



SCOTTS VALLEY BAND OF POMO INDIANS HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

1579: First European contact with native population; Sir Francis Drake greeted by Pomo people near the San Francisco Bay.

1579 – 1850s: European records show Pomo people using and occupying lands surrounding the San Francisco Bay. At this time the Native population was estimated at 300,000.

1769 – 1836: Spain establishes Mission System throughout California, including 3 Missions in the San Francisco Bay Area. Between 600 and approximately 2,500 Pomo baptized in Bay Area Missions.

1822: California becomes territory of newly independent Mexico.

1834 – 1838: 3 Rancheros conducted three military campaigns against the Pomo population on the Santa Rosa plain.

1848: California ceded to the U.S. under Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. At this time the Native population was estimated at 148,000.

1848 – 1850: U.S. Army expeditions led against Pomo people.

1850: California statehood.

1850 – 1851: California Legislature and Governor enact a law for the “protection” of the Native population. This Act led to the enslavement and extinction of the Native population. The U.S. Census shows Native population at 31,266.


August 20 – 22, 1851: Treaties of Camp Lu-Pi-Yu-Ma and Camp Fernando Feliz signed by Pomo tribes, including precursor of present day Scotts Valley Rancheria, ceded to the United States lands from the northern shores of the San Francisco Bay north to Clear Lake, and from the northwestern shores of the San Francisco Bay north to Cape Mendocino, respectively.

July 8, 1852: U.S. Senate rejects Treaty of Camp Lu-Pi-Yu-Ma and Treaty of Camp Fernando Feliz, and 16 other treaties with California tribes.

1855 – 1900: Multi-tribal reservation system established.

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January 18, 1905: Senate's rejection of the Treaties of Camp Lu-Pi-Yu-Ma and of Camp Fernando Feliz made known to signatory tribes.

1909: Scotts Valley community refuses move to another multi-tribal reservation.

August 1911: Scotts Valley Rancheria established.

1915 – 1940s: Scotts Valley members begin moving to the San Francisco Bay Area in search of employment and education opportunities.

August 18, 1958: California Rancheria Termination Act of 1958 enacted.

August 19, 1958: Scotts Valley advised to commence plans for distribution of Rancheria assets.

August 12, 1959: BIA approves Scotts Valley Distribution Plan.

September 3, 1965: Termination of Scotts Valley Rancheria.

1960s – 1970s: The BIA San Francisco Field Relocation Program provides Termination Act educational and vocational services to tribal members.

1960s – 1970s: 53 of 56 (approximately 95%) tribal members listed in the approved Distribution Plan relocate from the terminated Rancheria; approximately 70% of tribal members relocate to the San Francisco Bay Area.

1972: The California Rancheria Task Force recommends complete relocation of Scotts Valley.

January 1978: Acting Director of Central California Agency admits improvements to Scotts Valley Rancheria's water and sanitation systems failed to meet standards of the California Rancheria Termination Act of 1958.

June 27, 1986: Tribe filed suit against the United States seeking the restoration of its federal recognition, Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians et. al. v. United States, Civil No. C-86-3660 WWS (N.D. Cal. June 27, 1986).

September 6, 1991: Stipulated Entry of Judgement providing for the restoration of the Tribe's status as a federally-recognized Indian tribe.



February 12, 1992: Formal restoration of the Scotts Valley Band.

May 16, 2000: BIA designation of Contra Costa and Sonoma County as a “near reservation” service population areas for the Scotts Valley Band.

January 22, 2005: Tribe petitions the United States to acquire Property in trust for the benefit of the Tribe.

November 9, 2005: Request made to the Department of Interior and NIGC for an Indian Lands Determination.

February 28, 2006: Publish EIS Notice in Federal Register.

March 15, 2006: Draft EIS Public Hearing.

April 28, 2006: EIS Public Comment Period closed.

December 27, 2006: Scotts Valley Tribe and the City of Richmond execute the MSA.

March 30, 2007: Scotts Valley Tribe files Supplement to Request for Indian Lands Determination with BIA.

- Supplement dated March 27, 2007, supported by “Ancestral Ties of the Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians to the San Francisco Bay Area,” An Addendum to the Report Scotts Valley Pomo Use and Occupancy of the San Francisco Bay Area (June 7, 2005) both prepared by James M. McClurken, PhD and Heather A. Howard, PhD.