

Proud Independence to Near Extinction

For thousands of years, members of California's Wintum Tribes were guided by a culture rich with an understanding of medicine, technology, food production and land stewardship. The towns and roads of today were the villages and trade routes of our past. The land was healthy and these early communities thrived.

The Mission Era and the Gold Rush caused a great decline in our people.

The arrival of Europeans and Euro-Americans in Alta California introduced ionign pathogens into the indigenous population, resulting in a series of devastating illnesses. In conjunction with military campaigns, forced labor, disruption of traditional subsistence patterns, and imposed colonial rule, the epidemics of the early 19th century decimated the Panwin population.

Between 1804 and 1823 the Spanish made several expeditions up the Sacramento Valley into Patwin territory. Directly south of Cache Creek, Patwin people were forcibly migrated to Mission San nesco, becoming the last large group of Native Californiares to be baptized there. Times were dramatically changing for our ancestors.

into California (1849 until well into the 1950s), Native Californians suffered from harassment. displacement and murder. Socramento Valley tribes assigned treaties granting lands within our ancestral territories, but the agreements were never raiffeed. Broken treaties proved easily loaving us fighting desperately to protect our lives, lands and traditional ways. Our people were rendered nearly extinct.

Our relatives were forcibly relocated to barren land.

Like most survivors of this genocide, Patwin people were moved onto small "rancherias", or reservations, and became wards of the federal government. In 1908, the federal government purchased land for the Rumsey Ranchoria. The Yocha Dehethe lockeral government purchased land for the klumsey klandson. The Borba Debe-people were forbly relocated there from their vollage further up the valley. Forty years blee, our ancestors were again forced to refocute to land in the Capay/Milly that was too barren to support even subsistence farming. With no economic base and no option to farm, our people, who had lived sustainably for thousands of years, had become dependent on the U.S. Covernment for survival.



Demoralizing Struggle to Self-Sufficiency

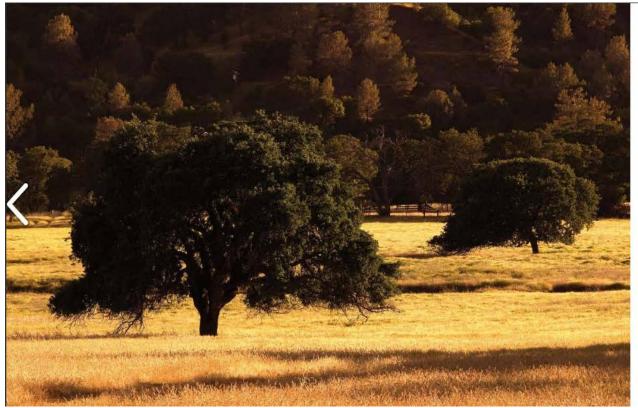
The years between the arrival of the Europeans and the late 1900s were a dark time for our Tribe. Forced relocation caused our relatives to become dependent on the government. Most of our homeland was taken from us. In an effort to survive, we lost touch with our roots, our traditions, our culture and our native language.

The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act allowed for economic development. Finally, in the late 1900s, the tide began in turn. Some ancestral lands were restored to our Tribe, providing a land base for housing and occurrent development. It was at this time that the State of California instituted the state lottery and the federal government eracted the Indian Carning Regulatory Act (ICRA). The eractment

of ICRA in particular provided a means to promote economic development and self-sufficiency with the explicit purpose of strengthening tribal self-governance. This offered our Tribe the opportunity to open Cache Creek Indian llingo on part. of our trest land

independence. Powered by hard work and determination, we developed a management strategy and expanded our bingo hall into the world-class Cache Creek development and stability for our people. The revenue from gaming offered the resources to reacquire some of our traditional lands, itwest in the future of our children through improved education and provide philanthropic support for communities in need. Through focused resource management and careful investment, we have now redained our role as stewards of the Capay Valley.

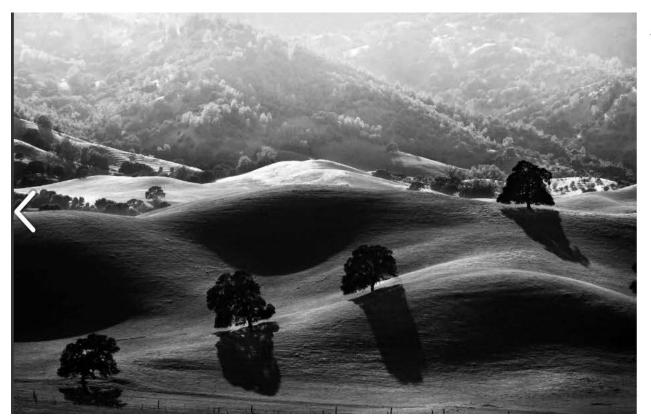


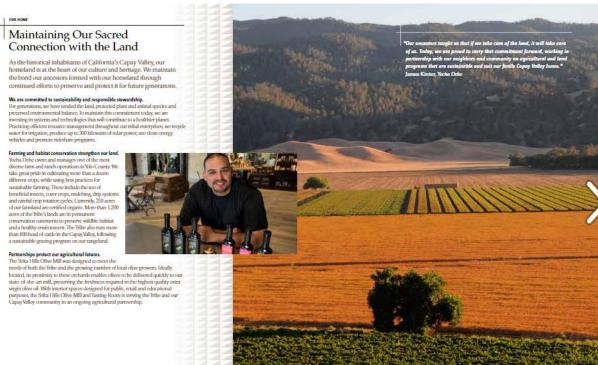


Strengthening Our Future by Honoring Our Past We are committed to the success of our Tribe, our culture and our native language. Today, we are preparing our children for the future in ways that honor our heritage and demonstrate the belief that native arts, culture and language are essential elements in our continued success and independence as a federally recognized sovereign nation. The education of our children is our greatest responsibility. Since 1998, the hischa Debe Wintun Academy has helped students develop cursificence and integrity while respecting each other, the environment and the world annual dhem. Our strangth disperse, upon education or next generations in the history, language and government of our filths. Our carriculum imparts a strong foundation of Wintun culture by westign modern education techniques with our cultural traditions, including our Bearin language. In 2013, once of our tribal citizens curred an American Indian culture by weather language. In 2013, once of our tribal citizens curred an American Indian Languages Credential authorizing him to teach our native Patwin language in California schools. Committed to the long-term success of our young citizene, Yocha Dehe has been the proud leader of the California Tribal College initiative. We have usecanisms intended the continue we have dedicated resources to faunch the development of a tribal college that is designed specifically to meet the needs of California's Native American students. Cultural survival is fundamental to our identity. Our Cultural Resources Committee designs programs to protect historic sites, creates cultural media, plans community events and supports language revitalization. The Towe Kewe Cultural Centur serves as a home for these programs with facilities that include a site protection and mapping office, a California Indian library collection and an extensive Patwin language and history research archive. Preserving our past honors our ancestors. Procuring our past ROBOTO our ancessors. Wheta Debies were developed that mentions and archeologists to create that traditional places, burstle and objects are treated in the most respectful way possible. Our fine-has taken on the additional responsibility of degizing the state records of Native cultural sites in order to respond to construction notices and errative appropriate protection of our acarded third places.

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Support through Leadership and Giving

OUR CONTRIBUTION

Our history of struggle for self-preservation and our culture of giving inspire us to support our community through leadership and engaged philanthropy. Helping families, the environment and communities in need is a critical component of Yocha Dehe cultural values.

Our Community Fund provides support where it's most needed. In understanding each other's paths, we learn how to support and give in ways that matter. Since 2000, the Yorks 12-bet. Community Fund has provided more than \$25 million in philamhropic inndiring to nearly 400 diverse organizations. Areas of support include education, arts and culture, environment, community health. and social services throughout Sacramento and Yalo Counties and Indian Country.

The Yorks Dehe Community Fund provides philanthropic support to a variety of organizations with the overarching goal of building a better quality of life for Yolo County residents and Native peoples. The Tribe works in partnership with our neighbors and the wider community to ensure that our philanthropic contributions are strategically targeted to those organizations that are most likely to orgender sustainable outcomes.

Public safety is a priority.

Created in 2003, the Yorka Dehe Fire Department plays a vital role in emergency response and life safety throughout the Capay Valley and Volo County by providing full-service fire protection, technical rescue and paramedic emergency services. Under mutual aid agreements, we work with other fire County and throughout California.

In 2010, the Yorks Dehe Fire Department took a historic step by becoming the first Native American fire department to earn accreditation by the Crimmission on Fire Accreditation International (CFAI). The accreditation was the result of six years of Accretionation international (LPM), the accretionation was the result of one systems of agonuse development, self-assessment and peer evaluation. We are proud that our fire department has become a model department, and we will continue to invest resources to protect our people, our land and our greater community.



Making an Economic Impact on Our Community

Through strategic development and careful management, Yocha Dehe has created assets that benefit our local community as well as our county and state. We are committed to supporting a sustainable future for the Capay Valley.

We provide jobs that stimulate our local economy.

Yorka Dehe Wintun Nation has a growing presence in Yolo County that contributes significantly in many ways to the economic vitality of the region. Owned and operated by Yocha Dehe, Cache Creek Casino Resort (CCCR) is our Tribe's primary business enterprise and is a major economic engine in Yolo County. As the county's largest private employer, our business not only provides us with economic security, it. also provides wages and benefits to the families of more than 2,100 employees. Additionally, more than 8,000 vendors share in contracts awarded annually by the Tribe, directly

Our enterprises supply critical revenue to our county and state.

stimulating our local economy.

Through our gaming compact with the State and the memorandum of understanding with Yolo County, we have contributed more than \$40 million per year in revenue for local schools, public services, health clinics, mad improvement, and water and sewer system upgrades. Cache Creek Casino Resort currently provides more than \$300 million worth of direct and indirect economic benefits annually in Yelio County.

We are promoting agritourism in the Capay Valley.

In 2011 Yorka Dehe launched the Seka Hills brand of wine, extra virgin olive oil, wildflower honey and organic produce – named in our Patwin language for the blue hills of the Capay Valley. We are producing four varietal wines from estate grown vines, and cultivating 126 acres of olive trees to produce promium certified extra virgin olive oils. Olive oil production at our 14,000 square foot mill continues to increase and has proven to be a valuable resource for regional growers.

The Seka Hills Olive Mill and Tasting Room offers an insider's view of the milling process and guided tastings of our growing line of wirus, ofice oils and estate-grown foods. The Tasting Room also showcases the agricultural bounty of the region with locally sourced specialty goods and artisanal sandwiches.

Already a leader in regional hospitality and entertainment through CCCR and the Yocha Dohe Golf Course, the Tribe is participating in promoting the Capay Valley as a destination for agritourism.











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Governing Our People

As a federally recognized sovereign nation, Yocha Dehe enjoys productive government-to-government relations with the United States and the State of California. Our Tribe is protecting our historic, political and cultural distinctiness, while preserving our resources and providing for the health and welfare of our people. We are committed to working within our own governmental and cultural systems to preserve our independence, protect our people and strengthen our nation.

We govern for future growth and prosperity.

The Yorka Debe Wirtzum Nasion is leading use Tribe on a course focused on long-serm security. Our effected finish Council is one governing body and ownerse all issues related to exceomic development, cultural reviewal, community yieling, and the health and wellness of our people. Our good is to implement opposition that allow me. protect our future for generations to come.

We are also committed to standing together with other rind and non-rinds governments to four challenges that impact our rinds cliners and Native people oversywhere. Political, business and governmental partnerships foly guide us in this work. The Notes Dube Witten Nation recognizes that, in addition to local implications, tribal politics can also have global consequences, and always strives to act as a responsible world citizen.

Protecting tribal sowereignty.
In earthrape for our lands and resources, the
United States government agreed to the guarantee
of self-government and the promote that inful trust
lands would be set saids as the base for separate
tribal cultures; to be managed in aumorer most
beneficial to ribes and Native people.

Tribal sowereignty and self-governance ensure that Native American tribes continue into a sovereigns and see governance ensure that values intended into some contract of the con

Tribal Council Leland Kinter, Tribal Chairman James Kinter, Tribal Secretary Anthony Roberts, Tribal Treasurer Mia Durham, Iribal Council Member Matthew Lowell, Jr., Tribal Council Member



