

AAIA

Association on American Indian Affairs



Celebrating
90 Years
of Service &
Advocacy
1922-2012



2012 ANNUAL REPORT

PROTECTING SOVEREIGNTY * PRESERVING CULTURE * EDUCATING YOUTH

AAIA: 90 Years of Service and Advocacy



In 1922 The Eastern Association on Indian Affairs was established in New York City. The goal, to assist a group of Pueblo people seeking to protect their land and water rights. In the decades that followed, the Association merged with other like-minded organizations and the name was changed to officially become the Association on American Indian Affairs in 1946, making us the oldest Indian service and advocacy organization in the country. We work in close cooperation with Tribal Nations and other organizations that have similar missions. Participating in these collaborative works assists us in determining which issues will be pursued and the amount of emphasis to be placed on each issue.

Our national advocacy work and grass roots initiatives fall into three main categories: youth/education, cultural preservation and sovereignty. We are governed by an all-Native Board of Directors from across the country representing a diversity of tribes, geography and areas of expertise.

Whenever there has been a need, AAIA has been there. Just as we stood with the Pueblos in 1922, AAIA has continued to stand with tribes across the country by playing an integral part of a number of important laws over the years—laws such as the Indian Child Welfare Act (1978), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (1990), and the Tribal Governmental Tax Status Act (1984).

In 1948 we awarded our first scholarship. Today, we have a thriving scholarship program and award, on average, 120 scholarships per year to worthy college and graduate students to help them obtain a higher education.

In 1962 we assisted the Miccosukee Tribe of Florida successfully establish a government-to-government relationship with the US government through the federal recognition process. Today, our efforts focus on the reform of the “broken” federal recognition process, with the goal of ensuring all tribes that have survived through history are able to access the services they need to stay strong and vibrant.

In 1991 we helped establish the Medicine Wheel Coalition for the Protection of Sacred Sites and, over the next 20 years, negotiated landmark agreements to protect sacred lands such as the Bighorn Medicine Wheel/Medicine Mountain in Wyoming. Today, we continue to fight for the protection of sacred lands and religious freedom, most recently participating in discussion with the US Forest Service regarding the use of eagle feathers and other sacred birds for ceremonial purposes.

In 2008, after a 20 year effort by AAIA and others, Congress made tribes directly eligible for funding under the Title IV-E Foster Care and Adoption Assistance program. We continue to advocate for Native children and youth through our child welfare and juvenile justice work.

And today, in 2012, we are actively engaged in documenting human remains and cultural items held in repositories outside of the US so tribes may pursue their return to their rightful place.



Miccosukee

AAIA: 90 Years of Service and Advocacy (continued)



As an organization with a modest budget, we design our programs and determine our priorities with great care. We focus upon programs where a small amount of targeted resources can make a huge difference.

The mission of the AAIA is to promote the well-being of American Indians and Alaska Natives by

- Promoting the health, education and welfare of children and youth;
- Sustaining and perpetuating tribal languages and cultures;
- Protecting tribal sovereignty, religions and natural resources;
- Advocating for tribal constitutional, legal and human rights

To learn more about these and other the efforts of AAIA, please see our website at

www.indian-affairs.org

A Letter From the President



Dear Friends:

I am proud to present this Annual Report of 2012. As you will see when you read the report, the Association on American Indian Affairs (AAIA) has continued to work closely with Indian tribal nations and other Indian and non-Indian organizations to address critical issues facing Indian tribes, families, children and communities.

AAIA is the oldest Indian service and advocacy organization in the United States. Ever since our founding in 1922, we have attacked the underlying obstacles that make it more difficult for Native youth, families and communities to thrive and receive the support, education and health services they need.

In 2012, our Board of Directors approved three new projects, building upon some preliminary work that had already taken place. These new programs are:

- Juvenile Justice Reform – The work is aimed at developing alternatives to incarceration for Native American youth who become involved with the juvenile justice system.
- International Repatriation – More than 1 to 2 million Native human remains and cultural items are held by international museums. We have begun to document these collections and develop materials for tribes explaining the process for seeking the return of these remains and items and convened a Working Group which includes indigenous people from the United States, Canada and Australia.
- Federal Recognition Reform – The process by which the federal government determines who should be recognized as “legitimate” tribes is broken. The documentary requirements are massive, delays in processing petitions “Dickensonian”, and the decisions made often indefensible. We will be advocating for reform of this system to make it reasonable, fair and prompt.

We are excited about these initiatives. These projects are in addition to the continuation of some our existing programs, including AAIA's

- Language preservation program which recently created a Dakotah-language Jeopardy game for use in schools throughout Dakotah-speaking communities
- Scholarship and summer camp programs (We awarded almost 100 scholarships and provided seed money to 13 Native-run youth summer camp programs in 2012.)
- Technical assistance program assisting tribes seeking to take advantage of the Fostering Connections legislation passed in 2008 which permits tribes to directly run foster care and adoption programs; it is expected that many of these tribes will be approved in the coming year.

A Letter From the President (continued)



Despite our modest size, we continue to provide important assistance to Indian country that would not be available were it not for AAIA and our members and contributors. Thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Alfred R. Ketzler Sr".

Alfred R. Ketzler, Sr.
President
Athabascan



Table of Contents



AAIA: 90 Years of Service and Advocacy	1-2
A Letter from the President.....	3-4
<u>Table of Contents</u>	5
Programs	
• <u>Sustain and Perpetuate Cultures and Languages</u>	
.. Sacred Lands/Traditional Cultural Properties	6
.. Repatriation and International Repatriation.....	7
.. Language Preservation	8
• <u>Protect Sovereignty, Constitutional, Legal and Human Rights and Natural Resources</u>	
.. Native Religious Freedom	9
.. Federal Acknowledgement.....	10
.. Indian Child Welfare	11
.. Juvenile Justice.....	12
• <u>Improve Health, Education and Economic and Community Development</u>	
.. Scholarships.....	13-14
.. Youth Summer Camps	15-17
Public Education	
• Newsletter, E-Newsletter and Social Media.....	18
• Annual Meeting of the Members and Native American Short Film Event	19-20
Financial Information	
• Statement of Financial Position.....	21-22
• Statement of Activities.....	23-25
Leadership	
• Board of Directors	26-27
• Staff	28
How You Can Help	29
Contact Information.....	Back Cover

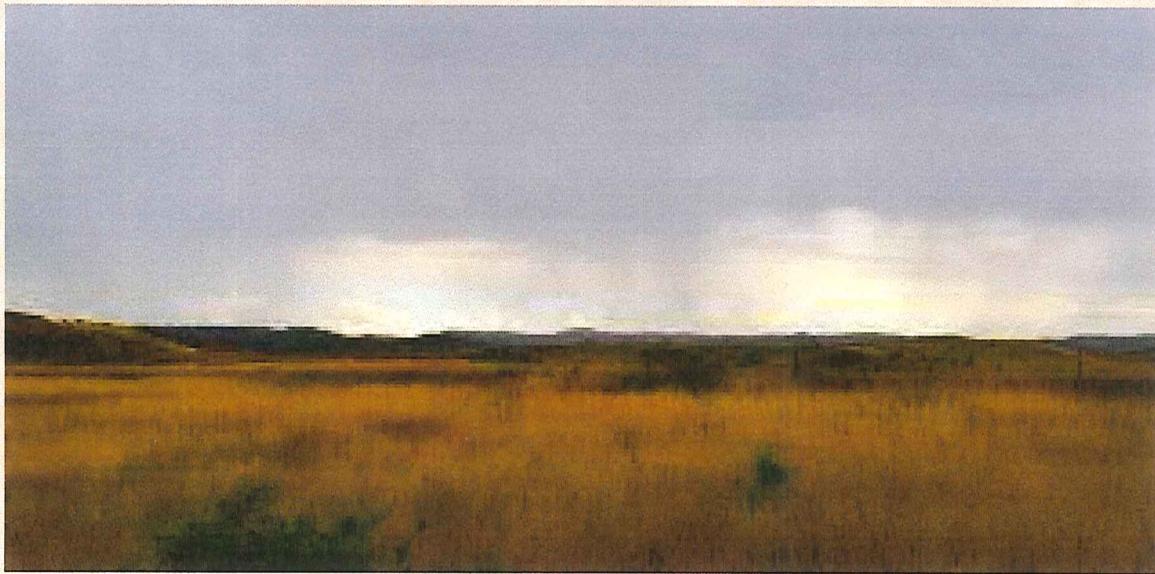
Sustain and Perpetuate Cultures and Languages



◆ Sacred Lands/Traditional Cultural Properties

In 2012, we provided legal representation to the Northern Cheyenne Tribe in support of their efforts to negotiate a cultural resources plan with Arch Coal, to mitigate the impacts of a coal mine in a culturally significant area near the Northern Cheyenne Reservation (at Otter Creek) that the company will be developing. This effort was successful and the Cultural Resources Plan was approved by the Montana State Land Board. The plan provides for maximum tribal input into how the development takes place and also provides resources for the tribe's cultural resources protection programs.

We also continued our education and policy efforts, including a training session in conjunction with the conference of the Society of American Indian Government Employees, participation in a Senate Indian Affairs Committee roundtable on sacred sites and a meeting with the U.N. Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the submission of comments on a revised sacred lands policy proposed by the Departments of Interior.



Sustain and Perpetuate Cultures and Languages



◆ Repatriation and International Repatriation

The repatriation of ancestral remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony to tribes redresses a long standing human rights violation and helps to heal the historical trauma suffered by tribal communities and peoples caused by the looting of their ancestors' grave sites and the loss of many sacred objects and cultural patrimony. AAIA played an integral role in obtaining the enactment of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) in 1990 mandating repatriation by federal agencies and federally-funded museums.

Promoting the full and effective implementation of NAGPRA continues to be one of AAIA's goals. For example, in 2012, we provided training to federal government employees at the Society of American Indian Government Employees convention. In addition, AAIA Executive Director, wrote a chapter laying out "The Case for NAGPRA" that will be published by the Oregon State University Press in 2013 as part of an anthology entitled: *Accomplishing NAGPRA: Perspectives on the Intent, Impact, and Future of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act*. We also provided some technical assistance to an attorney working with the Kumeyaay, who are seeking to repatriate remains from the University of California – San Diego.

Perhaps most significantly, we continued to develop our international repatriation project. More than 1 to 2 million Native human remains and cultural items are held by international museums. We have begun to document these collections and develop materials for tribes explaining the process for seeking the return of these remains and items. We have also convened a Working Group which includes indigenous people from the United States, Canada and Australia. This Working Group holds a monthly teleconference to share their activities and develop strategies to advance the cause of international repatriation. A NCAI resolution endorsing international repatriation and referencing our program was passed at their 2012 annual convention.

Sustain and Perpetuate Cultures and Languages



◆ Language Preservation

Our Language Program staff, including the Treasured Elders, continued their work creating Dakotah-language materials for use in schools. These materials are offered for free download on our language program website at www.aaialanguageprogram.com.

The most substantial creation of the program in 2012 was the creation a Dakotah-language Jeopardy game for use in schools throughout Dakotah-speaking communities. The game has been used at inter-tribal events as part of “language knowledge bowls” where schools bring teams to the event to compete in Jeopardy games. We also created a number of Dakotah-language greeting cards, including widely popular Christmas cards.

Non-Dakotah speaking tribes have increasingly asked for information about the materials and expressed an interest in translating them into their own Native languages. One tribe, the Nanticoke-Lenni Lenape Tribal Nation, has already translated several books into their own language.

Protect Sovereignty, Constitutional, Legal and Human Rights and Natural Resources



◆ Native Religious Freedom

In addition to our work on sacred lands, we have also been a key part of a coalition of tribes and Indian organizations seeking to protect the right of Native peoples to possess and utilize eagles and other sacred birds for traditional ceremonial and cultural purposes. Following a series of meetings with officials of the Justice and Interior Department over a period of almost three years, the Department of Justice adopted a new law enforcement policy in 2012. The policy provides that a member of a federally recognized tribe engaged only in the following types of conduct will not be subject to prosecution:

Possessing, using, wearing or carrying federally protected birds, bird feathers or other bird parts (federally protected bird parts);

Traveling domestically with federally protected bird parts or, if tribal members obtain and comply with necessary permits, traveling internationally with such items;

Picking up naturally molted or fallen feathers found in the wild, without molesting or disturbing federally protected birds or their nests;

Giving or loaning federally protected bird parts to other members of federally recognized tribes, without compensation of any kind;

Exchanging federally protected bird parts for federally protected bird parts with other members of federally recognized tribes, without compensation of any kind;

Providing the feathers or other parts of federally protected birds to craftspeople who are members of federally recognized tribes to be fashioned into objects for eventual use in tribal religious or cultural activities.

The Department of Justice will continue to prosecute tribal members and non-members alike for violating federal laws that prohibit the killing of eagles and other migratory birds or the buying or selling of the feathers or other parts of such birds.

Protect Sovereignty, Constitutional, Legal and Human Rights and Natural Resources



◆ Federal Acknowledgement Reform

By obtaining Federal acknowledgment of their tribal status, Indian tribes are able to have their sovereign activities recognized by the federal government and they become eligible for a wide variety of federal programs that are available only to tribes recognized by the federal government. Because federal recognition strengthens the ability of Indian tribes and their members to survive and thrive in the 21st Century, we have long worked with federally unrecognized tribes seeking federal acknowledgement.

Tragically, the process by which the federal government determines who should be recognized as "legitimate" tribes is broken. The documentary requirements are massive, delays in processing petitions "Dickensonian", and the decisions made often indefensible. In 2012, our Board of Directors decided that one of our priority programs would be to advocate for reform of this system to make it reasonable, fair and prompt. As part of this effort, we have actively participated in NCAI's Federal Recognition Task Force and both our Executive Director and Treasurer were invited to serve as advisory board members for the Alliance of Colonial Era Tribes.

In addition to this broad policy effort, we continue to have an interest in the efforts of some specific tribes to have their status acknowledged. For a number of years, we provided support to the Piro Manso Tiwa Tribe of New Mexico in their efforts to develop a federal recognition petition. The federal government began its active consideration of that petition in 2010, but a decision has not yet been made. In 2012, we also provided some assistance to the Nanticoke Lenni Lenape Tribal Nation in their effort to have their state recognition (by New Jersey) reaffirmed.

Protect Sovereignty, Constitutional, Legal and Human Rights and Natural Resources



◆ Indian Child Welfare

AAIA has worked actively in the field of Indian child welfare for more than four decades. AAIA studies and advocacy were the catalyst for the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, an Act designed to provide legal protections to Indian children and families and promote tribal involvement in decision-making involving their children and families who are at risk. Since that time, we have worked to promote the full implementation of the ICWA and to assist tribes in obtaining adequate resources for their child welfare programs by successfully advocating for expanded tribal eligibility under Title IV-B of the Social Security Act which provides funding for child welfare services and Title IV-E (entitlement program for foster care and adoption assistance) in the Fostering Connections to Success Act of 2008.

In 2012, we continued our work in support of Indian children and families in multiple ways. We filed an *amicus* brief in a South Carolina Supreme Court (*Adoptive Couple v. Baby Girl*) on behalf of our organization, the Catawba Indian Nation, National Indian Child Welfare Association, North American Council on Adoptable Children and Child Welfare League of America urging that court not to adopt the so-called "Existing Indian Family doctrine" (EIF). The EIF which has been adopted by about six states (but rejected by many more) precludes the application of the Indian Child Welfare Act when a child has not previously lived with an Indian parent. The South Carolina Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Indian father (to whom the lower court had returned custody of his daughter) and rejected the EIF. The prospective adoptive couple filed for review by the United States Supreme Court, however, and their petition for *certiorari* was granted early in 2013. Thus, our work on this case will be continuing in the coming year.

In addition, we have continued to participate in the Casey Family Programs National Indian Child Welfare Work Group and consulted on a variety of legislative and administrative efforts to protect Indian children and families, including the Michigan Indian Family Preservation Act (MIFPA) and a tribal-state agreement between the Wampanoag Tribe and the state of Massachusetts. We have also made presentations about ICWA and its proper implementation in a variety of forums, including the Child Welfare League of America annual conference and an Indian Child Welfare Conference in the state of Washington.

The implementation of Title IV-E tribal provisions in the Fostering Connections to Success Act has also been a priority for our organization. In 2012, we took part in numerous trainings for tribes seeking to access Title IV-E funds directly from the federal government in Colorado, Washington D.C., Wisconsin, Minnesota and Montana. We also provided assistance to the Shoshone-Bannock Tribe of Idaho to assist them in making their tribal code IV-E compliant. It is expected that a number of these tribes will be approved for direct federal funding in 2013.

In addition, we have begun a project funded by Casey Family Programs to analyze tribal-state Title IV-E agreements, an alternative mechanism for tribes to obtain Title IV-E foster care and adoption assistance funds in order to enhance their capacity to provide effective and culturally sensitive services to their children and families. This work will continue in 2013.

Finally, we have also continued policy work in this area, meeting with Senate staff about issues relating to implementation and working with the Partnership to Protect Children and Families on Title IV-E funding reforms.

Protect Sovereignty, Constitutional, Legal and Human Rights and Natural Resources



◆ Juvenile Justice

Together with the National Indian Child Welfare Association (NICWA), and with the support of the Annie E. Casey Foundation, we convened our second meeting of our Juvenile Justice Work Group in 2012. The Work Group consists of tribal leaders, tribal court judges, individuals who have knowledge about or experience working with juvenile issues in a tribal context, and individuals more broadly involved with efforts to develop alternatives to detention for juveniles through the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI). The purpose of the meeting was to (1) increase the capacity of tribal communities to utilize the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI), which focuses on alternatives to detention, in a manner consistent with their own needs and cultures, (2) address the disproportionate treatment of Native American youth by non-Native justice systems, and (3) reform federal, state and tribal juvenile justice systems in ways that will benefit Native American youth. The follow-up activities identified at the conference included efforts to familiarize Indian country about JDAI through education and outreach, developing a pilot juvenile justice reform project in a tribal community, and building a coalition of tribes and supporters in support of broader reforms that will address the disproportionate treatment of Native American youth in federal, state and county juvenile justice systems. These recommendations were incorporated into a paper and a series of presentations were made at different meetings, including conferences hosted by Annie E. Casey Foundation, the National American Indian Court Judges Association, and National Congress of American Indians (NCAI).

Late in 2012, a webinar was held for tribes who might be interested in becoming part of the JDAI initiative. This was the beginning of a process designed to identify a tribe that is willing and able to serve as a pilot site for the implementation of "tribal JDAI". Tribal JDAI is a concept which is based upon the Annie E. Casey Foundation JDAI model, but which will be "tweaked" to take into account unique tribal issues in areas such as sovereignty and culture.

Improve Health, Education and Economic and Community Development



◆ Scholarships

AAIA has a long history of assisting Native American college students reach their educational and life goals by providing graduate and undergraduate scholarships, awarding our first scholarship in 1948. For the 2012 calendar year, AAIA awarded 95 scholarships through our eight scholarship programs.

Adolph Van Pelt Scholarship -

Scholarships in the amount of \$750 per semester are awarded to undergraduate students in any curriculum. Seventeen scholarships were awarded in 2012.



Emilie Hesemeyer Memorial Scholarship -

Scholarships in the amount of \$750 per semester are awarded to undergraduate students with a preference given to students majoring in Education. Sixteen scholarships were awarded in 2012.



Displaced Homemaker Scholarship -

Scholarships in the amount of \$750 per semester are awarded to undergraduate students in any curriculum who would not otherwise be able to complete their educational goals due to family responsibilities. Students who receive this award are generally older students who have returned to school after raising a family. Eight scholarships were awarded in 2012.



Allogan Slagle Memorial Scholarship -

Scholarships in the amount of \$750 per semester are awarded to graduate and undergraduate students in any curriculum who are citizens of tribes that are not recognized by the federal government. Eleven scholarships were awarded in 2012.



Elizabeth and Sherman Asche Memorial Scholarship -

Scholarships in the amount of \$750 per semester are awarded to graduate or undergraduate students pursuing a degree in public health or science. Thirteen scholarships were awarded in 2012.



Aerie Tewa-Crank, Navajo, Adolph Van Pelt Scholarship

Cindy DuBray & Son, Rosebud Sioux, Displaced Homemaker Scholarship

Melissa Locklear, Lumbee, Allogan Slagle Memorial Scholarship

Steve Scares Hawk, Cheyenne River Sioux, Displaced Homemaker Scholarship

Carolyn Kiefer, Calista Eskimo, Elizabeth and Sherman Asche Memorial Scholarship

Improve Health, Education and Economic and Community Development



◆ Scholarships (continued)

Florence Young Memorial Scholarship -

Scholarships in the amount of \$750 per semester are awarded to graduate students pursuing a master's degree in the arts, public health or law. Eight scholarships were awarded in 2012.



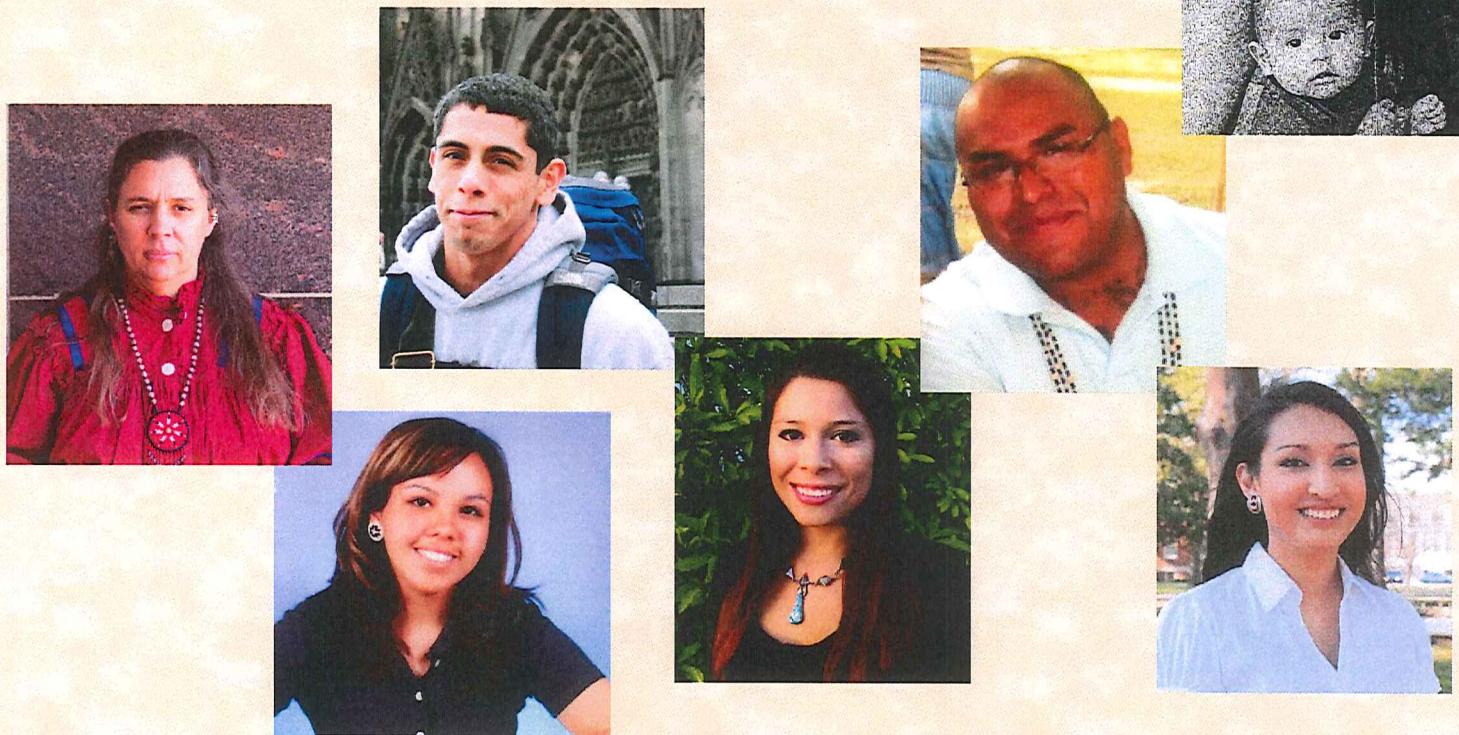
Sequoyah Graduate Scholarship -

Scholarships in the amount of \$750 per semester are awarded to graduate students in any curriculum. Nineteen scholarships were awarded in 2012.



David Risling Emergency Aid Scholarships -

Scholarships in amounts between \$100-\$400 are awarded to graduate and undergraduate students in any curriculum who have a sudden critical need that was not expected or that would prevent the student from attending school. Three scholarships were awarded in 2012.



*Melanie Nadeau, Turtle Mountain Chippewa, Elizabeth and Sherman Asche Memorial Scholarship
Christine Nelson & Baby, Navajo/Laguna Pueblo, Sequoyah Graduate Scholarship*

Melanie McKay-Cody, Chickamauga Cherokee/Choctaw, Allogan Slagle Memorial Scholarship

Ryan Walker, Tlingit, Adolph Van Pelt Scholarship

Brian Melendez, Reno Sparks Indian Community, Sequoyah Graduate Scholarship

Sharlyn Lee, Navajo, Adolph Van Pelt Scholarship

Nora Cata, Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo, Sequoyah Graduate Scholarship

Jessica Moore, Osage, Florence Young Memorial Scholarship

Improve Health, Education and Economic and Community Development



◆ Youth Summer Camps

The Association on American Indian Affairs (AAIA) has been providing seed money for youth summer camps in the areas of cultural preservation, language preservation and health and wellness/diabetes education since the 1970's. These camps are run by Native run organizations and tribes from across the country, and are designed to strengthen and preserve the uniqueness of the individual culture of the tribe by providing opportunities for their youth to learn traditional cultural practices from tribal elders and others with specific expertise, while preparing them to live in the 21st Century. Without these opportunities, many of these youth would not learn the traditions of their culture, nor would they achieve academically or in the larger society.

Many of the activities in which the youth participate, such as regalia making, archery, plant identification, and cooking, are meant to strengthen cultural ties. Native language is used to instruct many of the activities, allowing students to strengthen or learn their Native language. Healthy lifestyles are stressed, allowing campers to develop a strong sense of self-esteem, build good relationship skills, develop team building skills, and engage in healthy eating habits and physical exercise, all of which have been shown to lower the use of drugs and alcohol, prevent juvenile delinquency, and lower suicide rates as well as increase the likelihood that students will complete high school and go on to college.

Tribes and Native run organizations that have existing youth summer camps or are starting youth summer camps may apply to AAIA for seed grants to fund specific needs that, without outside funding, would have to be eliminated or reduced, or in drastic cases, if no outside funding is received, the camp may be cancelled. AAIA provides funding for critical portions of the camp such as transportation, supplies for activities, camp cooks, stipends for peer counselors and honorariums for elders whose wisdom and insight enables youth to learn the unique traditions of their cultures.

AAIA provided funding to the following youth summer camps for the 2012 camp season.

Dakota Wicohan

Location: Morton, MN
Type: Language and Culture
Participants: 37
Ages: 11-18

Kamiah Nimiipuu Health

Location: Kamiah, ID
Type: Diabetes and Culture
Participants: 25
Ages: 6-14 years old



Learning health & wellness through horse care in Minnesota



Learning cultural teachings from our elders at Kamiah Nimiipuu Health



Improve Health, Education and Economic and Community Development

◆ Youth Summer Camps (continued)

Matthew and Nellie Two Bulls Memorial Youth Summer Camp

Location: Pine Ridge, SD
Type: Language and Culture
Participants: 30
Ages: 9-15

Nez Perce Tribe

Location: Lapwai, ID
Type: Language and Culture
Participants: 80
Ages: 9-18

Oshki Ogimaag

Location: Grand Portage, MN
Type: Language and Culture
Participants: 10-20 daily

Pollen Circles, Inc.

Location: Window Rock, AZ
Type: Language and Culture
Participants: 20
Ages: 8-19 years old

Red Horse Summer Youth Culture Camp

Location: Howes, SD
Type: Language and Culture
Participants: 70
Ages: 0-21

Sicangu Lakota

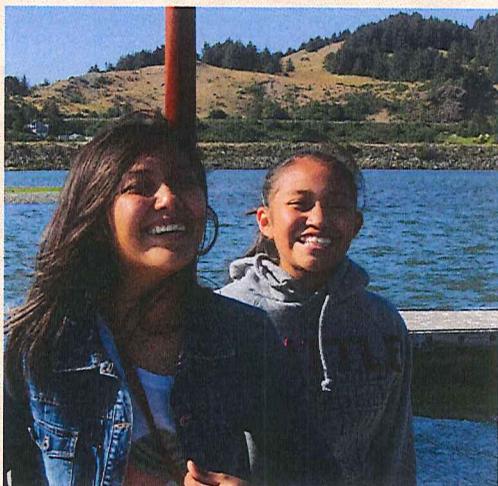
Location: Mission, SD
Type: Prevention, Culture, Family, Intervention
Participants: 50
Ages: 5-25 years old

Saint Paul Area Council of Churches

Location: Saint Paul, MN
Type: Diabetes and Culture
Participants: 61 (Ojibwe, Dakota and Lakota)
Ages: Kindergarten through 6th Grade



Ojibwe youth identify and pick plants and berries in northern Minnesota



Navajo youth explore the coastal homeland of their relatives in Washington and Oregon and witness the Paddle to Squaxin Canoe Journey



These girls learn the importance of building relationships



Improve Health, Education and Economic and Community Development

◆ Youth Summer Camps (continued)

Umatilla

Location: Pendleton, OR
Type: Language and Culture
Participants: 49
Ages: 10-14

United American Indian Involvement

Location: Los Angeles, CA
Type: Language and Culture
Participants: 80-100
Ages: 5-12

White Mountain Apache

Location: Whiteriver, AZ
Type: Language and Culture
Participants: 20
Ages: 5-18 years old

Zuni

Location: Zuni, NM
Type: Diabetes and Culture
Participants: 65
Ages: 6-12 years old, 17 youth counselors



This young man honors the drum by never leaving it alone



Zuni youth learn the importance of teamwork in this Zuni Tug –of—War



Although some camps are listed as predominantly a culture camp, language camp or health and diabetes education camp, most camps funded by AAIA incorporate all three program areas into their summer camp programs and provide both traditional activities, such as waffle gardening or learning to hoop dance, with modern activities that the youth are involved in throughout the year, such as soccer.



◆ Newsletter, E-Newsletter and Social Media

AAIA continued to educate the public through our bi-annual newsletter *Indian Affairs*, which highlights the work of the Association as well as articles about issues important to the Native community. *Indian Affairs* is published two times per year—June and November, and is distributed to individual members who contribute \$25 or more per year. *Indian Affairs* is also available commercially by subscription. Please contact our Executive Office in Rockville, Maryland for written subscriptions.

Additionally, AAIA publishes a monthly online newsletter which may be obtained by clicking the link on the home page of our website at www.indian-affairs.org. We also provide information about a variety of Native topics at Twitter@indian-affairs and on Facebook.

Public Education



◆ Annual Meeting of the Members and Native American Film Showcase

AAIA sponsored its 8th Annual Native American Short film Showcase at the Tribeca Screening Room in New York City in November 2012. The event, which is held in conjunction with our Annual Meeting of the Members, consisted of several short pieces by Native film makers that explored a variety of contemporary issues of concern to Native Americans.

After the program and financial updates were provided for the members, AAIA proudly honored Marguerite Smith, *Shinnecock*, for her significant contributions to her tribe and the Native community. Ms. Smith is an attorney by trade and supporter of AAIA and the work that we do. She is a great advocate on a number of Native issues and advocated for federal recognition on behalf of her tribe for many years. The Shinnecock obtained federal recognition in 2010. She spoke of the importance of federal recognition to tribes, specifically emphasizing the impact that federal recognition can have in enhancing the ability of tribes to access the child welfare system and other services necessary to sustain Native communities. She relayed the example of the ability of the Shinnecock tribe to access FEMA funding and assistance following the recent hurricane (Sandy), something that would not have happened had they not been federally recognized. She applauded AAIA for recognizing the importance of federal recognition as an initiative and accepted the honor on behalf of all those who are still fighting to assure that Native culture stays alive.

The films were coordinated by Raquel Chapa (*Lipan Apache/Yaqui/Cherokee*). Raquel is the former Native American curator at the Hemispheric Institute, Tisch School of the Arts at New York University and has worked with such diverse institutions as the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture in Santa Fe and the National Museum of the American Indian in New York. Raquel's credits include such acclaimed works as the Wounded Knee episode of the We Shall Remain series on PBS's American Experience.

AAIA is proud to have presented the following eight short films by Native filmmakers.

Opal, Director: Ramona Emerson (Dine) When Opal Shorty is beat up by the town bully, she and her friend Bunny are forced to take matters into their own hands.

Ok Breathe Auralee, Director: Brooke Pepion Swaney (Salish) This could be a film about a woman wanting a baby and all the things she does to try and get what she wants. Some might say it's an experiential film that puts the viewer into an odd mindset. It could also be labeled as a Native identity film about an adopted woman discovering her past.

Native Cry Suicide Prevention, Daniel Golding Public Service

The children you see in the video are cousins and siblings of a 19-year-old young lady who took her own life—a young lady whom they had every reason to believe, had a bright future ahead of her. In the midst of their own struggles to understand and come to terms with their loss, these kids wanted to send a positive message of hope to other young people considering suicide.



Marguerite Smith with AAIA
Executive Director
Jack Trope

Public Education



◆ Annual Meeting of the Members and Native American Film Showcase (continued)

Skatne Ronatehiarontie—They Grow Together, Director: Marion (Konwennenhon Delaronde), Mohawk, They Grow Together is an animated re-telling of a traditional Mohawk story, told in the Mohawk language. It is the story of a grandfather explaining the traditional ways of farming to his grandson. In the grandfather's tale, Corn, Squash, and Beans, staples foods of the Mohawk people, are personified in their spirit forms. Corn takes the form of a man in search of a wife, with Squash and Beans as his potential brides.

Sacred Stick, Director: Michelle Danforth, Feature documentary that discussed the origins, traditions and significance of the “fastest growing sport in America” – lacrosse

Reviens Moi, Director: Tracy Rector, (Seminole), “Every act of rebellion expresses a nostalgia for innocence and an appeal to the essence of being”, Albert Camus...A young man wakes to a profound memory from his past, which ignites a yearning for his childhood sweetheart.

Injunuity: Buried and Injunuity: Tongues, Producer/Director: Adrian Baker (Hopi/Filipino/German/Welsh/Choctaw). Two selections from a documentary that mixes animation, music and real audio to Native perspectives.

Cupcake Black and White, Long House Media, A short narrative that is an homage to the silent movie era.

Statement of Financial Position



	2012	2011
Current Assets		
Cash and Cash Equivalent	\$ 21,987	\$ 28,654
Investments in Marketable Securities	240,348	411,238
Other Receivables	123,794	12,650
Prepaid Expenses and Other	6,596	10,077
Total Current Assets	<hr/> \$ 392,725	<hr/> \$ 462,619
Property and Equipment		
Furniture and Equipment	56,030	224,505
Less Accumulated Depreciation	(28,791)	(189,435)
Net Property and Equipment	<hr/> 27,239	<hr/> 35,070
Other Assets		
Investments-endowment	652,853	652,853
Security deposits	1,150	1,150
Total Other Assets	<hr/> 654,003	<hr/> 654,003
Total Assets	<hr/> \$ 1,073,967	<hr/> \$ 1,151,692

Statement of Financial Position



◆ Liabilities and Net Assets—December 31, 2012 and 2011

	2012	2011
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 11,536	\$ 4,070
Accrued wages	12,392	11,040
Accrued payroll taxes	1,142	2,437
Accrued vacation	14,288	12,396
Total Current Liabilities	 39,358	 29,943
Net Assets		
Unrestricted	365,092	459,651
Temporarily restricted	16,694	9,275
Permanently restricted	652,823	652,823
Total Net Assets	 1,034,609	 1,121,749
Total Liabilities and Net Assets	 \$ 1,073,967	 \$ 1,151,692

Statement of Financial Activities



◆ For the year ending December 31, 2012
(With Comparative Totals for the Year Ending
December 31, 2011)

	2012	2011
Revenues, gains, and other support		
Contributions and dues	\$ 136,826	\$ 147,181
Legacies	78,370	508,818
Grants	280,718	151,865
Consulting	85,300	12,577
Investment income	21,703	35,138
Media sales	5,911	3,490
Other income	2,105	11,784
In-kind contributions	5,599	5,599
Realized gains (losses) on investments	42,966	93,753
Unrealized gains (losses) on investments	53,106	(127,260)
Net assets released from restrictions	-	-
 Total revenues, gains and other support	 \$ 712,604	 \$ 842,945
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Statement of Financial Activities



- ◆ For the year ending December 31, 2012
(With Comparative Totals for the Year Ending
December 31, 2011)

	2012	2011
Expenses		
Programs	\$ 574,423	\$ 615,892
General and administrative	90,423	54,794
Fundraising	134,898	167,350
Total expenses	<hr/> 799,744	<hr/> 838,036
Change in net assets	<hr/> (87,140)	<hr/> 4,909
Net assets, beginning of year	<hr/> 1,121,749	<hr/> 1,116,840
Net assets, end of year	<hr/> \$ 1,034,609	<hr/> \$ 1,121,749

Statement of Financial Activities



◆ For the year ending December 31, 2012
(With Comparative Totals for the Year Ending
December 31, 2011)

	2012	2011
Program Services		
Scholarships, Education & Youth	\$ 443,273	\$ 466,677
Health	9,106	13,893
Legal Affairs	82,290	87,914
Public Education	39,754	47,408
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Program Services	574,423	615,892
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Supporting Services		
General and Administrative	90,423	54,794
Fundraising	134,898	167,350
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Supporting Services	225,321	222,144
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Expenses	\$ 799,744	\$ 838,036
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Leadership



◆ Board of Directors

AAIA is governed by an all-Native Board of Directors representing all regions of the country. The collective wealth of knowledge and expertise in diverse areas makes AAIA's Board well suited to develop policies that benefit all Native peoples.



Top Row:

Alfred R. Ketzler, Sr.
President, *Athabascan*
Fairbanks, AK

DeeAnn DeRoin, MD
Vice President, *Ioway*
Lawrence, KS

Middle Row:

Joy Hanley
Secretary, *Navajo*
Tempe, AZ

Frank Ettawageshik
Treasurer, *Odawa*
Harbor Springs, MI



Bottom Row:

Elke Chenevey, *Omaha*
Encinitas, CA

John Echohawk, *Pawnee*
Boulder, CO



Leadership



◆ Board of Directors (continued)



Top Row:

Jerry Flute, *Dakotah*
Browns Valley, MN

Megan Hill, *Oneida*
Arlington, MA

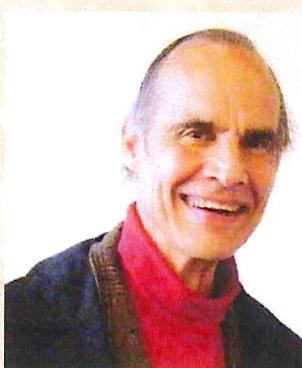
Middle Row:

Sarah Kastelic, *Alutiiq*
Portland, OR

Bradford R. Keeler, *Cherokee*
West Chester, PA

Bottom Row:

Faith Roessel, *Navajo*
Bethesda, MD



Not Pictured
Faith Roessel

AAIA Advisory Board:

Howard B. Teich

Francesca Kress

Bonita Potters

Leadership



◆ Staff

AAIA's Executive Office is located in Rockville, Maryland. Our Language Program Office is located in Agency Village, South Dakota.

Although AAIA receives very little funding from federal grants, we have been able to obtain valuable staff members through federal programs such as the Americorps*Vista Program and the Federal Work Study Program. We were also fortunate to have a dedicated intern and dedicated volunteer in our Executive Office.

Maryland Staff

Jack F. Trope, Executive Director

Erisel Cruz, Social Media and Internet Development Coordinator, Americorps*VISTA Member

Earl Evans, Development Associate, *Haliwa-Saponi*

Mike Jones, Bookkeeper

Honor Keeler, Legal Fellow, International Repatriation Coordinator, *Cherokee*

Alison McCoy, Office Assistant

Patricia Miguel, Volunteer

Jonathan Rennie, Internet Development Coordinator, Americorps*VISTA Member

Lisa Wyzlic, Executive Assistant/Director of Scholarship Programs, Ottawa

South Dakota Staff

Tammy DeCoteau, Director, Native Language Program, *Dakotah*

Jodi Eastman, Technology Coordinator, *Dakotah*

Orsen Bernard, Treasured Elder, *Dakotah*

Wayne Eastman, Treasured Elder, *Dakotah*

Delbert Pumpkinseed, Treasured Elder, *Dakotah*

V. June Renville, Treasured Elder, *Dakotah*

How You Can Help



Consistent financial support helps AAIA continue to fund the programs described in this report. AAIA receives financial support through a number of avenues such as member contributions, on-line contributions, trusts, bequests, grants and foundations. Your support will help us to continue to work for the benefit of Native youth, families and communities through our policy and advocacy work and grass roots programming.

- Membership - Your donation of \$25 or more per year will assist us in providing programs that are vitally important to Native youth, families and communities. You will receive program updates through our newsletter *Indian Affairs*, and be invited to attend our Annual Meeting of the Members (which is open to the public) held in New York City, or to vote by proxy.
- Spread the Word - Follow us on Facebook and Twitter and ask your family and friends to do the same and to join in supporting us too. You can also view our language program videos on YouTube and see our language program website at www.aaialanguageprogram.org. Sign up for our monthly e-newsletter by visiting our website at www.indian-affairs.org and forward the information to family & friends.
- On-Line Giving - Make a safe and secure donation on-line by going to our website at www.indian-affairs.org and linking to Network for Good or PayPal.
- Monthly Gifts - Consider making a monthly gift to AAIA, which can be easily paid by credit card or automatically deducted from your bank account.
- Matching Gift Program - Many companies offer Matching Gift Programs. Visit your Human Resources Department and ask if donations to AAIA can be matched and use their Matching Gifts Contribution form.
- Join your workplace giving program and designate AAIA for your charitable contribution.
- Bequests and Trusts - By remembering AAIA in your will, you can support Native youth, families and communities for years to come. Please consider contributions of a specific sum, a percentage of your estate or stocks and bonds in a bequest or trust to AAIA.



AAIA

ASSOCIATION ON AMERICAN INDIAN AFFAIRS

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AAIA Meets all 20 Better Business Bureau Wise Giving Standards



The Association on American Indian Affairs
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