

AAIA

Association on American Indian Affairs

2015 Annual Report

Protecting Sovereignty

Preserving Culture

Educating Youth

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AAIA: *Impacting Lives 1922-2015*

We Were There — As the oldest Native American service and advocacy organization in the United States, the Association on American Indian Affairs (AAIA) has impacted the lives of Native American and Alaska Natives in many ways over the past 94 years. From helping the Pueblo people keep their land and water rights in the 1920's, to the scholarships provided to Native college students in the 1940's, to the Field Nursing Program in the 1950's which sent nurses to reservations, to helping Alaska Natives to protect their lands and hunting and fishing rights in the 1960's, to the studies that were done in the 1970's which led to the Indian Child Welfare Act, AAIA was there.

In the 1980's we were still there working to establish the Tribal Governmental Tax Status Act, and in the 1990's we were there to gain enactment of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and ensure its implementation and helped to protect sacred lands. In the 2000's we were there too—making sure that tribes have access to funding for their child welfare programs, fighting for the right to use eagles and other birds for sacred ceremonies, providing funding so Native children can attend summer camps that focus on cultural preservation and health education, and helping to change the process by which tribes are federally recognized among other things. AAIA has worked to protect sacred sites with many positive results, including designation of the Bighorn Medicine Wheel Medicine Mountain sacred site as a National Historical Landmark based upon its traditional cultural value. As we move into our 9th decade of providing services to Native Americans and Alaska Natives, we will continue to be here to impact Indian Country for future generations.

AAIA is governed by an all-Native Board of Directors from across the country representing a diversity of tribes, geography and areas of expertise. We work in close cooperation with Native Americans and other organizations that have similar missions 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.

A Letter from the President

AAIA: Who we are in a snapshot

Dear Friends,

I am proud to present this Annual Report of 2015. AAIA is the oldest Native American advocacy and service organization, having been founded in 1922. Preserving Native cultures while promoting self-determination and the well-being of Indian and Alaska Native children and families is a priority for our organization and has been for most of our long history. During 2015, AAIA continued to focus on Preservation of Tribal Cultures (international repatriation and sacred sites protection), Promoting Sovereignty (federal recognition reform) and Youth/Education (scholarships, summer camps, juvenile justice and Indian child welfare advocacy training, research and legal assistance).

On November 16-17, 2015 AAIA was able to meet one of the major goals of its International Repatriation Project by bringing together Native Nations to discuss International Repatriation. AAIA hosted the first Indigenous International Repatriation Conference at the Artesian Hotel in Sulphur Springs, Oklahoma, a beautiful venue owned by the Chickasaw Nation.

The work AAIA undertakes is possible because we are an independent organization. This work is done in partnership with Native communities and other Native and non-Native NGOs, wherever possible. Individual, tribal, corporate and other non-profit contributors make possible the flexibility we have to put our resources where they are most needed. Thus, we are able to work on issues and problems that are vitally important to Indian people, communities and tribes, but which don't get the attention that they need and deserve.

Thank you for your continued support to make possible our important assistance to Indian Country.

Sincerely

Faith Roessel

Faith Roessel
President
Navajo

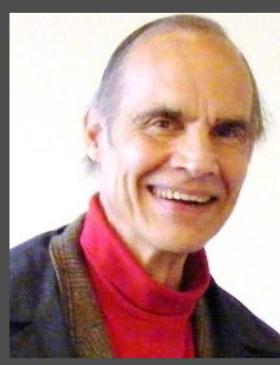


Leadership *Board of Directors*

AAIA is governed by an All-Native Board of Directors representing all regions of Indian 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.



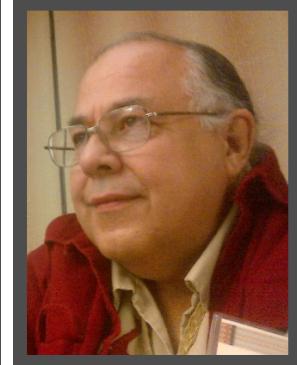
Faith Roessel
President



Bradford R. Keeler
Vice President
Cherokee



Alfred Ketzler, Sr.
Secretary



Frank Ettawageshik
Treasurer



Elke Chenevey
Omaha



Dee Ann DeRoin, MD
Nominating Chair
Ioway



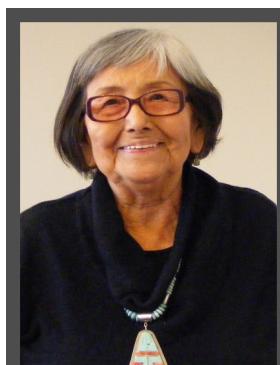
John Echohawk
Pawnee



Jonathan Perry
Wampanoag



Jerry Flute
Dakotah



Joy Hanley
Navajo



Sarah Kastelic
Alutiiq

No Picture

Cheriena Ben
Choctaw



Leadership
Council of Advisors

*Furthering
the work
of the
Association*

Howard B. Teich, *Chair*

Nadema Agard, *Cherokee*

Gail Bruce

Kimberly Guerrero, *Colville/Salish-Kootenai/Cherokee*

John Haworth, *Cherokee*

Dennis Hirschfelder

Peter Johnson

Alli Joseph, *Shinnecock*

Hattie Kauffman, *Nez Perce*

Kerry Kennedy

Dr. Francesca Kress

Mary Kathryn Nagle, *Cherokee*

Gloria Steinem

Curtis Zunigha, *Delaware*

In 2013 AAIA was pleased to expand its Advisory Board into a Council of Advisors. Based largely in New York where AAIA was established and incorporated, the Council is comprised of individuals who are interested in furthering the work of the Association. They hold a wealth of knowledge and various interests, and are prominent in their own fields. The Council's main initiatives consist of raising the profile of the Association's work, assisting in planning our fundraising events, and helping AAIA to network with individuals who can assist AAIA programmatically and financially.

Leadership Staff & Volunteers

Staff

Jack F. Trope, Executive Director (through June 2015)

Kimberly Dutcher, Executive Director (beginning in July 2015)

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

Erisel Cruz, Americorps Vista Member
Social Media and Internet Development Coordinator; Office Assistant

Mike Jones, Bookkeeper

Benjamin Pachito, Legal Intern,
Soboba Band of Luiseno

Earl Evans, Development Director,
Haliwa –Saponi

Honor Keeler, Director of International Repatriation, *Cherokee*

Dominic Henry, International Repatriation Fellow, *Navajo*

Although AAIA received very little funding from federal grants in 2015 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 are also very fortunate to have dedicated volunteers to review applications for our scholarship program and help with fundraising events.

Volunteers

Cynthia Rudder
Robin Wachenfeld

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S REPORT

2015 was an exciting year as long-time Executive Director, Jack Trope, left AAIA to work with the Casey Family Programs in Colorado. Jack first began his work at AAIA in March 1985 as a staff attorney for six years. Jack came back to AAIA in 2001 as Executive Director. AAIA is grateful for the wonderful programmatic work that AAIA accomplished under Jack Trope's leadership. AAIA introduced Kimberly Dutcher, Navajo, as the new Executive Director in July.

PROTECTING SOVEREIGNTY, CONSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Indian Child Welfare

Indian Child Welfare Act

On February 25, 2015, the Bureau of Indian Affairs released revised Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) Guidelines for state courts and agencies effective immediately, and, for the first time, proposed binding regulations to implement ICWA. AAIA played an active role with Tribes and other Indian organizations in advocating for and interacting with the Department of Interior in regard to the development of the updated and improved Guidelines and in encouraging the BIA to issue binding regulations.

The ICWA was enacted in 1978 in response to a crisis affecting Indian children, families and Tribes. AAIA studies revealed that large numbers of Indian children were being separated from their parents, extended families, and communities and placed in non-Indian homes. Congressional testimony, led by then AAIA Executive Director Bill Byler, documented the devastating impact this separation was having upon Indian children, families and Tribes. As a result, Congress enacted mandatory legal requirements in the ICWA to be followed by state courts who are adjudicating the rights of Indian children and their families.

The original Guidelines were issued in 1979, shortly after the ICWA was enacted. The revised Guidelines released in February are intended to better reflect the experience of the last thirty-five years of ICWA implementation.

On March 20, 2015, the Bureau of Indian Affairs released a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) for new proposed ICWA regulations. The purpose of the NPRM is to issue a binding interpretation of ICWA (unlike Guidelines which are advisory only) and to provide consistency in the implementation of ICWA across all states. We have been actively working to encourage and assist the Department of Interior in this process. For the first time, the regulations are applied to state agencies in addition to state courts.

ICWA, alone, does not mandate the necessary coordination and relationships between state and Tribal child welfare offices that are necessary to carry out efforts that support ICWA proceedings. To develop the necessary coordination and relationships between Tribes and states, ICWA section 1919 (25 U.S.C. § 1919) specifically provides authorization for Tribes and states to enter into agreements regarding the care and custody of Indian children. This provision of ICWA does not limit Tribes and states, but instead uses broad language to allow a

Tribe and state flexibility to best address their mutual needs and unique processes. In 2014 and 2015, AAIA began development of an Indian Child Welfare Tribal-State Agreement report with funding from Casey Family Programs. Throughout 2015, AAIA contacted states and Tribes to gather all ICWA Tribal-State Agreements that were currently in effect and began its review of those Agreements. A final report is expected in 2016.

Adoption Project

AAIA has been working with the National Indian Child Welfare Association (NICWA) on a project to review practices by the private adoption industry in regards to Indian children. The first objective of the Project is to compile state adoption data and laws, policies and practices relevant to ICWA and the adoption of Indian children. The final product of this objective is to be a published report identifying problematic policies and practices and their impact on ICWA compliance. In November of 2015, AAIA contracted with Michigan State University's Indigenous Law & Policy Center to have a law student complete the data analysis (data previously gathered by AAIA) and prepare a draft of AAIA's portion of the report. We anticipate completion of the draft report in 2016.

Federal Recognition

By obtaining Federal acknowledgment of their Tribal status, Indian Tribes are able to have sovereign, governmental activities recognized by the federal government and 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, AAIA has long worked with unrecognized Tribes seeking federal acknowledgement.

Tragically, the process by which the federal government determines who should be recognized as a "legitimate" Tribe is broken. AAIA has been advocating for reform of this system to make it reasonable, fair and prompt for a number of years and has worked closely with NCAI's Federal Recognition Task Force and the Alliance of Colonial Era Tribes, among others, to achieve this goal. AAIA's Board member, Frank Ettawageshik serves as Chairperson of the NCAI Task Force which meets three times per year.

In 2015, several meetings between the Task Force and the Department of Interior were held and these consultative efforts resulted in some success with several important revisions to the federal acknowledgment regulations. Among these changes were the following:

- Utilizing 1934 as the date from which petitioning groups must demonstrate community and political influence
- Elimination of the requirement that the community show that it has been recognized by outside non-Indian sources since 1900
- Providing for "expedited positive and negative findings"
- Allowing for independent review by an administrative law judge
- Clarifying the "reasonable likelihood" standard of proof

Juvenile Justice

AAIA continued its work on juvenile justice and Native youth in 2015. AAIA has benefited from two funding streams to engage in this work: 1) the Public Welfare Foundation to study the efficacy of New Mexico's notification to Tribes of their Tribal youth involved in juvenile justice proceedings, and 2) the Annie E. Casey Foundation to investigate how alternatives to incarceration may apply to Tribes and what best practices can be developed in non-Indian judicial systems that may encounter Native youth.

In mid-February 2015, AAIA and its partner the NICWA, convened a meeting in New Mexico of Tribal officials and judges, state officials and employees and other interested stakeholders. The purpose was to share the AAIA/NICWA joint report's executive summary and recommendations regarding New Mexico's "Tribal notification of juvenile justice proceedings" law adopted by the state. In 2014, AAIA convened or participated in a number of meetings of stakeholders and interviewed Tribal and state officials, judges and employees. The main conclusion of the study was that the state notice provision that requires Tribes to receive notice of all juvenile justice proceedings involving their members is a positive development in state law. The AAIA/NICWA joint report outlines a number of recommendations about how to improve the process based on interviews and feedback from affected parties. A copy of the report can be obtained on the AAIA website.

AAIA is deeply committed to the "juvenile detention alternatives initiative" commonly known as "JDAI" and funded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. Building on the work in 2014 in developing a Tribal JDAI site at the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians, AAIA is working with other partners in expanding the Tribal JDAI model to a second Tribe. The intent of Tribes adopting principles of JDAI and modifying as needed, helps Tribes strengthen non-jail alternatives that support native youth within their own communities, culture and values. Further, AAIA supports the need for a plan to keep juvenile justice issues in Indian country at the forefront. As a follow-up to the December 2014 meeting sponsored by AAIA, NICWA and AECF of a cross section of state, Tribal and federal officials and judicial representatives, AAIA agreed to work with stakeholders in developing protocols and best practices for all JDAI sites across the country as to how they handle native youth. AAIA used the opportunity to welcome its new executive director in July with a meeting with AECF staff and outline next steps. The latter half of 2015 was focused on the education of the executive director to JDAI and planning ahead on future grant work.

SUSTAIN AND PERPETUATE CULTURES AND LANGUAGES

International Repatriation Project

Since 2014, the AAIA, in coordination with its International Repatriation Working Group, has worked diligently to address four major immediate steps expressed by members of the Working Group on International Repatriation whose members include 4 representatives from across Native Nations and other Indigenous Peoples: 1- Education about international repatriation to Tribal, national, and international communities; 2- Guidance on international repatriation for Native Nations and their Peoples; 3- Bringing together Native Nations to discuss international repatriation and develop an outcome document and protocols; and 4- Developing a database so that Native Nations may find their Ancestors and cultural items in international and private collections.

Education About International Repatriation

During 2015, AAIA's International Repatriation Program (IRP) continued to engage and seek broad support across Indian Country and with other organizations and institutions. Within the international arena, IRP continued to work with Australian National University (ANU) and the Indigenous Peoples of Australia and New Zealand in efforts to identify Indigenous Ancestors and cultural items through their grant, "Return, Reconcile, Renew" in which AAIA was named a partner investigator. The IRP significantly increased its international Indigenous network through this work, and an alert and notification system is underway.

In March of 2015, AAIA's IRP, Hui Mālama I Nā Kūpuna O Hawai'i Nei, the Hopi Tribe, the San Carlos Apache Tribe, the Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians, the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians, the Pascua Yaqui Tribe, and the International Indian Treaty Council submitted a document to the U.N. Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNEMRIP) for their cultural heritage study pertaining to Indigenous international repatriation.

Citing the U.N. Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and Operative Paragraph 27 of the Outcome Document of the World Conference on Indigenous Issues, Indigenous Peoples called for the U.N. to bring Indigenous Peoples together to implement international repatriation mechanisms. Many examples of human rights violations and blatant disregard for the religious and cultural beliefs of Indigenous Peoples were outlined, including, inexcusably long repatriations of 20 years or more; repatriating with preservation conditions (conditional repatriations); the need for international repositories to inventory international collections and to centralize finding this information that remains culturally sensitive; the consideration of various views of international repatriation by Indigenous Peoples; recognizing that international repatriation centers around issues pertaining to free, prior, and informed consent; citing the unethical and immoral practices of auction houses; advocating for self-determination of a repatriation process; referencing examples of the cultural oppression of museums, auction houses, and private collections in retaining and selling Ancestors, sacred items, and other cultural items; and affirmatively stating that Indigenous Ancestors and cultural items should not be sold.

The U.S. at the U.N. Permanent Forum of the Rights of Indigenous Issues, on April 20, 2015, committed to develop protocols for international repatriation and recommended “that countries consider amending any domestic legislation that inhibits the recovery and repatriation of “Native American cultural property”, as well as encouraged the full documentation of cultural property” in other countries to facilitate repatriation.

In July of 2015, the IRP, the International Indian Treaty Council and indigenous representatives participated in a panel on international repatriation at the UNEMRIP meetings in Geneva, Switzerland.

Guidance on International Repatriation

Over the course of 2015, IRP addressed the need for guidance on the international repatriation process and the accessibility to information on news stories and documents that would be helpful in the international repatriation claims process. Several meetings with Tribal organizations were held to discuss the IRP and gain support. Meetings were held with the United South and Eastern Tribes (USET), the Wabanaki Confederacy, both the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians and the Cherokee Nation, the Western Apache Repatriation Committee and representatives from the Zuni, Hopi, and Navajo Nation.

Towards the goal of increasing visibility and guidance about international repatriation to Tribal, National, and International communities, the IRP engaged in the following efforts:

1. International Repatriation Exhibit. Working through a Service Learning Grant with the Working Group on International Repatriation, AAIA developed an International Repatriation exhibit, as well as interviewed and recorded testimonials from Tribal Members about the importance of repatriation to their communities.
2. Video Content. Collaborating with the Working Group on International Repatriation and filmmaker Angelo Baca, the IRP developed a series of PSA's on international repatriation. Work on a documentary on international repatriation also continued in 2015.
3. On-going Social Media campaign. The IRP focused on increasing its social media presence in 2015, utilizing Facebook and Twitter.
4. Cultural Resources Training. Throughout September and October 2015, the IRP developed materials for a four-day training on Cultural Resources Protection called Shifting the Burden, which included coverage of four major areas: 1) Traditional Law and Tribal Governments; 2) Federal Laws; 3) Repatriation Laws; and 4) International Repatriation. The goals of Shifting the Burden were not only to educate attendees on ways in which to use the current law to protect sacred sites and repatriate ancestors and cultural items, but also to create a workshop type environment of community ideas that would lead to a long-term plan of Cultural Resources Protection. Training was conducted at the Wind River Reservation of the Northern Arapaho Tribe.

Additional resources for guidance and education on international repatriation for Native Nations and their peoples were developed during 2015. A Guide to International Repatriation: Starting and Initiative in Your Community was completed and released and is now available on the AAIA Website. The International Repatriation Blog (<http://internationalrepatriation.wordpress.com/>) was revamped and redesigned; and the first International Repatriation newsletter was issued in Spring 2015. In the Fall of 2015, the IRP participated on a panel during the ABA International Law Section discussing International Repatriation. Future collaborations with the ABA Culture & Heritage Section and the International Law Section in International Repatriation are planned.

Bringing together Native Nations to Discuss International Repatriation

The first Indigenous International Repatriation Conference was held on November 16-17 at the Artesian Hotel in Sulphur Springs, OK, which is owned by the Chickasaw Nation. The conference was a great success and was well received by attendees. The conference provided education and guidance on international repatriation by Native Nations, and brought together leading advocates and experts to discuss best practices. The conference attendees worked together to develop a plan on how the IRP should proceed in its efforts to support international repatriation.

Cases

The IRP is also available to assist Tribes with International repatriation strategy development and cases on a limited basis. During 2015, the IRP assisted Tribes with cases in the U.K., Germany, Japan and France.

IMPROVE HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Health

In 2015, AAIA finalized its work under a contract with the ARC to review Fetal Alcohol Syndrome Disorder materials that were developed by the ARC, and disseminate those materials to medical professionals working in Indian Country. AAIA worked with the ARC in its outreach to medical professionals working in the field and in Indian Country as part of their needs assessment. AAIA further provided direct input to the ARC as well to ensure that the materials would be culturally-sensitive and useful to people working with Native Americans.

Scholarships

AAIA continued its history of assisting Native American college students reach their educational goals by providing scholarships. Scholarships were awarded to students from federally recognized tribes as well as to those students from tribes that are not yet included on the list of federally recognized tribes.

In 2015, AAIA received 580 scholarship applications. Twenty-three reviewers including prior scholarship recipients were enlisted to review the top 50 applications with a final selection of 39 scholarship recipients. The average scholarship award for the school year was \$1,500 and \$1,000 for emergency aid. 2015 was exceptional because the performance of scholarship recipients overall was very high (4.0 GPAs), and most were very responsible about deadlines, reporting of grades and keeping AAIA informed.

Youth Summer Camps

AAIA, through the generous support of the Ben Plunknett Trust, was able to fund five Summer Camps this year. The summer camps that were funded were:

- The Kamiah Nimiipuu Health Youth Wellness & Culture Camp, which focused on supporting youth in health challenges to help them stay on the road to wellness. The camp was provided to 30 Native American youth ages 7-8 years old.
- San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians Camp in Valley Center, CA provided a day and overnight camp for 80 youth ages 7-17 that focused on diabetes protection, language and culture.
- SUNY-ESF Center for Native Peoples and the Environment provided the Native Earth Summer Stewardship Camp in Syracuse, NY. This camp was a day camp and an overnight camp for 15 youth ages 14-18 on diabetes prevention, language, culture and the environment.
- The University of Arizona Foundation for the benefit of Summer Wellness Camp in Tucson, AZ provided day and overnight camp experience about diabetes prevention, language, culture and wellness for 33 youth ages 10-15. The Native American Advancement Foundation in Oro Valley, AZ provided a day or overnight camp for diabetes prevention, language, and cultural education for 60 youth ages K-12.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

Newsletters

AAIA continued to publish our newsletter *Indian Affairs*, which highlights the work of the Association as well as articles about issues important to the Native community. Hardcopies are available to individual members who make a contribution of \$25 or more per year or commercially by subscription. Please contact our Executive Office in Rockville, Maryland for subscriptions.

The Spring issue no. 177 highlighted the Bureau of Indian Affairs new guidelines and draft regulations for the Indian Child Welfare Act, and that AAIA submitted a document to the UN Expert Mechanism to address international repatriation.

Annual Membership Meeting

AAIA hosted its 93rd Annual Meeting of Members, which included a Native American Film Showcase on Thursday, November 19, 2015 at the National Museum of the American Indian (NMAI) Diker Pavilion in New York City. This time honored and entertaining event was free and open to the public.

AAIA's Native American Indian Showcase included a humorous public service announcement: Round Dance (Directed by Steven Paul Judd - Kiowa/Choctaw); and two engaging short films: Harold of Orange (Directed by Richard Weise and written by Gerald Vizenor - Ojibwe) and Doing the Sheep Good (Directed by Teresa Montoya - Diné), bringing us over an hour of entertainment and education.

Financial Information

<u>Current Assets</u>		<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	63,067	51,036
Investments in marketable securities		253,927	
Grants and contracts receivable		5,600	53,124
Contributions receivable		125,732	
Other receivables		12,708	
Prepaid expenses		6,528	10,224
Total current assets		\$75,195	\$406,751
<u>Property and Equipment</u>			
Furniture and equipment		26,371	26,371
Less accumulated depreciation		(22,394)	(17,556)
Net Property and equipment		3,977	8,815
<u>Other Assets</u>			
Investments - endowments		501,856	652,853
Security deposits		1,150	1,150
Total other assets		503,006	654,003
	\$ 582,178	\$ 1,069,569	

Financial Information
***Statement of Financial Position-Assets- December 2015 & December
2014 and Liabilities & Assets 2015 & 2014***

Current Liabilities

Accounts payable	\$ 53,188	37,300
Accrued wages	3,522	3,473
Other accruals	2,675	231
Accrued vacation	5,088	24,051
Total current liabilities	64,473	65,055

Net Assets

Unrestricted	(179,845)	145,591
Temporarily restricted	44,727	206,100
Permanently restricted	652,823	652,823
Total net assets	517,705	1,004,514
	\$ 582,178	\$ 1,069,569

Financial Information
*Statement of Activities for the year ending 2015
 (with comparative totals for the year ending 2014)*

	2015				
	<u>Unrestricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Restricted</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>2014</u>
Revenues, gains & other support					
Contributions and dues	145,878		-	145,878	123,093
Legacies	8,970		-	8,970	29,092
Grants		102,500	-	102,500	381,351
Consulting	7,500	39,435	-	46,935	82,685
Investment income	1,729	13,646	-	15,375	18,557
Media sales	900		-	900	3,569
Other income	9,274		-	9,274	2,293
In-kind contributions			-		29,552
Realized gains (losses) on investments	7,625	60,175	-	67,800	91,312
Unrealized gains (losses) on investments	(79,233)		-	(79,233)	(67,076)

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 have the opportunity to receive program updates through our newsletter Indian Affairs, which is accessible online or as a hardcopy by request. You will also 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 new language program website at www.aaialanguageprogram.org. Sign up for our monthly 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 through Network for Good on our website at www.indian-affairs.org.
- 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.



Protecting Sovereignty

Preserving Culture

Educating Youth

AAIA Executive Office

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AAIA
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*The Association on American Indian Affairs is a 501 (c) (3)
non-profit,
publicly supported, tax exempt corporation.*

*Donations and contributions to AAIA are tax deductible to the extent
provided by law.*



**AAIA meets all 20 Better
Business Bureau Wise
Giving Standards**

**AAIA Participates in the Combined
Federal Campaign. CFC #12307**



**AAIA Is a Founding Member of
the Native Ways Federation.**