

Timeline Leading Up to the Maine Indian Land Claims Settlement

1820: Maine becomes a state and assumes all duties and obligations from Massachusetts arising from treaties and otherwise, and accepts monetary compensation for doing so.

1820-1975: Maine exercises increasingly pervasive authority over tribes, approved by Maine courts, while the Federal government fails to exercise its trust responsibility to the tribes.

1873: Maine Legislature removes treaty obligations language from printed Constitution.

1892: *State v. Newell*- Maine Law Court holds that Tribes are fully subject to State law.

1967: Maine Indians obtain the right to vote in state elections.

1968: Governor's Task Force on Human Rights documents condition of Maine Indians.

1968: Indian Civil Rights Act enacted by Congress. PL 280 amended to require tribal consent to expansion of state jurisdiction.

1970-Present: New federal policy adopted to promote tribal self-government. Indian Self-Determination Act and numerous other federal laws passed to support tribal self-government.

1972: *Passamaquoddy v. Morton* filed in federal court.

1974- Maine Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights reports on circumstances of Maine Indians.

1975: *Passamaquoddy v. Morton* holds that the Non-Intercourse Act applies to the Passamaquoddy Tribe and the Penobscot Nation and recognizes the trust relationship between the Tribes and the United States.

1976: After Morton decision becomes final, Federal government acknowledges Passamaquoddy and Penobscot tribes as federally recognized tribes.

1979: *State v. Dana* holds that state criminal laws are not applicable to Indians on Indian lands in Maine. "Indian Country" under Federal Indian Law.

1979: *Bottomly v. Passamaquoddy Tribe* holds that tribes in Maine have same tribal sovereignty as other federally recognized tribes under Federal Indian Law.

1980: MICSA/MIA signed into law. Passamaquoddy, Penobscots and Maliseets are parties. Aroostook Band of Micmacs is not a party but is subjected to state law as an "other" tribe.