A DECADE OF WORKING TO MAKE INDIAN COUNTRY WHOLE
“Land within the original boundaries of every reservation and other areas of high significance where tribes retain aboriginal interest are in Indian ownership and management.”
In 2002, Indian Land Tenure Foundation (ILTF) was established by a concerned group of Indian landowners, tribal representatives, and land professionals who had witnessed or experienced firsthand the profound challenges and injustices Indian people were facing in respect to the ownership and management of reservation lands. They recognized that the issues related to Indian land tenure—fractionated land title, checkerboarding, severe probate backlogs, lack of tribal control over land data, continued land loss, and many other issues—were only getting worse and needed to be addressed to ensure economic growth and self-determination for Indian communities and to help Indian people maintain spiritual and cultural ties to their land. With financial support from the Northwest Area Foundation, that group developed a long-term vision and plan of action that became the Indian Land Tenure Foundation.

Over the past 10 years, ILTF has invested nearly $20 million in 140 grants and programs that address Indian land tenure issues through education, cultural awareness, economic opportunity and legal reform. We have worked with 190 Indian nations and Alaska Native villages and have provided educational materials, technical assistance or direct service to more than 50,000 Indian landowners across Indian Country. ILTF’s K-12 curriculum “Lessons of Our Land” has been implemented in over 100 tribal and public schools in five states. In partnership with our affiliate lender, Indian Land Capital Company, ILTF has assisted in the recovery of over 30,000 acres of tribal land. We have been truly honored to work with so many dedicated individuals and, despite our ambitious long-term goals, we are proud of what we have been able to accomplish together in such a short time. Some of our activities and partners are highlighted in the pages that follow.

As we look forward to the next 10 years, we see both challenges and opportunities on the horizon. In recent years, a number of legislative acts and court rulings have had a dramatic impact on federal Indian land policy. The 2004 American Indian Probate Reform Act (AIPRA) established a uniform federal probate code that automatically applies to all Indian probates of trust land in the U.S. unless there is a tribal probate code or a valid will in place. And the 2009 Supreme Court ruling in Carcieri v. Salazar now limits the authority of the secretary of the interior to take lands into trust under the Indian Reorganization Act. More encouragingly, in 2010, two class action lawsuits brought against the federal government—on behalf of Indian farmers and ranchers in Keepseagle v. Vilsack and on behalf of Indian landowners in Cobell v. Salazar—were settled in favor of the plaintiffs. In addition, the $3.4 billion Cobell Settlement allocates $1.9 billion for the purpose of trust land consolidation—the first time a sum this substantial has been dedicated to re-establishing the tribal land estate.

With the help of our supporters, community partners and tribal leaders, we are hopeful that together we can overcome these challenges and ensure that the opportunities are realized to the benefit of all Indian people and their communities.

John E. Sirois, Board Chair

Cris Stainbrook, President
In the past 10 years, Indian Land Tenure Foundation has invested nearly $20 million in 140 innovative projects and programs that address land tenure issues in four primary strategic areas: Education, Cultural Awareness, Economic Opportunity and Legal Reform.

**EDUCATION**

*Educate every Indian landowner about Indian land management, ownership and transference issues so that knowledge becomes power when decisions about land assets are made.*

**BRINGING THE MESSAGE TO INDIAN COUNTRY**

Education is truly the key to lasting, positive change for Indian land tenure. To that end, ILTF has focused much of its energy and resources on public education and programs, including publications such as the *Message Runner*, workshops and training opportunities for Indian landowners and an interdisciplinary K-12 curriculum, “Lessons of Our Land,” which has been implemented in over 100 public and tribal schools in five states.

**EMPOWERING INDIAN COMMUNITIES**

The Pine Ridge Reservation in southwestern South Dakota lost over one-third of its land base as a result of the 1887 Allotment Act, when Indian ownership on the reservation went from 2.7 million acres to 1.7 million acres of land. Ownership of the remaining land is now highly “fractionated” (meaning there are multiple owners—in some cases hundreds or thousands of owners in single parcels of land), making it almost impossible for landowners to use the land in a beneficial way that returns full value to the owners.

From 2007 to 2012, ILTF awarded several small grants to Village Earth, a nonprofit focused on sustainable community development, to address the problem of fractionation on Pine Ridge through the development of educational materials, including a land planning map book and an online mapping tool, and community-based outreach. The project seeks to build the capacity of traditional Lakota tiospayes (family groups) to recover, restore and manage their traditional land base. Working with Village Earth, many Pine Ridge tribal members have volunteered to participate in the effort by sharing information with their local communities.

> “I wanted to try to provide some kind of answer for these people … so that these oyate [people] can survive, so that they can understand that they are an important part of their own tiospaye [family group].”

*Calvin White Butterfly, Community Volunteer*
“For young people in my community, I want them to know about those stories, so when they go and stand there, they know about their relatives, that this is how they used this place, and this is what they did here, that they could imagine ... what it was like for their relatives a long time ago.”

Julie Cajune, Salish Educator and Curriculum Specialist

SPEAKING TO OUR YOUTH, OUR FUTURE
In 2008, ILTF funded the adaptation of its K-12 curriculum, “Lessons of Our Land,” to reflect Montana tribal histories and cultures and to implement the curriculum in classrooms state-wide.

Montana public schools educate nearly 150,000 students each year, with Indian students making up 12 percent of the student population. Montana has been on the front line of an emerging trend in state legislatures’ and education departments’ mandatory inclusion of Indian nation histories and cultural components into classroom materials.

In 1999, the Montana Legislature passed the Indian Education for All Act, requiring all public schools throughout the state to include course-work in the history and culture of Indian tribes in the state.

The Montana-based curriculum was developed by Salish educator and Montana native Julie Cajune (pictured left). Cajune conducted extensive research and interviews with tribal elders and historians from Montana’s 12 tribes who reside on seven reservations throughout the state. The resulting product is a rich and varied source of lesson plans and materials, including photographs, slideshows, maps and a Montana tribal lands Jeopardy-like game. All of the lessons align with Montana’s state-wide content standards.
Use Indian land to help Indian people discover and maintain their culture.

RESTORING CULTURAL TIES TO THE LAND

Land is a critical base for spiritual practices, beliefs and worship. Land can be a keeper of memories, a portal to the spirit world or a place to go for guidance and strength. In addition, the land supports traditional cultural practices such as hunting, fishing, farming and harvesting wild foods. Maintaining strong ties to the land is necessary for preserving religious beliefs and cultural traditions for future generations. ILTF is committed to helping Indian nations document and protect their cultural and sacred sites and promoting American Indian cultural awareness among tribal members and the general public.

ELDERS SHARE THEIR STORIES

The Snoqualmie Indian Tribe is one of the many Indian nations who make up the larger group of Coast Salish peoples. Since time immemorial, the Snoqualmie have hunted deer, elk and other game, fished for salmon, and gathered berries and wild plants for food and medicinal purpose in the Puget Sound region. Snoqualmie Falls has always been at the center of the Tribe’s spiritual traditions and is regarded by the Tribe as its birthplace.

In 2008, ILTF provided a grant to the Snoqualmie Indian Tribe for the Sacred Lands Project to produce an educational video of recorded interviews with tribal elders recounting the history, culture and spiritual beliefs of the Snoqualmie. The video is used by the Tribe to educate tribal members about the places sacred to the Tribe and their historical and cultural importance.

“The falls, it’s a spiritual place. It’s a beginning. We used to go to the waters and pray under Indian ways and bless our children, our elders, people who needed healing. We did that. Now you use baptism and other different words and we still do that, we still go there in our troubled times for our guidance and help.”

Elsie Erickson, from the Sacred Lands Project
Increase economic assets of Indian landowners by gaining control of Indian lands and creating financial models that convert land into leverage for Indian landowners.

REALIZING THE ECONOMIC POWER OF OUR LAND

Indian Country has seen funding sources come and go with largely unsuccessful efforts to reduce poverty and create sustainable economic development on Indian lands. Contrary to popular belief, only a small percentage of Indian nations and tribal members have benefitted substantially from casino revenues. By supporting land acquisition through our affiliate lender, Indian Land Capital Company, and by promoting sustainable economic development through projects such as National Indian Carbon Coalition and through partnerships with other Native organizations and Indian nations, ILTF will decrease the economic imbalance plaguing Indian communities while restoring Indian use and control of Indian land.

RETURNING BUFFALO TO THE GREAT PLAINS

Before buffalo were nearly driven from the Great Plains forever, the Lakota relied on this sacred animal—Tatanka—to meet their basic needs for food, shelter, clothing and ceremony. In this way, the buffalo sustained American Indian people for thousands of years. Through establishment of the Tanka Fund, we are helping the buffalo to return to its rightful place.

The Tanka Fund was founded by Native American Natural Foods (NANF), makers of the Tanka Bar, in partnership with ILTF in 2011. The Tanka Bar and other Tanka products are made from Indian-raised buffalo meat, cranberries and other natural ingredients and are based on traditional wasna recipes.

Karlene Hunter, NANF CEO, and company president Mark Tilsen, wanted to do more to help Indian producers who were interested in entering buffalo production but did not have the capital to get started. So they approached ILTF with the idea to create the Tanka Fund as a way to bridge this gap by making dedicated resources available to support new Indian producers and to generate awareness about the benefits of restoring buffalo to Indian communities.

“\nThe importance of buffalo to the Lakota way of life can’t be underestimated. It sustained our people and many other tribes for thousands of years. We want to help return health to the diets, economies and ecosystems of Indian communities by bringing buffalo back.”

Karlene Hunter, CEO, Native American Natural Foods
“The whole legal framework about Indian land and Indian tribes in the United States is very, very flawed. You wouldn’t like it and you wouldn’t believe it if I told you the law provides that the federal government can absolutely take Indian land at will without paying any compensation, without due process of law, for any reason whatsoever. . . . The federal government can’t do that to anyone else in the United States—only an Indian tribe.”

Robert T. (Tim) Coulter, Executive Director, Indian Law Resource Center
Reform the legal mechanisms related to recapturing physical, cultural and economic assets for Indian people and strengthening sovereignty of Indian land.

REFORMING THE SYSTEM THAT CHALLENGES IT ALL
Today, approximately 56 million acres of reservation land are owned by Indian nations and people and held in trust by the federal government. Because of this trust status, approval by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) is required for nearly all land use decisions, such as selling, leasing, farming, building a home or starting a business. This adds multiple layers of red tape that can severely hinder land use and management. In addition, the federal government has not always fulfilled its obligations as trustee. In fact, its gross mishandling of the trust system has led to the loss of billions of dollars of income, mostly from improperly managed agricultural, forestry and mineral leases on these lands and the resulting proceeds.

Also troubling is the fact that the lawmakers who devised the allotment of Indian land in the late 1800s did not account for how these lands would be transferred to subsequent generations. As a result, when an allottee died, ownership was divided amongst all of the living heirs, but the land itself was not physically divided. After more than a century of ownership interests being transferred in this way, the title to much Indian land is now severely “fractionated,” meaning there can be hundreds or sometimes thousands of owners of one single parcel of land. Because the BIA holds these lands in trust, and gaining consent from co-owners to do anything with the land is nearly impossible, Indian land often ends up unused or by default is leased to non-Indian farmers and ranchers by the BIA.

PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE
ILTF has long recognized that writing a will is one of the most effective ways for a landowner to consolidate trust ownership interests and prevent the further fractionation of Indian land title. In 2003, ILTF funded four estate planning projects covering a broad geography. The success of these projects led ILTF to create and staff the Institute for Indian Estate Planning and Probate. The Institute, now supported by Seattle University School of Law, continues to provide outreach, education and will writing services for Indian nations throughout the Pacific Northwest and has been involved in the writing of more than 2,000 wills. In late 2011, ILTF launched a three-year will writing initiative to provide free community education and estate planning services for four Minnesota Indian nations: Bois Forte Band of Chippewa, Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa, Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe and Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe.

“Words cannot describe how thankful I am for the completion of my will. I have procrastinated for many years to accomplish this task.”
Avis C. Poupart, Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe

NATIVE LAND LAW
The issues surrounding Indian land tenure are deeply complex and long-term solutions will require legislative and/or legal reform at the federal, state, local and tribal level. One of ILTF’s most ambitious projects to date has been to partner with the Indian Law Resource Center to develop a new legal framework for laws related to Native lands and natural resources that accurately reflects what the law is and proposes reforms that clarify what the law should be. Titled Native Land Law: General Principles of Law Relating to Native Lands and Natural Resources, the treatise has been published by Thomson Reuters and serves as a resource for practicing lawyers, judges, academics, Indian nations and all people who have an interest in reforming U.S. law to create fairness for Indian nations.
While ILTF primarily funds projects that address our established strategies, sometimes we support other unique and innovative ideas that may not fit neatly into this framework but still fulfill our mission. Some of these projects have included land recovery efforts, advocacy, events and public education projects.

**CHANGING PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS THROUGH MEDIA**

In 2005, ILTF produced a full-length documentary, *American Indian Homelands: Matters of Truth, Honor and Dignity—Immemorial*. Narrated by Sam Donaldson and winner of a 2006 Telly Award, the film documents the devastating effects of federal law and policy on Indian land ownership. It includes interviews with many of the people trying to reform the oppressive legal and administrative systems that prevent Indian people from controlling their own lands. One of those people is the late Elouise Cobell, lead plaintiff of *Cobell v. Salazar*, who sued the U.S. Department of the Interior on behalf of 500,000 Indian landowners and won.

“The United States government has breached the trust responsibility and the individual Indian beneficiaries for so long that they think it’s normal . . . the fraud and corruption that has been allowed to happen has got to stop.”

*Elouise Cobell*, Blackfeet Nation

**NATIVE WOMEN AND YOUTH IN AGRICULTURE**

From 2005 through 2008, ILTF provided support to Native Women and Youth in Agriculture to support an annual student essay contest and banquet held during the Intertribal Agriculture Council annual conference. Youth from across Indian Country were invited to submit essays on a series of topics that addressed the importance of land in American Indian food systems and culture. Essay winners won several prizes, including scholarship funds, and read their essays to a crowd of approximately 700 banquet attendees.

“The land and people are sacred to each other and we treat the earth with respect. In return the land gives us food, water, clothes and shelter to survive. Then we give the land blessing and prayers for providing us with many things.”

*Nehemiah Yazzie*, Navajo, Student at Shiprock High School (2007)
INDIAN NATIONS ASSISTED: 2002 - 2012

Absentee Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma · Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians · Arctic Village Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians · Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa · Beaver Village · Big Lagoon Rancheria · Big Pine Paiute Tribe of the Owens Valley · Big Sandy Rancheria Band of Western Mono Indians · Blackfeet Nation · Bois Forte Band of Chippewa · Burns Paiute Tribe · Cahto Tribe of the Laytonville Rancheria · Campo Kumeyaay Nation · Chalkyitsik Village · Cher-Ae Heights Indian Community of Trinidad · Cherokee Nation · Cheyenne and Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma · Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe · Chickasaw Nation · Chippewa Cree Indians of the Rocky Boy’s Reservation · Chocotaw Nation of Oklahoma · Circle Native Community · Citizen Potawatomi Nation · Coeur d’Alene Tribe · Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes · Confederated Tribe of the Coos, Lower Umpqua & Siuslaw Indians · Confederated Tribes of the Chehalis Reservation · Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation · Confederated Tribes of the Grand Ronde · Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation · Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs · Coquille Indian Tribe · Council of Athabascan Tribal Governments · Couchita Tribe of Louisiana · Crow Creek Sioux Tribe · Crow Tribe · Delaware Nation · Duckwater Shoshone Tribe · Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians · Eastern Pequot Tribal Nation · Flstead Santee Sioux Tribe · Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa · Forest County Potawatomi · Fort Belknap Indian Community · Fort McDermitt Paiute and Shoshone Tribes · Fort McDowell Yavapai Nation · Fort Mojave Indian Tribe · Fort Peck Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes · Grand Portage Band of Minnesota Chippewa · Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa & Chippewa Indians · Hahahaha Indian Community · Ho-Chunk Nation · Hoh Tribe · Hoopa Valley Indian Tribe · Hopi Tribe · Hopland Band of Pomo Indians · Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians · Hualapai Tribe · Iipay Nation of Santa Ysabel · Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma · Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe · Kalispel Tribe of Indians · Karuk Tribe of California · Kenaitze Indian Tribe · Kialaee Tribal Town · Kickapoo Tribe in Kansas · Klamath Tribes · Lac Courte Oreilles Band of Lake Superior Chippewa · Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians · Lac Vieux Desert Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians · Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe · Little River Band of Ottawa Indians · Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians · Lower Brule Sioux Tribe · Lower Sioux Indian Community of Minnesota · Lummi Nation · Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin · Mescalero Apache Tribe · Miami Tribe of Oklahoma · Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida · Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe · Minnesota Chippewa Tribe · Morongo Band of Mission Indians · Muckleshoot Indian Tribe · Muscogee (Creek) Nation · Narragansett Indian Tribe · Native Village of Kassan · Native Village of Kotzebue · Native Village of Stevens · Native Village of Venetie Tribal Government · Navajo Nation · Nez Perce Tribe · Nisqually Indian Community · Nooksack Indian Tribe · North Fork Mono Tribe · Northern · Arapaho Tribe · Northern Cheyenne Tribe · Oglala Sioux Tribe · Oneida Indian Nation · Oneida Nation of Wisconsin · Onondaga Indian Nation · Osage Nation · Passamaquoddy Tribe Indian Township · Passamaquoddy Tribe Pleasant Point · Pauma Band of Luiseño Mission Indians · Pechanga Band of Luiseño Indians · Penobscot Nation · Poarch Band of Creek Indians · Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians · Ponca Tribe of Oklahoma · Prairie Band of Potawatomi Nation · Prairie Island Indian Community of Minnesota · Pueblo of Isleta · Pueblo of Jemez · Pueblo of Laguna · Pueblo of San Felipe · Pueblo of Sandia · Pueblo of Zuni · Puyallup Tribe of Indians · Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe · Quechan Nation · Quileute Nation · Quinault Indian Nation · Rampart Village · Red Cliff Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians · Red Lake Nation · Rincon Band of San Luiseño Indians · Rosebud Sioux Tribe · Round Valley Indian Tribes · Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe · Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community · San Carlos Apache Tribe · San Manuel Band of Mission Indians · San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians · Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians · Santee Sioux Nation · Sauk-Suiattle Indian Tribe · Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians · Seminole Nation of Oklahoma · Seminole Tribe of Florida · Seneca-Cayuga Tribe of Oklahoma · Shakoee Mdwewakonton Sioux Community · Shawnee Tribe · Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe · Shoshone Bannock Tribe · Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation · Snaqalum Indian Tribe · Soboba Band of Luiseño Indians · Sokokon Chippewa Community of Mole Lake Band · Southern Ute Indian Tribe · Spirit Lake Tribe · Spokane Tribe of Indians · Squaw Island Tribe · Standing Rock Sioux Tribe · Stockbridge Munsee Community Band of Mohican Indians · Suquamish Indian Tribe · Susanville Indian Rancheria · Swinomish Indian Tribal Community · Taos Pueblo · Three Affiliated Tribes of Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara · Timbisha Shoshone Tribe · Tonawanda Band of Seneca Indians · Torres-Martinez Desert Cahuilla Indians · Tulalip Tribes · Tunica-Biloxi Indian Tribe · Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians · Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians · Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians · Upper Sioux Community of Minnesota · Upper Skagit Indian Tribe · Ute Indian Tribe · Walker River Paiute Tribe · Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) · Washoe Tribe of Nevada & California · White Earth Nation · Yakama Nation · Yankton Sioux Tribe · Yavapai-Apache Nation of Camp Verde · Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe · Yocha Dehe Wintun Nation · Yomba Shoshone Tribe · Yurok Tribe

ELEVEN
ORGANIZATIONAL AND TRIBAL SUPPORTERS: 2002 - 2012

Aerial Data Service  ·  AIM Interpretive Center  ·  Ain Dah Yung Shelter  ·  All Nations Indian Church  ·  American Association of University Women  ·  American Indian College Fund  ·  American Indian Community Development Corporation  ·  American Indian Economic Development Fund  ·  American Indian Policy Center  ·  Appeal  ·  Associated Bank  ·  Auscon  ·  Bad River Lodge and Casino  ·  Bank2  ·  Benson Carpet  ·  Berthel Schutter  ·  Best & Flanagan  ·  Binder Heating and AC  ·  Birchbark Books  ·  Black Bear Crossing  ·  Blackfeet Reservation Development Corporation  ·  Blandin Foundation  ·  Booth Publications  ·  Bromelkamp Company  ·  Edward and Markell C. Brooks Family Fund  ·  Bush Foundation  ·  Cahto Tribe of the Laytonville Rancheria  ·  Margaret A. Cargill Foundation  ·  Cher-Ae Heights Indian Community of Trinidad Ranch  ·  Cherokee Preservation Foundation  ·  Chickasaw Nation Industries  ·  The Circle  ·  Community Development Financial Institution  ·  Complete Construction  ·  Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation  ·  Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation  ·  Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs  ·  Conscious Change  ·  Crowley, White & Helmer  ·  Dan Dugan Foundation  ·  Dan-Bar Homes  ·  Dorsey & Whitney Foundation  ·  Dorsey & Whitney  ·  E Noodle Café  ·  Educators Financial Services  ·  Edward Jones  ·  Electrical Consultants  ·  The Event Group Incorporated  ·  Experimental College  ·  F. R. Bigelow Foundation  ·  Faegre Baker Daniels  ·  Fairview Foundation  ·  F. B. Heron Foundation  ·  Fiduciary Management  ·  Filmmakers Collaborative  ·  First Universalist Church  ·  Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa  ·  Ford Foundation  ·  Forest County Potawatomi Foundation  ·  Foundation for Community Vitality  ·  GiveMN  ·  Grand Portage Band of Minnesota Chippewa  ·  Gray Plant Mooty  ·  GSB Construction Management Services  ·  Heard Museum Library  ·  Heathglen Farm  ·  Higher Education Consortium for Urban Affairs  ·  Ho-Chunk Nation  ·  Holland & Hart  ·  Honor Our Neighbors Origins and Rights  ·  HRK Foundation  ·  Idaho Legal Aid Services  ·  Ingenus Management and Consulting  ·  Intertribal Agriculture Council  ·  Intertribal Software Consultants  ·  International Rights of Way Association  ·  ISHPI  ·  Janet Hamilton Triplet Trust  ·  Juel Fairbanks Chemical Dependency Services  ·  Kenatize Indian Tribe  ·  KeyBank  ·  John S. and James L. Knight Foundation  ·  LaSalle Development Group  ·  Latino Economic Development Center  ·  Laura Berg Consulting  ·  Law Office of Lisa L. Atkinson  ·  Law Office of Maureen McCormmach  ·  Lawyers Title  ·  Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe  ·  The Lindsay Legacy Fund  ·  Little Earth of United Tribes  ·  Little Traverse Bay Bands of Odawa Indians  ·  Lower Sioux Indian Community of Minnesota  ·  Lundrigan’s  ·  Maka Foundation  ·  Marcus McCoy Foundation  ·  Marketing Incentive Resources  ·  Marketplace Productions  ·  Marnita’s Table  ·  Matt’s Custom Stripes and Graphics  ·  MBH Surveys  ·  Media Workshop  ·  Menards  ·  Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe  ·  The Minneapolis Foundation  ·  Minnesota American Indian Chamber of Commerce  ·  Minnesota Campus Compact  ·  Minnesota Historical Society  ·  Mobile Giving Foundation  ·  Morongo Band of Mission Indians  ·  MTG Engineers  ·  Muckleshoot Indian Tribe  ·  Multicultural Endowment  ·  National Congress of American Indians  ·  National Rural Funders Collaborative  ·  Native American Bank  ·  Native American Catering  ·  Native American Community Development Corporation  ·  Native American Community Development Institute  ·  Native American Rainbow Network  ·  Native Americans in Philanthropy  ·  Nez Perce Tribe  ·  Nisqually Indian Community  ·  Northland Native American Products  ·  Northwest Area Foundation  ·  Oneida Indian Nation  ·  Otto Bremer Foundation  ·  Park Midway Bank  ·  The Paul G. Allen Foundation  ·  Pechanga Development Corporation  ·  Pepsi/NEI Bottling Company  ·  Piper Jaffray  ·  Poarch Band of Creek Indians  ·  Poitras Consulting  ·  POPP Communications  ·  Potawatomi Business Development Corporation  ·  PSOMAS  ·  Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe  ·  The Rapids Foundation  ·  Razoo Foundation  ·  Red Lake Gaming Enterprises  ·  Red Lake Nation  ·  Red Plains Surveying Company  ·  Russell Surveying  ·  S and K Technologies  ·  S and T Office Products  ·  Saginaw Chippewa Indian Tribe  ·  The Saint Paul Foundation  ·  Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community  ·  San Manuel Band of Mission Indians  ·  San Pasqual Band of Diegueno Mission Indians  ·  Seattle University  ·  Seneca Allegany Casino and Hotel  ·  Seven Clans Casino Thief River Falls  ·  Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community  ·  Shoshone Bannock Tribes  ·  Silver Fox  ·  SOVRAN  ·  St. John the Evangelist Episcopal Church  ·  Summit Engineering Corporation  ·  Sushi Tango  ·  Swinomish Indian Tribal Community  ·  Thaiden Boyd Emery Architects  ·  Thomas and Lassiter Family Fund  ·  TICOM  ·  The Tom Glyn Company  ·  Topographic Land Surveyors  ·  Travelers Foundation  ·  Treasure Island Resort and Casino  ·  Tuolumne Band of Me-Wuk Indians  ·  Twenty-Nine Palms Band of Mission Indians  ·  Two Feathers Endowment  ·  Ulland Investment Advisors  ·  Ulteig  ·  United South and Eastern Tribes  ·  Upper Sioux Community of Minnesota  ·  US Department of Health and Human Services, Administration of Native Americans  ·  USDA Office of Tribal Relations  ·  USDA Risk Management Agency  ·  Valley Venture Group  ·  Vassallo Fabrication/Installation  ·  VIP Hair Designs  ·  Wallinga Design  ·  Wells Fargo Home Mortgage  ·  White Earth Nation  ·  Wilson and Company  ·  Wind River Alliance  ·  Woodland Indian Crafts  ·  Words on Fire Communications  ·  WHPacific  ·  Yavapai-Apache Nation of Camp Verde  ·  ZeVan Corporation

THIRTEEN
Anonymous • Ruth Agar • Kimberly Andrade • Lee Antell • John and Nina Archabal • Jocelyn Archer • Andrew Arsham • Dana Austin • Sara Axtell • Stacey Ayers • David Baker • Aaron Barr • George Barr • Nichole Barr • Victor Barr • Yvonne Barrett • Dawn Battiste • Josh Beal • Fred Bigjim • John Bobolink • Catherine Bohrer • Jason Booth • D’Arcy Bordeaux • J. Tonny Bowman • Kenneth Bowman • Barry Boyer • Wilson Bradshaw • Christine Bremer • Denise Breton • James and Cindy Bronczyk • Ellis Bullock • Asu Burik • Cecelia Burke • Julie Cajune • Gail Campbell • Theresa Carmody • Cari Carpenter • Patricia Chase • Gabrielle Clark • Garfield Clark • John L. Cleveland • Brian Collins • Caroline Collins • Michèle Corsange • Art Coulson • Robert “Tim” Coulter • David Courmoyer • Freyda Craw • Josee Cung • Maya Daurio • Jill Davis • Michael Davis • Sharon Day • Kathy Denman-Wilke • Erin Dennis • S. Dennis • Shane Dennis • Amy Denouden • Nicholas Dether • Macy Dick • Shelley M. Dickinson • Marisa DiDiano • Jackie Dionne • Humphrey and Elisabeth Doermann • John Dossett • Diane Dovenberg Lewis • Loretta Draths • Kelly Drummer Perkins • Virgil Dupuis • Deborah Edwards-Anderson • Staci Emm • Sam English • Larry Erickson • Jonathan Ewing • Kristina Fielding • Christian Finch • Dorothy Firecloud • Cornelia Flora • Jan Flora • Jamie Ford • Jon and Carolyn Ford • Sharon Franklet • Sharon Franquemont • David Freeman • Luz Frias • Albert and Judith Gage • Richard Garland • Tony Genia • Paulette Gibson • David Glass • Catherine Glover • Vonda Gluck • Jose Gonzalez • Norman Good • Sheila Gothmann • Roxanne Gould • Sherry Gray • LM Garcia Greigo • Michelle Grosz • Eileen Grundstroom • Rudy Guglielmo • Kent Gustafson • Daniel Hack • Arvel Hale • Katherine Hanson • Paulita Harness • Jean and B.C. Hart • Graham Hartley • Mary Heer-Forsberg • Marlene Helgemo Whiterabbit • Desiree Heller • Alan D. Henaman • Sarah Hernandez • Jette Ann Hill • Joseph Hiller • Charles Hilliard • Arthur Himmelman • Jennifer Leimaiile Ho • Shirley Hokanson • Carol Holmes • Karin Holser • John Hunter • Margie Hutchinson • Terry Janis • Eric Jeanotte • Ralph Jersild • Carol Johnson • Fred Johnson • Michael Johnson • Scott Johnson • Ted Jojola • Birch and Shirley Jones • Sharon Kavanaugh • Rollin and Twila Kekahbah • Donovan T. Kelly • Velma and Kent Kimsal • Harvey Kleva • Lou Anne Kling • Bruce Knutson • Todd Knutson • Suzanne Carol Koepplinger • Theodora Kramer • Jane Kretzmann • Donna LaChapelle • Richard LaFortune • Arthur Gary Lamappa • Priscilla Laskey • Kuhn Lee • Lavon Lee • Adele Lennig • Georgia Lickness • Mary Liebman • Rose Locatelli • Bill Lorentz • Renee Louis • David and Roxanne Lucchesi • Jim Lutz • Richard Lyman • Kaya MacMillen • Terry Maltarich • Franciska Manriquez • Michael Marolt • Audrey Martinez • Cecilia Martinez • Susan Maxwell • Denise Mayotte • Toby McAdams • Gloria McCarty • Anise McDowell • Ronald McKinley • Jodi Melamed • Tina Mercurio • Rose Merriam • Kim Meyer • Yusef Mgeni • Sue Miller • Paul Mohrbacher • James Morrison • Mary Jo Mullan • Nora Murphy • David and Karen Nasby • Douglas Nash • Phyllis Nash • Stacy Nation-Knapper • Rick and Rosie Novitsky • Amelia Ortega • Brenda Owen-Milano • Clarine Packineau • Louise Pardee • Anton Patrick • Patricia Paul • Al Paulson • Chuck Peterson • W’Kawin PethaKwanink • Candida Petite • Alexandra “Sandi” Pierce • Marie Podratz • Chad Poitra • Andrew Pooler • John Poupard • Patricia Prescott • JoAnn Puckett • Phebe Quattrucchi • Ross Racine • Reid Raymond • John Red Horse • James Rickert • Gregory Ritter • Phillip Romine • Lee Roper-Batker • Randy Ross • Randi Roth • Kevin Royce • Jessica Ryan • Enrique Salazar • Elaine Salinas • Marnita Schroedl • Eric Schultz • Paul and Mary Jo Schupmann • Diana Schutter • Frank and Kathy Schweigert • Robert and Karen Shaler • Gerald Sherman • Rowzat Shipchandler • Carrie Jo Short • Judith Siegle • John Siros • Christine Sleeter • Alicia Smith • Laura Smith • Thomas Smith • Neely Snyder • Martin Soulier • Dawnena Squirrel-Mackey • Cooper Stainbrook • Cris Stainbrook • Tesla Stainbrook • John Stanfield • Karen Starr • Jo-Anne Stately • Frederick Street • Imre Sutton • Louise Taylor • Mala Thao • Rae Thiede • William Tovey • Howard Valandra • Marisol Valerio • Kimberly and Jan Vanderwall • Long Vang • Edward ‘Eddie’ Villaume • Mary Voight • Lisa Vuong-Deo-Campo • Adam Wachter • Wendy Wehr • Catherine Whipple • Emily White Hat • Elladean Wikstrom • Paul Williams • Diane Wilson • Marlys Wisch • Sheldon Wolfchild • Patricia Wolfgram • K. Wolslegel • Lynn Yamanaka • William Yang • Linda Yardley • Diana Yellowhammer • Matthew and Nicole Youngvorst • Pamela Zeller • Barry ZeVan • Clare Zupetz
“Networking makes me feel better. I always thought we were in the dark ages but we're actually doing a pretty good job.”

Sheri Miner, Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe
EDUCATION

Adam Beach Endowment for Native Arts Scholarships — $8,900
to support scholarships for First Nations People of Canada and American Indian students who attend accredited colleges and universities within the United States of America and who major in performing arts programs.

Ball State University - Muncie, Indiana — $1,500
to support development of the ILTF curriculum at the college level at Ball State University with commitment to on-going implementation of the course as part of the Native American Indian Studies program.

Nicholas D. Emmons - Muncie, Indiana — $1,698
to provide consulting services relating to completion of research that will use interviews to better understand and identify factors that promote involvement with traditional Potawatomi customs, tribal life and engagement with the land.

Prescott College, Inc. - Prescott, Arizona — $135,000
to support adaptation, implementation and marketing of the California “Lessons of Our Land” curriculum.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Native American Community Development Corporation
Browning, Montana — $43,076
to conclude the Northern Plains Economic Sovereignty Project on the Fort Peck and Fort Belknap reservations.

LEGAL REFORM

Swanson, Drobnick & Tousey P.C.
Woodbury, Minnesota — $39,170
to support contract services for the Minnesota Indian Estate Planning Project, a three-year project to provide free community education and estate planning services for tribal members of four Minnesota Indian nations: Bois Forte Band of Chippewa; Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior Chippewa; Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe; and Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe.

TRIBAL LAND STAFF NATIONAL CONFERENCE

In April 2011, ILTF hosted the first ever Tribal Land Staff National Conference in Las Vegas, Nevada. More than 100 participants from across Indian Country attended the three-day conference which offered workshops, training and networking opportunities for tribal land professionals. A second conference was held in 2012 which had twice the attendance, and plans are already underway for 2013. One outcome of the conference has been the formation of a new group, the National Tribal Land Association (NTLA), which has taken a leadership role in planning the annual conference. Currently a volunteer-based organization, NTLA has created a board of directors and several committees toward the long-term goal of creating a national membership association to meet the needs of tribal land professionals.

2011 SPECIAL EVENTS
2011 CONTRIBUTIONS

DONORS OF $1,000 OR MORE
David Baker
Dawn Battiste
Berthel Schutter
Shane Dennis
Ho-Chunk Nation
Karin Holser
Mary Jo Mullan
Cris Stainbrook
Louise Taylor

DONORS OF $500 - $999
David Freeman
Arvel Hale
National Congress of American Indians

DONORS OF $100 - $499
Ruth Agar
John and Nina Archabal
Andrew Arsham
D’Arcy Bordeaux
Patricia Chase
Erin Dennis
Diane Dovenberg-Lewis
Virgil Dupuis
Staci Emm
Jonathan Ewing
Jan Flora
Jamie Ford
Joseph Hiller
John Hunter
Kenaitze Indian Tribe
Laura Berg Consulting
Susan Maxwell
Brenda Owen-Milano
Marie Podratz
Diana Schutter
Jo-Anne Stately
Wallinga Design

DONORS OF UNDER $100
Kimberly Andrade
Dana Austin
Barry Boyer
Bromelkamp Company
Cari Carpenter
Edward Jones
Kristina Fielding
Fond du Lac Band
of Lake Superior Chippewa
Paulita Harness
Shirley Hokanson
Ralph Jersild
Scott Johnson
Ted Jojola
Lou Anne Kling
Renee Louis
Native American
Rainbow Network
Anton Patrick
Reid Raymond
Judith Siegle
Laura Smith
John Stanfield
Upper Sioux Community
of Minnesota
White Earth Nation
Diana Yellowhammer

Thank you to everyone who contributed in 2011. We appreciate your support!

COMBINED FEDERAL CAMPAIGN
$4,515.25 was donated to ILTF through the 2011 Combined Federal Campaign, the annual workplace fundraising drive conducted by federal employees and military personnel.

FUNDERS
Blandin Foundation
$5,000 for 2011 summer internships; $500 for the distribution of “Cutting through the Red Tape.”

Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Administration for Native Americans (ANA)
$120,560 for the Minnesota Indian Estate Planning Project (first year of a three-year $402,560 grant).

Forest County Potawatomi Foundation
$10,000 for 2011 student internships.

Ho-Chunk Nation
$1,000 for a meeting to discuss a tribally-based strategy for implementing the Cobell Land Consolidation Program.

Margaret A. Cargill Foundation
$48,361 for general operating support ($10,000 of which represents the third year of a five-year $50,000 grant).

Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community
$250,000 recoverable grant for support to Native American Natural Foods.

Travelers Foundation
$10,000 for development of new online platform for ILTF’s K-12 curriculum, “Lessons of Our Land.”
## ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash and Cash Equivalents</td>
<td>729,494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments</td>
<td>11,758,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Receivable</td>
<td>12,093</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants Receivable</td>
<td>255,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funds Held for Others</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Receivable</td>
<td>145,632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets</td>
<td>1,505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes Receivable, net of allowance for uncollectible notes of $334,744 and 231,169</td>
<td>4,931,944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property and Equipment, net</td>
<td>770,327</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>18,855,720</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS AND MINORITY INTEREST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Payable</td>
<td>45,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants Payable</td>
<td>80,364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recoverable Grants</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued Payroll Expenses</td>
<td>42,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accrued Interest</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deferred Revenue</td>
<td>125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes Payable</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Liabilities</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,048,071</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## NET ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unrestricted</td>
<td>1,492,170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temporarily Restricted</td>
<td>13,315,479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minority Interest</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Net Assets and Minority Interest</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,807,649</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Liabilities and Net Assets</td>
<td>18,855,720</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

### Revenues

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising Income</td>
<td>25,895</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants and Awards</td>
<td>820,133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest and Investment Income</td>
<td>(284,464)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
<td>348,139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
<td><strong>909,703</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Expenditures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries/Taxes/Benefits</td>
<td>852,244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising</td>
<td>2,051</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation</td>
<td>57,763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insurance</td>
<td>6,561</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dues and Subscriptions</td>
<td>6,753</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>26,547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Expenses</td>
<td>58,508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Fees</td>
<td>37,147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracted Services</td>
<td>329,021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rental</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repairs and Maintenance</td>
<td>6,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grants</td>
<td>10,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel Expenses</td>
<td>85,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilities</td>
<td>5,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Board Expenses</td>
<td>41,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td>61,286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest</td>
<td>37,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Expenses</td>
<td>152,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian Land Capital Company</td>
<td>348,831</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditures</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,126,924</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Revenue over Expenditures**

(1,217,221)
“Land is the most important resource for tribes and tribal members. Ownership of workable tracts of land provides financial resources, a place of being and cultural history.”

William Tovey, ILTF Board Member

For the past 10 years, Indian Land Tenure Foundation (ILTF) has been assisting Indian nations and individual Indian people in the return of their rightful homelands. Since inception in 2002, ILTF has worked with 190 Indian nations and Alaska Native villages and provided nearly $20 million in grants and programs to support Indian land recovery and management efforts.

You can help us to continue this important work by making a direct contribution to ILTF at:

www.iltf.org/get-involved