



NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS



San Ildefonso Pueblo Women's Club at the community celebration for *Voices of the Clay*, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, August 11, 2019.

The Women's Club cooked and served a feast for almost 700 people.

Photo courtesy of the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture

STATE TRIBAL COLLABORATION ACT FISCAL YEAR 2020

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SECTION I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs (DCA) is committed to working with tribal leaders and their communities. One of DCA's overarching goals, as codified in the agency's Fiscal Year 2021 (FY21) Strategic Plan, is to increase partnerships in tribal communities. DCA accomplishes this by boosting service and infrastructure investments, expanding direct program delivery, augmenting cultural resource protection and deepening opportunities for ongoing collaboration and engagement. The ultimate goal is to provide tangible contributions to the quality of life and economic well-being of tribal communities. This demands a flexible, department-wide approach in response to a rapidly changing world. The leadership and staff of DCA recognize the importance of government-to-government relationships with tribes and their authorized organizations, agencies and departments as an integral part of the department's operation.

Tribal interaction is robust across DCA, with two divisions playing critical statutory roles. The Historic Preservation Division (HPD) carries out state statutory responsibilities with tribal entities under the New Mexico Reburial Grounds Act (Reburial Grounds Act). Adopted in 2007, the Reburial Grounds Act establishes how the state will identify and carry out the proper disposition of unmarked burials. Upon the completion of rigorous professional protocols, HPD is responsible for consulting with tribes and the Indian Affairs Department (IAD) to determine the proper disposition of the human remains. HPD also assists in implementing federal statutory responsibilities with tribal entities under the National Historic Preservation Act. The Executive Director of HPD is DCA's designated Tribal Liaison. The Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS) provides formal tribal consultation in regulatory processes, as well as technical advising in Tribal-Agency matters. OAS serves tribal clients in the areas of surveying, testing, monitoring, excavation, analysis, research and dating.

DCA constantly seeks creative ways to achieve long lasting impacts on economic well-being. In the fall of 2019, New Mexico Arts (NMA) launched the US Native and Indigenous Artists Purchase Initiative. The goals of the program are two-fold: increase the participation of Native American, Native Hawaiian and Alaska Native artists in NMA purchase programs; and offer artwork by Native Artists for public buildings throughout New Mexico. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic (pandemic), NMA is using the initiative as a pilot project to bring Native artists' work to market and proceeds to artist more quickly. Eschewing the usual jury requirements, NMA will automatically offer works submitted to the call for sale, bringing immediate economic benefit to the artists.

Collaboration with the Navajo Nation and the Mescalero Apache tribe has brought New Mexico Historic Sites (NMHS) close to completion of its long-awaited permanent exhibition for the Bosque Redondo Memorial. Native voices are included in the exhibit in both content as well as visuals. In addition, Fort Sumner Historic Site staff collaborated with the International Coalition of Sites of Conscience and the Carlisle Indian School Farmhouse Coalition (Pennsylvania), Shingwauk Residential Schools Centre (Canada), and Paramatta Female Factory Precinct (Australia) to develop a new exhibition to answer the fundamental question: *Why is Fort Sumner's history relevant?*

New Mexico Historic Sites continues to work closely with the Pueblo of Jemez on the protection and interpretation of archaeological remains of Giusewa Pueblo and San José de los Jemez Mission. Since 2007, NMHS has coordinated with the Pueblo of Jemez Natural Resources Department to preserve and restore the ruins at Jemez Historic Site. This year's work included the stabilization of the standing walls

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of the San José Mission church, built in 1621. NMHS collaborates with Jemez Pueblo throughout the year on educational programming outreach, as well as festive events such as Light Among the Ruins.



Light Among the Ruins, Jemez Historic Site (December 2019). Photo courtesy of New Mexico True.

The partnership between the New Mexico State Library (NMSL) provides direct funding through its Tribal Libraries Program Grants and State Grants in Aid, administers General Obligation Bond funds and delivers technical assistance. This year, NMSL supported three tribal libraries in applying for E-Rate funding through the Broadband for Libraries program. The pandemic brought the cancellation of NMSL's summer tribal collaboration programs. As a brilliant substitute, NMSL worked closely with several other DCA divisions to create and distribute over 1,000 *Summer Camp Kits*. Participating tribal libraries were able to give out kits as part of their summer reading program. Other organizations, such as the Pojoaque Boys and Girls Club, distributed kits to pueblo families. Books-by-Mail, Bookmobile, STEM-to-Read and online Summer Reading consultations for tribal library staff are just a few programs that make the relationship between tribal libraries and NMSL rich and enduring.

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Cassandra Zamora receiving Santa Ana Pueblo's Summer Camp Kits. Photo courtesy of NMSL

Museums and cultural facilities within DCA work with tribal communities by: providing research and consultations; highlighting Native artists in exhibits and lecture series; seeking input on appropriate, sensitive representation in exhibits; continuous involvement in exhibits and lectures via education and outreach services and in participating in programs and events. The Museum of Indian Arts and Culture (MIAC) leads a partnership including the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center, the New Mexico History Museum, and the New Mexico State Library around the Indigenous Digital Archive Project. This extraordinary undertaking creates free online access to historical documents and photos related to the Native communities of New Mexico. Guided by an advisory panel of Native scholars, educators, librarians, community leaders and others, the Indigenous Digital Archive features records related to early Indian Boarding Schools as well as Native rights to land and water. The Wonders on Wheels (WoW) Mobile Museum Program brought the New Mexico Museum of Space History in Alamogordo to tribal communities across the state. Coinciding with the 50th anniversary of Apollo 11's moonwalk, the WoW bus delivered Space History's educational content from the Shiwi Ts'ana Elementary School at Zuni Pueblo to the Mescalero Apache School in Otero County to the Taytsugeh Oweengeh Library in Santa Fe County.

The department continues to support and enliven the vibrant collaborations and partnerships with tribal governments. DCA will sustain the agency's efforts related to the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, New Mexico Cultural Properties Act and the Unmarked Burial Statute. Museums and cultural facilities will enrich existing relationships with tribal communities around historic and cultural interpretation ensuring representations are accurate and appropriate. The upheaval brought on by COVID-19 has New Mexico Arts and New Mexico State Library expanding already thriving direct services delivered to tribal partners. DCA will carry on the department's efforts to consult with tribal

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leadership when decisions or actions have potential impacts on Native American human remains, cultural objects, cultural properties or sensitive knowledge.



Jemez Pueblo Preservation Specialist working on the San Jose Mission at Jemez Historic Site.
Photo courtesy of NMHS

SECTION II. AGENCY OVERVIEW/BACKGROUND

Vision and Mission

The New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs (DCA) envisions stronger New Mexican communities through a greater sense of belonging, increased understanding and enhanced respect for collective and individual contributions to culture. DCA's mission is to improve the quality of life and economic well-being of all New Mexicans through culture by preserving and interpreting New Mexico's past, fostering a diversity of expression in the present and building a vibrant, resilient future.

Values

- **Respect** for our work, each other and the communities we serve.
- **Creativity** in thinking, approach and implementation.
- **Passion** for the mission and work of the department.
- **Awareness** of the interests, issues and concerns affecting communities.
- **Expertise** to implement programs and generate engagement.
- **Service** to the state and to culture.

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Department Overview

Created in 1978 by the New Mexico Legislature, DCA embodies New Mexico's dedication to preserving and celebrating the cultural diversity and integrity of the state. The agency owns and operates facilities and provides services in communities throughout New Mexico, reaching every county in the state. The department is responsible for 191 structures, museums, historic sites and support facilities, 100 of which are on the State Cultural Properties and/or National Register of Historic Places.

The Secretary, appointed by the Governor, directs DCA. The agency has some 500 employees with over 1,000 volunteers contributing more than 93,600 hours annually. The fiscal year 2020 operating budget was approximately \$41.4 million, including \$32.4 million in State general funds, \$3 million in Federal funds and \$6 million in earned revenues. In addition, seven private foundations across the state provide financial support.

Key Divisions and Support Areas

- Office of the Cabinet Secretary (OOTS)
- Administrative Services Division (ASD)
- Office of General Counsel (OGC)
- Information Technology (OIT)
- Historic Preservation Division (HPD), statewide
- Facilities Management Bureau (FMB)
- Museum of Indian Arts and Culture and Laboratory of Anthropology (MIAC), Santa Fe
- Museum of International Folk Art (MOIFA), Santa Fe
- Museum Resources Division (MRD)
- National Hispanic Cultural Center (NHCC), Albuquerque
- New Mexico Arts (NMA), statewide
- New Mexico Farm and Ranch Heritage Museum (NMFRHM), Las Cruces
- New Mexico Historic Sites (NMHS), statewide
- New Mexico History Museum (NMHM), Santa Fe
- New Mexico Museum of Art (MOA), Santa Fe
- New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science (NMMNHS), Albuquerque
- New Mexico Museum of Space History (NMMSH), Alamogordo
- New Mexico State Library (NMSL), statewide

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Instructional Coordinator Marlon Magdalena performing music. Photo courtesy of NMHS.



Kewa Pueblo (Santo Domingo)
Guard Veterans Day Celebration.
Photo courtesy of MIAC.



Hualapai Cultural Center Delegates viewing
materials collected from their community in the 1930s.
Photo courtesy of MIAC.

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SECTION III. AGENCY EFFORTS TO IMPLEMENT POLICY

DCA actively works to implement the agency's State-Tribal Consultation, Collaboration and Communications policy throughout its divisions and programs. It does so in a variety of ways, highlighted below:

- Assist communities in developing their cultural and artistic resources to create dynamic and economically vibrant districts
- Collaborate with stakeholders to discuss proposed exhibitions and educational programs
- Conduct contract archaeological surveys and excavations
- Consult with tribes and indigenous peoples worldwide
- Coordinate historic preservation efforts statewide
- Establish civil and criminal penalties for the looting of archaeological sites and disturbance of unmarked burials, providing for the protection of archaeological sites
- Offer tribal libraries consulting, training and staff certification, administer the Tribal Libraries General Obligation Bonds, and provide ongoing support for tribal libraries to strengthen services to their communities
- Promote the exceptional art and history of New Mexico
- Support the sale of authentic tribal arts and crafts
- Create economic development opportunities within tribal communities
- Provide tribal consultations about archaeological projects

DCA works formally with Jemez, Navajo, Mescalero Apache, Ohkay Owingeh, Santa Ana, Isleta, Zia and Sandia tribes to implement multiple local, State and Federal laws as committed to in the 2009 State Tribal Collaboration Act (STCA).

All of DCA's divisions serve the mission of the department. Some highlights include:

- The New Mexico State Library's (NMSL) Tribal Libraries Program provided on-site consultants to 11 tribal libraries in FY20. This included working with the Torreon Community Library, the only public library on the Navajo Nation in New Mexico. NMSL's involvement has included orienting a new director, working with Torreon to maintain funding eligibility and meeting with the library board. When COVID-19 made in-person visits impossible, staff shifted to daily online office hours and frequent online training opportunities. Tribal librarians have shown great interest in both, reflected by strong attendance numbers.
- The Museum of Indian Arts and Culture's (MIAC) activities and outreach efforts directly involve relationship building with American Indians and tribal nations. The *Voices of the Clay* opening exhibit (see cover photo) emphasized MIAC's mission by working directly with tribal community members and curators to highlight community and artistic contributions. Prior to the opening exhibit MIAC hosted potters from San Ildefonso Pueblo. These contemporary potters were able to visit the collections and see the pottery of their relatives firsthand. An exhibit visit captured this intimate visit. The *Voices of the Clay* title reflects a conversation between the artwork and artists. The seemingly simple act of visiting MIAC's collections had a great impact on the continued relationship building across MIAC's surrounding communities. Hosting tribal members becomes a place of access for both communities and MIAC, serving a reminder that Pueblo pottery is a living tradition. Pottery is a tangible reminder that stories come alive in designs and

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memory. MIAC learns about its collections from such visits and community members see MIAC as an organization of good stewardship.

- The Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS) conducts contract archaeological surveys and excavations prior to projects such as roads, buildings, pipelines and other utilities. These projects occur 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, Antiquities Act, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and the National Environmental Policy Act. Tribal statutes and regulations cover all activities undertaken within the sovereign boundaries of individual tribal lands. The provisions of the New Mexico Cultural Properties Act and the Unmarked Burial Statute cover OAS' activities on non-federal and non-tribal lands.

DCA's General Counsel is a member of the Navajo Nation Bar Association and serves on that Bar's Rules Committee. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of DNA-People's Legal Services, Inc., which serves the civil legal needs of indigent Native populations on the Navajo and Jicarilla Apache Reservation. Earlier this year, he attended a three-day training provided by Seventh Sovereign focusing on Native engagement and consultation.

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

DCA's myriad of programming demonstrate the department's core value to serve as a center of stewardship, knowledge and understanding of the artistic, cultural and intellectual achievements of the diverse peoples of the Native southwest. Below is a summary of programs and services that engage and serve American Indians, as part of a commitment to serve all New Mexicans.

- Ancestral site tours (Office of Archaeological Studies, aka OAS)
- Ancient lifeways demonstrations (OAS)
- Annual celebration of Yankwik Xiwitl, or Mexika/Aztec New Year (National Hispanic Cultural Center, aka NHCC)
- Arrow making workshops (OAS)
- Art in Public Places Program – US Native and Indigenous Artists Only Purchase Initiative (New Mexico Arts, aka NMA)
- *Birds of the Jemez Mountains* (New Mexico Historic Sites, aka NMHS)
- Book Readings and Signings (DCA-wide)
- *Bringing Together* Exhibit - Jicarilla Apache/Kiowa Apache Artists (Museum of Art, aka MOA)
- Celebrating Change Program on *Here, Now and Always* (Museum of Indian Arts & Culture, aka MIAC)
- Center for New Mexico Archeology Pueblo Youth Weaving Workshop (MIAC)
- Closing Panel *Beyond Standing Rock* exhibition (MIAC)
- Collaborations with MIAC (DCA-wide)
- *Community Through Making: From Peru to New Mexico, Street Art & Activism* (Museum of International Folk Art, aka MOIFA)
- Community Writing Workshops (DCA-wide)

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- Curator and Bureau of Indian Affairs Consultations (MIAC)
 - Curator Tribal Outreach and Consultations (MIAC)
 - Dan Namingha (Hopi) exhibit was featured in the exhibit *Alcoves 20/20* (MOA)
 - Daniel McCoy Jr. (Muskogee Creek and Citizen Band Potawatomi) exhibit (MOA)
 - Demonstrations (DCA-wide)
 - *Diego Romero vs The End of Art* Exhibition Opening Program/Training (MIAC)
 - El Portal (New Mexico State Library, aka NMSL)
 - Flutes of the American Southwest (NMHS)
 - Folk Arts Program - Folk Arts Apprenticeship focused on a traditional Native art form, Folk Art Coordinator works with Independent Folklorist Thomas Richardson to build relationships with and document artists at Zuni Pueblo (NMA)
 - Formal tribal consultation as part of the agency's responsibility in the regulatory process (OAS)
 - Free Thursday Film Series - *Sueño en otro idioma* (I Dream in Another Language), by Mexican director Ernesto Contreras and *Não devore meu coração* (Don't Swallow My Heart, Alligator Girl!) by Brazilian writer/director Felipe Bragança, reflecting the history, culture, and contributions of Indigenous groups in Latin America (NHCC)
 - General Obligation Bond management for library funding (\$209,847 to tribal libraries) (NMSL)
 - *iGlobalquerque!* - New Mexico's Annual World Music & Culture Celebration, with performances by artists including Alaska's Pamyua (Inuit/Yup'ik) and Belize's Garifuna Collective (Garifuna—Afro-Amerindian) (NHCC)
 - Goodman Aspiring Artist Fellowships (MIAC)
 - Governor's Awards for Excellence in the Arts - Roxanne Swentzell, Native American clay & bronze sculptor and contemporary pueblo artist awardee in 2019 (NMA)
 - Grants to Native-lead organizations run by Native peoples and/or that support Native art (NMA)
 - *Here, Now and Always* Teacher Educator Team (MIAC)
 - Historic Preservation Act (Historic Preservation Division, aka HPD)
 - Honoring Veteran's Day Event – Honoring Native American Veterans (MIAC)
 - Indian Advisory Panel Quarterly Meetings (MIAC)
 - Indian Market Buyer's Primer Workshop (MIAC)
 - Indigenous Digital Archive Project (MIAC, NMHM, NMSL)
 - International Coalition of Sites of Conscience partnership at Bosque Redondo (NMHS)
 - Invite a DCA Educator- Virtual Classroom Visits from DCA Educators (DCA-wide)
 - Lecture Series (DCA-wide)
 - *Light Among the Ruins* (NMHS)
 - MIAC Archives Tribal Community Visits (MIAC)
 - Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women Installation (MIAC)
 - Music with Marlon online series (NMHS)
 - Musical Instruments of the Pueblo People (NMHS)
 - Native American Pottery Series (MIAC)
 - Native American Symposium (MIAC)
 - Native Arts and Cultures Foundation Symposium (MIAC)
 - Native Youth Artists Summer and Winter Shows (New Mexico History Museum, aka NMHM)

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- Navajo Culture Day at Cannon Air Force Base in Clovis, NM (NMHS)
- New Mexico Reburial Grounds Act (HPD)
- On Site Consultation - Library Development Bureau's Tribal Libraries Program (NMSL)
- Our Fair New Mexico Concert Series (DCA-wide)
- Outreach with Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (HPD)
- Outreach with Tribal Librarians (NMSL)
- Pine Hill FACE (Ramah) Preschool garden series (New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science, aka NMMNHS)
- Portal Native American Artisans Program (NMHM)
- *Rethinking Columbus: On Symbolic Reparations and Indigenous Histories* Webinar (NMHS)
- *Sacred Journeys II* - reflection of New Mexican cultures through dance, music, and spoken word with Grammy award-winning musician Robert Mirabal (Taos Pueblo) and internationally renowned New York City Ballet dancer Jock Soto (Navajo/Puerto Rican) (NHCC)
- San Ildefonso Pueblo Feast Day Site Visit and Docent Training (MIAC)
- School tours of DCA museums and exhibits (DCA-wide)
- *Social and Sublime: Land, Place, and Art* exhibit- Artist Jaune Quick-To-See Smith (American, Salish-Kootenai, Metis-Cree, Shoshone) featured (MOA)
- State Grants in Aid - In FY20, \$172,269 were distributed to tribal libraries (NMSL)
- STEM-to-Read- pre-literacy activity trunks (NMSL)
- Sumac basketry workshops (OAS)
- Summer Activity Kits (DCA-wide)
- Technical advising in Tribal-Agency consultations (OAS)
- *The Great Unknown: Artists at Glen Canyon and Lake Powell* exhibit (MOA)
- Tribal Libraries Program Grants (NMSL)
- Tribal Libraries Program Summer Reading (NMSL)
- Turkey feather blanket demonstrations (OAS)
- *Voices of the Clay* Docent Training (MIAC)
- Wonders on Wheels Curriculum and Outreach (New Mexico Museum of Space History, aka NMMSH)
- *Word Play* Exhibit - Artists Jaune Quick-To-See Smith (American, Salish-Kootenai, Metis-Cree, Shoshone), Michael Namingha (Hopi), and David-Alexander Hubbard Sloan (Navajo) were featured in the exhibit (MOA)
- Yucca fiber textile demonstrations (OAS)

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Street Art & Activism. Photo courtesy of NMA.



Sacred Journeys II, a reflection of New Mexican cultures through dance, music, and spoken word.
Photo courtesy of NHCC.

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Jay Begaye at the Native American Symposium. Photo courtesy of NMFHRM



Sumac basket weaving. Photo courtesy of OAS

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The operating budget and private foundations provide financial support for DCA programs. The department and its divisions also receive grant funding for specific programs and events. OAS provides contract work for clients, in addition to DCA operating budget. HPD receives federal funding for its federal statutory responsibilities with tribal entities under the National Historic Preservation Act. Additionally, NMSL and NMA receive federal funding that supports tribal programs. DCA also receives statewide and legislative capital outlay funding to maintain facilities and preserve historic sites.

The department, through both HPD and OAS, bear critical statutory responsibilities related to the New Mexico Reburial Grounds Act. The Reburial Grounds Act establishes a process for the state to carry out the proper disposition of unmarked burials in the state of New Mexico. The statute created a systematic approach from initial discovery, recordation, consultation and reburial. The Reburial Grounds Act addresses three distinct issues, two of which directly involve the State Historic Preservation Officer. The third addresses criminal law and sites in the act duties and responsibilities of the law enforcement and forensic communities. The Reburial Grounds Act applies to public as well as private lands.

Federally, through HPD, the department is responsible for processes under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), which guides interactions with tribal entities. For proposed federal projects on, or affecting, tribal lands where the tribe does not have a designated Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO), the federal agency carries out consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The SHPO may also participate in the process with a THPO under some circumstances. These include a request from the THPO for SHPO participation, if historic properties off tribal lands are also affected by the project, or if a non-tribal member landowner requests SHPO involvement. Regardless, the inclusion of the SHPO in the consultation does not replace the role of the THPO, who still participates fully and retains its Section 106 role.

The Office of Archaeological Studies offers formal tribal consultation in addition to sophisticated technical advising. OAS also performs significant programmatic outreach that is designed specifically to serve the needs of tribal communities. While building on a rich knowledge of ancestral technologies and using the replica inventory of the OAS Ancient Lifeways program, the details of the programming are designed in collaboration with a Tribal community to serve the respective community's needs.

One such program is the Pueblo of Cochiti Youth Workshops. The Cochiti Prevention Coalition and the Cochiti Youth Council requested an OAS designed and delivered two day educational programming for students at the Pueblo of Cochiti during the winter break (early January 2020). Specifically, the Pueblo requested an all-day yucca fiber workshop and an all-day workshop focused on weapons, but also including pottery. Held at the Pueblo Governor's Office cafeteria, the programs were available to the community at large as well as to the students. Students were able to stay for the full day, which some were able to while others (including adult community members) dropped in and out, often returning with others to join the activities.

OAS staff members Mary Weahkee (Comanche-Santa Clara) and Eric Blinman provided the yucca fiber workshop. Hands-on replicas of ancestral uses of yucca were available, including yucca thread-string-rope, rabbit fur and turkey feather blankets, tump bands and backpacks, yucca leaf baskets and sandals, and other examples of how integrated yucca was in ancient lifeways. Students learned about yucca fiber extraction, spinning techniques, and the construction of turkey feather blankets. The following week, Ms. Weahkee and Isaiah Coan (Navajo-Zuni) conducted the second workshop on weapons and pottery. Mr. Coan demonstrated the ancestral process of arrow making, from flintkapping through shooting the

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finished arrow. Students learned to make river cane arrows, and several of the adults made Apache plume arrows. Staff also taught participants how to throw a spear using the atlatl, the hunting weapon of choice until only 1500 years ago.

Another way that OAS assists Native communities is through ancestral site access. Native communities can be isolated from their ancestral sites by modern land tenure patterns. Ancestral sites on state and federal lands are often accessible through tribal outreach to the responsible agencies, but access to ancestral sites on private land can be more difficult. Known for a concentration of Comanche and other non-Pueblo, as well as Pueblo, rock art images, the Vista Verde is located outside of Taos. OAS archaeologist Mary Weahkee was asked to help as an interpreter and collaborator on development of a program to facilitate a joint visit to the images by a group of Comanche elders and participants of a youth program of the Pueblo of Picuris. Collaborating with Dr. Severin Fowles, a Columbia University professor, the program combined traditional and academic perspectives on the rock art images and regional history. It was cross cultural, allowing interchange between Comanche and Picuris individuals who might not otherwise interact or be sensitive to each other's perspectives. It was also intra-generational, allowing the youth to express and demonstrate regard for the elders of the group.

While the COVID-19 pandemic continues to affect every aspect of life and shifts expectations, exciting collaborative efforts across the department have offered meaningful and imaginative alternatives. A notable observation is the statewide scope of these alternatives. While In-person visits to facilities are not allowed, entities across DCA embraced the vibrant and previously unforeseen possibilities of digital and outreach engagement. In addition to the 1,000 *Summer Camp Kits*, the New Mexico State Library (NMSL) collaborated with the Office of Lieutenant Governor Howie Morales to launch *Imagine Your Story*. Tribal libraries statewide and NMSL have long prioritized a summer reading program. Health concerns meant that no in-person summer reading programs could take place. This inspired the creation of a statewide summer reading program online alternative where any child could log their reading to earn prizes and watch entertaining events that supported their reading and learning.

The collaboration between New Mexico Historic Sites (NMHS) and the Navajo and Mescalero Apache people around the Bosque Redondo Memorial Exhibition has only grown stronger and more fruitful. Since 1990, DCA staff has been working toward the completion of permanent exhibitions for the Bosque Redondo Memorial to explain the tragic and dark history of the Bosque Redondo Reservation (Reservation) intended for Navajo and Mescalero Apache people in the 1860s. The past four and half years, have seen extensive work in building the relationships with the Navajo and Mescalero to ensure the telling of their stories at the sites. The state invested in the development of the site and exhibits. There has also been extensive time investment by stakeholders (tribes, friends groups, tribal delegations, and tribal youth groups) who have visited and worked in partnership, with DCA and each other, to tell their story and reconcile the tragic events at the Reservation.

The exhibit provides opportunities to hear directly from Native voices. For instance, the future storyteller room addressing life on the Reservation will present Navajo and Mescalero Apache oral histories. Native voices will tell each story, in both English and Navajo/Mescalero Apache. Obtaining and recording these stories have required extensive collaboration. Partners from both the Navajo Nation and the Mescalero Apache Tribe have volunteered to find willing readers and record their voices. The use of native languages has also affected the focus of text in each of the gallery spaces. After two years of conversations, tribal partners agreed that any reference to the people throughout the exhibition, will be

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predominantly in the tribe's preferred title (Navajo becomes Diné and Mescalero Apache becomes Ndé). Another aspect of the exhibition that is being further developed is a large, interactive touchscreen of Treaty of 1868. The interactive will feature a reading of the treaty in multiple languages, provide background on the signers, and educate the public on the history of the treaty. There are weekly conference meetings with DCA staff, contractors and partners of Navajo Nation and the Mescalero Apache Tribe to modify, approve and finalize content until the exhibitions reopen.

NMHS's Jemez Historic Site, including the archaeological remains of Giusewa Pueblo and San José de los Jemez Mission, was initially designated a State Monument in 1935. NMHS has worked hard to improve the visitor experience through the restoration of the ruins and new interpretive programs. Since 2007, NMHS has worked closely with the Pueblo of Jemez Natural Resources Department to preserve and restore the ruins at Jemez Historic Site. In FY20, this included essential stabilization of the standing walls of the San José Mission church. Built in 1621, San José Mission was the center of several major indigenous uprisings throughout the seventeenth century. The standing massive walls of the structure are made of stone and adobe and require regular upkeep. Preservation specialists focus on a different section of the site each year. The work is both time consuming and specific. The Pueblo of Jemez Natural Resources Department, under the guidance of the Jemez Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, provided tribal members to serve as preservation specialists.

NMHS also collaborated with the Jemez Pueblo's Governor's Office to host Pueblo Independence Day, welcoming over 500 people to the event. In partnership with Jemez Pueblo, NMHS welcomed over 2,500 people to Light Among the Ruins, that was free to all Jemez tribal members. Marlon Magdalena, Instructional Coordinator, led visits by the Jemez Historic Sites' staff to provide hands-on learning opportunities at over ten schools serving the Jemez Pueblo community. Mr. Magdalena also developed several online lesson plans utilizing Common Core Standards and highlighting Native American Pueblo culture.

In support of Native financial independence and economic well-being, NMHS's Coronado Historic Site serves as a center for Native Americans to sell their handmade arts and crafts free of charge. This program operates throughout the year and is similar to the Portal Program at the Palace of the Governors. The endeavor serves members of all Native American tribes in New Mexico and adjoining states. This year's annual Fiesta of Cultures, "New Mexico beyond the Tri-Cultural Myth," featured performances from hoop dancing sensation JaiP'o Harvier of Pojoaque and Santa Clara pueblos, African drum and dance from Rujeko, and the Ka La Kapu Polynesian Dance Group. New this year, the Junior Ethnographer Passport encouraged children of all ages to learn about the many cultures on display, including vendors and demonstrators from the surrounding Keres and Towa speaking Pueblos of Jemez, Kewa, Cochiti, San Felipe, Santa Ana and Zia. The event welcomed over 800 adults and children.

As part of NMHS's Virtual Classroom Program Coronado Historic Site Instructional Coordinator Adrienne Boggs developed online educational material for teachers, parents and children of all ages. The lesson plans highlighted Native American culture and included "Kuaua Pueblo through Time," "The Columbian Exchange" and "Coronado and the Seven Cities of Cibola." These materials are free and accessible to the public at: <http://www.nmhistoricsites.org/virtual-classroom>.

Intense rains in late winter caused a section of the south wall of the painted kiva at Coronado Historic Site to collapse. The damage was only to the outer layer of adobe bricks. The murals remain unharmed

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behind one or two layers of adobe bricks and plaster. However, the damage was great enough to expose the interior sections of the roof, as well as flaws in the preservation design installed 10 years ago. A tent placed over the kiva will prevent further damage to the structure as a preservation specialist, architect and contractor design and replace the roof along with repairs to the side walls of the structure. Repair work is underway, scheduled for a fall 2020 completion.

The Museum of Indian Arts and Culture (MIAC) Tribal Libraries Program (TLP) is a five-year partnership with the New Mexico State Tribal Libraries Program. The TLP mission is to promote and support information access in tribal communities with emphasis on current technology and tribal library development. TLP grants are funded by NMSL, and in fiscal year 2020 (FY20) \$96,000 was distributed to tribal libraries. The FY20 MIAC Tribal Libraries programmatic theme was *A Universe to Discover*. Tribal libraries serve a pivotal role in their communities and are often a hub of family activity. The following pueblos took part in the Tribal Libraries Program: Acoma, Cochiti, Jemez, Laguna, Ohkay Owingeh, San Ildefonso, Sandia, Santa Clara, Kewa (Santo Domingo), Tesuque and Zuni. Programming in FY20 resulted in the largest reach in five years. MIAC educator, Joyce Begay-Foss (Navajo), and Faye Hadley, the Director of the State Tribal Libraries Program at NMSL led the program. Tribal librarians participate in the planning and Native contractors serve as instructors for a specific theme each year. This practice serves as a positive mechanism to provide Native role models to students, and enables students to have a greater cultural connection with the teacher and to help set goals and aspirations for their future.

The Library Development Bureau of NMSL's Tribal Libraries Program provides services, consulting and administers funding for the 19 tribal libraries across New Mexico. Each of the Library Development Consultants provides services to tribal libraries including administering General Obligation Bond funds, State Grants in Aid, Tribal Libraries Program Grants and youth services and Summer Reading Program consulting. As part of NMSL's support of tribal libraries, the Tribal Libraries Program Consultant and other members of the State Library work to support the Native American Libraries Special Interest Group (NALSIG), its projects and priorities by participating in meetings and sharing information on a regular basis. When NALSIG was unable to schedule in-person meetings due to the public health crisis, Library Development Bureau hosted several monthly online meetings for the group, eventually helping them establish their own meeting platforms.

The Tribal Libraries Program Consultant also arranged and coordinated a daylong convening of tribal librarians on September 9, 2019 at the Isleta Pueblo. Tribal librarians discussed matters of interest and worked with Library Development Bureau staff and the State Librarian on questions concerning programs and funding. The Tribal Libraries Program Consultant and other Library Development Consultants also provided on-site consultation to 11 tribal libraries in FY20. A special aspect of Library Development's collaboration with the Navajo Nation is the work of Jean Whitehorse, NMSL Outreach Specialist, who works out of the Crownpoint Outreach Center. She provides educational programming on various practical topics and computer training at senior centers, schools and the 50 Chapter Houses on the Navajo Nation in New Mexico.

Along with the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center and the NMSL, the New Mexico History Museum (NMHM) is part of the collaborative force led by MIAC focused on the Indigenous Digital Archive Project (IDA). This two-time Institute of Museum and Library Sciences (IMLS) National Leadership Grant recipient creates free online access to historical documents and photos related to the Native communities of New Mexico. In addition to an esteemed advisory panel of Native scholars and educators, other collaborating

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contributors include the Santa Fe Indian School library and archives. FY20 saw the inauguration of a sponsored partnership with the US National Archives to connect Native peoples with the National Archives' holding of Ratified Indian Treaties. A portion of the second consecutive \$250,000 IMLS National Leadership Grant allowed for the retention of a Native American librarian and a language preservation researcher and practitioner, Donovan Pete (Diné), as the IDA Research and Technical Fellow. The grant has a broad focus in experimentation and evaluation of potential techniques for enhancing computer-aided indexing of scanned historic documents, as well as developing the online interface for working with the IDA's records.

Also in FY20, the IDA project, in collaboration with the National Native American Boarding School Healing Coalition and the Ziibwing Center of Anishinabe Culture and Lifeways, received a \$500,000 grant from the Council on Library and Information Resources. These funds will support work on the digitalization, cataloging and online access of records from the National Archives about early boarding schools. The grant will also provide for development of K-12 curriculum units tied to state standards, as well as training for interested teachers and researchers in the online access of these newly available historical documents.

In addition to being part of the team involved with the innovative Indigenous Digital Archive Project, the New Mexico History Museum (NMHM) supports economic self-reliance with its Portal Native American Artisans Program, commonly known as the Portal Program. More than 600 Native American artisans, from over 20 tribes, are involved with the Portal Program, located at the NMHM's Palace of the Governors. The artisans help develop and guide the policies of the program. NMHM provides support by sponsoring a Native Youth Artist show highlighting the artistic skills of Portal Program artists' children and grandchildren as well as helping the artists sell their works.



Native Youth Winter Show. Photo courtesy of NMHM.

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Native Youth Winter Show. Photo courtesy of NMHM



Kha'p'o Community School Museum Installation. Photo courtesy of MOIFA.

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Children were also the focus of the Museum of International Folk Art (MOIFA) program at Santa Clara Pueblo's Kha'p'o Community School. Educators from MOIFA collaborated with Santa Clara Pueblo students in utilizing discarded materials to create sculptural artwork to raise awareness about waste. Their work was installed in MOIFA's Gallery of Conscience alongside other sculptures from the museum's *Community Through Making* program. The children and parents of the Kha'p'o Community School were present at the public reception celebrating this exciting collaboration and museum installation.

New Mexico Art's (NMA) public art program, Art in Public Places (AIPP), recognized an important need in the agency's work with New Mexico's Native communities, launching US Native and Indigenous Artists Purchase Initiative in fall 2019. The initiative is open to Native or Indigenous artists in all stages of their careers, working in a variety of media. Purchase amounts are from \$1,000 to \$50,000 all-inclusive. The program seeks to increase the purchase and display of Native American art produced by New Mexico's 19 pueblos and the Navajo Nation. NMA offered outreach activities related to the call for artist submissions. In January, NMA staff presented in Laguna Pueblo, met with artists and community members and talked about the initiative. Due to the COVID-19 crisis, NM Arts is working to ensure as many artists as possible are able to submit their work, including extending the deadline several months.

In FY20, NMA also funded programs from five organizations run by Native people and/or that support Native art. The funded organizations are diverse. Dancing Earth are the creators and presenters of indigenous contemporary dance programs. Indigenous Solutions presents music, arts and indigenous wisdom to Native communities. Southwestern Association for Indian Arts operates the annual Indian Market. Ralph T. Coe Foundation for the Arts raises awareness of indigenous art. The Wheelwright Museum of the American Indian offers unique exhibitions of contemporary and historic Native American art. Additionally, two NMA-funded programs support Native communities. LOOM Indigenous Arts Gallery, presented by GallupARTS, spotlights contemporary, socially-engaged Native artists through monthly shows. The Santa Fe Independent Film Festival's (SFIFF) Indigenous Film Program highlighted more than 20 films in FY20.



NM Arts Grantee, Dancing Earth Indigenous Contemporary Dance Creations. Photo courtesy of Paulo T. Photography.

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The Museum of Indian Art and Culture’s (MIAC) developed *Voices of the Clay: San Ildefonso Pottery, 1600-1900* with community curators and tribal partners. Before there was Santa Fe and before the idea of an “art colony” was born, there was San Ildefonso, a small village of extraordinarily visionary artists whose ceramic legacy is rich and vitally meaningful. In addition, San Ildefonso provided a critical partnership for Edgar Lee Hewett, a founder and first director of the Museum of New Mexico, the precursor to DCA. As an exhibit, *Voices of the Clay* illustrates San Ildefonso pottery as an art form that is simultaneously ancient and contemporary. It has been a constant of Pueblo people for millennia—always present, forever evolving to reflect the historical and cultural circumstances of the Pueblo. As San Ildefonso people remind us: *Our history is recorded in pottery*. At the core of pottery and painting sits an accurate reflection of the values and principles of Pueblo cosmology.

The exhibit utilizes new methodologies by combining discussion with descendant community members, museum object research, art production and social context. Even more astounding, the exhibit featured never exhibited MIAC collections. *Voices of the Clay* is a testament to MIAC’s collaboration with tribes and curators. The San Ildefonso Pueblo was intimately involved in the curating, preparation and opening of this amazing exhibit. Approximately 800 guests, including tribal leadership, attended the community grand opening of *Voices of the Clay*. The songs of the San Ildefonso dancers filled Milner Plaza, as a group of about twenty women from the San Ildefonso Pueblo Women’s Club came together to make a feast large enough to feed over 700 people. They prepared the food and served all who came for the day. The community co-curators raised the funds for the feast, and the San Ildefonso singers asked to dance and pray in the gallery to bless the exhibition.



Voices of the Clay: Opening Exhibit celebration. San Ildefonso Dance Group.
Photo courtesy of MIAC.

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The New Mexico Museum of Art (MOA) worked closely with contemporary artist Steven Yazzie (Diné) on *The Great Unknown: Artists at Glen Canyon and Lake Powell*. Using artifacts, photographs, paintings, writings and archival material, *The Great Unknown* examined a long history of responses to Glen Canyon, beginning with the Ancestral Puebloans who first inhabited the region and concluding with 21st century artists who visited to assess the area in the context of climate change. Glen Canyon on the Colorado River began attracting human inhabitants more than 13,000 years ago. While the earliest Paleoindians probably used the canyon intermittently, later Ancestral Puebloans settled and developed a thriving culture that included agriculture and trade. Hopi and Zuni peoples also trace their origins to this canyon.

Glen Canyon is a homeland and sacred space for many indigenous people. Steven Yazzie (Diné) grew up in Page, Arizona, the town built for workers on the Glen Canyon Dam. As a young man, Yazzie was captivated by the story of John Wesley Powell, the Civil War veteran and amateur naturalist who charted the unmapped section of the Colorado that passed through Glen Canyon. Yazzie's piece, *J.W. Powell & Associates* is an intervention that refers to Powell's legacy as a student of the land and peoples of the Colorado Plateau, all the while playing a direct role in opening the area to development. Yazzie used ordinary realtor signs to draw attention to the use of scarce natural resources. A phone call to the number listed on the sign led to a recorded message that challenged listeners to consider their attitudes and assumptions and then to leave a message, which is then archived as part of the artwork. Yazzie displayed additional signs across the campuses of the Institute of American Indian Arts, the Santa Fe Community College, and the Santa Fe Art Institute.

The work at DCA to continue collaboration and engagement with Tribal communities has been extensive and will continue as part of DCA's mission. DCA's divisions will strengthen and deepen relationships through a combination of collaboration with Tribes and other stakeholders, development of new programs to enhance the department's current portfolio of offerings noted above, and creating new and innovative ways to engage and connect.

Direct Outreach and Collaboration with Tribes

The Tribal Libraries Program is a highlight of the Museum of Indian Art and Culture (MIAC) programming. By working with tribal librarians and community members, MIAC will continue to build stronger collaborative relations with the communities and tribes it serves. In program planning, MIAC relies heavily on the guidance of community educators to build activities that best reflect Native nations and histories. MIAC's connection to the youth served will allow participants to see themselves as an engaged part of MIAC's mission. In addition to these outreach programs, it is important to note that MIAC's key leadership is comprised of members from tribal nations. Having educators, curators, the Deputy and Director be members from southwestern tribes facilitates a stronger cultural and impactful collaboration on behalf of DCA.

New Mexico Historic Sites (NMHS) is dedicated to ensuring that all endeavors include meaningful collaboration with tribal partners, and a deep commitment to expanding these relationships over the next year. NMHS continues to build positive relationships between tribal partners across the entire state of New Mexico and beyond, with the goal of rebuilding what were once broken relationships due to empty promises, a lack of respect for cultural history and an absence of full truth telling. NMHS will deepen these existing relationships over the next year through expansion of efforts to include and focus on the wants and needs of our tribal partners. Specific efforts will include early consultation with Tribal

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Historic Preservation Officers regarding capital improvement projects on culturally significant land; inclusion of tribal input in the development of interpretive exhibits and public programs; and development of educational curriculum created in partnership with tribal educators and aimed at deepening the impact of tribal school trips to sites.

The New Mexico History Museum (NMHM) will initiate a more intentional outreach process with Tribes and Pueblos in New Mexico. Resulting from the museum's first consultation with Tribal Preservation Officers and members from the Pueblos of Pojoaque and Tesuque, the NMHM will close all but two existing floor "hatches" in the Palace of the Governors, based in part on information and views exchanged during the inaugural consultation. The NMHM will continue its participation in, and support for, the Indigenous Digital Archive project, in collaboration with the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture.

Collaborate with State and National Partners

The multiple divisions of the DCA will engage state partners to further dialogue and create programming and content. For example, the Museum of Art (MOA) has already established collaborations with the education department at Institute of American Indian Arts' (IAIA) Museum of Contemporary Native Art and plans to continue conversations with the goal of collaborating to bring more students to both museums. Along similar lines, MOA will work with staff at IAIA to determine if MOA can support learning opportunities for art students and students interested in museum careers. Additionally, MOA plans to reach out to the Santa Fe Indian School, IAIA, and other Native American schools throughout the state to let them know of new virtual offerings.

Future collaborations and projects include working with the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center and MIAC to design and host collaborative programs. Additionally, we are planning an exhibition in 2021 that will exhibit artworks by both Hispanic and Indigenous artists, putting their artworks in conversation around the subject of futurism.

For the New Mexico State Library (NMSL) their work in collaboration with museums, historic sites and other cultural institutions to support Tribal families will be a new focus for the program. Recognizing that broadband infrastructure is necessary for education, especially when education is from a distance, the Broadband for Libraries program will work to strengthen partnerships and identify opportunities to bring high-speed reliable broadband to tribal communities by leveraging federal funding. DCA strives to ensure every tribal community with a library has at least one place where community members can be online, to access social services, find jobs, develop skills, and do homework.

Development of New Programs

Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS) educators will take advantage of their experience in joint program development to offer culturally respectful curriculum alternatives in all New Mexico schools, Tribal and non-Tribal. OAS's experience in delivering educational programs to non-Native communities using OAS Native educators suggests that improving the breath of historical narratives and inserting a Native voice (and face) into the outreach process will improve the development of both understanding and empathy on the part of non-Native communities.

The National Hispanic Cultural Center (NHCC), in addition to live performances, is interested in exploring possibilities for film production and screening partnerships with Native American filmmakers and film festivals. These may include extensions of ongoing partnerships (one of the producers of the REZARTX

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Festival is also a filmmaker), exploration of potential partnerships with companies that have previously rented NHCC facilities for filming (e.g., Naalkid Productions), and outreach to existing film festivals (e.g., the long-running American Indian Film Festival in San Francisco).

Developing Virtual Outreach Solutions

The DCA Outreach Initiative: Community Information Gathering Committee hosts Zoom Meeting style Town Halls with state-wide Tribal librarians and their patrons in late August/September to assess the needs of the community and learn how DCA can serve them better. The Museum of International Folk Art (MOIFA) will host upcoming on-line virtual tours of the recent exhibition, *Community Through Making: From Peru to New Mexico*, which features YouTube videos of Native American artist collaborations with local and international artists. It will include future study guides to be shared widely as an educational resource on MOIFA's website, promoted on other social media platforms, and adapted to meet the needs of tribal communities facing a digital access divide. The New Mexico Farm & Ranch Heritage Museum plans to include developing and promoting virtual programs while increasing the number of online resources available to tribal communities at both regional and national levels. The museum would like to move forward with plans to renovate and create new exhibit spaces and on-line programming with an increased focus on Native contributions to the history and science of agricultural practices.

In the coming year the NMSL will prioritize outreach to tribal communities, especially around support for education and families. Continuing to support tribal libraries directly, the NMSL will maintain frequent communication online and by phone until it is safe for in-person visits again.

SECTION V. TRAINING AND EMPLOYEE NOTIFICATION

STCA TRAINING CERTIFICATION

The New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs (DCA) works annually with New Mexico State Personnel Office (SPO) to offer *Building Cultural Equity with Native Nations* training. As DCA is committed to continue future collaboration with tribes, the department constantly seeks training opportunities for DCA employees to assist with cultural awareness, effective cross-cultural collaboration and team building. At the beginning of FY21, division directors and educators participated in *Diversity 101 – Exploring Diversity in a Changing Climate*, offered by the University of New Mexico. The course led the participants through terms related to diversity including micro-aggressions, implicit/unconscious bias, institutional racism and discrimination. The goal of the training was for individuals to gain a working knowledge of the terms while recognizing the impact their biases may have on their work with one another and the community at large.

EMPLOYEE NOTIFICATION ABOUT STCA

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, display 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.

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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 its entire staff to participate in *Building Cultural Equity with Native Nations* training offered through New Mexico State Personnel Office (SPO).

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SECTION VII. DCA TRIBAL POLICY

I. Purpose

Pursuant to the 2009 State Tribal Collaboration Act, 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. The most current and complete DCA Tribal Policy may be found at:

<https://www.iad.state.nm.us/wp-content/uploads/2019/11/DCA-Policy.pdf>

II. Collaboration and Consultation

To promote effective collaboration between the agency and tribes and to encourage cultural awareness, the Agency shall utilize Tribal Liaisons and Tribal Advisory and Working Groups.

- A. Tribal Liaisons promote state-tribe interactions with Tribal Officials to develop policies and implement program changes, particularly as they relate to the Agency's programmatic actions.
- B. Tribal Advisory Boards and Working Groups ought to convene whenever necessary to provide advice and recommendations on departmental programmatic actions.

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- C. Consultation shall be between the Agency Head and Tribal Officials or their delegated representatives.
- D. Tribal consultation is most effective and meaningful when conducted before taking action.
- E. The Agency shall strive to assess whether their actions may have tribal implications.
- F. Tribal Officials have the discretion to decide whether to pursue and engage in the consultation process regarding any proposed programmatic action.
- G. Written notification requesting consultation by an agency or tribe shall serve to initiate the process and shall identify the proposed programmatic action and the personnel who are authorized to consult.
- H. 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.
- I. 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.
- J. A pueblo, tribe, or nation can decline an active consultation role while requesting to be informed of the results of consultation.
- K. 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.
- L. 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.
- M. 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.
- N. 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.

II. 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.

III. 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

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- (8) New Mexico Museum of Art
- (9) New Mexico History Museum
- (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
- (16) Office of General Counsel

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
- (12) Pueblo of Picuris
- (13) Pueblo of Pojoaque
- (14) Pueblo of Sandia
- (15) Pueblo of San Felipe (Katishtya)
- (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