

Native American Nonprofit Economy Report

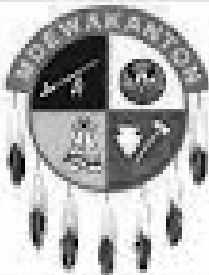
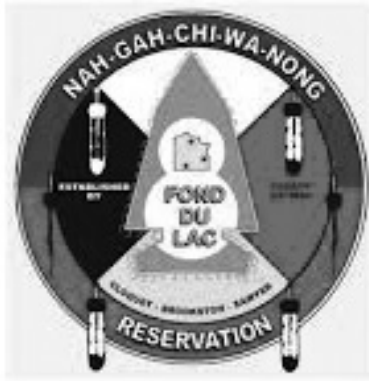
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A joint project of Native Americans in Philanthropy and
the Minnesota Council of Nonprofits.

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Native Americans in Philanthropy



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While every effort has been made to contact organizations and verify information before this presentation copy was printed, we are very interested in corrections and additions for the final report. Please send to Jane Harstad at jharstad@minnesotanonprofits.org.

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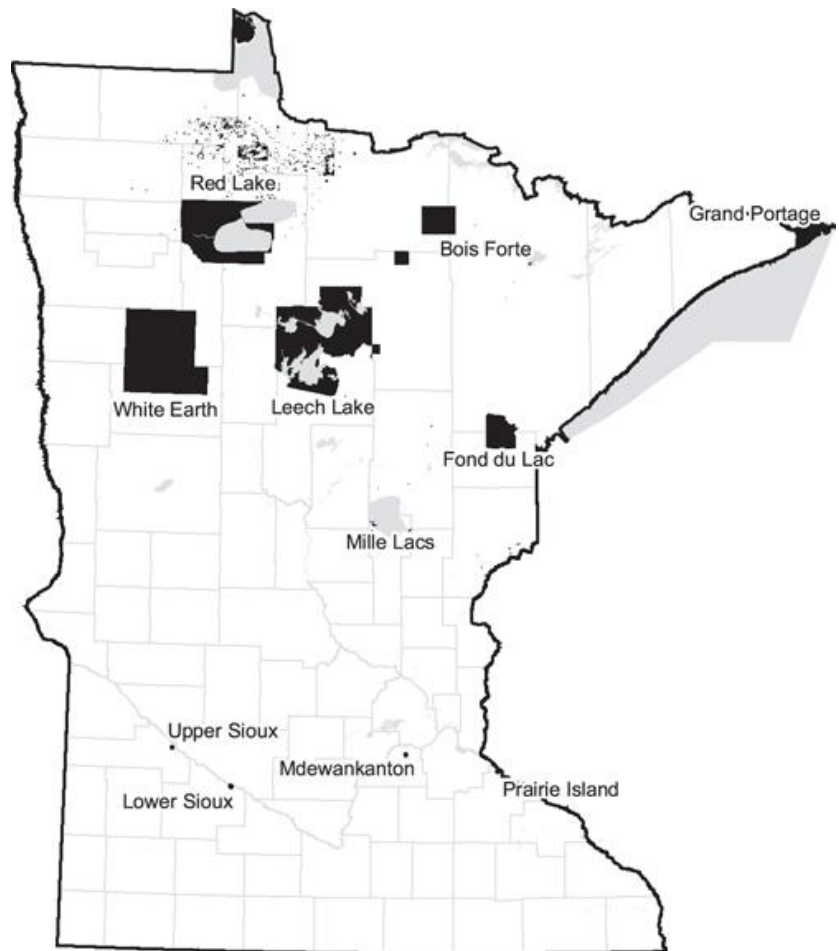


Table of Contents

Overview	page 7
Minnesota History and the Parallel Evolution of Organizations Serving Native Americans	pages 8 - 9
Tracking Development of Minnesota's Native Organizations	pages 10 - 11
Three Types of Organizations Serving the Native American Community	pages 12 - 14
1. Native-led	
2. Tribal Government Programs	
3. Programs Service Native Americans Based in Other Organizations	
Inactive Organizations	
Service Activities	pages 15 - 16
Geographic Areas Served	page 17
Economic Impact, Employment and Revenue Sources	pages 18 - 19
Challenges	page 20
Recommendations for the Nonprofit Sector, Fundors and Native-led Organizations	pages 21 - 22
Methodology, Report Author and References	pages 23
Native American Organizations and Programs	pages 24 - 28

The Native American Nonprofit Economy Report is designed to provide an overview of an important part of Minnesota's nonprofit sector, and to identify trends and challenges facing these organizations and the people they serve. Through interviews and community outreach, 89 nonprofit organizations and programs were identified serving the Native American community in Minnesota, including:

- 65 Native-led nonprofit organizations (such as the American Indian Center in Minneapolis or the White Earth Land Recovery Project in Callaway);
- 12 programs that serve Native Americans based in other nonprofit organizations (including the Division of Indian Work as part of the Minneapolis Council of Churches); and
- 12 programs or institutions that serve Native Americans sponsored by one or more of Minnesota's 11 Federally recognized tribal governments (including Fond du Lac Community College in Cloquet).



Whether nonprofit organizations themselves or programs of these organizations, Native American-led nonprofit contributions to the state Minnesota are immense. These organizations:

- Employ 1201 individuals;
- Have annual expenditures of \$69 million;
- Range from the 76 year old Upper Midwest American Indian Center on the North side of Minneapolis (which began operations in 1937) to the Sacred Being Project, Inc. (started 2012) with an average age of all of the organizations of 20 years; and
- Have a range of two board leadership members (Gichitwaa Kateri Church) to 28 (Department of Indian Work), with an average of eight leadership team/board members.

Minnesota's 2010 American Indian population of 60,916 is made up of people from the 11 reservation communities based in the state — as well as from tribal nations from around the United States.

[Note about language: this report uses the terms American Indian and Native American interchangeably. Both terms refer to the population of persons who claim heritage relating to one of the 566 federally recognized Tribes in the United States, or to those entities trying to achieve federal recognition status through political channels.]

Many tribal nations are represented in the leadership of the metro area nonprofit organizations and also within the communities these nonprofits serve. This report presents a broad overview of nonprofit organizations in the state of Minnesota that are led by or administer programs for the benefit of American Indians. The research intends to develop a picture of the scope and strengths of Native American-led nonprofit organizations and to enhance the understanding of the community needs and organizational challenges in the 21st century. Moreover, the information should be useful for foundations and community leaders, nonprofit managers and board members in understanding the important role of both rural and urban Native American organizations.

Minnesota History and the Parallel Evolution of Organizations Serving Native Americans

Nonprofit organizations have grown to become important vehicles for independent expression and community initiative in the US, and in democracies throughout the world. Minnesota is well-known for its active nonprofit sector, with the state ranking at or near the top of many measures of volunteering, charitable contributions, corporate philanthropy, nonprofit employment and private foundation grantmaking.

For Minnesota's Native American community, nonprofit organizational activities and purposes cover a wide range of arts and culture, human services, youth development, education, health promotion and economic development activities. This full breadth of activities is reflected in the list of Native American organizations and programs. Early Native-led organizations were formed between the 1950s – 1970s and were primarily human services and education nonprofits. From the 1980s onward the sector saw a diversification of activities and approaches with new leadership and available funding streams.

Fundamental transitions in the history of these organizations parallel the legal and economic relationships among the state and federal governments, and the dominant White community, and Native Nations in Minnesota. In the 1850s, Catholic and Episcopal religious missions were established, proselytizing and administering boarding schools at the same time the Anishinaabe and Dakota lands were appropriated through military force, treaties and economic coercion. The 1862 Dakota Conflict, culminating in the execution of thirty-eight Dakota prisoners in Mankato with approval by President Lincoln, set the stage for oppression and animosity for decades to come.

Early organizations formed to serve the American Indian community were controlled and financed by White religious and business leaders, working in partnership with existing political structures and relationships, often with the best intentions to alleviate the worst aspects of the exclusion and deprivation of the time. The evolution of this set of organizations is demonstrated by the arc from the early missions (with their colonial and patriarchal approach) to the social services of the 1950s and 60s, to the emerging organizations of the current era (with their self-determination goals to build cultural and economic power).

In 1940, only 8 percent of Natives lived in large cities, but starting in 1952, the Urban Indian Relocation Program enticed Native Americans living on reservations to move to urban areas with promises of plentiful jobs, modern homes and schools. What these new urbanites found was not what had been suggested and there were virtually no culturally appropriate services available to them in the cities.

Relocation policy and programs paved the migration from reservation to city, bringing extended families of the initial influx of people to the metropolitan areas. The first of the nonprofit program offices in the Councils of Churches opened in 1952, in collaboration with church and parochial associations. More followed as multi-service organizations and social resource organizations, often with long-term leadership, to evolve into service-specialized entities. In turn, this population integration along with self-determination policies sowed the seeds for political activism, with urban Native communities forming the base for the founding of the American Indian Movement in 1968.

The American Indian Movement (AIM) was launched in the Native American urban community in Minneapolis in response to poverty, housing, treaty issues and police harassment. AIM was not formed as a charitable or social service nonprofit, but intentionally as an activist political organization with a decentralized leadership structure. AIM grew to be a national political force with high visibility tactics of demonstrations, media and lawsuits to advance explicit political demands of self-determination, treaty enforcement and return of lands. In October 1971, AIM gathered members from across the country to a protest in Washington, D.C., a movement known as the "Trail of Broken Treaties." AIM again gained national attention in 1972 when it occupied the Bureau of Indian Affairs national headquarters and presented a 20-point list of demands to the federal government.

U.S. policy toward tribal governments also underwent a change starting in the late 1960s, through a series of laws which conceded greater recognition of tribal sovereignty and authority:

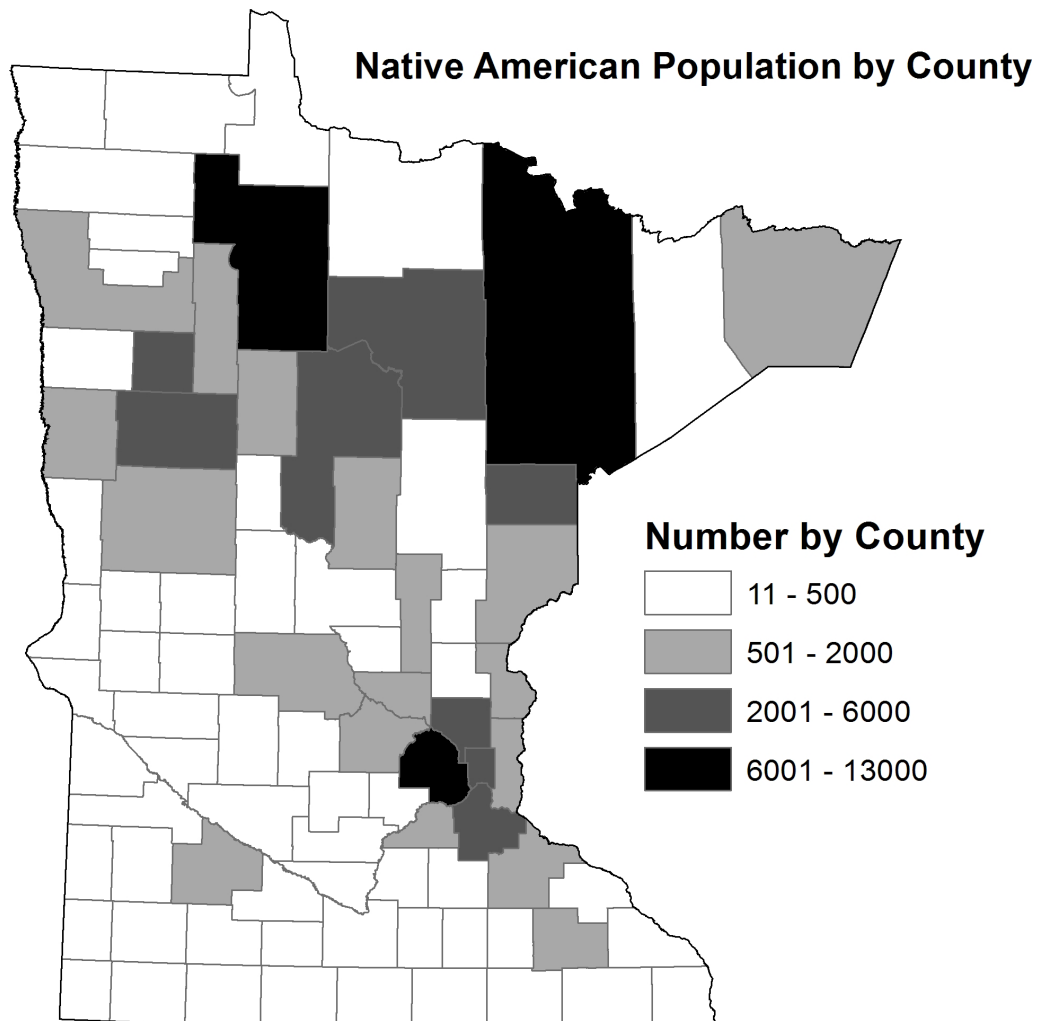
- Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968
- Indian Education Act of 1972

- Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (1975)
- Establishment of the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs (1977)
- Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 (ICWA)
- Indian Tribal Governmental Tax Status Act of 1982

From the 8 percent figure in 1940, 53 percent of Natives lived in metro areas by 1980, and by the year 2000, 64 percent had moved from reservations to the Twin Cities, Duluth and Bemidji (Indian Country Diaries, 2006). These new residents developed a vibrant Native urban identity as well as numerous organizations with a commitment to social action and programming.

The political activism of the American Indian Movement started in Minnesota and grew to have a global impact through the International Indian Treaty Council (IITC), an organization of indigenous peoples from North, Central, South America, the Caribbean and the Pacific. The IITC was formed in 1974 at a gathering at Standing Rock, in South Dakota, called for by the American Indian Movement. The Council was attended by delegates from 97 tribes and Nations from across North and South America. Since 1977, the IITC has been recognized by the United Nations as a category II Non-governmental Organization (NGO) with consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council, making it the first indigenous NGO to gain such status.

Bringing the Minnesota origins of Native American activism to reach a global impact, the IITC was a major player in the drafting of the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly during its 61st session in September 2007.



Tracking Development of Minnesota's Native Organizations

Interest in the role of Minnesota's Native American nonprofits has its own history, going back to "Private grant making: An American Indian perspective," a groundbreaking 1983 paper by Elladean Webster based on interviews with Native-led nonprofits and foundations. Then as now, government was the primary source of funding for American Indian nonprofits, which brings its own challenges to autonomy and self determination. Opportunities for collaboration and communication have increased over the last four decades, though nonprofits face a continual struggle for resources.

This revenue dilemma is true for small to mid-sized organizations in general, but perhaps is especially true for Native American nonprofits, which have less access to individual donations. In her research, Webster found that the American Indian nonprofit sector looked to foundations for funding and collaboration, but noted that "Indian people are very concerned by the lack of awareness and understanding that is exhibited on the part of foundations and corporations" (p. 20).

Building on this early view from Webster, a second major report was conducted by Laura Waterman Wittstock on American Indian nonprofit activity and philanthropy through a 2007 presentation for the Hubert H. Humphrey School of Public Affairs through a Louis W. Hill, Jr. Fellowship in Philanthropy. In "American Indian Giving and Philanthropy: The Overlaid Relationship," Wittstock wrote of the beginnings of American Indian nonprofits, steeped in the rich Native history of philanthropy and giving. Having interviewed 37 local Native American nonprofits, Wittstock found that organizations in the populous and active Twin Cities metro area had made progress towards their goals, while they were still asking for "greater communication with grant makers to develop that greater mutual understanding" (p.28).



Again in this third examination of Native American nonprofits, multiple factors influence the work of organizations, affected by funding trends, changing political relationships and evolving community needs.

From the 1950's onward the main case was for social and vocational services to improve the living conditions, employment prospects and family supports for the American Indian population. The fundraising case frequently started from a "problem statement" perspective, prescribing programs as solutions to "fix" a perceived deficit. The United Way, Hennepin and Ramsey County social services, along with the Minneapolis and St. Paul School Districts, were a regular presence in planning, needs assessments and program design alongside nonprofit organizations and foundations.

The urban concentration of social services related to continuing problems of concentrated poverty in the American Indian Community, documented in reports by the Urban Coalition, Itasca Project and most recently by the Minneapolis Foundation. Addressing major gaps in equality of conditions between the Native Americans families in Minneapolis and the rest of the city, the One Minneapolis 2012 Community Indicators Report showed that 65% Native Americans families in Minneapolis were living in poverty, 39% of Minneapolis Native American working-age adults were employed, and just 17% of Native American Minneapolis Public School students were graduating on-time (p. 13.)

While acknowledging the underlying problems, by 2012 much of the public conversation by Native nonprofits had moved to a more asset-based vision and plan for community improvement. A key example could be when the Native American Community Development Institute (NACDI) of Minneapolis issued a call for more input from American Indians in the collaboration between nonprofits and their supporters in "American Indian Community Blueprint; Building a 21st Century American Indian Community."

This alternative vision presented in the Blueprint states that, “Framework for community advancement is a tool for community members to work collaboratively towards this bold vision with continued involvement,” (p. 34). The asset-based framework considers the shared values, traditions, cultures and practices as the foundation of sustainable community development. Although not aimed specifically at nonprofit organizations, this document marks a departure from the “deficit model” (focusing on at what is wrong with a community) to an asset-based model, where positive strategies and plans for self-determination are applied to an already vibrant community.

American Indian nonprofit organizations are at a crossroads in their history, leadership and the current economy. This history and future of native nonprofits is inexorably linked by political policies and the law, and increasingly in relationship with tribal governments. Many American Indian organizations, nonprofit or otherwise, were started as a direct result of governmental policies and programs.

Today, the expression of self-determination has become more focused, as in the case made in the recent Blueprint, and Native American nonprofit organizations are seeking to take the initiative to, “synthesize research and planning, to articulate a vision, and to identify strategies for community advancement” (p 5).

Three Types of Organizations

serving the Native American Community



Having identified 89 entities serving Native Americans for this report, these organizations and programs were then categorized by their organizational status, which helped to clarify the number of organizations and the programs they conduct. While attempting to be inclusive of all Native organizations, it was clear that an overview of the types of organizations as well as the breadth of programming that takes place in these groups was necessary, covering: Native-led nonprofit organizations, tribal government sponsored entities and programs, and programs serving Native Americans based in other organizations.

Native-Led Nonprofit Organizations

Sixty-five independent nonprofit organizations that are led and governed by a majority of Native people were identified, and are listed on pages 24 - 28. These organizations are primarily recognized by the Internal Revenue Service as tax exempt 501(c)(3). Each was verified as Native-led through the makeup of their board membership and the services they provide. Individual organizations maintain close community relationships and while the most visible of these organizations are located in metropolitan areas, nonprofits are also active in close proximity to the 11 reservation communities in the state of Minnesota. They provide a multitude of programs to serve the clients in their respective communi-

ties, and not all of the initially identified organizations fit the criteria of a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization, as some remain unincorporated associations.

Tribal Government Sponsored Entities and Programs

Most of the economic and employment activity controlled by Native Americans in Minnesota takes place through the eleven Reservation Communities (Nations) located within the state; each has its own tribal government with leaders elected by tribal members and is recognized inherently as a sovereign Nation by the United States Government.

Each tribal government has broad authority to create special entities and administer a wide variety of its own programs, from social services and education to health care. Among the programs identified in the scan for this report, twelve were tribal programs which provide services for American Indian people, not independent nonprofit organizations. These tribal programs and offices may have similar names and outward appearances to nonprofits because they conduct similar activities to those commonly delivered by nonprofit organizations, and may seek funds from outside organizations.

- Bois Forte Urban Office
- Fond du Lac Urban Office
- Leech Lake Twin Cities Office
- Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Urban Office
- Red Lake Nation Embassy
- Red Lake Urban Office
- White Earth Urban Office
- Leech Lake Tribal College
- Mille Lacs Urban Workforce Center
- White Earth Child Care Program
- White Earth Tribal and Community College
- Red Lake Nation College
- Mille Lacs Tribal College

For example, the White Earth Child Care Program is a program that provides access to child care services as well as child care licensing on the reservation and in the surrounding area. The White Earth Child Care Program is a part of the White Earth Education Department, the mission:

“To provide high-quality culturally based child development support, services, outreach and advocacy for children, families, child care providers and community on or near the White Earth Reservation to help our children succeed.”

Although some tribes provide financing for program services or organizations with 501(c)(3) status, others are able to establish a fund, program or subdivision designed to perform charitable activities.

Tribes are able to establish a fund, program or subdivision designed to perform charitable activities based on the Indian Tribal Governmental Tax Status Act of 1982 (IRC §7871). Entities which allow tribal governments to receive tax-deductible donations. Donations to such entities are deductible by the individual donor for income tax purposes and also count as qualifying distributions for foundations (First Nations Development Institute, 2009 p. 3). Forming organizations under IRC §7871 status authorizes tribal governments to manage philanthropic grant funds for community development; tribes are familiar with their community needs and have the ability to deal with the cultural and traditional necessities of their people.

“We are the Only Native Organization in the country directly funded by the CDC to provide HIV prevention and intervention services to American Indian People.”

Several major educational organizations have been created and funded by tribal government, including Tribal Community Colleges. Fond du Lac Tribal Community College opened in 1987 and Leech Lake Tribal College in 1990. Partnerships have been forged between tribal community colleges and regional colleges and universities offers certificates, associates degrees, and other degree programs, so for example Leech Lake Tribal College has affiliation agreements with Bemidji State University, University of North Dakota at Grand Forks, Metropolitan State University, and Hibbing Community College for its Law Enforcement program. The Mille Lacs Band College offers post-secondary classes in collaboration with Fond-du Lac Community College, Central Lakes College and the University of Minnesota-Duluth.

- Fond du Lac Tribal Community College
- Leech Lake Tribal College
- Mille Lacs Tribal College
- Red Lake Nation College
- White Earth Tribal and Community College

“Think bigger and broader. What IS your vision? We can do better than just self-sustaining. Send us your weak, and we will make them, strong.”

Higher education is promoted as a pathway to “Ji-Mino-Bimaadiziwin” or, “The good life for us all”. The Tribal Colleges address historically low rates of Native Americans advancing to post-secondary education, and seek to increase student success by providing a supportive environment and quality cultural foundation for education by incorporating knowledge of each student’s language, culture and self.

Programs Serving Native Americans Based in Other Organizations

Twelve programs were identified that are intended specifically to serve American Indians that operate under the direction or auspices of another entity. An example would be the First Nations Kitchen, which operates under the Minnesota Episcopal Diocese and within the All Saints Indian Mission programming.

The American Indian community often is involved in defining the need for specialized programming, and may be the primary staff or management for the program, often with a traditional or culturally specific orientation. This is the case with two of the largest social service providers, both the Division of Indian Work under the Greater Minneapolis Council of Churches, and the Department of Indian Work within the St. Paul Area Council of Churches. Both programs serve primarily American Indians, and exist as entities within a larger religious organization.

Three Types of Organizations

serving the Native American Community (continued)

In the education area, larger public institutions have created offices that specialize in serving Native American Students, such as within school districts; staffs are district employees that report to a larger department. Exceptions to this practice include the University of Minnesota's American Indian Student Cultural Center and the Metropolitan State University's American Indian Student Services, both entities incorporated as separate nonprofits with their own 501(c)(3) status.

Program	Parent Organization
Akina Community Church	Fellowship of Assemblies of God
All Nations Church	United Church of Christ
Anishinabe Wakiagun	American Indian Community Development Corporations
Bug-O Nay Ge Shig School	Leech lake Band of Ojibwe
Church of Gichitwaa Kateri	Archdiocese of Minneapolis and St. Paul
Circle of Life Academy School	Bureau of Indian Education/White Earth Reservation Tribal Council
Department of Indian Work	St. Paul Area Council of Churches
Division of Indian Work	Greater Minneapolis Council of Churches
First Nation Kitchen	All Saints Episcopal Mission
Kateri Residence	St. Stephen's Human Services
White Earth Investment Initiative	Midwest Minnesota Community Development Corporation

Inactive Organizations

Ten historical organizations were identified in the course of this research as no longer active, either dissolved or possibly to be revived later, listed below with their year of formation. As is the case with the overall nonprofit sector, Native American nonprofits experience ongoing churning – creation of new organizations, mergers and dissolutions. More than a few of the identified inactive organizations had major financial activity, assets and community participation over a period of years, but later faced financial difficulties that led to their closure. In some cases management problems and lack of governance controls made the organizations vulnerable and unstable, leading to their demise.

Several leaders of inactive organizations contacted by the researchers expressed an interest in getting their organizations back up and running, perhaps under a different parent organization or with different leadership and funding. These organizations noted that efforts to build organizational capacity would be worthwhile for the future, but for various reasons these entities are either working on reestablishing themselves or the services they delivered are being provided successfully elsewhere.

- American Indian Business Development Corporation (later Greater Neighborhoods), Minneapolis (1975)
- American Indians in Unity
- Anishinabe Center, Detroit Lakes (1995)
- Anishinaabe OIC, Onamia (1988)
- Dakota Futures
- Heart of the Earth Survival School, Minneapolis (1972)
- Inter-Tribal Elder Services
- Native American Educational Services , Minneapolis (NAES College)(1987)
- Native Arts Circle, Minneapolis (1992)
- Elaine M. Stately Peacemaker Center (1989)

Service Activities

Nonprofit organizations listed their main activities which were then divided into eight main categories. All of the organizations reported some form of educational component to the services they provide. Whether to funders, clients, or the general public, all have an educational element whereby they are teaching about the cultural traditions and appropriate practices of and for the clients they serve. The main activities were classified into the following categories:

Arts/Culture:

- Media/Communications
- Museum/Historic Preservation
- Performing Arts
- Humanities

Education:

- Policy/Management/Information
- Pre-K, Elementary, Secondary
- Vocational, Technical, Higher Education
- Graduate and Professional
- Adult and Continuing
- Student Services
- Health Education
- Economic Education
- Cultural Education
- Language Revitalization

Environmental:

- Land Preservation
- Food Preservation

Religious Development

Each organization is categorized by its main activity, though there are many that provide a broad range of services. The “Multiple Service” organizations tend to be those that have been in existence the longest and were started as a result of governmental policies and community action in the 1950s and 1960s.

Both the Division of Indian Work (Greater Minneapolis Council of Churches with 55 employees) and the Department of Indian Work (St. Paul Area Council of Churches with 4 employees) were started as, and continue to operate as programs within a larger spiritual/ministerial organization.

The most frequent reported area of activity is in public affairs and community development, and these organizations frequently collaborate on projects dealing with the community as a whole, not exclusively for Native Americans. Depending on the program and the organization,

Health:

- General and Rehabilitative
- Medical Care
- Public Health
- Specific Diseases
- Mental Health

Human Services:

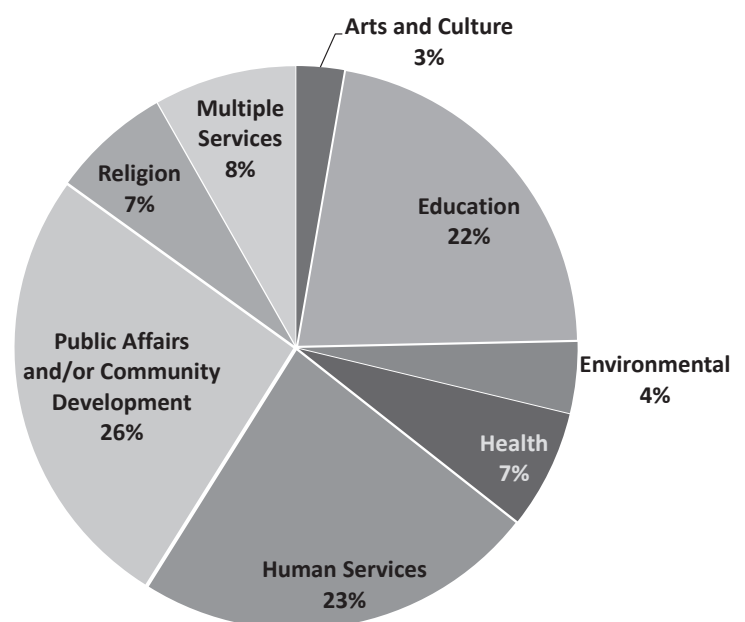
- Crime/Justice Legal Services
- Employment
- Food/ Nutrition/Agriculture
- Housing and Shelter
- Safety/Crisis Intervention and Relief
- Recreation and Sports
- Youth Services

Community Development/Public Affairs:

- Civil Rights/Public Affairs/Social Action
- Community Development
- Philanthropy
- Economic Development

Multiple Services

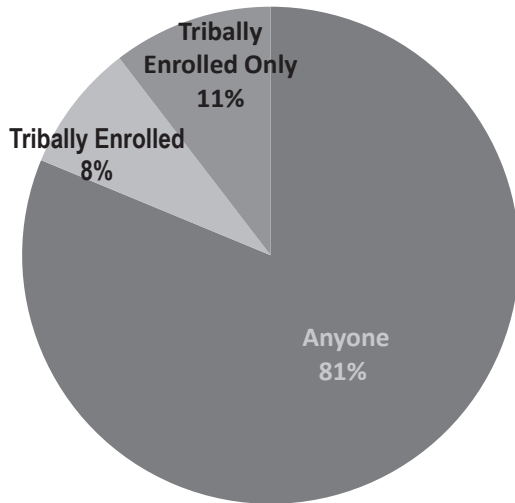
Activity Areas



Service Activities

(continued)

Services Provided To:



ing to meet this inequity in Minnesota. These organizations provide Native clients with access to credit and financial services and promote community development through various programs and housing initiatives.

the funding for services is generally not formally restricted to clients that are Native American, and many Native-led nonprofits serve any eligible person who needs their help.

In some cases the beneficiaries of services are restricted to Native Americans, such as organizations that work with foster placements and under the provisions of the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978(ICWA). The Indian Child Welfare Law Center and serve only Native American clients who are tribally enrolled or are eligible to be tribally enrolled. A rare case of Federal Housing and Urban Development targeting of a specific population is the HUD supported housing at Little Earth of United Tribes in Minneapolis, specifically limiting eligibility to Native Americans.

One significant growth area are the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI's,) including the American Indian Economic Development Fund and the Bii Gii Wiin Community Development Loan Fund. Native people have historically had limited access to capital and banking services, and Native CDFI's are seeking to meet this inequity in Minnesota.

“We serve anyone, but it depends, because things like ICWA only pertain to Tribal members, birth through elders.”

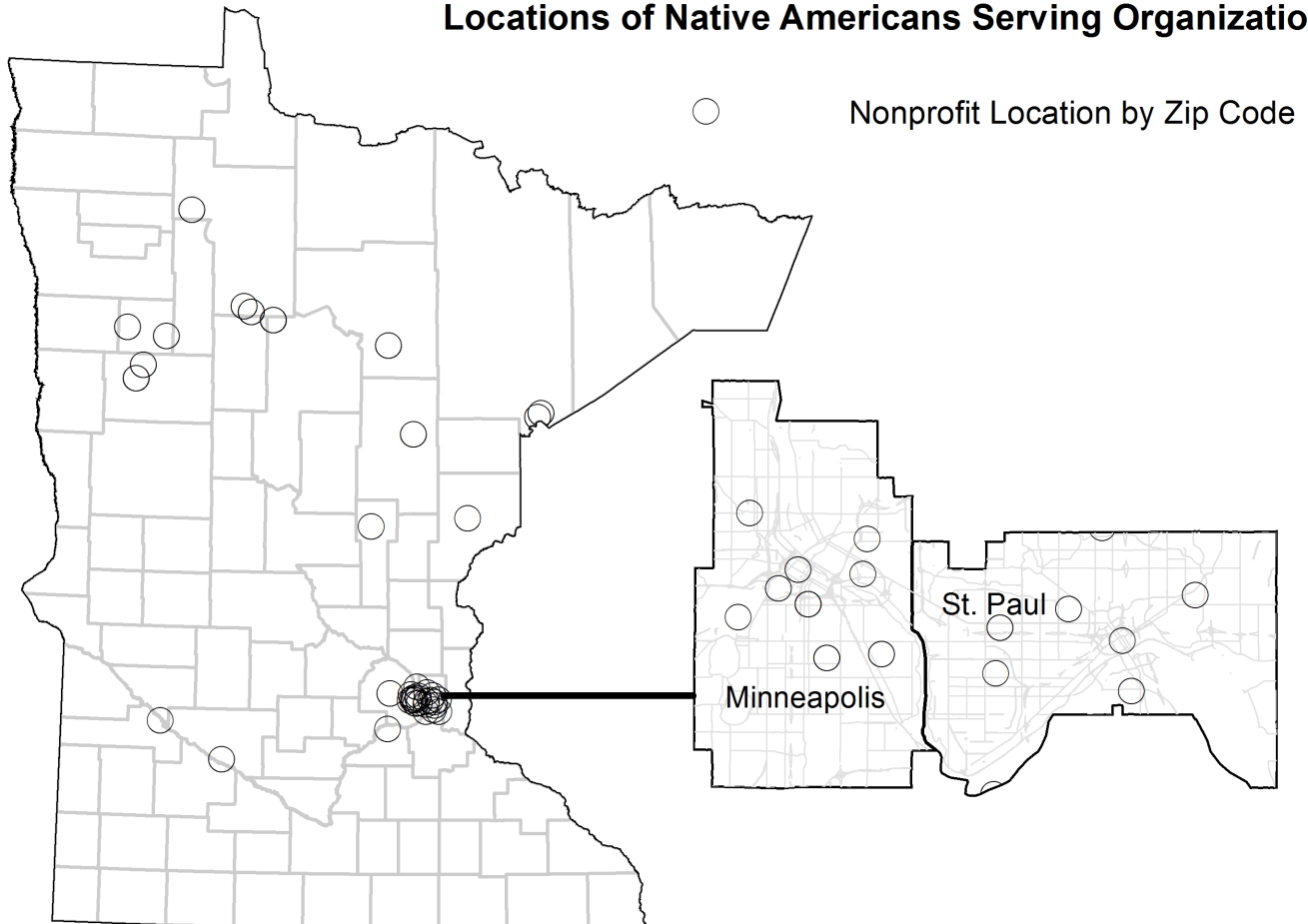
Geographic Areas Served

By 2010, the majority of the American Indian and Alaska Native alone-or-in-combination population (78 percent) lived outside of American Indian and Alaska Native reservation areas (Norris, Vine, & Hoeffel, p 12). Congruently, the majority of the Native American nonprofit organizations are located in urban areas (see Figure 5). Since the 1970s, there has been a major effort to deliver essential services to Native people where they live in urban areas.

However, to the frustration of reservation populations, Native nonprofits in the rural areas have not been sustained by funders at the same level. The smallest percentage of nonprofits serves those within the reservation communities in which they are located, where nonprofit resources are acutely needed. Social services are provided directly by tribal governments, therefore small nonprofits are not receiving funding at the same levels as their urban counterparts.



Locations of Native Americans Serving Organizations



Economic Impact, Employment & Revenue Sources

Native American-led and serving nonprofits in the state of Minnesota fulfill an ongoing demand for services and contribute to the economic health of the state. The top five organizations and/or programs by expenditures are:

Organization/Program	Expenditures
Indian Health Board of Minneapolis	\$6,888,025
American Indian Community Development Corporation	\$3,992,127
American Indian Opportunities Industrialization Center Inc.	\$3,900,851
Minnesota Indian Primary Residential Treatment Center	\$3,620,195
Division of Indian Work	\$3,558,229

The economic impact of Native-led nonprofits in the state of Minnesota is felt through the \$68,742,519 in yearly expenditures, the employees they hire and the property and assets they manage. Of the 60 Native American organizations and/or programs that reported income above the \$25,000 threshold (requiring them to report to the Internal Revenue Service and the Minnesota Attorney General's Office), the average yearly expenditure was \$916,566.

Figure 2: Funding Sources

The largest source of funding for Native American-led nonprofits in the state is government, which includes federal, state and county agencies (tribal governments contribute at a significantly smaller level than other governmental agencies, and were separated as a funding source). The second largest funding source was foundation grants, totaling \$16,093,275. The smallest portions of contributions to revenue of these nonprofit organizations were from private donations and tribal governments.

The Native nonprofit organizations and programs in Minnesota employ 1,201 people. Although, of the 12 organizations working in the community without paid staff, each provided information regarding their anticipation of being able to hire staff in the future.

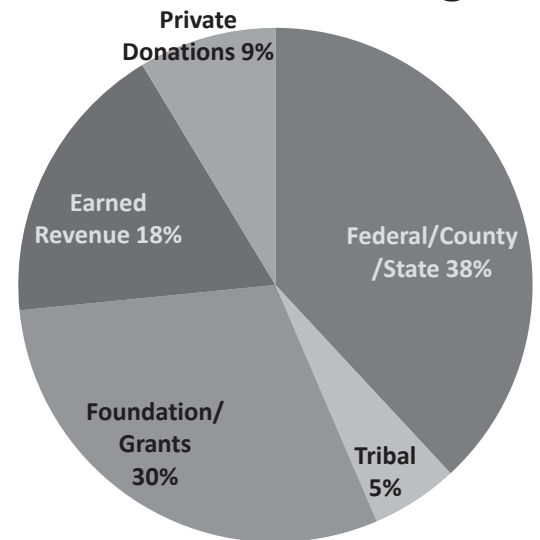


Figure 3: Top 10 Native-led Nonprofit Employers

Native-led nonprofit organizations have had many years of impact on the economy of Minnesota. After the first social programs laid the path in the 1950s, many more followed suit. The majority of the Native-led nonprofit organizations or programs have been serving for 20 or more years. The valuable services provided by these organizations have contributed immeasurably to the state of Minnesota.

Organization	Employees
American Indian Community Development Corporation	116
American Indian Opportunities Industrialization Center	101
Indian Health Board of Minneapolis	91
Minnesota Indian Primary Residential Treatment Facility (Mashkawisen)	75
Native American Community Clinic	55
Minneapolis American Indian Center	47
Minnesota Indian Women's Resource Center	46
Ain Dah Yung	46
Women of Nations	41
Migizi Communications	39

Figure 4: Years of Service

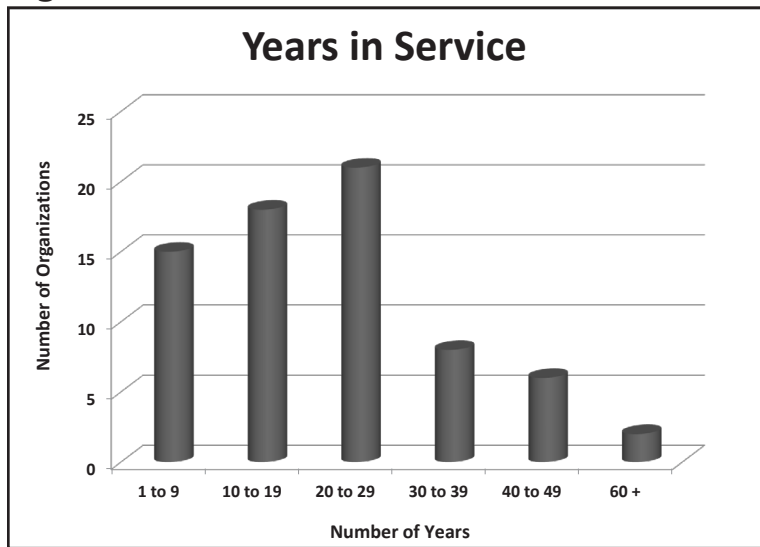
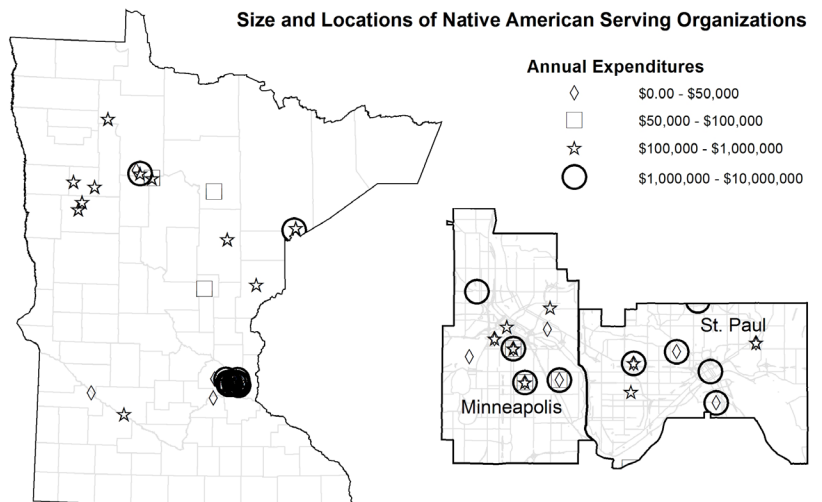


Figure 5: Nonprofit Expenditures by Location Strengths

Native-led nonprofit organizations continue to serve a broad spectrum of people with a multitude of programs designed to enhance the communities they serve. Given the broader social commitment to all native people and the guiding values of philanthropic work, the scope of programs offered is thoroughly pragmatic. The native community in Minnesota is vast, but those intertwined in Native culture and resources are knowledgeable on networking with each other. It is said that Indian Country is a big place, but it is also quite small. Leaders in the community tend to know one another and socialize frequently at various cultural community events. This active social network is an asset to communities and to those stakeholders who work with nonprofits in Minnesota.



Native-led nonprofits are now branching out to new areas such as the arts and business enterprises. This asset-based model of community building goes beyond survival to innovative commitments to community prosperity. Implementation of new programs in business and financial education are beginning to show promise for long-term sustainable development, such as the programs of the American Indian Community Development Corporation, the Native American Community Development Corporation and the First Nations Composers Initiative.

Many of the identified nonprofit organizations that have been providing services for more than 20 years have maintained consistent leadership throughout their existence. These long serving influential leaders are asked for guidance and strategies within the structure of their nonprofit organizations, and have a wealth of information from which younger organizations and people draw upon.

American Indian nonprofit organizations and programs are constantly adapting in order to meet the needs of the communities they serve. When asked if their organizations were better off today than they were five years ago, 83 percent responded positively. All of the organizations had changed somewhat, but each of those that responded positively reported it took a serious organizational focus to gain the positive results.

Challenges

In the course of interviewing nonprofit leaders for this report, discussion included organizational plans and challenges. Nonprofit leaders have felt the need to not only build the capacity within their organizations, but also to educate the larger society, including funders, about the cultural needs of their clients.

Effective and steady leadership throughout the years is seen as a strength among Native-led nonprofits, and now several founding leaders are near retirement and a transformation of the leadership role is underway, such as at the American Indian Center in Minneapolis and the Department of Indian Work in St. Paul. For the organizations that have been providing services for the longest amount of time, there are periods of adjustment that need to occur.

Native American nonprofits are looking for funding that will close cultural gaps. Programs and operations take time to put in place and many of the grants received are typically for one year. In many cases, there is not enough time to get a program in place and to also evaluate its success. Although some American Indian nonprofits enjoy receiving many small grants, it is more demanding to satisfy the requisites of all of the individual small grants they apply for and receive. If a program is successful and the grant was for one year only, there is a scramble to make up for the loss of funding while still providing the much needed services. American Indian nonprofit organizations measure success in a variety of ways, yet the funder's unit of measurement may not match with that of the unique cultural traditions of Native people. Culturally responsive programming is important to all stakeholders, but Native organizations report that the measurement of success within the programs has generally not been evaluated and clearly defined using culturally specific language and ideas.

“The process comes down to the numbers, like ‘How many people did you serve?’ But culturally speaking, sometimes the numbers don’t reflect the success of a program or organization.”

“We struggle, and therefore our clients struggle because we don’t have enough to give.”

A common misconception about access to resources is the idea that most Native-led nonprofits in the state receive substantial funds from casino revenue (see funding sources chart). The economic and regulatory role of gaming in the lives of American Indians is complex and is frequently contested at the Minnesota state legislature.

Although Minnesota has 21 tribal gaming enterprises, only a few small tribes near metropolitan areas are successful enough to generate excess revenue, such as the Mystic Lake and Treasure Island casinos. Those that enjoy great success have charitable giving programs and are exceedingly philanthropic, not only for other tribes in the state, but nationally as well. That single example, and in reality the great exception, is the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux community:

“A tribal charitable giving program which comes from a cultural and social tradition to assist those in need has given away more than \$243.5 million to Indian Tribes, charitable organizations, and schools since 1996, and has also made more than \$450 million in loans to other tribes for economic and infrastructure development projects.”

Recommendations for the Nonprofit Sector, Funders and Native-Led Organizations

The collective impact of the services provided by American Indian nonprofit organizations is vast. Understanding the unique cultural and traditional heritage of American Indians in conjunction with ongoing collaboration is an investment in the future of our neighborhoods, cities (both rural and urban) and state. Each of the organizations and their leadership contributed greatly to this understanding of the knowledge base for this report. Through the tenacity of American Indian-led and serving nonprofits, this report was designed to help broaden understanding, and build stronger and more sustainable collaborations between the stakeholders.



American Indian nonprofits responded to this project with enthusiastic hopes for a brighter tomorrow. Given the historical, political and economic changes endured

until today, it is imperative that we work together with an asset-based model of community development. Native nonprofits, unless designated by law or funder restrictions, serve American Indian communities as well as many others, both rural and urban. If we truly look at the vast impact these organizations and programs have on people, neighborhoods, reservations and the state of Minnesota, it is understood that investing in Native American nonprofits now benefits us all.

“We need to identify ways funders can be partners with nonprofits organizations. This must be done in an authentic way that doesn’t just create more meetings, but results in shared understanding and common goals for implementation.”

Overall, this report suggests that more can be done to better understand the contributions made by Native American nonprofits within Native communities and the community-at-large, and to address their concerns in managing and strengthening their organizations to serve Native Americans, especially their financial situations. As a result of the report findings, the Minnesota Council of Nonprofits (MCN) and Native Americans in Philanthropy would like to initiate discussion of 11 recommendations for the Nonprofit Sector, Funders and Native-led Organizations.

Recommendations

For Funders

- Learn about the Native community. First use Native intelligence and development relationships with Native nonprofits that can inform the work. Develop joint evaluation metrics that make sense for the community and add value for the nonprofit.
- Provide long-term funding support both for programming and operations, and for public policy advocacy.
- Adopt logic models that are based on community assets as opposed to community deficits.
- Support youth and leadership development as part of program funding.

For Nonprofits

- Develop partnerships with Native nonprofits to provide culturally relevant programming to Native clients.
- Learn about Native nonprofits and identify those organizations that have similar missions and programming to work collaboratively on improving conditions in the broader community.
- Engage and include Native nonprofits in your networks when working on broader community issues that affect Native people.

Recommendations

for the Nonprofit Sector, Funders and Native-Led Organizations (continued)

For Native-Led Nonprofits

- Learn about other Native nonprofits that serve the community and look for opportunities to work collectively toward broader community change.
- Support youth engagement in programming efforts. Proactively address changing demographics and incorporate into future thinking.
- Prepare for transitions in leadership and mentor the next generation of nonprofit leaders.
- Strengthen relationships and support with tribal governments that are providing services in urban areas.

“Be generous and open-minded. Some of our programs and goals of our programs cannot be accomplished in a short time span because we are trying to make systemic changes within households that have been in doing things a certain way for many generations.”

Methodology, Report Author and References

The research for this report on nonprofit organizations was designed to gain insight into the many types of organizations that serve American Indian people in the state of Minnesota, and to serve as a base of information to understand trends and developments. The search for Native-led and serving organizations began with existing resources, documents and available websites. Contact information was established from a variety of databases and initial contact was established either electronically or by telephone. After initial contact, interviews were conducted with 52 organizations and programs, and the interview questions were designed to establish the base for information as well as much insight into the missions, organizational structures and finances of the organizations and programs.

In addition to the knowledge gained from qualitative interviews, organizational information was also accessed through organization's tax filings on IRS Form 990. Annual reporting for certain federally tax-exempt organizations provided information on the organizations, board memberships and finances. Organizations that are faith-based, have annual incomes less than \$25,000, or that are subsidiary organizations covered under a group return filed by a parent organization are not required to file a Form 990. In the cases of those organizations and programs that did not file a Form 990, annual reports and other public documents were used to access information where available.

Organizations and programs that are under the direction of religious entities, such as faith-based schools or missions were included in this report only if interviews were conducted to find the appropriate information. Although this research was designed to locate organizations and programs, it is possible that some were missed. Each Native-led nonprofit has unique characteristics, and from the variety of differences and similarities, information was used to build a foundation for meaningful conversations and collaborations. With this information, and with input and collaboration from the Minnesota Council of Nonprofits, Native Americans in Philanthropy, and the Northwest Area Foundation, the report was written and edited.

Report Author

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References

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Native American Organizations and Programs

Ain Dah Yung Center (nonprofit)

1089 Portland Ave., St. Paul, MN 55104
www.adycenter.org

Akina Community Church (other)

3249 30th Ave South, Minneapolis, MN 55406
<http://akinachurch.com/>

All Nations Church (other)

1515 E 23rd Street, Minneapolis, MN 55404
http://www.caimucc.org/all_nations_church.html

All Saints Episcopal Indian Mission (other)

3044 Longfellow Ave. S, Minneapolis, MN 55407
<http://www.gmcc.org/conglist.php>

Alliance of Early Childhood Professionals (nonprofit)

1308 E. Franklin Ave. Suite 126, Minneapolis, MN 55404
<http://earlychildpro.org/>

American Indian Cancer Foundation (nonprofit)

800 IDS Center 80 south 8th Street, Minneapolis, MN 55402
www.americanindiancancer.org

American Indian Community Development Corporation

(nonprofit)
1508 East Franklin Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55404
<http://www.aicdc-mn.org/>

American Indian Community Housing Organization

(nonprofit)
419 N1st Ave No C, Duluth, MN 55805
<http://www.aicho.org/>

American Indian Economic Development Fund (nonprofit)

831 Como Ave., St. Paul, MN 55103
<http://www.aiedfloans.org/>

American Indian Education Program (other)

65 E. Kellogg Blvd, St. Paul, MN 55119
<http://indianeducation.spps.org/>

American Indian Family and Children's Services (nonprofit)

25 Empire Dr., St. Paul, MN 55103
<http://www.aifacs.org/>

American Indian Family Center (nonprofit)

579 Wells St., St. Paul, MN 55101
<http://www.aifc.net/>

American Indian FFN Early Childhood Resource and Training Center (other)

1600 E Lake Street, Minneapolis, MN 55407
www.ecrc1.org

American Indian Magnet School (other)

1075 3rd Street East, St. Paul, MN 55106
<http://aims.spps.org/>

American Indian Movement Interpretive Center (nonprofit)

1208 5th St SE, Minneapolis, MN 55414
<http://www.aimcollection.org>

American Indian Opportunities Industrialization Center (OIC), Inc. (nonprofit)

1845 East Franklin Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55404
<http://aioic.org/>

American Indian Policy Center (nonprofit)

1338 Smith Ave, St. Paul, MN 55118
<http://www.airpi.org/>

American Indian Science and Engineering Society (other)

#565, 126 Coffman Memorial Union, 300 Washington Ave SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455
<http://sua.umn.edu/groups/directory/show.php?id=565>

American Indian Services (other)

2200 Park Ave South, Minneapolis, MN 55404

American Indian Student Cultural Center (nonprofit)

204 CMU, 300 Washington Ave SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455
<http://sua.umn.edu/groups/directory/show.php?id=274>

American Indian Student Services (Metropolitan State University) (nonprofit)

Founders Hall 320 700 East Seenth Street, St. Paul, MN 55106
http://www.metrostate.edu/msweb/pathway/DoS/american_indian/index.html

American Indian Student Services Program (Augsburg College) (other)

2211 Riverside Ave, Campus Box #307, Minneapolis, MN 55454
<http://www.augsburg.edu/aissp/>

American Indian Studies, Department of (other)

19 Scott Hall, 72 Pleasant St SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455
<http://amin.umn.edu/>

American Indian Treaty Council Information Center (nonprofit)

3241 17th Ave S, Minneapolis, MN 55407

American Indians in Unity (other)

PO Box 4009, St. Paul, MN 55104
<http://www.naotw.biz/directory/nonprofits/housing/st-paul-american-indians-unity>

Anishinabe Center (other)

322 Main Street, Calloway, MN 56521

Anishinabe Legal Services (nonprofit)

411 1st street, Cass Lake, Mn 56633

<http://www.alslegal.org>

Anishinabe OIC (other)

100 Crosier Drive, Onamia, MN 56359

Anishinabe Wakiagun (nonprofit)

1600 E. 19th St., Minneapolis, MN 55404

PART OF AICDC

Anoka-Hennepin Indian Education Program (other)

2727 N Ferry St, Anoka, MN 55303

<http://www.anoka.k12.mn.us/education/dept/dept.php?sectiondetailid=124242>

Baby's Space (nonprofit)

2438 18th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55404

<http://www.babyspace.org/>

Bii Gii Wiin (nonprofit)

681 47th Ave NE, Columbia Heights, MN 55421

www.facebook.com/

Bishop Whipple Mission (other)

38378 Reservation Highway 101, Morton, MN 56270

Bois Forte Human Services (tribe or tribally sponsored)

13071 Nett Lake Road, Suite B, Nett Lake, MN 55771

http://www.boisforte.com/divisions/human_services.htm

Bois Forte Reservation (tribe or tribally sponsored)

5344 Lakeshore Drive, PO Box 16, Nett Lake, MN 55772

www.boisforte.com

Bois Forte Tribal Council (tribe or tribally sponsored)

5344 Lakeshore Drive, PO Box 16, Nett Lake, MN 55772

www.boisforte.com/tribal_council.htm

Bois Forte Urban Office (tribe or tribally sponsored)

1308 E Franklin Ave, Suite 112, Minneapolis, MN 55404

Boys and Girls Club of Leech Lake/Cass Lake (nonprofit)

208 Main Street, Cass lake, MN 56633

<http://www.bgcleechlake.com/>

Boys and Girls Club of the White Earth Reservation

(nonprofit)

PO Box 186 2531 310th Ave, Naytawauash, MN 56566

http://www.whiteearth.com/programs/?page_id=280&program_id=5

Breck Memorial Mission (other)

P.O. Box 67 2531 310th Ave., Ponsford, MN 56575

Bug-O Nay Ge Shig School (other)

15353 Silver Eagle Dr NW, Bena, MN 56626

<http://bugonaygeshig.wordpress.com/>

Cass County- Leech Lake Reservation Family Services Collaborative Initiative (other)

11281 Gull Lake Rd, East Gull Lake, MN 56401

initiative@scicable.com

Cass Lake Indian Health Service Hospital (tribe or tribally sponsored)

425 7th St. NW, Cass Lake, MN 56633

http://www.ihs.gov/bemidji/index.cfm?module=bmj_health_facsfdsp_casslake

Church of Gichitwaa Kateri (other)

3045 Park Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55407

<http://www.archspm.org/places/places-detail.php?intResourceID=1647>

Circle of Indigenous Nations (other)

322 Appleby Hall 106 Pleasant Street SE, 125 Fraser Hall, Minneapolis, MN 55455

<https://diversity.umn.edu/multicultural/coin>

Circle of Life Academy School (BIE SCHOOL) (other)

PO Box 447, White Earth, MN 56591

<http://www.col.bie.edu/>

Cooperative Solutions (nonprofit)

506 NW 5th Ave, Grand Rapids, MN 55744

<http://www.cooperativesolutions.org/>

Dakota Futures (other)

39436 Reservation Highway 1, Morton, MN 56270

http://www.lowersioux.com/tribal_contacts.html

Dakota Wicohan (nonprofit)

PO Box 2 280 N Centennial Drive, Morton, MN 56270

<http://dakotawicohan.com/about>

Department of Indian Work (other)

1671 Summit Avenue, St. Paul, MN 55105

http://www.spacc.org/index.asp?SEC={413BFB49-8AFE-4D46-B80C-890163D5D902}&Type=B_BASIC

Division of Indian Work (other)

1001 E Lake Street, Minneapolis, MN 55407

<http://diw.gmcc.org/>

Native American Organizations and Programs

Dream Of Wild Health (nonprofit)

1308 E Franklin Ave Suite 203, Minneapolis, MN 55404
<http://www.dreamofwildhealth.org/index.php>

Elaine M. Stately Peacemaker Center (other)

2300 Cedar Ave, Minneapolis, MN 55404
<http://www.aics.org/aimva/peacemaker.html>

Elders Lodge (nonprofit)

1500 Magnolia Ave E, St. Paul, MN 55106
<http://www.boisforte.com/Elderslodge.htm>

First Nation Kitchen (other)

3044 Longfellow Ave. S, Minneapolis, MN 55404
<http://firstnationskitchen.org/>

First Nations Composer Initiative (nonprofit)

PO Box 2642, Minneapolis, MN 55402
<http://www.fnici.org/>

First Nations Repatriation Institute (nonprofit)

754 16th Ave North, South St. Paul, MN 55075
<http://www.wearecominghome.com/>

Fond du Lac Tribal and Community Center (tribe or tribally sponsored)

1720 Big Lake Rd, Cloquet, MN 55605
<http://www.fdlrez.com/>

Fond du Lac Urban Office (tribe or tribally sponsored)

1308 E Franklin Ave, Minneapolis, MN 55404

Grand Portage Reservation (tribe or tribally sponsored)

PO Box 428, Grand Portage, MN 55605
www.grandportage.com

Heart of the Earth Survival School (other)

3123 Lake Street, Minneapolis, MN 55406

Honor the Earth (nonprofit)

PO Box 63, Calloway, MN 56521
<http://www.honorearth.org/grantmaking>

Indian Child Welfare Law Center (nonprofit)

Suite 104 1730 Clifton Place, Minneapolis, MN 55403
<http://www.icwlc.org/>

Indian Health Board of Minneapolis (nonprofit)

1315 E 24th ST, Minneapolis, MN 55404
<http://indianhealthboard.com/>

Indian Land Tenure Foundation (nonprofit)

151 E county Rd B2, Little Canada, MN 55117
<http://www.iltf.org/>

Indian Legal Assistance Program (nonprofit)

107 W 1st St., Duluth, MN 55802
www.ilap-duluth.com

Indian Neighborhood Club on Alcohol and Drugs (nonprofit)

1805 Portland Ave S, Minneapolis, MN 55404
<http://www.facebook.com/pages/Indian-Neighborhood-Club/126546407400236>

Indigenous Environmental Network (nonprofit)

PO Box 485, Bemidji, MN 56619
<http://www.ienearth.org/>

Indigenous People's Task Force (nonprofit)

1435 E. 23rd Street, Minneapolis, Mn 55404
<http://www.indigenouspeoplestf.org/>

Inter-Tribal Elder Services (other)

3244 32nd Avenue S, Minneapolis, MN 55406
<http://www.itelderservices.org/>

Juel Fairbanks Chemical Dependency Services (nonprofit)

806 n Albert St, St.Paul, MN 55104
<http://www.juelfairbanks.org/home.html>

Kateri Residence (other)

2408 4th Ave South, Minneapolis, MN 55404
<http://ststephensmpls.org/programs/housing/kateri-residence>

Leech Lake Band of Ojibwe (tribe or tribally sponsored)

115 Sixth St NW Suite E, Cass Lake, MN 56633
www.llojibwe.com

Leech Lake Tribal College (tribe or tribally sponsored)

PO Box 180 6945 LittleWolf Rd, Cass lake, MN 56633
<http://www.lltc.edu/>

Leech Lake Twin Cities Office (tribe or tribally sponsored)

1113 E Franklin Ave Suite 210, Minneapolis, MN 55404
llojibwe.org

Little Earth Housing Corporation (nonprofit)

2495 18th Ave South, Minneapolis, MN 55404
<http://www.littleearth.org/mura/default/index.cfm/partnerships/little-earth-housing-corp/>

Little Earth Neighborhood Early Learning Center (nonprofit)

2495 18th Ave South, Minneapolis, MN 55404
<http://www.littleearth.org/mura/default/index.cfm/partnerships/neighborhood-early-learning/>

Little Earth Residents Association (nonprofit)

2495 18th Ave South, Minneapolis, MN 55404
<http://www.littleearth.org/mura/default/index.cfm/partnerships/neighborhood-early-learning/>

Lower Sioux Community (tribe or tribally sponsored)
PO Box 308 39458 Res Hwy 1, Morton, MN 56270
www.lowerSioux.com

Mendota Mdewakanton Dakota Community (tribe or tribally sponsored)
340 River Rd PO Box 50835, Mendota, MN 55150
<http://mendotadakota.com/mn/>

Migizi Communications (nonprofit)
3123 East Lake Street, Minneapolis, MN 55406
<http://www.migizi.org/default/index.cfm>

Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe (tribe or tribally sponsored)
43408 Odena Drive, Onamia, MN 56359
www.millelacsojibwe.org

Mille Lacs Band of Ojibwe Urban Office (tribe or tribally sponsored)
1433 E Franklin Ave, Minneapolis, MN 55404
www.millelacsojibwe.org

Mille Lacs Urban Workforce Center (tribe or tribally sponsored)
1433 E Franklin Ave Suite 25, Minneapolis, MN 55404

Minisinaakwaang Leadership Academy (nonprofit)
20930 367th Lane, McGregor, MN 55760
<http://www.minisinaakwaang.typepad.com/>

Minneapolis American Indian Center (nonprofit)
1530 Franklin Ave, Minneapolis, MN 55404
<http://www.maicnet.org/>

Minnesota American Indian Bar Association (nonprofit)
PO BOX 3712, Minneapolis, Mn 55403
<http://www.maiba.org/index.html>

Minnesota American Indian Chamber of Commerce (nonprofit)
1308 E Franklin Ave Suite 203, Minneapolis, MN 55404
<http://maicc.org/>

Minnesota Indian Primary Residential Treatment Center (Mashkawisen) (nonprofit)
220 N 4th Street, Duluth, MN 55806
<http://mashkawisen.com/>

Minnesota Indian Women's Resource Center (nonprofit)
2300 - 15th Avenue South,, Minneapolis, MN 55404
<http://www.miwrc.org/>

Minnesota Indian Women's Sexual Assault Coalition (nonprofit)
1619 Dayton Ave. Suite 303, St. Paul, MN 55104
<http://www.miwsac.org/>

N.A.T.I.V.E.S. Native American Traditional Indians Very Evolved Spiritually (nonprofit)
60 Stevens St W. Suite 7, St. Paul, MN 55107
<http://nativesfoundation.yolasite.com>

Native American Church of the Morning Star of the Americas (other)
PO Box 130398, St. Paul, MN 55113
<http://www.churchofthemorningstar.com/index.html>

Native American Community Clinic (nonprofit)
1213 E Franklin Ave, Minneapolis, MN 55404
<http://nacc-healthcare.org/>

Native American Community Development Institute (nonprofit)
1414 E Franklin Ave, Minneapolis, MN 55404
<http://www.nacdi.org/default/index.cfm>

Native Americans in Philanthropy (nonprofit)
2801 21st Avenue South, Suite 132D, Minneapolis, MN 55407
<http://www.nativephilanthropy.org/>

Native Languages of the Americas (nonprofit)
1900 Dellwood Avenue, Roseville, MN 55113

Native Vote Alliance of Minnesota (nonprofit)
15542 State 371 NWPO Box 217, Cass Lake, Mn 56633
<http://www.nativevotemn.org/>

Nawayee Center School (nonprofit)
2421 Bloomington Ave, Minneapolis, MN 55404
<http://www.centerschool.org/>

New Native Theatre (nonprofit)
PO Box 40118, St. Paul, MN 55104
http://newnativetheatre.org/?page_id=59

Northwest Indian Opportunities Industrialization Center (nonprofit)
520 4th Street NW, Bemidji, MN 56601
<http://www.nwioic.org/>

Overcomer's Outreach Ministries First Nations Institute on Life and Learning (nonprofit)
2020 Bloomington Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55404
<http://www.overcomersministry.org/>

Oyate Nipi Kte (The People Shall Live) (nonprofit)
4052 Hwy 212 SE, Granite Falls, MN 56241
<http://oyatenipikte.org/>

Native American Organizations and Programs

Pejuta Indigenous Medication Therapy Management

(nonprofit)

3009 Walnut Grove Ln N, Minneapolis, MN 55447

<http://www.pejuta.org/>

Peta Wakan Tipi (Dream of Wild Health) (nonprofit)

1308 Franklin Ave suite 202, Minneapolis, MN 55404

<http://www.petawakantipi.org/>

Pine Grove Leadership Academy (other)

63842 Ojibwe Drive, Sandstone, MN 55072

<http://www.pinegrovela.org/>

Prairie Island Mdewakanton Sioux Community (tribe or tribally sponsored)

5636 Sturgeon Lake Rd, Welch, MN 55089

www.prairieisland.org

Red Lake Band of Chippewa (tribe or tribally sponsored)

PO Box 550, Red Lake, MN 56671

www.redlakenation.org

Red Lake Nation Boys and Girls Club (nonprofit)

PO Box 1124, Red Lake, MN 56671

<http://www.giivedinnation.com/>

Red Lake Nation Embassy (tribe or tribally sponsored)

2929 Bloomington Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55407

redlakeurban@aim.com

Red Lake Urban Office (tribe or tribally sponsored)

1433 E Franklin Ave Suite 13A, Minneapolis, MN 55404

Sacred Beings Project (nonprofit)

4235 32nd Ave South 6040 W Broadway Ave Suite 6, Minneapolis New Hope, MN 0

<http://www.thesacredbeingsproject.org/>

Sacred Spirits (nonprofit)

PO Box 253, Mahnommen, MN 56557

http://www.impactgiveback.org/nonprofit_profile?id=a0EA0000006IKLWMA2

Saint Mary's Mission (School) (nonprofit)

P.O. Box 189 Highway 1, Red Lake, MN 56671

Shakopee American Indian Center (nonprofit)

1324 Eagle Creek Blvd Apt #216, Shakopee, MN 55379

<http://www.shakopee-aic.org/>

Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community (tribe or tribally sponsored)

2330 Sioux Trail NW, Prior Lake, MN 55372

<http://www.shakopeedakota.org/index.php>

Tiwahe Foundation (formerly American Indian Family Empowerment Program) (nonprofit)

2801 21st Ave South, Suite 132F, Minneapolis, MN 55407

<http://www.tiwahefoundation.org/>

Upper Midwest American Indian Center (nonprofit)

1035 Broadway Avenue N, Minneapolis, MN 55411

<https://www.facebook.com/pages/Upper-Midwest-American-Indian-Center/228211283888712?sk=info>

Upper Sioux Community (tribe or tribally sponsored)

PO Box 147 5722 Travers Lane, Granite Falls, MN 56241

www.uppersiouxcommunity-nsn.gov

Wells Academy (nonprofit)

4885 Windsor Court, Bemidji, MN 56601

<http://www.wellstech.com/html/academy/wells-academy-info.html>

White Earth Child Care Program (tribe or tribally sponsored)

PO Box 418, White Earth, MN 56591

<http://www.whiteearthchildcare.com/>

White Earth Investment Initiative (nonprofit)

407 Main Street, Ogema, MN 56569

<http://www.whiteearthinvestmentinitiative.com/>

White Earth Land Recovery Project (nonprofit)

607 Main Street, Calloway, MN 56521

<http://nativeharvest.com/>

White Earth Reservation (tribe or tribally sponsored)

PO Box 418, White Earth, MN 56591

www.whiteearth.com

White Earth Tribal and Community College (tribe or tribally sponsored)

124 S 1st Street, Mahnommen, MN 56557

<http://www.wetcc.org/>

White Earth Urban Office (tribe or tribally sponsored)

1308 E Franklin Ave Suite 210, Minneapolis, MN 55404

Wiigwaas Press (other)

2116 Penn Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55405

<http://www.facebook.com/pages/Wiigwaas-Press/150625011723834>

Women of Nations (nonprofit)

PO Box 7125, St. Paul, MN 55107

<http://www.women-of-nations.org/>



Native Americans
in Philanthropy



Native American Nonprofit Economy Report

By Jane Harstad D.Ed