



NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS



*Audience watches Corn Dance performance at Jemez Historic Site.
Photo courtesy of New Mexico Historic Sites, Department of Cultural Affairs.*

STATE TRIBAL COLLABORATION ACT FISCAL YEAR 2017

SECTION I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs (DCA) is dedicated to integrating tribal consultation in the development and delivery of services on behalf of the State of New Mexico. The department strives to develop tribal relations and further enhance tribal networks. By nature DCA's mission to preserve, showcase and provide educational programs about our state's rich cultural resources makes it possible for practically every program throughout the department touches on Native American communities and interests. In alignment with Senate Bill 196, the State Tribal Collaboration Act, DCA is continually seeking to enhance services and programs geared toward serving the state's tribal communities.

DCA is comprised of the State's Museums, Historic Sites, Archaeology, Historic Preservation, State Library, and Arts divisions. These services and facilities are located in communities across the state. It is imperative that DCA establish and maintain positive, respectful and collaborative relationships with Native American communities and that DCA's policies include requirements for tribal consultation. The department's goal is for every division to regularly interact with tribal and pueblo communities in carrying out its services.

The department continues to encourage and expand collaborative relationships and partnerships with Native American governments and the Indian Affairs Department. Native American tribal and pueblo communities have on-going relationships with the department's divisions in the areas of arts, preservation, archaeology, museums, historic sites, and libraries.

Building on the Past, Facing the Future: Renewing the Creative Economy of New Mexico

In FY14, the department completed *Building on the Past, Facing the Future: Renewing the Creative Economy of New Mexico*, a study of the arts and cultural industries in New Mexico. This report represents the first statewide economic impact study on arts and cultural industries in 20 years. The report was commissioned by DCA and conducted by the University of New Mexico's Bureau of Business and Economic Research (BBER) in order to better understand the current impact, deficits, and needs of arts and cultural industries in the state, and to develop policy recommendations to effectively leverage New Mexico's arts and cultural assets in support of the state's economic and social development. The study offers key data, reveals important trends at the city, county, state and tribal levels, and offers research-based recommendations for arts and cultural workers, business investors, educators, leaders, and policy-makers.

Specific to tribal communities, the study recommends both the protection of Native American arts and crafts against the effects of misrepresentation, and the development of the capacity of Native American communities and professionals to exercise greater influence in the marketplace for their work. The existing "truth in advertising" laws include the federal Indian Arts & Crafts Act of 1935 (with amendments 1990, 2000, 2007, and 2010) and New Mexico's Indian Arts and Crafts Sales Act of 1978. This protection is particularly important because art and craft production is an invaluable source of income for many Native American households in the state, and represents a primary avenue for economic development in tribal communities.

Beyond these tribal-specific recommendations, however, all of the action items set forth in the study stand to benefit tribal communities. In FY15, DCA began to act upon the study's recommendations. DCA's responses so far include:

1. Building cohesion in the arts and cultural sector through:
 - a. statewide public engagement meetings to distribute and discuss the BBER Report with key leaders in arts and cultural industries, educators, and the business sector;

2. Developing a statewide web-based platform for networking (a “Virtual Network”) to:
 - a. formulate a common agenda;
 - b. build a vibrant advocacy network;
 - c. offer training opportunities in business management and marketing;
 - d. promote the exchange of information, knowledge, and best practices;
 - e. encourage partnerships and collaborative initiatives; and
 - f. provide information on resources, support systems, investment, and grant opportunities;
3. Boosting funding and support for New Mexico Arts grant program by:
 - a. developing an economic development track to offer statewide grant competition to stimulate entrepreneurship, creative enterprise, and innovation;
4. Increasing cultural heritage tourism by:
 - a. developing app technology for a “Cultural Atlas” project, offering a map and key data and information to promote visitation, experiences, and learning at historic and cultural sites across New Mexico, and
 - b. planning an innovative Native-designed marketing initiative promoting International Cultural Tourism to benefit economically distressed Native American communities in New Mexico. The program will target the International Cultural Visitor and prepare local Host Cultural Centers and communities for cultural visitation. The Museum of Indian Arts and Culture is spearheading this effort.

DCA is also formulating partnerships with a wide variety of sectors in New Mexico, including the business, academic, and non-profit sectors, as well as with other state and local government agencies. Through these action items and partnerships, the department is catalyzing innovative programs, incubating best practice models to support New Mexico’s arts and cultural workers, and building springboards for these workers’ success.

The Cabinet Secretary of Cultural Affairs continues to reach out statewide to engage constituencies in addressing the BBER study’s findings and recommendations. The engagement of Native constituencies in this effort is a priority.

SECTION II. AGENCY OVERVIEW/BACKGROUND

Mission

The mission of the Department of Cultural Affairs (DCA) is to preserve, foster, and interpret New Mexico’s diverse cultural, scientific, and artistic heritage and expression for present and future generations, enhancing the quality of life and economic well-being of the state.

Organizational Structure

The Department of Cultural Affairs (DCA) is divided into five programs and consists of 15 divisions and additional non-division entities. DCA owns facilities and provides services in communities throughout New Mexico, reaching every county of the state.

Museums and Historic Sites Program

- National Hispanic Cultural Center
- New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science
- New Mexico Farm and Ranch Heritage Museum

- New Mexico Museum of Space History
- Museum of International Folk Art
- Museum of Indian Arts & Culture and the Laboratory of Anthropology
- New Mexico Museum of Art
- New Mexico History Museum/Palace of the Governors
- Museum Resources Division
- New Mexico Historic Sites:
 - Bosque Redondo Memorial and Fort Sumner
 - Coronado
 - El Camino Real
 - Fort Selden
 - Fort Stanton
 - Jemez
 - Lincoln
 - Los Luceros
 - Taylor-Reynolds-Barela-Mesilla

Preservation Program

- Historic Preservation Division
- Office of Archaeological Studies

Library Services Program

- New Mexico State Library

Arts Services Program

- New Mexico Arts
- New Mexico Arts Commission
- New Mexico Music Commission

Program Support

- Administrative Services Division
- Office of the Cabinet Secretary
- Information Technology

Cabinet Secretary Veronica N. Gonzales was appointed in 2011 by Governor Susana Martinez to direct the department. The agency has approximately 400 employees spread throughout its 15 divisions, with over 1,000 volunteers contributing in-kind hours annually. The annual budget is approximately \$37 million, including \$28 million in General Funds, \$3 million in Federal Funds, \$6 million and Other State funds (\$4.0 in earned revenue).

Each year, over \$1 million goes directly to New Mexico's cultural activities — individuals and organizations — to assist with funding arts and cultural programs. DCA programs and services served more than 1.2 million New Mexico residents and their out-of-state guests.

SECTION III. AGENCY EFFORTS TO IMPLEMENT POLICY

Museum of Indian Arts & Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology

The Museum of Indian Arts & Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology (MIAC/LOA) is dedicated to its mission to inspire appreciation for and knowledge of the diverse Native arts, histories, languages, and cultures of the Greater Southwest. It does this through its ongoing research, interpretation, and presentation of exhibitions that incorporate the Native American perspective.



Children participate in *Stories of the Land* at Jemez Historic Site. Photo by Matthew Barbour, courtesy of New Mexico Historic Sites.

The museum works with an Indian Advisory Panel comprised of Native community members and religious leaders who advise the museum on the best practices for preserving and caring for the collection in the most appropriate and sensitive manner. MIAC's Indian Advisory Panel (IAP) meets quarterly to discuss the museum's proposed exhibitions and educational programs. The IAP currently includes 18 members representing the majority of the pueblos and tribes in New Mexico and some in Arizona. The Museum staff respects and encourages panel member's input on a wide range of topics and issues concerning the interpretation of the collections, as well as advising the staff on the appropriate care of sensitive materials.

Since its inception, the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology (MIAC/LOA) has played an important role in the interpretation of Native American cultures. In December 1927, the Laboratory of Anthropology (LOA) was organized as a private corporation dedicated to anthropological research and public education. The institution served as a research and training center where graduate students received advanced training in anthropology and archaeology, and scholars conducted research on Southwestern material culture. The Lab was a private organization until 1947, at which time the State of New Mexico accepted as a gift the grounds, building, furnishings, and equipment. At that point, two venerable institutions—Museum of New Mexico and Laboratory of Anthropology—merged.

Construction of the museum, the exhibit venue for the Lab's collections, began in 1984 and was completed in 1987. The 20,000 square foot Amy Rose Bloch Wing, built to house a core exhibition space, was added in 1996. Featuring permanent and changing exhibitions relating to the arts and cultures of the Native American Southwest, MIAC attracts an average of almost 60,000 visitors annually. The Museum's core exhibition, *Here, Now and Always* (conceived in collaboration with Native peoples) and the *Buchsbaum Gallery of Southwestern Pueblo Pottery* (which features over 1,500 objects from the collections) serve as space for the Museum's two permanent exhibitions. Of the three changing exhibition galleries dedicated to North American Indian art and culture, two feature interpretive exhibits on Native American cultures, the other contemporary fine art. The additional 1,500 square foot Masterpieces Gallery completed in 2003 is used to exhibit the finest works of Native American artisans, primarily from the collections of the MIAC/Lab.

The Center for New Mexico Archaeology, a newer facility completed in 2012, serves as a research and curation facility for the 10 million artifacts in the Archaeological Research Collections. Development of this facility involved members of the Museum's Indian Advisory Panel from the earliest stages in order to incorporate the

concerns of our Native citizens into planning for collections care, and to provide appropriate and respectful care for the individual human remains, associated funerary objects, and sacred materials that remain under the Museum's stewardship. Following suggestions made by members of the Indian Advisory Panel, the plan for the Center incorporates a ceremonial space for Native consultants to prepare themselves to enter the Center in order to view and consult on the collections.

MIAC/LOA continues to be involved in ongoing consultations with pueblos and tribes in New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado in compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) of 1990, 25 U.S.C. 3003 and the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR 43 CFR 10).

The museum complies with other applicable/relevant state and federal statutes or mandates including: the New Mexico Administrative Code; Cultural Properties Act (§§ 18-6-1 to 18-1-17, NMSA 1978); Executive Order No. 2005-003; Department of Cultural Affairs' Sensitive Materials Policy; DCA's State- Tribal Consultation, Collaboration, Communications Policy (adopted 12-18-09), and any subsequent federal and state laws, executive orders, regulations and rules pertaining to culturally sensitive materials and archaeological collections.

MIAC/LOA currently employs six Native Americans in key professional positions: executive director, deputy director, director of the Living Traditions Education Center, curator of ethnology, archivist, and executive administrative assistant.

New Mexico History Museum/Palace of the Governors

The Palace of the Governors' Native American Artisans Program (Portal Program) is an educational program as well as a sales venue exclusively for Native Americans. Over the last 50 years, the Portal Program has showcased genuine Native American handmade arts and crafts. Positioned under the portal of the Palace of the Governors, more than 20 Native American tribes and pueblos have been represented among the artists. Over 600 Native American artisans are actively involved in this program on a regular basis. The artisans work with the Portal Program and help to develop and guide its policies.

New Mexico Historic Sites

There are currently eight State Historic Sites located throughout New Mexico, with six of them open to the public on a daily basis. These seven are Jemez Historic Site in Jemez Springs, Coronado Historic Site in Bernalillo, El Camino Real Historic Site south of Socorro, Fort Selden Historic Site in Radium Springs north of Las Cruces, Fort Stanton Historic Site north of Ruidoso, Lincoln Historic Site in the village of Lincoln, and Bosque Redondo Memorial/Fort Sumner Historic Site just east of Fort Sumner. The eighth site, Taylor-Reynolds-Barela-Mesilla Historic Site on the historic plaza of Mesilla, is currently occupied privately as a life estate. A ninth property, Los Luceros north of Espanola, is open for scheduled visits only.

The Historic Sites Division works formally with Jemez Pueblo, and in many ways with members from other tribes and pueblos. The American Indian heritage and history relating to the eight historic sites and one management site includes the Navajo, Mescalero Apache, Ohkay Owingeh, Jemez, Santa Ana, Isleta, Zia, Sandia, and Piro-Manso cultures. During any one year, the extent of liaison with each of these Native groups will vary.

Historic Preservation Division

The Historic Preservation Division (HPD) is responsible for coordinating historic preservation efforts statewide. At the federal level, the major piece of protective legislation directing the work of HPD is the National Historic

Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. State Historic Preservation Offices are at the center of Section 106 consultation efforts, in working with federal agencies, Indian tribes, cultural resource consultants, local governments and other interested parties and individuals.

At the state level, HPD works under the New Mexico Cultural Properties Act N.M. Stat. §§ 18-6-1 through 18-6-17, NMSA 1978 as amended through 2005. This law establishes the HPD, State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Cultural Properties Review Committee (CPRC). It provides for the protection of archaeological sites through the creation of a permitting process for the survey and excavation of archaeological sites and unmarked human burials by qualified institutions, and establishes civil and criminal penalties for the looting of archaeological sites and disturbance of unmarked burials. HPD notifies the Indian Affairs Department and Indian tribes when a permit to excavate unmarked human burials is received, and requests their input on the final disposition of the remains. Tribal consultation is government-to-government between the federal or state agency, the Indian tribe in New Mexico, and Indian tribes in other states who have ancestral ties to New Mexico. HPD staff may work with federal and state agencies to advise and assist the agency in carrying out their responsibilities and ensure that tribal consultation occurs. HPD maintains a list of tribes and contacts for all Indian tribes and pueblos in New Mexico as well as tribes in other states. This list is organized by county and is used to determine which Indian tribes want to be consulted in various geographic parts of the state.

The Cultural Properties Act further requires that state agencies provide SHPO with an opportunity to participate in planning for activities that will affect properties that are listed on the State Register of Cultural Properties or the National Register of Historic Places. HPD works with the public to ensure the protection of Cultural Properties, of which many are lands important to tribal communities. HPD consults with tribes on State and National Register Nominations, and the membership of the CPRC includes a tribal representative.

Office of Archaeological Studies

The Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS) conducts archaeological surveys and excavations prior to economic development projects, such as roads, buildings, pipelines, and other utilities. OAS activities are non-profit and client-supported (enterprise funds), with some grant-supported activities including an award-winning educational outreach program. Client projects are carried out within the narrowly defined frameworks of federal, tribal, state, or municipal regulations concerning the protection of cultural resources. Federal frameworks include the National Historic Preservation Act, the Antiquities Act, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), and the National Environmental Policy Act. Tribal statutes and regulations cover all activities that are carried out within the sovereign boundaries of individual reservations. The provisions of the New Mexico Cultural Properties Act and the Unmarked Burial Statute cover OAS activities on non-federal and non-tribal lands. Tribal consultations about OAS archaeological projects are conducted as part of the appropriate federal, tribal, or state regulatory or permitting process. The OAS staff of fourteen includes eight enrolled Native American archaeologists.

New Mexico State Library

The New Mexico State Library (NMSL) continues to provide ongoing support for tribal libraries to strengthen services to their communities. NMSL also provides other services including talking books for visually impaired readers, rural bookmobile, and books by mail.

NMSL is responsible for oversight and administration of the Tribal Libraries General Obligation (GO) Bonds. DCA is managing the construction projects on tribal lands through its facilities office while NMSL is managing the acquisition of library materials.

NMSL is responsible for oversight and administration of the Tribal Libraries Program grants as well as the State Grants-in-Aid that support tribal and other public libraries in the state. The Tribal Library Program recently added a new program coordinator, bringing its staff to two full-time employees.

The State Library also provides tribal libraries with consulting, training, and staff certification and maintains active communication to include tribal perspectives in the state library's strategic planning, and the Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) planning.

New Mexico Arts

New Mexico Arts and its partner, the Economic Development Department's (EDD) MainStreet Program, made policy changes in 2015 to allow tribal entities to be designated Arts and Cultural Districts under the state's legislatively mandated program. The policies were written by the attorneys for EDD and DCA and subsequently approved by the advisory, Governor-appointed New Mexico Arts Commission, the authorizing authority for the state-designated Arts and Cultural Districts. These policy changes were necessary as the original law passed by the Legislature in 2007 did not include tribal entities in the Arts and Cultural Districts program. Tribal entities are eligible to apply to participate in this multiagency program that uses arts and culture to revitalize and develop communities, especially in rural New Mexico.



Participants of the summer reading program at the Museum of Indian Arts & Culture prepare pre-contact foods. Photo by Alana McGrattan, courtesy of New Mexico State Library.

SECTION IV. CURRENT AND PLANNED PROGRAMS AND SERVICES FOR AMERICAN INDIANS / ALASKA NATIVES

Museum of International Folk Art

The Museum of International Folk Art (MOIFA) provided the following services during fiscal year 2017:

Negotiate, Navigate, Innovate: Strategies Folk Artists Use in the Global Marketplace in the Mark and Dale Gunn Gallery of Conscience on view until July 2018, featuring master Native artist-apprentice pairs:

Kathy Wan Povi Sanchez & Wayland Sanchez - San Ildefonso Pueblo

Ray "Ducks" Garcia & Monica Lovato - San Felipe Pueblo

Louie Garcia & Tony Jojola- Tiwa/Piro Pueblo

Millennial Artists Mobilizing for Social Change Through their Arts: "Folk Art and Activism"

June 4, 2017 public program at MOIFA with Native artists:

Marina Eskeets – Navajo/Zuni Pueblo

Ehren Kee Natay – Navajo/Tiwa Pueblo
Rose Simpson - Santa Clara Pueblo

David Sloan – Navajo

Santa Fe Indian School Middle School Career Day, March 31, 2017: Community Outreach Coordinator presented to four (4) classes or sixty-seven (67) youth about Museum Education as a career path.

Museum of Indian Arts & Culture (MIAC) /Laboratory of Anthropology (LOA)

Now in its third year, The Tribal Libraries Program (TLP) at Museum of Indian Arts and Culture serves 250 to 300 New Mexico Native American children grades (K-8) from approximately 11 different tribal libraries and their instructors during four days of workshops from July 18-21, 2017. The Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, the New Mexico State Library and the Tribal Librarians of New Mexico work in coordination to develop and deliver workshops that enhance the National Collaborative Summer Library Program summer program. The TLP Workshops held at MIAC, adapt the national summer reading theme so that it is addressed from an indigenous perspective, reflecting their values, interests and concerns. This year's theme is "Building a Better World" and focuses on architecture and design. MIAC is working with Dr. Ted Jojola (Isleta) and his students at the Indigenous Design + Planning Institute at UNM's School of Architecture and with Francisco Uvina-Contreras to develop the activities for the workshops. Students participated in experiential learning activities such as "Making Adobe Bricks," "Building Your Own Home," and "Planning and Creating Your Own Community/Village." Native architectural students from UNM were the instructors. Students or recent graduates working under Dr. Jojola that assisted with and presented during the program were: Charelle Brown (Santo Domingo), a student currently enrolled as a sophomore at Yale University; Brandon Ortiz (Taos), a recent graduate of the architecture program at University of New Mexico; and Darrell Lucero (Isleta), a recent graduate of University of Victoria in Canada. The LOA Librarian worked as an architecture librarian at the University of Manitoba and the University of Michigan for several years. She took the opportunity to speak with Dr. Jojola and participating students to offer them LOA resources including manuscript material written by the architect Rina Swentzell (Santa Clara). The librarian also advised them that the LOA Library collections holdings has extensive archaeological and historic literature on the material composition of adobe brick as well as on the preservation of adobe bricks and buildings.

The program's goals are to: 1) increase outreach to Native communities through strengthened partnerships with pueblos and tribes; 2) provide opportunities to tribal communities to learn about the purpose and resources available at MIAC for tribal members; 3) strengthened partnership with tribal libraries for stronger literacy programs aimed at Native youth; and 4) creatively adapt the national summer reading theme so that it is relevant to an indigenous perspective, reflecting our values, interests and concerns.

The renewal of the permanent exhibition at MIAC entitled *Here, Now and Always* draws upon the expertise of 60 native elders, educators and artists. The Indian Advisory Panel represents 15 of the land based tribes and pueblos. Their advice and guidance is critical to MIAC's exhibitions and programs. This approach ensures the accurate representation of the native cultures and histories of the New Mexico land based tribes and pueblos. While the museum is not collaborating directly with the various nations, it is drawing up the expertise of their community members.

MIAC is currently planning an exhibit and accompanying curriculum for the Wonder on Wheels (WoW) bus, an educational mobile museum administered by DCA. For this work the museum retained two Pueblo elementary school teachers, one Jicarilla bilingual teachers, and one Navajo elementary teacher.



Museum educator Joyce Begay-Foss presented on alternative dyes to weavers in Torreon. Program was organized by the Torreon Community Library. Photo by Alana McGrattan, courtesy of New Mexico State Library.

Additionally, the Project Coordinator/Curriculum Specialist was Dr. Shelly Valdez from Laguna Pueblo. Dr. Michelle Suina has been hired to evaluate the exhibit/curriculum and project. Two content specialists have yet to be hired, but they two will be representatives from the land based New Mexico tribes.

*“Here, Now and Always”
Permanent Museum
Exhibition Redesign*

Plants and Animals section:
The Laboratory of Anthropology Librarian worked closely with Maxine McBrinn, the Curator of Archaeology and her intern, Samantha Tracy (Diné, Navajo), in conducting

extensive research on the plants and animals and hunting of numerous cultures of the American Southwest. The Laboratory of Anthropology (LOA) Librarian acquired numerous resources.

Survival section: The Laboratory of Anthropology Librarian conducted research on behalf of archivist Diana Bird (Santo Domingo) for the survival section of *Here, Now and Always*.

Trade and Exchange: The Laboratory of Anthropology librarian conducted research on behalf of registrar Cathy Notarnicola and D.Y. Begay (Diné, Navajo) on pre-contact trade routes, Indian roads, and trading posts.

Influenza of 1918: The Laboratory of Anthropology Librarian conducted research for Tony Chavarria (Santa Clara), Curator of Ethnology, on the impact the flu epidemic of 1918 had on the Tewa cultures.

Lifeways of the Southern Athabaskans (upcoming exhibition): The Laboratory of Anthropology Librarian has conducted extensive research on the southern Athabaskan Apache cultures and acquired numerous resources in support of this exhibition being curated by Joyce Begay-Foss (Diné, Navajo).

Native Americans with Laboratory of Anthropology Library (LOA) Patrons Accounts

The Laboratory of Anthropology has 40 “registered” library patrons (visitors who have had patron accounts set up for them) who identify as being Native American. The breakout by culture is as follows:

1 Acoma	1 Cherokee	1 Cochiti	1 Comanche	1 Hopi	1 San Ildefonso
1 Isleta	1 Jemez	1 Jicarilla	1 Laguna	4 Santo Domingo	1 Muscogee Creek
1 Pecos	1 Shawnee	1 Taos	1 Tesuque	1 Otoe-Missouria	1 Tohono O'odham
1 Wyandot	1 Zia	1 Zuni	1 Micmac	3 Santa Clara Pueblo	1 Ohkay Owingeh
1 Tlingit	9 Diné/Navajo				

Native American graduate students with LOA Library Patrons:

The Laboratory of Anthropology has four students who identify as Native American who are pursuing PhDs in archaeology. The Diné (Navajo) graduate student is attending Harvard University, the Muscogee Creek student is attending Stanford University, the Ohkay Owingeh student is attending Stanford University, and the San Ildefonso Pueblo graduate student is attending University of Pennsylvania.

Native Americans conducting research

A Jicarilla scholar is conducting research on the Jicarilla nation and James Garfield Velarde.

Professional development

The Laboratory of Anthropology librarian attended a libraries and archives symposium at the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center March 31, 2017. She heard the keynote presentation by the National Museum of the American Indian Librarian (Diné, Navajo) as well as the Zuni Tribe archives program archivist Codi Hoohee (Zuni) and Audrey Simplicio (Zuni) administrator about instituting formal archives for the Zuni Tribe. Codi Heehee is a recent graduate of the University of Arizona and is being mentored by the IPCC Librarian Rose Diaz. Subsequent to this program, the Laboratory of Anthropology librarian wrote a letter on behalf of the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center Library for this libraries and archives mentorship to continue receiving funding from the Administration for Native Americans Grant.

Outreach

The Laboratory of Anthropology librarian attended the University of New Mexico Indigenous Nations Library Program Open House. The Librarian met with Paulita Aguilar (Santo Domingo), Sarah Kostelecky (Zuni), and Kevin Brown (Diné (Navajo)).

Museum of Indian Arts and Culture: Living Traditions Education Center

The Museum of Indian Arts & Culture provides extensive community and educational outreach programs to New Mexico residents. The mission of *The Living Traditions Education Center* is to foster exchange between Native and non-Native communities and peoples by offering a wide array of programming and creating a forum in which to discuss Native American issues; to promote the appreciation of traditional and contemporary Native Art; and to provide a resource center for exhibitions and programs serving rural Native America, Native and non-Native museums and cultural centers, and schools.

Educational tours onsite and outreach offsite

Outreach visits to Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) schools and tribal communities. Educational outreach programs also include bus transportation funding for underserved rural Native American communities.

School tours: Native students

July 29, 2016	Laguna Youth	12 students, 3 adults
August 16, 2017	Santa Fe Indian School	120 students
August 17, 2017	Walatowa Charter School	12 students
September 12, 2016	Santa Fe Indian School Agri-Science	23 students
October 20, 2016	Dulce Homeschool Group	8 students, 2 adults
February 21, 2017	Pojoaque 6 th Grade	50 students, 7 adults
March 29, 2017	Pojoaque Intermediate	25 students
April 14, 2017	Tohatchi High School	21 students, 6 adults
May 3, 2017	Zuni Middle School	36 students, 3 teachers
May 9, 2017	Kha'Po Community School	16 students
May 13, 2017	Tohajiilee School	65 students
May 18, 2017	Shiwi Ts'ana (Zuni) Elementary	23 students

Outreach

July 13, 2016	Menaul School- Sundance	40 students
September 8, 2016	Navajo Nation Fair- Window Rock	650 students
	<i>Request from IAD to participate in this outreach event in Window Rock for native students.</i>	
November 17, 2016	Ramah Pine Hill	64 attendees
	<i>Tribal libraries request to present on Native dye. Gave out cardboard loom materials for weaving.</i>	
February 3, 2017	American Indian Day at the Rotunda	160 visited booth
	<i>MIAC had a table with different handout for people who were interested in the museum's current/permanent exhibitions and programs.</i>	
March 23, 2017	Dina Velarde pottery demo	100 students (Pojoaque 6 th grade)
March 31, 2017	Santa Fe Indian School Career Day	45 students
May 25, 2017	Hiroshi Miyamura High School	106 students, 2 adults
	<i>Navajo weaving presentation and weaving activity.</i>	

Other educational projects

Joyce Begay-Foss, Director of Education, applied for and was awarded a grant to the National Museum of American Indian (NMAI) for \$25,000 for the Artist Leadership Program for Museums and Cultural Arts Organizations. The criteria: 1) to identify local and regional Native artists qualified to research Native cultural objects in museums and other collections in the region and document their research, and 2) to support the artists empowered with new artistic skills and techniques as they share the value of Native knowledge through art in their home communities or on-site at the museum.

Programming for the grant:

July 28: Stein Cody (Diné) demonstrated his unique weaving technique for 50 visitors through an artist partnership with NMAI.

August 10: Joan Vigil (Jicarilla Apache) conducted a weaving demonstration that attracted an audience of 100 visitors.

August 19: Artists Joan Vigil (Jicarilla Apache), Nick Rosetta (Kewa), Jonathan Loretto (Walatowa/Cochiti), and Steiner Cody (Diné) participated in a panel to discuss their residencies at MIAC sponsored by a grant from NMAI. 20 people attended.

September 22: Nick Rosetta (Kewa) conducted a stone and shell jewelry demonstration for 38 museum visitors.

September 28: Nick Rosetta (Kewa) held a jewelry making demonstration for 60 people.

September 29: Nick Rosetta (Kewa) held a jewelry making demonstration under the Museum's portal for 60 people.

October 11: Nick Rosetta (Kewa) held another jewelry making demonstration that attracted 65 people.

November 3: Nick Rosetta (Kewa) held a jewelry making demonstration for 45 people.

November 22: Jonathan Loretto (Cochiti/Jemez) demonstrated his skills with clay for an audience of 50 people.

Public Programs

July 2016

July 1: MIAC's Native Youth Film Camp Red Carpet Premiere attracted 100 guests for the screening of students' 2-week productions.

July 17: *Into the Future: Culture Power in Native American Art* opened with 50 participants in the educational hands-on activity.

August 2016

August 5: Beadwork artist Teri Greeves (Kiowa-Comanche) delivered a tour with a focus on beading of *Into the Future* for a group of 18 through our Breakfast with the Curators program.

August 12: Jason Garcia (Santa Clara) delivered a tour with a focus on his work in the exhibition *Into the Future* for a group of 18 through our Breakfast with the Curators program.

August 17: A panel of comprising Kevin Gover (Pawnee), Suzan Shown Harjo (Cheyenne and Hodulgee Muscogee), and Gyasi Ross (Blackfoot Nation) on the topic of treaties in the twenty-first century was attended by 198 people.

August 18: Garrick Beck – owner of Natural Stones – conducted a Turquoise Buying Seminar for an audience of 25.

August 18: Camille Bernal (Taos) and Martha Arquero (Cochiti) visited MIAC to demonstrate pottery techniques for 55 visitors.

August 19: Aysen New – widow of Lloyd Kiva New (Cherokee) – delivered a tour of her late husband's drawings, textiles, and other items to a group of 19 through our Breakfast with the Curators program.

August 26: Archaeologist Erik Berg conducted a tour of *Oblique Views*, which featured many historical and contemporary views iconic Indian landmarks to 12 people through our Breakfast with the Curators program.

August 28: A lecture/panel discussion based on the book *Moquis and Kastiilam: Hopis, Spaniards and the Trauma of History* was attended by 70 visitors.

September 2016

September 12: The Center for New Mexico Archaeology's Members' Day Tour attracted 40 participants to the facility housing important artifacts from around the State.

September 23: A symposium on Native Food Sovereignty attracted 100 people. Panelists included Tessie Naranjo (Santa Clara), Allen Duran (Tesuque), Tito Naranjo (Santa Clara), Gailey Morgan (Tesuque), and Danny Sam (Navajo)

September 24: Day two of the Native Food Sovereignty symposium attracted 70 individuals with presentations by Gailey Morgan, Roxanne Swentzell (Santa Clara), Marie Reyna (Taos), Richard Archuleta (Taos), and Andrew Gonzales (Nambe).

September 25: Museum Hill Community Day attracted 1701 people with Ohkay Owingeh Buffalo dancers, comedian Drew LaCapa (Apache/Hopi/Tewa), Emmett “Shkeme” Garcia (Santa Ana), and John Garcia (Santa Clara) sharing stories of food, family and culture.

October 2016

October 1: Anna Sofaer – of the Solstice Project – delivered a talk about the importance of the solstice to early inhabitants of Chaco Canyon to 100 people while another 50 overflow attendees were accommodated with curator-led tours of *Oblique Views*.

October 2: A lecture on Native American Cosmology by Dr. Thomas Sheridan drew 80 visitors.

October 15: Archaeology Day at the Center for New Mexico Archaeology attracted 200 people with activities by Mary Weahkee (Santa Clara), Isaac Coan (Diné), and Lynette Etsitty (Diné).

October 29: Author VR Janis (Ojibwe) offered a book reading and signing for 25 people.

November 2016

November 6: MIAC’s annual Veterans’ Day celebration honored Native American Women

December 2016

December 4: MIAC’s annual Winter Traditions Celebration attracted 233 people for Ohkay Owingeh Serpent Trail Dancers, storytelling with Sunny Dooley (Diné), and treats with a Native American flair.

December 11: Native American Hairstyles (first held in 2014) attracted 112 people for demonstrations of hairstyling by representatives from the following Pueblos/Tribes: Tewa, Jemez, Santa Clara, San Felipe, Navajo, Hopi, Pawnee, and Laguna.

December 17: Youth Day at MIAC attracted 40 people for recycled art with Kathy Whiteman-Elk Woman (Mandan-Hidatsa-Arikara); a film screening with Jesse Shortbull (Oglala-Lakota); and music by Scatter Their Own, featuring Juliana Brown Eyes (Oglala-Lakota) and Scotti Clifford (Oglala-Lakota).

December 18: “Celebrating the Life of Lloyd Kiva New” marked the end of our exhibition of the New (Cherokee) exhibition and attracted 70 people.

January 2017

January 8: A film screening and Q&A with award-winning filmmaker Razalle Benally (Diné/Oglala Lakota) brought 70 people to MIAC.

January 19: Gran Mary’s Storytelling program with Peter Feather Red Heart (Lakota) attracted 50 guests.

February 2017

February 4: Thomas Haukaas (Rosebud Lakota Sioux) attracted 95 people for a talk about Lakota Plains art. Haukaas is an award-winning and prolific ledger, beadwork, and doll artist.

February 5: The opening celebration of Frank Buffalo Hyde’s (Onondoga / Nez Perce) exhibit “I-Witness Culture” brought 330 people to MIAC.

February 19: Gran Mary’s Storytelling program with Snowflake Flower (Cochiti) attracted 66 people.

March 2017

March 5: A lecture by Dr. Frances Joan Mathien titled “Aerial Photography and the Chaco Canyon Field Schools” drew 76 people.

March 11: A lecture titled “Perspectives on the Hugh Scott Ledger Book by Silverhorn” with Dorothy WhiteHorse Delaune (Kiowa) and Dr. Candace Green drew 38 people to hear about the famed Kiowa artist.

March 19: GranMary’s Storytelling with Emmett Garcia (Santa Ana / Jemez) drew an audience of 17.

April 2017

April 2: MIAC opened “Jody Naranjo: Revealing Joy,” to honor this year’s MIAC Living Treasure, Jody Naranjo (Santa Clara).

April 15: A book reading and signing of Anne Hillerman’s new “Song of the Lion” brought 81 people to the Museum.

April 19: Dr. David McCleary discussed Native American footwear for 21 staff and volunteers at a brownbag lunch.

April 22: 90 participants partook in “Celebrate Earth Day at MIAC,” learning about Native gardening, decorating reusable tote bags, and creating seed balls.

May 2017

May 5: “Living Treasures,” an exhibition featuring the 13 MIAC Living Treasures opened at the Governor’s Gallery and drew 55 people

May 26 – 27: MIAC education staff had 223 unique engagements with Native Treasures visitors in providing information about MIAC programs and initiatives.

June 2017

June 6: Annual Arts Alive! pottery program with Steven Lockwood (Ohkay Owingeh) drew 216 people.

June 8: Annual Arts Alive! program on fabric stamping drew 131 people.

June 10: Gallery owner Steve Elmore delivered a lecture drawn from his book “In Search of Nampeyo” to 91 visitors.

June 10: A film shorts screening with Sky Hopinka (Ho-Chunk/Pechanga Band of Luiseno Indians) attracted 30 people.

June 13: Annual Arts Alive! program on preparing and enjoying Native American Foods drew 166 people.

June 15: Annual Arts Alive! program on creating Native American books with Bahe Whitethorne, Sr. drew 95 people.

Current

Exhibitions

Oblique Views:

Archaeology,

Photography, and

Time (October 25,

2015 through

May 25, 2017)

For the first time

in *Oblique Views:*

Archaeology,

Photography, and

Time, large prints

of Heisey’s

stunning images

will be paired

directly with the



Educator Marlon Magdalena provides an interpretive program for students from the Preserve America Youth Summit. Photo by Matthew Barbour, courtesy of New Mexico Historic Sites.

Lindberghs'. During 2007 and 2008, flying at alarmingly low altitudes and slow speeds, Adriel Heisey leaned out the door of his light plane, and holding his camera with both hands, re-photographed some of the Southwest's most significant archaeological sites that Charles Lindbergh and his new bride Anne photographed in 1929.

The Buchsbaum Gallery of Southwestern Pottery features approximately 250 pieces from the collections. The Buchsbaum Gallery features each of the Pueblos of New Mexico and Arizona in a selection of pieces that represent the development of a community tradition. In addition, a changing area of the gallery, entitled Traditions Today highlights the evolving contemporary traditions of the ancient art of pottery making. The gallery was refurbished and reopened in January 2012.

Here, Now, and Always (Permanent exhibition) in the Amy Rose Bloch Wing

Here, Now and Always is a major exhibition based on eight years of collaboration among Native American elders, artists, scholars, teachers, writers and museum professionals. Voices of fifty Native Americans guide visitors through the Southwest's indigenous communities and their challenging landscapes. More than 1,300 artifacts from the museum's collections are displayed accompanied by poetry, story, song and scholarly discussion.

The Museum of Indian Arts & Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology plans the following for FY17:

- Continue to raise monies for renovation of the permanent exhibition, *Here, Now and Always*.
- Increase outreach to tribal communities with private and other funding sources.

New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science

The museum's education department programs serve Native American students and adult, and it often provides teacher development for native teachers, but neither our regular programs nor our teacher development is exclusively for native participants. However, often the topic or the program is of more interest to this community and have attracted mostly native attendees. Three of these are:

- A lecture by Sandra Begay was presented in the Dyna Theater on May 17. Sandra Begay is a Navajo Nation Sandia Labs Engineer who has worked to encourage STEM education among Native American nations and their youth.
- Two programs provided for UNM at Cuba High School were in collaboration with Navaho students. (45 in attendance). Due to cultural sensitivities, casts of skulls were used.
- A garden outreach program for Pine Hill School included clay science and served 47 Native American participants. They made seed balls and unglazed clay pots (ollas) for plant irrigation.

Three of the four museum curators work directly with Native Americans.

- Gary Morgan, Curator of Vertebrate Paleontology has worked with a group called Native Explorers, consisting of Native American college students who are mostly from the Chickasaw and Comanche tribes in Oklahoma, but also included students from Taos Pueblo and other New Mexico tribes. The Native Explorers group is led by two paleontologists from Oklahoma, Dr. Kent Smith from Oklahoma State University Medical School in Tulsa and Dr. Nicholas Czaplewski from the Oklahoma Museum of Natural History Museum (otherwise known as the Sam Noble Museum and Univ. of OK). Gary has been taking a group of 10-20 Native Explorers to New Mexico in May or June to help collect fossils. The students are taught paleontological and geological field skills, and—in turn—they provide the Museum with several hundred "people hours" of free labor. Native Explorers trips focus mostly on BLM land, but they have also explored USFS land. Everything found becomes a part of our collections.

- Ayesha Burdett, Curator of Bioscience, has been working on a research project with the Santa Ana pueblo—habitat restoration on the Rio Grande.
- Tom Williamson has approached tribal schools in the past and within his National Science Foundation projects has employed several Navajo undergraduate students as part-time research assistants.

The museum also confers with various native tribes when we develop exhibitions. We recently did this in association with our “Owls in the Land of Enchantment” exhibition and re-designed the entrance to address native sensibilities regarding owls.

New Mexico Museum of Art

Program partnership:

- Partnership with University of New Mexico and the IAIA Museum of Contemporary Native Art presenting *Decolonial Gestures: a Symposium on Indigenous Performance*. The Museum of Art screened *Through the Repellent Fence*, a film documenting indigenous art collective Postcommodity's *Repellent Fence* followed by a discussion with members of Postcommodity: Raven Chacon (Diné), Cristóbal Martínez (Mexica), and Kade Twist (Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma).
- In January, Stephanie Stewart, a student in her senior year from IAIA joined the Collections department as an intern for the spring 2017 semester. Stephanie will complete 120 credit hours with the Collections department by working on a variety of projects including adding images to the Searchable Art Museum, cataloging objects and completing conditions reports.

Exhibiting artists:

Eliza Naranjo Morse (Santa Clara)
Exhibition artist in *Alcoves 16.17 #3* June 24 – August 14, 2016

Michael Namingha (Hopi)
Exhibition artist in *Alcoves 16. 17 # 4* August 19, 2016 – October 9, 2016

Exhibiting Native American artists from works in our collection:

Fritz Scholder (Luiseño)
Exhibiting artist in *Making A Mark*, May 25, 2017 – September 17, 2017

Exhibition artists in *Imagining New Mexico*, April 7, 2017 – September 17, 2017

T.C. Cannon- Kiowa Tribe
Helen Cordero- Cochiti
Maria Martinez- San Ildefonso
Virgil Ortiz- Cochiti
Queaustea- Acoma
Fritz Scholder – Luiseno

School tours for this year:

Pojoaque Boys and Girls Club: 25 students aged 8-16
Tohatchi High School: 90 students
To'Hajiilee Community School: 19 students

New Mexico Farm & Ranch Heritage Museum

Members of the American Indian Science & Engineering Society (AISES) at New Mexico State University assisted the New Mexico Farm & Ranch Heritage Museum as volunteers during its annual events.

Members of the Tortugas Pueblo (Corporación de los Indigenas de los Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe de los Tortugas --- Piro/Manso/Tewa) participated in the New Mexico Farm & Ranch Heritage Museum's annual Blessing of the Fields procession on May 15, 2017.

The New Mexico Farm & Ranch Heritage Museum opened a new exhibition, *Weaving in New Mexico: The Ancestral Puebloan and Rio Grande Traditions*. The popular exhibit focuses on the cross-cultural exchanges that occurred among the Puebloan, Navajo and Hispanic weavers. A weaving workshop also was held in conjunction with the exhibition.

The museum's monthly Culture Series presentation in February focused on an amazing story of 50 Mescalero Apache women who escaped their Spanish captors in a 1799 incident before being taken overseas. Museum Director Mark Santiago was the presenter.

A group from the Mescalero Apache Senior Center toured the New Mexico Farm & Ranch Heritage Museum this spring.

The museum is in compliance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). Presently, the Museum is not engaged in consultations with New Mexico Indian nations, pueblos, and tribes. The Museum has consulted with tribal entities in the past regarding content for specific exhibitions. The Museum does not house human remains, funerary, sacred or sensitive objects, or objects of cultural patrimony, nor does the Museum have large archaeological or ethnographical collections. The Museum will enter into consultation with New Mexico tribes on a case-by-case basis as required by NAGPRA and its regulations.

New Mexico History Museum/Palace of the Governors

The Palace of the Governors' Native American Artisans Program (Portal Program) is an educational program as well as a sales venue exclusively for Native Americans. Over the last 50 years, the Portal Program has showcased genuine Native American handmade arts and crafts. Positioned under the portal of the Palace of the Governors, more than 20 Native American tribes and pueblos have been represented among the artists.

Over 600 Native American artisans are actively involved in this program on a regular basis.

The artisans work with the Portal Program and help to develop and guide its policies.

Planned events and activities:

New Mexico History Museum and Palace of the Governors events and exhibitions that relate to Native American themes and cultural interactions in New Mexico history include:

- "Telling New Mexico: Stories from Then and Now," our main exhibition, opens with Native life in what became New Mexico and includes Native stories throughout the chronology, with special attention paid to Bosque Redondo, Indian education, Native contributions to World War II, and oral histories from contemporary tribal members.
- "Santa Fe Found," a long-term exhibition, shows the Native American presence in the history of downtown Santa Fe and the exchange networks between Spanish and Pueblos.

- The Native American Portal Artisans Program hosts Young Natives Art Shows (July and December annually), a two-day Indian Market event, and the daily market place for authentic Native American arts and crafts.
- Collaboration with the National Museum of the American Indian and SWAIA Indian Market has brought a weeklong Native film festival to the museum during recent years' Indian Markets. 1,255 attended in August.
- Hosted program on Evolution of Native Cinema-115 participants
- Approximately 244 students from IAIA, Santa Fe Indian School, Pojoaque, San Juan, Santo Domingo and Tohatchi schools made field trips to the museum

New Mexico Historic Sites

Ft. Sumner Historic Site/Bosque Redondo Memorial

From August 2016 through April 2017, Core Staff from the New Mexico State Department of Cultural Affairs (including Felicity Broennan, Office of the Cabinet Secretary; Mary Ann Cortese, Board of Regent/President of the Friends of the Bosque Redondo Memorial; Patrick Moore, New Mexico Historic Sites Director; Jeff Pappas,



Roxanne Swentzell demonstrating pre-contact foods preparation for students visiting Museum Hill, Santa Fe. Photo by Alana McGrattan, courtesy of New Mexico State Library.

New Mexico Historic Preservation Division; Will Ticknor/David Rohr, Director of Museum Resources; and Aaron Roth, Fort Sumner Historic Site Manager), with the help of consultant Tammy Bormann, were engaged in an intense collaboration with Historical Research Associates (HRA) and delegates from the Navajo Nation (Manuelito Wheeler, Navajo Nation Museum Director, and Clarenda Begay, Navajo Nation Museum Curator) and the Mescalero Apache Tribe (Holly Houghton, Mescalero Apache Historic Preservation Officer) to produce an interpretive plan for the Fort Sumner Historic Site/Bosque Redondo Memorial that addresses the history and impact of the Long Walk, the internment years (1864-1868), the aftermath (U.S. policies resulting from the Fort Sumner experiment that continued to impact the Navajo and Mescalero Apache), other forced removals in the American West (and its place within the greater Civil War

narrative), and finally the site's role in interpreting contemporary world and socio/cultural issues.

This interpretive planning team met on four separate occasions in four different locations to discuss the details of the draft (August 22-23, 2016 at Fort Sumner Historic Site, November 1-2, 2016 at offices in Santa Fe, December 13-14, 2016 at locations around the Mescalero Apache Reservation, and finally February 27-March 2, 2017 at various locations around the Navajo Nation).

In April 2017, HRA delivered the final interpretive planning document to the State/Tribal Planning Team. Plans are rapidly developing to implement the recommendations and plans.

On Saturday May 13, 2017 Fort Sumner Historic Site/Bosque Redondo Memorial hosted its Second Annual Bosque Redondo Memorial Gourd Dance: Healing the Past for Our Children's Future event. This dance that originated with the Kiowa Tribe has been adopted by both the Navajo Nation and the Mescalero Apache Tribe as a social dance to welcome home veterans, strengthen intertribal relations, and in the case of Fort Sumner to promote healing and reconciliation. Gourd Dance Coordinators JJ Ahboah (Kiowa/Cheyenne) and Elle Curley-Jackson (Navajo) sought out a multicultural Head Staff for the memorial to lead the event. The Head Staff included Master of Ceremonies Mike Burgess (Comanche), Co-MC Beulah Sunrise (Navajo/Santa Domingo), Head Gourd Dancer Simon Simms (Mescalero Apache), Head Lady Gourd Dancer Lucy Curley (Navajo), Head Singers Hale & Company (Navajo), Arena Director Tyrone Benally (Navajo/Zuni), Diné Land Gourd Society (Navajo), and Raffle Coordinator Merrick Tate (Navajo). As well, AMP Concerts (Neal Copperman/Janey Potts) partnered with Historic Sites to bring Joe Tohonnie Jr. and the White Mountain Apache Crown Dancers to Fort Sumner to close the ceremonies and bless the land. With almost 600 visitors in attendance for the healing ceremonies, it was an overwhelming success.

Jemez Historic Site

Staff at New Mexico Historic Sites met with tribal officials at the Pueblo of Jemez numerous (20+) times during FY 2017. Jemez Historic Site collaborated with the Pueblo on several major events and programs:

Between July 5-8, 2016, Jemez Pueblo Community Library and New Mexico Historic Sites partnered for "Stories from the Land." The program is in its fourth year of implementation and serves as a means to enable the children of Jemez Pueblo the opportunity to visit and experience our historic sites while continuing to develop their reading and writing skills.

Furthering supporting the Department of Cultural Affairs commitment to childhood education, New Mexico Historic Sites Staff performed over ten visits to schools serving Jemez Pueblo during FY 2017. These included the Jemez Day School, Jemez Valley Schools, and Walatowa Charter School. The Jemez Historic Site Instructional Coordinator led the visits and he provided hands-on learning opportunities for Jemez Pueblo children, K-12th grade.

On August 7, 2016, New Mexico Historic Sites partnered with Jemez Pueblo's Governor's Office to host Pueblo Independence Day. Celebrating the Pueblo Revolt on August 10, 1680, the event started with a 13-mile run from Jemez Pueblo out to the site, followed by an invocation by 1st Lt. Governor Armijo. Tribal dances and an arts and crafts fair continued throughout the day.

In late January, 2017, a New Mexico Historic Sites Ranger was appointed to the Pueblo of Jemez Cultural Resources Advisory Committee. This is a lifetime appointment allowing the Ranger to serve as a long-term cultural liaison between the Pueblo of Jemez and New Mexico Historic Sites. Currently, the Pueblo is pursuing the possibility of some materials, recently repatriated to the tribe from outside institutions, coming to Jemez Historic Site on loan. The purpose of this loan is so that Jemez Pueblo Tribal Members and the visiting public have an opportunity to view the objects "where they belong."

New Mexico Historic Sites continues to work closely with Jemez Pueblo Natural Resources Department to preserve and restore ruins at Jemez Historic Site. In FY 2017, this included work with the tribe to acquire a \$46,000 National Historic Preservation Grant aimed at partially funding restoration. Preservation work was further supported by a mixture of state and tribal funds, and employs between two and four Jemez Pueblo Tribal Members at any one time. This is an ongoing project and will continue into FY 2018.

Coronado Historic Site

Staff at New Mexico Historic Sites interacted with a number of Pueblos with regards to Coronado Historic Site in FY 2017. These included visits with Tribal authorities at Isleta, Santa Ana, and Zia Pueblos.

On July 17, 2016, New Mexico Historic Sites partnered with the Pueblo of Isleta Police Department for Camp Triumph. This program brought approximately 75 children and elders to the site where the Pueblo taught respect for cultural properties and learned about Kuaua Pueblo. In April, San Felipe's graduating class of 2017 visited Coronado Historic Site. They toured the site and utilized Kuaua Pueblo as the backdrop for their senior photos. Then on May 27, 2017, Santa Ana Pueblo Storyteller and musician Schkeme Garcia performed at *Reggae at the River*.

Currently, New Mexico Historic Sites is consulting with the Pueblos of Isleta, Sandia and Santa Ana regarding a proposed metal detector survey on the property. New Mexico Historic Sites is also in joint consultation with San Felipe and Santa Ana Pueblos regarding cultural resources impacted by the proposed widening of US 550 by the New Mexico Department of Transportation.

Throughout the year, Coronado Historic Site serves as a center for Native American arts and crafts to sell their handmade items free of charge. This program is similar to the Portal Program at the Palace of the Governors and serves members of all Native American Tribes in New Mexico and adjoining states.



Work crew stabilizes the bell tower ruins at Jemez Historic Site. Photo by Matthew Barbour, courtesy of New Mexico Historic Sites.

Historic Preservation Division

HPD Review of THPO Applications (Tribal Historic Preservation Office/THPO)

Since 2012, New Mexico has seen a spike in THPO applications. A THPO is essentially the equivalent of the SHPO, but specific to a particular tribal community. In 2012, there were seven (7) THPO's in the state. Today, there are fifteen (15). In 2016 alone four tribal communities applied to the National Park Service (NPS) for THPO status, and all four were accepted. Under federal regulation, the state SHPO is required to review all THPO applications and provide comments to the NPS. Thus far, the SHPO has enthusiastically endorsed all THPO applications since 2012, a process that takes several hours per application to review. Often times this requires follow up phone calls with the NPS and the applicant. It's also standard that THPO applications ask the SHPO to continue certain services, like the National Register or shared data agreements. In all cases SHPO has obliged the tribes.

Routine Tribal Consultation

HPD continuously consults with the tribes under federal and state statute. Practically every HPD project requires tribal consultation. In 2016 and 2017, HPD has been involved in several consultations with the tribes, some small, some large. On the large end is the Gallup/Navajo Water Supply Project led by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Aamodt Water Supply Project, again led by the Bureau of Reclamation. Other large projects include the Verde

Transmission Line, which involves the San Ildefonso and Pojoaque pueblos. In total, HPD has ongoing consultations with Acoma, Zuni, San Felipe, and the Navajo Nation.

Bosque Redondo Memorial

Starting in early 2016, then acting director of New Mexico Historic Sites and current HPD director, Jeff Pappas, initiated a Scope of Work (SOW) for a new interpretive plan for the Bosque Redondo Memorial focused on the history of the Long Walk (1862-1867). After careful consideration, HS picked a firm from Missoula, MT, Historical Research Associates (HRA) to research and write the interpretive plan. Beginning in September 2016, HRA, with the assistance of Historic Sites and HPD, began to consult with the Mescalero Apache and the Navajo Nation, scheduling several site visits over the next seven months to work through the controversial narrative. The consultation process proved very successful, and HRA was able to produce a quality document that was submitted in final form to DCA in April 2017. This plan will set the stage for a new exhibit at Fort Sumner on the history of the Long Walk. This is was a highly successful consultation with our native partners.

Tribal Symposium

In 2014, HPD applied for and received from the National Park Service an Underrepresented Communities Grant to organize a statewide Tribal Symposium. The symposium was based on similar types of programs put on by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP). HPD staff attended two such programs in Washington state and North Dakota. In 2015-2016, HPD coordinated with every tribe and pueblo to carefully craft an agenda that was meaningful and productive. The division also hired a tribal member, Joseph Aguilar (San Ildefonso) to act as Program Manager, who served as liaison between HPD and the tribes. Joseph put the final touches on the agenda and recruited panelists for the program. Roughly 75 tribal members attended the symposium which was held at the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center in September 2016.

NPS NAGPRA Grant Application

In partnership with the Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS), HPD applied for a National Park Service NAGPRA grant for the purposes of revisiting the state's Burial Act and consulting with the tribes about new procedures. In 2008, the NM legislature passed a new Burial Act compelling the state archaeologist to craft regulations that would guide HPD as to the proper disposition of human remains. As of 2016, the regulation remained unwritten for reasons that are far too complex for this report. Suffice to say, a significant barrier involves the state's responsibility to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, and whether HPD, because it receives federal money, is required to follow NAGPRA, as it considers its own regulation. HPD/OAS applied for the grant in March 2017. It's currently under review by the National Park Service.

STOP Act, Safeguard Tribal Objects of Patrimony Act

During the 2016 New Mexico state legislative session, HJM 1 was passed and signed by Governor Martinez, requesting the Department of Cultural Affairs to work with the Attorney General's office to investigate legislative solutions to help safeguard the illegal theft of tribal cultural patrimony. HPD director Jeff Pappas joined a small group from DCA and the AG's office and met several times with tribal representatives, particularly from the Pueblo of Acoma to discuss how existing state statute might be amended to solve this terrible problem. Meetings were held in Santa Fe and Acoma, which paralleled efforts at the federal level. In 2016, Sens. Udall and Heinrich filed similar legislation in Washington, DC, but the bill was tabled just before the winter recess. As of yet nothing concrete has been drafted at the state level but consultation continues.

Office of Archaeological Studies

The Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS) interactions with Native American communities in New Mexico fall into three broad categories: 1) archaeological projects, 2) education initiatives, and 3) human remains consultations.

Archaeological Projects

These are projects, undertaken on behalf of clients, usually in advance of planned development projects such as utility lines, roads, or building construction.

No planned field excavation projects were conducted on ancestral Native American sites. The main focus of OAS excavation, testing, and monitoring efforts were within the downtown Santa Fe area, including primarily nineteenth and early twentieth century non-Native occupations.

One emergency field excavation was conducted to recover artifacts and human bone associated with a previously unknown site where utility trenching revealed the site and disturbed a human burial (see below).

One survey project was carried out at Coronado State Historic Site, focused on the ancient village of Kuaua Pueblo. This was the first ever complete survey of the Coronado State Historic Site property, and it included shovel tests and auger transects to determine the extent of the village of Kuaua. The survey resulted in the definition of additional archaeological sites, both Native and non-Native, and the formal report on the results of the survey will be completed in FY 2018.

One draft excavation plan was completed for the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish and the US Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The BLM has submitted the draft plan to tribes for review as part of BLM's consultation responsibilities.

Education Outreach Programs

OAS education programs are funded by grants and donations to the Museum of New Mexico Foundation. Programs are provided in response to requests from schools or community groups. Most programs occur at the location of a school or community gathering, but some programs are conducted at the Center for New Mexico Archaeology. During FY 2017, 341 individual programs were presented by OAS.

Education programs in which OAS Native American staff members or OAS Native American volunteers were program presenters: 147

Education programs where Native Americans (students or community members) were the audience for the program or where Native Americans were a significant portion of the audience (such as the student population in the Magdalena Public Schools): 59

Human Remains Consultations

The Office of Archaeological Studies plays several roles in the handling of ancestral Native American human remains. OAS holds a permit to excavation human burials (of any age or ethnicity), and we are called on occasionally to use that permit in emergency situations where Native American burials have been inadvertently disturbed.



A project participant in Shiprock looks at the *E Pluribus Unum: Dinetah* portraits on the exterior of Axle Contemporary's mobile studio-gallery. Photo courtesy of New Mexico Arts.

OAS staff has the expertise to distinguish human from animal bone in cases where burials may have become disarticulated, either in the ancient past or due to the impact of modern construction disturbance.

OAS has been designated as a temporary custodian of human remains that are subject to the initiation of repatriation and reburial consultations by the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division (NMHPD).

OAS is cooperating with the NMHPD in realigning the regulations associated with the New Mexico State Unmarked Burial Statute so that the consultation and repatriation processes will conform to the expectations of the Federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

OAS responded to one request by NMHPD for an emergency burial excavation in the Taos area. After the field situation was stabilized by OAS, the responsibility for additional work at the site, including the burial, was assigned by NMHPD to another archaeological organization.

OAS responded to multiple requests by the Archaeological Research Collections staff of the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture (MIAC) to separate human from nonhuman bones in old archaeological collections. This identification of human bone then allows MIAC to comply with their responsibilities under NAGPRA.

OAS took custody of human bones in several cases where bones that had been in private hands were turned over to the NMHPD for the initiation of repatriation consultations. OAS will retain physical custody of the remains until the consultations are completed and final dispositions can be implemented.

OAS took custody of human burials in several cases where consultations with New Mexico tribes, under the umbrella of the State Unmarked Burial Statute and its regulations, were never brought to a conclusion. NMHPD assumed responsibility for the remains from the permitted archaeologist who originally was involved in the burial excavation. OAS will maintain physical custody of the burials until NMHPD completes the renewed consultations.

OAS is providing support for NMHPD as they work to develop new reburial grounds and reburial procedures within New Mexico. Once established, the State reburial grounds will be an option for final disposition that can be exercised by tribes during consultations with NMHPD. The efforts by NMHPD to align State procedures with NAGPRA should make repatriation decisions by tribes easier by following a single consultation process for all human remains, regardless of the land status of the recovery location.

New Mexico State Library (NMSL)

The State Library provided outreach services to tribal communities. Services included:

- The Books-by-Mail program;
- Bookmobile stops serving the Navajo and Pueblo tribal members at Torreon, Pueblo Pintado, Pine Hill, Ramah, Whispering Cedars, Thoreau, Fort Wingate, El Morro, Cubero;
- Summer reading training workshops, attended by 17 Tribal Library staff;
- STEM to read children's pre-literacy trunks used by 212 members of Tribal Libraries
- Tribal Libraries Program site visits, personal contacts and outreach for FY17 totaled 2,814

The State Library administered financial support for tribal libraries through:

- General Obligation Bonds, 2014 (\$239,672) NOTE: A significant amount of unexpended funds from 2014 are being reserved for E-rate matching funds on projects pending at Santa Ana, San Felipe, Santo Domingo, Cochiti, Jemez and Zia
- State Aid (\$142,188)
- Tribal Libraries Program Grants (\$94,685)

The State Library also supported a Tribal Libraries Program:

Tribal Libraries Program Coordinator at the New Mexico State Library in Santa Fe is Alana McGrattan. Jeannie Whitehorse is the Outreach Technician at the Crownpoint Outreach Center at Dine College.

The Tribal Libraries Program Coordinator:

Coordinated efforts between the Santa Fe Indian School and the Tribal Libraries to improve access to broadband through the libraries in the tribal communities:

- E-Rate proposals for tribal libraries. Two collaborative E-rate proposals were submitted representing 6 Tribal Libraries. Funding has been confirmed for Santa Ana, San Felipe, Santo Domingo and Cochiti. The State Library is waiting for confirmation on Zia and Jemez project. In addition, Acoma and Isleta have submitted E-Rate proposals.
- Video conferencing systems have been funded for 11 Tribal Libraries.

Collaboration with the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture:

- Indigenous digital archives project (IMLS grant) made available online, in an easily accessible format, documents relating to individual, family, and community history;
- Summer reading programs for over 200 children and young adults at MIAC. This year's theme was Health and Wellness. Activities included decolonizing diet (lunch of buffalo, turkey, blue corn and native berries), native games and movement and tours of the Museum.

Developing library on Eastern Navajo:

Torreon/Star Lake Chapter - Special support and assistance was provided in FY2017 to start a developing library which was recognized by the State through NMAC 4.5.2. in September of 2016. Torreon Community Library is in the process of meeting all the requirements to continue to be recognized as a developing library for FY18.

Other projects:

- History Pin (IMLS grant) involved 5 tribal libraries at Laguna, Mescalero, Santo Domingo, Santa Clara and Jemez. Programs are being created by those libraries to be posted on the Historyin website;
- Continued to collaborate and participate with the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center Archives and Preservation program and workshops;
- Facilitated Youth Night at the Santa Fe Opera through the Pueblo Opera Program with librarians from Laguna Pueblo, Santo Domingo Pueblo, Jemez Pueblo, Cochiti Pueblo, Ohkay Owingeh, Tesuque, San Felipe and Zuni;
- Represented the Tribal Libraries Program at Indian Day at the New Mexico State Legislature;
- Attended and reported at 4 Native American Libraries Special Interest Group meetings;

- Assisted 17 Tribal Libraries in submitting basic grants to the Institute for Museum and Library Service;
- Continued follow up on strategies related to House Memorial 106 *“Requesting that the Indian Affairs Department work with tribal leaders and the tribal infrastructure board to dedicate one year of tribal infrastructure project funds money to assess and address the most critical needs of construction and renovation of tribal library facilities.”* As a result of our leadership seminars, tribes lobbied for using capital outlay and TIF funds for their tribal libraries.

Crownpoint Outreach Center Library Technician:

- Completed presentations on resources available from the New Mexico State Library for Chapter officials and community members. These included online demonstrations of El Portal with the addition of Brainfuse: Help Now and Job Now; Books by Mail; Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and Ask a Librarian, as well as some computer maintenance and system identification;
- Conducted regular computer trainings, site visits and financial literacy workshops at the Chapter houses and Senior Centers;
- Collaborated with Navajo Nation IT department to prepare and present trainings for Navajo Council Delegates;
- Summer Reading Program, theme and topic: Health and Wellness/Sports and Games. 303 youth enjoyed presentations at various chapter houses;
- Ensured that DCA Family passes were available through the tribal libraries and the Crownpoint Outreach Center;
- Collaborated with Explora Museum, EpsCor and Museum of Indian Arts and Culture to do STEM presentations in three chapter houses and one school.

New Mexico Arts

New Mexico Arts funds several Native American projects through its annual arts services grants program including in FY17: Southwestern American Indian Art (SWAIA), which received \$6,164 to support the 95th year of Santa Fe Indian Market, which featured 1,000 adult American Indian artists and 300 youth artists representing 230 Indian Nations, and The Wheelwright Museum of the American Indian, which received \$6,239 for its Alcove Gallery program to feature small installations of works by young, local Native American artists. New Mexico Arts also funded Axle Contemporary, which received \$4,905 in FY17 for its E Pluribus Unum: Dinetah project – a mobile portrait studio and exhibition that took place in Gallup, Prewitt, Toadlena, Shiprock, and Farmington, reaching many Native American low-income, underserved, and geographically remote populations.

New Mexico Arts Folk Arts Program is partnering with our Office of Archeological Services (OAS) to present and fund a series of workshops and demonstrations focused on Ancestral Pueblo pottery techniques. The series will be led by OAS Director Eric Blinman, with eight to 10 Pueblo potters participating. The workshops and demonstrations are scheduled for June 11-13, 2017 and June 23-25 in the Buchsbaum Gallery of the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture in Santa Fe.

Former Navajo Poet Laureate Luci Tapahonso and Pueblo of Laguna member Debra Haaland served as judges at the 2017 Poetry Out Loud State Finals sponsored by New Mexico Arts.

Navajo and former Marine Milton Bluehouse facilitated New Mexico Arts' first Arts and the Military Roundtable last September in Albuquerque. Representing the Veterans Administration's Military Order of the Purple Heart was Pueblo of San Ildefonso member Carleen Aragon, the only Native American woman National Service Officer in the order.

New Mexico Arts' Arts Education Program Coordinator Phyllis Kennedy presented a one-hour grant writing workshop on May 10, 2017 at the Spring Contractor's Training sponsored by the New Mexico Aging and Long-Term Services Department (ALTSD) and its Indian Area Agency on Aging (IAAA). The workshop titled *Program Funding Opportunities and Grant Writing Essentials* helped the group achieve its training goal of strengthening the capacity of IAAA Contractors and Tribal Representatives on the processes and procedures of IAAA and ALTSD that support the enhancement of services for New Mexico American Indian elders, spouses, individuals with disabilities and their caregivers. Kennedy's presentation included grant writing tips and best practices, such as how to most effectively describe programs and budgets in applications for an arts services grant from New Mexico Arts.



Alter 1 by Rose Simpson of Santa Clara Pueblo was purchased through Arts in Public Places and is on display at the Western New Mexico School of Nursing. Photo courtesy of New Mexico Arts.

In the fall of 2016, New Mexico Arts hired an Art in Public Places (AIPP) Native Project Contractor Paul Fragua of Jemez Pueblo, who is continuing to work on AIPP projects in Native communities. Among the public art purchases coordinated by Fragua are the purchases of artwork from five Laguna Pueblo artists -- Walter Torres, Lee An Cheromiah, Sharlyn Sanchez, Sue Dailey, and Marla Allison -- for placement at the Laguna Pueblo K'awika Senior Center, as well as the purchases of artwork from four Pueblo of Isleta artists -- Deborah Jojola, Caroline Carpio, Ronal Olguin, and Daryl Lucero -- for placement at the Isleta Library.

In June 2017, New Mexico Arts, in conjunction with the Governor's Office and the New Mexico Museum of Art, announced the recipients of the 2017 Annual Governor's Awards for Excellence, who will be honored at events in Santa Fe on Friday, September 15, 2017. Two of the seven 2017 governor's arts recipients are Native American: Russell Sanchez of San Ildefonso Pueblo is receiving an individual artist award for his lifetime achievement in pottery and for helping to keep traditional methods alive. Nominator Nancy Youngblood, who received a Governor's Arts Award for pottery in 2004 said of Sanchez: "His strict dedication to the traditional ways is not only admirable but rare in this day and age, when many have lost touch with this sacred process." Diné photographer Will Wilson also is being honored in 2017 as an individual artist with a Governor's Arts Award. Wilson is renowned for combining digital technology, historic photographic processes, performance and installation to address the themes that most concern him, including the impacts of cultural and environmental change on indigenous peoples, and the possibility of cultural survival and renewal.

The Arts in Public Places (AIPP) program often coordinates the commissions or purchase of works of Native American artists through its competitive public selection process. For example, in the summer of 2016, Western New Mexico University in Silver City purchased *Alter 1* from artist Rose Simpson of Santa Clara Pueblo for \$38,800 through AIPP's large scale purchase program.

National Hispanic Cultural Center

Programming and events:

- Indigenous Comic Con – November 2016, approximately 1300 participants
- Bellas Artes – February 2017, 2 performing arts groups from La Mesa Elementary (La Mesa Shawl Dancers and La Mesa Drum Circle) highlighted in performances for peers and evening shows. Approximately 875 participants
- Toured *Revolutions* visiting artists to give workshops and performances for charter schools in Navajo, NM and Gallup, NM. March 2017, approximately 150 participants
- Evolve Without Border Youth Artist Symposium – March 2017, Storyteller/Performer Ty Defoe of Giizhiig, Ojibwe, Onieda Nations lead 74 young artists from across NM in a storytelling and hoop dance workshop.
- The Visual Arts Program worked with 2 interns, Sandra Yellowhorse & Kylon Benally, from the Navajo Nation throughout fiscal year 2017.

Museum Resources Division – Conservation Bureau

Smithsonian and the Poeh Center and Museum

Project: A National Museum of the American Indian (Smithsonian) - funded workshop on condition reporting for tribal museum staff and SAR interns was held in the Museum Hill Conservation Lab in October, 2016.

Personnel: Conservator, Landis Smith was contracted to teach the workshop, which she organized with state conservators Larry Humetewa, Maureen Russell and intern Sophie Hunter.

Workshop participants/Tribal museum staff:

Staff from the Poeh Center and Museum

Staff from the Haak'u Museum at Acoma Pueblo

Native intern from the Indian Arts Research Center, School for Advanced Research

Goal: The main goal of the workshop was to prepare Poeh collections staff to handle an incoming loan of important Tewa pottery from the Smithsonian to the Poeh Center.

Outcome: Smithsonian staff traveling with the pots from Washington DC to the Poeh Center was impressed by the skills demonstrated by the workshop participants, declaring the workshop a great success.

IMLS-funded Ancestral Pottery Conservation Project: A Collaboration between Pueblo Community Members, the Conservation Unit and the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture (MIAC).

Project: Traditional potters and cultural leaders continue to meet with Project Conservator, Landis Smith, MNM Conservation and MIAC staff, in particular, Larry Humetewa, regarding the appropriate care of excavated pottery collections. Most recently, Project Conservator organized sessions with groups from Acoma and Zuni Pueblos.

Goals: To establish relationships between the Museum Conservation Lab and Pueblo community members based on trust and respect. This is the foundation for real collaboration, resulting in the most culturally appropriate care and treatment possible.

Wonder on Wheels (WoW) Mobile Museum Program

WoW lead educator attended a Smithsonian initiative on teaching to include Native American presence in 'history'.

WoW educational programming continues to work closely with the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture in developing the mobile's next exhibition.

WoW visits to Native communities/Outreach to Native youth – 2017 calendar

Mescalero Library	Tue, May 09
Alamo Navajo School	Wed, May 31
San Felipe Library	Wed, Jun 14
Dzilth-Na-O-Dith-Hle Community School	Mon, Jun 19
Boys and Girls Club of Bloomfield	Mon, Jun 19
Farmington Library and Boys and Girls Club	Tue, Jun 20
Ojo Amarillo Elementary School	Wed, Jun 21
Office of Dine Youth Shiprock	Wed, Jun 21
Jicarilla Library	Thu, Jun 22
Kewa Pueblo Library	Fri, Jul 21
Mother Whiteside Library	Tue, Aug 01
Acoma Library	Wed, Aug 02
Laguna Library	Thu, Aug 03
Kewa Pueblo Library	Wed, Aug 09
Acoma Library	Thu, Aug 10
Ramah Fair and Rodeo	Fri, Aug 25

SECTION V. TRAINING AND EMPLOYEE NOTIFICATION

A. STCA TRAINING CERTIFICATION

DCA works annually with New Mexico State Personnel Office (SPO) to offer Cultural Competency training.

B. EMPLOYEE NOTIFICATION ABOUT STCA

The New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs (DCA) is dedicated to integrating tribal consultation in the development and delivery of services on behalf of the State of New Mexico. The department strives to develop tribal relations and further enhance tribal networks. By nature of DCA's mission to preserve, showcase and provide educational programs about our state's rich cultural resources, practically every program throughout the department touches on Native American communities and interests. In alignment with Senate Bill 196, the State Tribal Collaboration Act, DCA is continually seeking to enhance services and programs geared toward serving the state's tribal communities.

The department continues to encourage and expand collaborative relationships and partnerships with Native American governments and the Indian Affairs Department. Native American tribal and pueblo communities have on-going relationships with the department's divisions in the areas of arts, preservation, archaeology, museums, historic sites, and libraries. In addition, DCA encourages all of its staff to participate in Cultural Competency training offered through New Mexico State Personnel Office (SPO).

SECTION VI. KEY NAMES AND CONTACT INFORMATION

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SECTION VI. DCA TRIBAL POLICY

I. Purpose

Pursuant to Executive Order No. 2005-003, the Department of Cultural Affairs (DCA) adheres to the following policy to provide a framework for an effective tribal consultation process regarding the actions of DCA divisions. The intent of the policy is to ensure that tribal governments have an ongoing and meaningful opportunity for participation in DCA matters pertaining to tribal issues. DCA acknowledges the importance of government-to-government relationships with New Mexico's tribes and their duly authorized tribal organizations, agencies, and departments. DCA further acknowledges that consideration of tribal interests is a necessary and integral part of the State's decision-making process.

II. Definitions

Interactions between DCA divisions and Native American communities of New Mexico take place on many levels. The definitions that follow are modified from the Executive Department policy on sacred places and repatriation, and the definitions are augmented to encompass some of the unique mission elements of DCA divisions.

- A. Human Remains – means any portion of the human body, including both hard and soft tissue. This definition includes disassociated parts such as hair and teeth.
- B. Cultural Items – means objects, both human-made or modified artifacts, and human collected items. Subcategories include:
 - (1) *Funerary Objects* – means cultural items placed with an individual at the time of burial or to commemorate the burial.
 - (2) *Sacred Objects* – means objects that are used by contemporary traditional Native American religious leaders in the present day practice of traditional religion.
 - (3) *Objects of Cultural Patrimony* – means objects that have ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance to a Native American community as a whole rather than to a specific individual. Such objects must have been considered inalienable property of the group at the time the object was separated from the group.
 - (4) *Culturally Sensitive Materials* means objects or materials whose treatment or use is a matter of profound concern to Native American tribes. These items may possess religious significance, but do not meet the criteria established by federal NAGPRA legislation for sacred objects.
- C. Cultural Property – means a structure, place, or site having historic, archaeological, scientific, architectural, or other cultural significance.
 - (1) *Sacred Places* – means places or areas used by traditional Native American religious leaders in the present day practice of Native American religion.
 - (2) *Traditional Cultural Properties* – means places necessary for the contemporary exercise of traditional activities of Native American community members. These can include traditional sources of natural resources as well as locations of practices that fall short of the definition of Sacred Places.
 - (3) *Areas of Cultural Significance* – means areas whose qualities are important to Native American communities in a historical or cultural sense but that do not play a physical role in contemporary religious or traditional practice.
- D. Sensitive Knowledge – means information in oral, written, or image form that should not be shared outside of a pueblo, tribe, or nation or outside of a traditionally defined group within a pueblo, tribe, or nation.

III. Policy

DCA Divisions will make good faith efforts to consult with Native American governments when decisions or actions of DCA Divisions will have potential effects on Native American human remains, cultural objects, cultural properties, or sensitive knowledge.

- A. Consultation will be conducted early in the planning process for decisions or actions, allowing adequate time for tribal consideration and response to requests for consultation.
- B. Consultation will be inclusive, allowing pueblos, tribes, or nations the choice to participate or not participate in consultations concerning a particular issue, action, or location.
- C. Consultations will begin with the formal designation of parties to the consultation by both sides, along with any descriptions of limits to the authority of the parties.
- D. Confidentiality limitations imposed on all state agencies by the New Mexico Public Records Act and the Inspection of Public Records Act will be discussed with each consulting pueblo, tribe, and nation in order to minimize the risk that sensitive knowledge is conveyed inappropriately during the course of consultation or after consultation has concluded.
- E. Consultation with an individual pueblo, tribe, or nation will cease only upon an affirmative statement from an officially designated tribal government representative that the pueblo, tribe, or nation declines an active consultation role for a particular issue, action, or location. A pueblo, tribe, or nation can decline an active consultation role while requesting to be informed of the results of consultation. Although tribal non-response to consultation overtures from DCA divisions will not be interpreted as a decline to consult, deliberations and decision-making by DCA divisions will proceed despite periods of non-response.
- F. At each change in tribal administration, DCA divisions will provide to the incoming administration a summary of the status of current and pending consultations or agreements.
- G. At the conclusion of each consultation or each phase of complex consultations, DCA divisions will provide a written decision statement to all tribal governments who have had a consulting role on the issue, action, or location or who have expressed a desire to be informed of the outcome of consultations.
- H. DCA Divisions will provide prompt responses to questions from pueblos, tribes, or nations concerning issues that may or may not be within the scope of this consultation policy.

IV. Policy Limitations

Consultation does not remove the responsibility for decision making from any DCA division, nor does it empower any pueblo, tribe, or nation with decision-making authority over DCA divisions. Consultation under this policy may be carried out in parallel with, but does not replace, consultation responsibilities that are defined by New Mexico statute or regulation. Similarly, consultation under this policy does not replace consultation as required by federal law or regulation.

V. Participants

- A. This policy applies to all DCA divisions and the Office of the Cabinet Secretary
 - (1) Historic Preservation Division
 - (2) New Mexico Arts
 - (3) New Mexico State Library
 - (4) National Hispanic Cultural Center
 - (5) New Mexico Museum of Space History
 - (6) New Mexico Farm and Ranch Heritage Museum

- (7) New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science
- (8) New Mexico Museum of Art
- (9) New Mexico History Museum/Palace of the Governors
- (10) Museum of International Folk Art
- (11) Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology
- (12) New Mexico Historic Sites
- (13) Office of Archaeological Studies
- (14) Museum Resources Division
- (15) Administrative Services Division

B. This policy applies to all federally recognized pueblos, tribes, and nations that have sovereign territory in New Mexico.

- (1) Fort Sill Apache Tribe
- (2) Jicarilla Apache Nation
- (3) Mescalero Apache Tribe
- (4) Navajo Nation
- (5) Pueblo of Acoma
- (6) Pueblo of Cochiti
- (7) Pueblo of Isleta
- (8) Pueblo of Jemez
- (9) Pueblo of Laguna
- (10) Pueblo of Nambe
- (11) Pueblo of Ohkay Owingeh (San Juan)
- (12) Pueblo of Picuris
- (13) Pueblo of Pojoaque
- (14) Pueblo of Sandia
- (15) Pueblo of San Felipe
- (16) Pueblo de San Ildefonso
- (17) Pueblo of Santa Ana
- (18) Pueblo of Santa Clara
- (19) Pueblo of Santo Domingo (Kewa)
- (20) Pueblo of Taos
- (21) Pueblo of Tesuque
- (22) Pueblo of Ysleta del Sur
- (23) Pueblo of Zia
- (24) Pueblo of Zuni