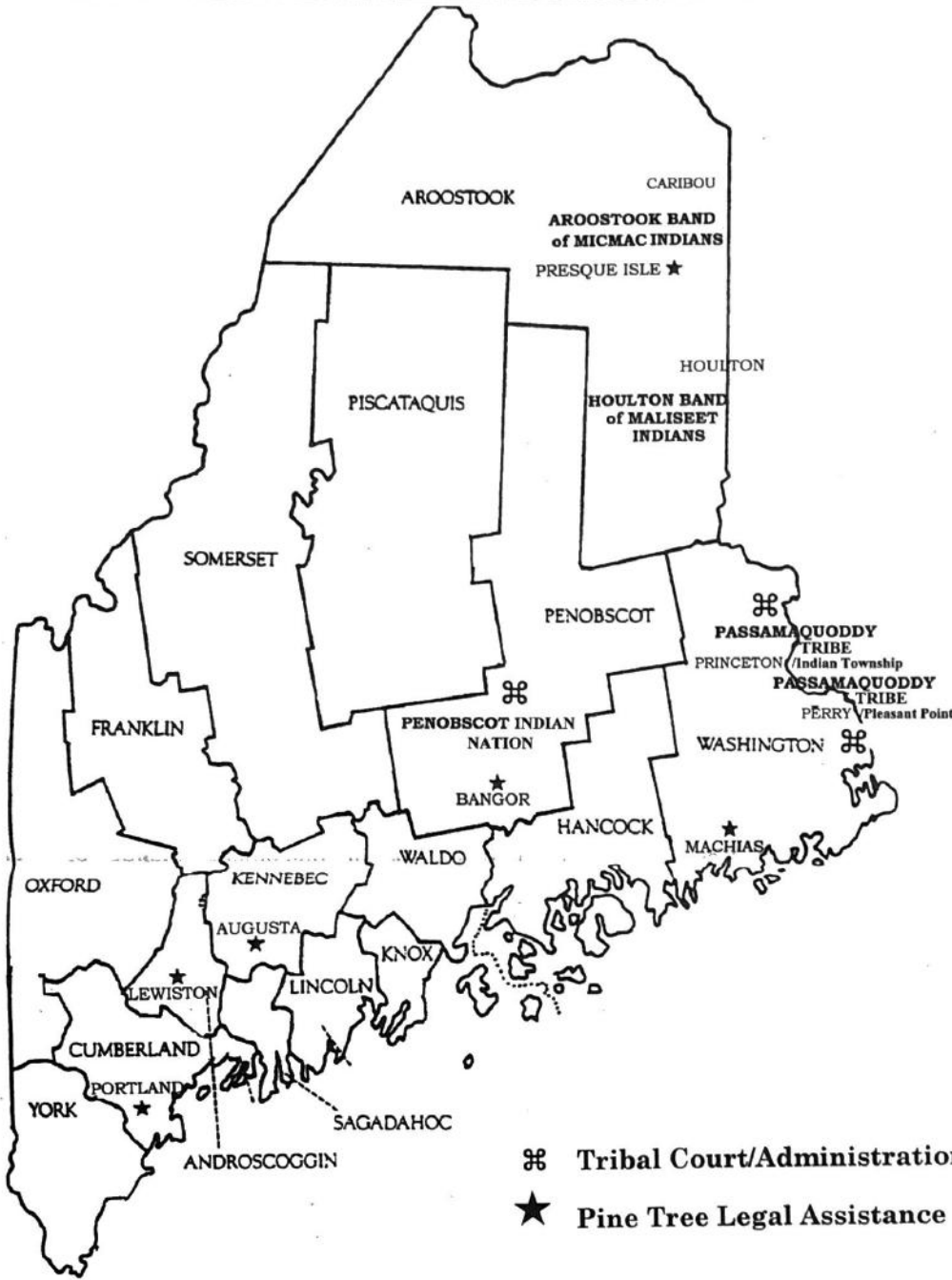
Likewise, a child has the **right** to know where she comes from, who her relatives are, and who she can rely on for love, protection, and basic needs. The child also has a birthright to her Tribe. This right exists independently of any rights her parents might have to delay or fail to find out her family history. Finally, the Tribe has a right to know who can be counted among its membership, as well as to predict future numbers based on birth trends and proper enrollment. In an age of changing federal funding schemes, membership is as important as ever.

We Want To Hear From You!

If you have comments, articles or ideas on how this newsletter can be helpful to you, please let us know.

Please send articles or letters to:

Wabanaki Legal News
Pine Tree Legal Assistance
Coe Building, 61 Main Street
Room 41
Bangor, ME 04401.



⌘ Tribal Court/Administration
 ★ Pine Tree Legal Assistance

**PINE TREE
 LEGAL
 ASSISTANCE**

OFFICE HOURS

City Hall 3d Fl. Conference Room
Lewiston, ME Mon. 1:00-4:00
Phone Intake : 784-1558
Hours: M-F 8:30-12:30

Native American Unit
 61 Main Street
 Bangor, ME
Intake: Tues, Thurs, Fri.
 (800)879-7463

OFFICES

39 Green St. **Augusta, ME**
Phone Intake: 622-4731
Hours: M-F 8:30-12:30

12 Cooper St. **Machias, ME**
Phone Intake: 255-8656
Hours: Mon. & Wed. 8:00-4:00

Farmworker Unit
 61 Main Street
 Bangor, ME
Intake: Mon, Wed, Fri.
 (800)879-7463

61 Main St. **Bangor, ME**
Phone Intake: 942-8241
Hours: M-F 8:00-3:00

88 Federal Street **Portland, ME**
Phone Intake: 774-8211
Hours: M-F 8:30-12:30

Volunteer Lawyers Project
 88 Federal Street
 Portland, ME
Phone: 774-4348 or (800) 442-4293

373 Main St. **Presque Isle, ME**
Phone Intake: 764-4349
Hours: M-F 9:00-12:00



Wabanaki Agency Focuses on Mental Health Needs of Native Americans

Historically, Native Americans suffering from mental illness have been underserved and less likely to use traditional mental health services. To some degree, that has happened because of a mistrust of non-Native mental health care providers.

Wabanaki Mental Health Association, NPC hopes that will change. Sharon Kindya, Susan Holmes and Dr. Kenneth Kindya are the three directors of the newly formed Association, NPC. Sharon and Susan are both professional mental health providers as well as members of the Passamaquoddy Tribe. The three formed the Wabanaki agency in 1996 to focus on the mental health needs of Native Americans and to reconnect them to their cultural heritage.

What does the agency do? Wabanaki provides case management services and community support. Case management means that Wabanaki will arrange for the best possible services to meet the needs of each client and will coordinate those services. The services can be provided at the Wabanaki office, at a client's home, or, if necessary, in schools, jails or hospitals.

Wabanaki's community support services include trying to reconnect a client with his or her cultural roots. One way the agency works to do this is with a language and culture discussion group held once a week at the Wabanaki office on Birch Street in Bangor. The group is open to any Native American served by the agency. Group members share stories, music, and lessons in language. Wabanaki also tries to help clients attend a number of tribal social functions and to connect with tribal services and entitlements, such as Indian Health Service and Education Programs.

The agency is also working with Harvard University to discover how many Maine Native Americans suffer from mental illness. Once this is known, Wabanaki will be better able to identify the needs of this group, to help provide adequate care, to make suitable referrals, and to plan future programs.

Does the agency have plans for the future? Most definitely. Wabanaki is meeting with representatives from all Maine Tribes and the Maine Department of Mental Health to plan and open a psychiatric group home for mentally ill Native Americans. The group home would combine a psychologically sound living arrangement with a focus on Native American culture. It would be the first such home in the country. Because this is such a complicated venture that involves so many people, the home would probably not open until sometime in 1998 or 1999.

Wabanaki is now in the process of getting an outpatient license in the summer of 1997 to offer treatment to Native Americans with substance abuse and mental health problems.

Who does the agency serve? Wabanaki serves both adults and children. Adults must be Native American with Tribal/Band enrollment, 18 years or older with a major mental illness (schizophrenia, post-traumatic stress, bipolar, and personality disorders) and must need help with daily living activities. In addition, adults must live off reservation.

Children must be Native American with Tribal/Band enrollment, 18 years or younger who are at immediate risk of placement outside of their homes. Children can live either off reservation or on Indian Island.

Wabanaki serves residents of Penobscot, Piscataquis, Hancock, and parts of Washington Counties.

How do I contact the agency?

227 State Street
Suite 3B
Bangor, ME 04401
Tel.: 207-990-0605
207-990-4346
Fax: 207-990-4784

If you think you could benefit from these services, or know someone who could, please call the agency at the numbers listed above.



CREDITS

The Wabanaki Legal News is published by Pine Tree Legal Assistance, Inc.

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Native American Unit Attorney: Eric Nelson, Esq.
Editor: Cushing Pagon Samp





Group to define Native American civil rights issues in public schools

The Office for Civil Rights (OCR) of the U.S. Department of Education has been holding meetings in Maine to find out whether the civil rights of Native American students are being violated in public schools. Meetings so far have been held in early April and early June.

Attending the meetings are representatives of OCR, as well as representatives from various Maine Tribes, the Maine Attorney General's Office, Pine Tree Legal Assistance, and other interested parties.

The group is just beginning its work and will not reach any conclusions immediately. However, in the fall of 1997, OCR plans to work in greater depth with one or more school districts where there may be violations of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Among the issues being looked at are racism and prejudice in communities and schools, high school drop-out and transfer rates, racial violence, cultural misperceptions, and academic preparation in Tribal schools.



Who Do I Call If I Believe My Civil Rights Have Been Violated?

If someone has threatened you with violence or property damage, or has committed acts of violence or property damage against you because you are a member of a minority group, you should report it. The following list gives the names and telephone numbers of law enforcement officers in your area who can handle your complaint. You may also call the Civil Rights Unit of the Department of the Attorney General at 626-8844.

Bangor:

Bangor P.D.Lt. Timothy Reid.....947-7382 (Ext 251)
Penobscot Cty S.O. ...Det. William Lawrence.....947-4585
Det. Rick A. Canaar

Calais:

Calais P.D.Sgt. Mark A. Silk.....454-2751

Caribou:

Caribou P.D.Pt. Craig A. Peterson.....493-3301

Eastport:

Eastport P.D.....Off. Donald K. Rice.....853-4353

Houlton:

Aroostook Cty. S. O. Lt. Keith Wheeler.....532-3471
Sgt. Shawn R. Van Tassel
Michael Berube

Houlton P. D.Pt. A. John Hyman.....532-1322

Machias:

Machias P. D.Off. Scott Inman.....255-4033
Washington Cty. S.O. Dep. Sidney Hughes.....255-4422

Old Town:

Old Town P.D.Sgt. Ryan Carter.....827-6358
Pen. Indian P. D.Chief Charles Loring.....827-6042

Orono:
Orono P. D.Det. Frank McGillicuddy.....866-4451

Perry:
Pleasant Point P. D. ..Chief Joseph Barnes.....853-2551
Cpl. Robert Dore

Presque Isle:
Presque Isle P. D. ...Det. Sgt. James N. Nelson.....764-4476

Princeton:
Pass. Indian P. D.Chief Ralph Doten.....796-5296
Senior Ptl. Joseph M. Socobasin

Maine State Police:

Augusta: Lt. Anne Schaad.....624-7074

Orono: (CID III) Det. Matthew Stewart.....866-2121
(Troop E) Tr. Brian Theriault.....866-2121

Tr. Peter Stewart

Houlton: (Troop F) Sgt. John T. York.....532-2261



ABOUT PINE TREE LEGAL ASSISTANCE

Pine Tree Legal Assistance is a non-profit organization which gives free legal help to poor people with civil (non-criminal) legal problems. Pine Tree has field offices in Portland, Augusta, Bangor and Presque Isle. Pine Tree also has outreach offices in Lewiston and Machias which are open only on a part-time basis. The office hours and phone numbers are listed separately.

Pine Tree has lost over half its staff in the last three years, largely because of federal funding cutbacks. As a result, Pine Tree can help only a small number of all the people who call our offices. Pine Tree has given high priorities to the following kinds of cases:

- Eviction from public housing
- Home foreclosures
- Domestic violence
- Problems with Medicare or Medicaid
- Loss, reduction or denial of government benefits (food stamps, AFDC, Social Security, unemployment, etc.)

If you are low-income and need legal help in one of these areas, call the nearest Pine Tree office for help. You do not need to call the Native American Unit for these kinds of problems. If you are a farm worker with employment problems, call the Farmworker Unit at 1-800-879-7463.

Pine Tree cannot represent you in divorce, child custody, or child support cases. However, the offices can give you information about court proceedings for these cases. (Continued on next page)



Pine Tree also has a Native American Unit in Bangor. The number is **1-800-879-7463**. Call the Unit if you are a low-income Native American with problems in the following areas:



- Access to health services
- Discrimination
- Border crossing issues
- Indian Child Welfare Act Problems

Attorney Eric Nelson staffs the Unit. He has worked for many years on cases for migrant workers and Native Americans. Eric travels around the State when necessary. Pine Tree's Executive Director is Nan Heald, who worked in the Native American Unit from 1985-1990, primarily on the Micmac recognition effort. Nan works in Portland. You can reach her at 207-774-4753.

If you are a Tribal Member interested in volunteering for Pine Tree, call Eric Nelson at **1-800-879-7463**. Tribal Members can help Pine Tree provide community education on important legal issues, as well as help with other projects.



INDEX of COMMUNITY RESOURCES

	CRISIS (available 24 hours a day)	
• Adolescent Crisis Stabilization	1-800-499-9130	
• Adult & Child Abuse/Neglect	1-800-452-1999	
• Domestic Violence: Penobscot	1-800-863-9909	
	or 947-0496	
	Aroostook.....	1-800-439-2323
		or 769-8251
	Washington.....	1-800-432-7303
		or 255-4785
• Mental Health	1-800-245-8889	
• Poison Control Center	1-800-442-6305	
• Rape Crisis	1-800-310-0000	
• Youth Crisis Stabilization	1-800-499-9130	

LEGAL SERVICES (Other Than Pine Tree):

Maine Lawyer Referral and Information Service:

For a \$20.00 fee, you can be referred to a lawyer in your area for a one half hour consultation or review of your paperwork.

Telephone: **207-622-1460**
1-800-860-1460

Tel-Law:

Tel-Law has a number of different recorded messages to answer your basic questions about the law. It operates 24 hours a day. There is no fee other than the fact that it is a toll call outside the Augusta calling area.

Telephone: **207-622-1470**

Volunteer Lawyers Project:

If you meet the Pine Tree eligibility requirements, the Volunteer Lawyer's Project can give you legal advice or informational materials for free, or will refer you to a private lawyer who may handle your case without charge. There is a telephone helpline on Wednesday evenings to help you with family law questions.

Telephone: **207-774-4348**
1-800-442-4293

Legal Services for the Elderly:

If you are age 60 or over, Legal Services for the Elderly can give you free legal advice or limited representation.

Telephone: **1-800-750-5353**

Penquis Law Project:

This group gives legal representation to low and moderate income residents of Penobscot and Piscataquis Counties in the following kinds of cases: Protection From Abuse, Divorce and Separation, Child Support Enforcement, Alimony, Parental Rights and Responsibilities, Wills, and Powers of Attorney. The fee depends on several factors, including your annual income and the complexity of your case.

Telephone: **207-973-3671**

University of Maine Student Legal Services:

If you are an undergraduate student at the University, you can get free or reduced cost civil legal services.

Telephone: **207-581-1789**

Chief Advocate, Department of Corrections:

The Advocate refers civil cases of inmates of the State correctional system, including the Maine State Prison and Maine Correctional Center, to attorneys under contract with the Department of Corrections.

Telephone: **207-289-2711**.

Patient Advocate, Department of Mental Health and Retardation:

The Advocate refers civil cases of patients at state mental institutions or clients of the Bureau of Mental Health and Retardation to attorneys under contract with the Bureau.

Telephone: **207-289-4243**

Inmate Advocate Office, Department of Corrections:

This office gives paralegal and advocacy services for Maine State Prison inmates.

Telephone: **207-354-2535, ext. 303**

SOCIAL SECURITY:.....

Bangor Area.....

SSI.....

Bangor Area.....

.....

DISCRIMINATION:

Housing Discrimination:.....

Human Rights Commission.....

ME Civil Liberties Union.....

**CONSUMER RESOURCES:**

- **Consumer Mediation Service:**

The Attorney General's Office gives this service free of charge. If you want to file a consumer complaint against a business call between 9:00 a.m. and 12:00 p.m. weekdays. Or write to State House Station 6, Augusta, ME 04333. Telephone: **626-8849**

- **Lemon Law Arbitration:**

If you buy a car that has serious defects, the Attorney General's Lemon Law Arbitration Program can help you. Telephone: **626-8848**

- **Utility Complaints:**

The Consumer Assistance Division of the Maine Public Utilities Commission can help you settle problems with any utility in the State. Telephone: **1-800-452-4699**

- **Low Income Utility Help:**

If you are a low-income customer and need help paying your utility bills, call the Division of Community Services Citizens Assistance Line. They will refer you to the agency in your community that can help you. Telephone: **1-800-452-4617**

If you qualify for Food Stamps, Medicaid, AFDC, SSI or Fuel Assistance, call your local telephone company to see if you qualify for a reduction on your monthly telephone bill.

- **Employment/Labor Information:**

ME Job Service/Aroostook.....754-2150 or 493-4121
 ME Job Service/Penobscot.....561-4600
 ME Job Service/Washington.....255-8641 or 532-9416
 State Bureau of Labor
 (wage or child labor complaints).....624-6410
 US Dept. of Labor.....945-0330

- **Housing:**

Maine State Housing Authority.....1-800-452-4668
 Farmers Home Administration.....947-0335

- **Insurance:**

Bureau of Insurance.....582-9707

- **Lead Poisoning:**

DHS Health Engineering.....287-4311
 EPA (drinking water).....1-800-426-4791

- **Mobile Homes:**

Manufactured Housing Board.....582-8723
 Manufactured Housing Association.....623-2204
 (mediation for mobile home residents) or 1-800-698-3335
 Maine State Housing Authority.....1-800-452-4668

COMMUNITY ACTION PROGRAMS (CAPS):

These agencies give information, outreach, job training, educational programs, day care, housing information and referral, fuel/energy assistance, insulation and furnace repair, surplus food, transportation and Emergency Crisis Intervention Program benefits. Not all services are given by all agencies.

Aroostook County Action Program

800 Central Drive
 Presque Isle, ME 04769
 1-800-432-7881 or 764-3721

Penquis Community Action Program

262 Harlow Street
 Bangor, ME 04401
 941-2830

Washington-Hancock Community Agency

Maine and Maple Streets
 Milbridge, ME 04658
 546-7544

**TRIBAL GOVERNMENT and AGENCIES**

Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians.....764-1972
Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians.....532-4273
Penobscot Indian Nation.....827-7776
Passamaquoddy Tribe.....769-2301 and 853-2600

PENOBSCOT TRIBAL COURT SYSTEM

Court Administrator (George Tomer).....827-7776
Clerk of Courts (Clara E. Mitchell).....827-5639
Tribal Prosecutor (C. Peter Bos).....827-5639
Juvenile Intake/Probation Off'r (Neana Neptune).....827-5639

*Regular Sessions: First Wednesday of the month.
 Special Sessions as needed.*

PASSAMAQUODDY TRIBAL COURT SYSTEM

Indian Township Division:
Clerk of Courts (Wanda Doten).....796-2301
Juvenile Intake/Probation Off'r (John Dana).....796-2301

Pleasant Point Division:

Clerk of Courts/Administrator (Vera Francis).....853-2600
Assistant Clerk of Courts (Lynn Smith).....853-2600
Juvenile Intake/Probation Off'r (Martin Francis).....853-2600

Regular Sessions: One Friday per month at each division. Special Sessions as needed.

OTHER TRIBAL AGENCIES

- **Central Maine Indian Association:** You can get programs and services such as job training, adult education, overcoming substance abuse, and small business development, if you live off-reservation.....989-5971
- **Tribal Governors Council**.....941-6568
- **Maine Indian Tribal-State Commission**.....622-4815

HEALTH SERVICES

- **Penobscot Indian Health Center**.....827-6101
- **Maliseet Health Center**.....532-2240
- **Micmac Health Center**.....764-6968
- **Pleasant Point Health Center**.....853-0711
- **Indian Township Health Center**.....796-2322
- **Wabanaki Mental Health Association, NPC**.....990-0605 or 990-4346