



NEW MEXICO DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS



Gourd Dancers at Bosque Redondo by Donovan Quintero of the Navajo Times

STATE TRIBAL COLLABORATION ACT FISCAL YEAR 2016

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 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.

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 and FY16, 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.

In FY15, the Secretary of Cultural Affairs reached 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 in FY16 also.

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
- 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 430 employees spread throughout its 15 divisions, with another 1,320 volunteers putting in more than 112,000 hours annually. The annual budget is approximately \$39 million, including \$28 million in General Funds, \$3 million in Federal Funds, \$8 million in Other State funds and Transfers.

Each year, over \$1 million goes directly to New Mexico's cultural activities — individuals and organizations — to assist with funding arts and cultural programs. In FY15, the department's museums welcomed nearly 800,000 visitors and in FY16 867,520 people, and DCA programs and services served more than one 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.

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.

Since its inception, the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology (MIAC/Lab) has played an important role in the interpretation of Native American cultures. In December 1927, the Laboratory of Anthropology (Lab) 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.

A new building, the Center for New Mexico Archaeology, was completed in 2012, and serves as a research and curation facility for the 10 million artifacts in the Archaeological Research Collections. Development of this new 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 new Center also incorporates a ceremonial space for Native consultants to prepare themselves to enter the Center in order to view and consult on the collections.

MIAC/Lab 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 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.

State Historic Sites

There are currently eight State Historic Sites located throughout New Mexico, with seven 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, which is not officially an Historic Site but currently administered by NM Historic Sites, 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 23 includes four enrolled Native American archaeologists.

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. The 2010 and 2012 GO Bond language allows tribal libraries to use the funds for construction as well as library materials. 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 will now be eligible to apply to participate in this multiagency program that uses arts and culture to revitalize and develop communities, especially in rural New Mexico.

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

Office of the Secretary

This past spring, the Department worked closely with the State Personnel Office (SPO) to offer Cultural Competency Trainings for DCA staff. For the first time the course was offered for staff in the southern part of the state. The training, conducted by Mr. Milton Bluehouse and sponsored by the Indian Affairs Department, was hosted at the Farm & Ranch Heritage Museum in Las Cruces. Since this training is not typically offered in the southern part of the state, the class was opened to other state agencies including Children Youth and Families Division (CYFD). The course was so well attended that SPO held additional trainings at the museum to accommodate requests for more sessions. DCA also hosted Cultural Competency training for its staff at the Museum of Indian Arts and Cultural in May 2016. An invitation to this course was also extended to other state agencies.

Pursuant to House Joint Memorial (HJM) 1 (2016 Regular Session), the Office of the Attorney General and Department of Cultural Affairs are requested to work with tribal and community leaders to “review the Cultural Properties Act and applicable federal laws to make recommendations for enhanced protection of cultural items, take steps to prevent the theft, wrongful sale or alienation of cultural items and cultural properties and discourage such acts by way of the creation and enforcement of treaties, laws, and joint powers agreements to curtail these destructive practices.” See HJM 1, p. 3.

DCA has had two internal meetings regarding HJM 1, as well as one meeting with the Attorney General’s Office. Our General Consul, Jennifer Salazar and Dr. Jeff Pappas (Director, HPD) attended the August Indian Affairs Committee Meeting, which was hosted by Acoma Pueblo at the Sky City Casino. At the Committee Meeting, Jeff Pappas, along with representatives from the AG’s Office and the Chestnut Law Firm (the law firm that represents Acoma Pueblo), spoke to the Committee about our preliminary work on the HJM 1 issues. Following the meeting, in late September, the AG’s Office hosted a roundtable discussion with several tribes and Indians nations. Dr. Pappas and Jennifer Salazar were present at this meeting as representatives of DCA. Also present were various tribal governors, THPOs, and tribal leaders from several tribes including the Navajo Nation, Santa Clara Pueblo, Pueblo of Zia, Pueblo of Santa Ana, Pueblo of Laguna, Pueblo of Isleta, and Pueblo of Acoma. The meeting lasted several hours and all parties involved agreed that several follow-up meetings were necessary in order to come up with meaningful legislative solutions. Many tribal representatives expressed thanks for Jeff’s presence at the meeting, especially since he serves as the State’s Historic Preservation Officer and often works with the Tribal Historic Preservation Officers on issues surrounding cultural properties.

DCA is developing a mobile application entitled the *Cultural Atlas of New Mexico*. The app will present in a map-based format information and imagery about culturally-significant places around the state. These will include museums, historic sites, parks and monuments, towns and neighborhoods, and others. DCA’s Deputy Chief Information Officer has been working with professional organizations, federal agencies, chambers of commerce and tourism offices in order to accurately portray New Mexico’s cultural places. He presented to the Indian Advisory Panel of DCA’s Museum of Indian Arts and Culture in late May 2016, requesting participation and distributing information about the project. The panel members agreed to take the information back to their communities, museums, and visitor centers and pass along DCA contact information. Anyone interested in more information is encouraged to visit <http://atlas.newmexicoculture.org> or contact NewMexicoCulture@gmail.com

Museum of International Folk Art (MOIFA)

- **July, 2015:** MOIFA, International Folk Art Alliance (IFAA), Poeh Museum and Cultural Center, and the Espanola Valley Fiber Art Center (EVFAC) following six months of collaborative planning jointly implemented a week-long series of program with local Native American, Hispanic, and New Mexican traditional artists, and 12 visiting international artists around social justice issues of shared concern: economic sustainability; transmission of best practices and identity values across generations; health, women's literacy, poverty, and religious and social taboos –all viewed through the lens of folk art production, circulation and use.
- **October, 2015 – May, 2016:** “Folk Art To Go” FATG school program served the following schools with significant Pueblo and Native American attendees:
 - Pojoaque Intermediate School (5th grade)
 - Santo Domingo School (1st & 6th grades)
 - San Juan Elementary (1st grade)
 - Taos Charter School (2nd & 4th grades)
 - Peralta Elementary (3rd grade).

Additionally, the following groups scheduled or arrived unscheduled for guided or self-guided tours of the museum:

- Laguna Pueblo (4th-8th grades),
- Ohkay Owengeh and Isleta Pueblos (2nd -6th)
- Santa Fe Indian School (11th grade)
- Santo Domingo Early Childhood Learning School.
- **March, 2016:** Gallery of Conscience Exhibition Lab, working title, “Under Pressure: Choices Folk Artists Make in the Today’s Global Marketplace. ” Market artists from San Idelfonso, San Felipe and Tiwa Pueblo participated with other local artists in *Folk Art and Social Change* dialogue program to explore the pressures they face to survive and thrive in today’s competitive marketplace, and inform the prototyping process for this new exhibition.
- **March/June 2016:** *From Brown v. Board to Ferguson* (School-to-Prison Pipeline) IMLS 3-year program initiative, MOIFA representative (Community Outreach Coordinator), Gallery of Conscience Community Engagement Coordinator, Community Consultant, and our partner the Gordon Bernell Charter School, led a Paño Art Making and follow-up Poetry Workshop with primarily male and female Hispanic and Native American inmates at the Metropolitan Detention Center in Albuquerque using folk art as a catalyst for social change. Successive Poetry Workshop is scheduled in mid-June, 2016
- **March, 2016:** Educator/Community Outreach Coordinator completes NM State “Cultural Competency Training.”
- **April, 2016:** Community Outreach Coordinator participated in Santa Fe Indian School (SFIS) Middle-School Career Fair, where students were introduced to Museum Education as a career track, and other museum career intersections.
- **April 2016:** Gallery of Conscience (GoC), working title, “Under Pressure: Choices Folk Artists Make in the Today’s Global Marketplace. ” Pueblo Market artists from San Idelfonso, San Felipe and Tiwa Pueblo joined other local/international artists in the GoC prototyping exhibition lab, with images and quotations gathered by the GoC Community Engagement Coordinator.

- **May – June 2016:** Gallery of Conscience (GoC), Pueblo Market artists from San Idelfonso, San Felipe and Tiwa Pueblo and local artists formalize the intergenerational master artist/apprentice documentation project, which lasts 6-months.
- **June, 2016:** International Folk Arts Week/IFAM Education Outreach to Santa Ana Wellness Summer Program promoting both events.

Museum of Indian Arts and Culture (MIAC)

Joyce Begay-Foss, Director of Education has applied and been 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 is:

- 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.
- To support the artists empowered with new artistic skills and techniques as they share – in their home communities or on-site at the museum –the value of Native knowledge through art.

Artists were selected from the following communities:
Cochiti/Jemez Pueblo
Ramah Navajo
Jicarilla Apache Nation
Santo Domingo Pueblo

Public Programs

9/23/15	Southwest Pottery Series with Adrian Arnett	(Laguna Pueblo) pottery demonstration
10/28/15	Southwest Pottery Series with Camille Bernal	(Taos Pueblo) pottery demonstration.
11/8/15	Veterans Day program	
11/18/15	Southwest Pottery Series with Randy Nahohai	Annual program to honor Native American Veterans
12/13/15	Winter Traditions	(Zuni Pueblo) pottery demonstration
12/16/15	Southwest Pottery Series with Michael Bancroft	
1/17/16	GranMary's with Emmett Garcia	(Ohkay Owingeh) pottery demonstration (attendance 25)
1/27/16	Southwest Pottery Series with Mary Lou Kokaly	Attendance: 41
2/05/16	American Indian Day at the Rotunda	(Isleta Pueblo) pottery demonstration
2/07/16	GranMary's, Gloria Begay	
2/24/16	Southwest Pottery Demonstration with Donna Pino	Navajo Astronomy
3/13/16	Gran Mary's Place with James Peshlakai	(Santa Ana Pueblo)
3/25/16	Yellowfever Film with Tina Garnanez	

Outreach to Native Schools

2/12/16	Eva B. Stokely Elementary, Shiprock, NM	66 students 5 adults
4/28/16	Ramah Elementary School (weaving outreach)	40 students
4/29/16	Lake Valley Elementary, (weaving outreach)	70 students

School tours

7/2/15	Pojoaque Boys & Girls Club	13 students 2 adults
7/17/15	Santa Ana Youth Fitness	50 kids
7/31/15	Baahaali Chapter House	9 students 4 chaperones
8/19/15	Santa Fe Indian School	110 students 15 adults
10/22/15	Santa Fe Indian School	1 student 2 adults
11/13/16	STEM Outreach Menaul HS	30 students
12/2/15	Santa Fe Indian School	12 students 2 chaperones
3/17/16	Santa Fe Indian School	2 students 1 adult
3/24/16	Alamo Navajo Community School	17 students 4 adults
3/29/16	Pojoaque Intermediate School	54 students
4/9/16	Laguna Pueblo	15 students 3 adults
4/15/16	Zuni High School	10 students 2 adults
4/26/16	Pojoaque Intermediate School	50 students 10 adults
4/17/16	Pojoaque Intermediate School	30 students 10 chaperones
5/5/16	Chilchibeto Community School	12 students 4 chaperones 1 driver
5/6/16	Thoreau High School	40 students 3 chaperones 1 driver
5/9/16	Torreon Day School	13 Students 3 adults 1 driver

Education/Collections Tours/Outreach

Archaeological Collections staff provided a tour of the collections in archaeological repository at the Center for New Mexico Archaeology for a group of about 20 high school students, parents and faculty from the Alamo Navajo Community School in November 2015. Along with spending time examining some of the ceramic and chipped stone artifacts and faunal remains in the repository's education collections, students were able to look at Dinétah Gray jars, manufactured before AD 1800, collected from the area of the Dinétah homeland in northern New Mexico.

In May 2016, several students from Santa Clara, who are participating in training as visitor guides at the Puyé Cliff Dwellings Site at Santa Clara Pueblo, took a tour of the archaeological collections at the Center for New Mexico Archaeology, and worked with some of the repository's education collections.

MIAC Tribal Libraries Program (TLP) July 2015

Native American Students Served: 187

Total Served (Tribal librarians, students and families): 288

MIAC collaborated with New Mexico tribal librarians to develop and deliver onsite and offsite workshops for the national Collaborative Summer Library Program (CSLP). This program draws upon the museum's collections and its network of active indigenous artists to deliver a program that: 1) personalizes and enhances the national summer reading program theme; and 2) builds a new youthful audience-base for MIA. For the fiscal year, 288 librarians, students and families participated in the TLP workshops. Of that figure 187 students attended the "Who Are Our Community Heroes" workshops that were held during the month of July. Twelve New Mexico tribes participated through their Tribal Libraries with three workshops onsite at MIAC and one offsite at Acoma Sky City Cultural Center for Zuni, Laguna and Acoma. Other tribes included: Tesuque, Cochiti, Santo Domingo, Jemez, Santa Clara, Isleta, San Felipe, San Ildefonso and San Juan. Comic book artist Jason Garcia (Santa Clara) expanded on this idea as students created comic book pages of their community heroes. In addition, archaeologist Woody Aguilar (San Ildefonso) explained to students the role Po'Pay played in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 as well as other important individuals from their respective pueblos who were integral figures in the Revolt.

TLP Planning for July 2016

In December 2015, MIAC met with twenty-five New Mexico State Tribal Librarians to flesh out themes and programming for the 2016 national reading theme, "Ready: On Your Mark, Get Set, Read!" In July 18-21, 2016, MIAC coordinated with NM State Libraries to deliver interactive programs for Pueblo, Navajo and Apache community youth reading programs.

New Mexico State Library

The State Library provides services to tribal communities. The complement of services includes:

- The Books-by-Mail program;
- Rural Bookmobile program;
- Bookmobile stops in the Navajo communities of Torreon, Pueblo Pintado, Pine Hill and Ramah;
- Makerstate workshops at Laguna Pueblo Community Library, Mescalero Community Library, Zuni Public Library;
- Summer reading workshops were attended by 13 Tribal Libraries; and
- STEM to read children's pre-literacy trunks at 2 Tribal Libraries.

The State Library administers financial support for tribal libraries through:

- General Obligation Bonds, 2014(\$800,000); 2012 (\$700,000)
- State Aid (\$135,477.90)
- Tribal Libraries Program Grants (\$99,000)

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

The Tribal Libraries Program Coordinator activities are:

- Continuing with a collaboration including Museum of Indian Art and Culture on a summer reading projects. July 2016 theme was Super Heroes and planning for this year is Sports and Games, Health and Wellness. MIAC and NMSL developed resources and workshops to highlight a Native American perspective on those themes.

- Four workshops were held in July 2015 (180 participants) and four are planned for Tribal Libraries and their summer reading students July 2016. This year will also include Santa Fe Indian School students.
- Participated with the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center Archives and Preservation programs.
- 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 and Zuni. Alana McGrattan was named Volunteer of the Year for the Santa Fe Opera Pueblo Opera Program.
- Worked with the Santa Fe Indian School and FCC on ERate training for tribal libraries. Two collaborative Erate proposals have been submitted representing 6 Tribal Libraries. Acoma and Isleta have also submitted Erate proposals.
- Represented the Tribal Libraries Program at Culture day and Indian Day at the New Mexico State Legislature and New Mexico State Fair and ABQ Balloon Fiesta.
- Attended and reported at 4 NALSIG meetings
- Tribal Council meetings at Jemez Pueblo, San Ildefonso Pueblo and Zuni Pueblo
- Made site visits to Acoma Learning Center, Laguna Public Library, Pueblo of Cochiti Library, Taytsugeh Oweengeh Library (Tesuque Pueblo), Pueblo of Pojoaque Public Library, Mescalero Community Library, Jemez Pueblo Community Library, Pueblo of San Ildefonso Library, Pueblo of Isleta Public Library, Santo Domingo Public Library, Santa Clara Pueblo Community Library, Sandia Pueblo Learning Center, Santa Ana Pueblo Community Library, P'oe Tsawa Community Library, Pueblo of San Felipe Community Library, Zia Enrichment Center, Jicarilla Public Library and Zuni Public Library.
- Special assistance was given to new library directors at Po'e Tsawa Library, Ohkay Owingeh and Jemez Pueblo Community Library.
- Workshop for Tribal Libraries on funding opportunities through IMLS and other funding sources.
- 17 Tribal Libraries submitted basic grants to IMLS.
- Museum of New Mexico Foundation IMLS grant funded that includes Tribal Libraries.

Mentored student interns from Worchester Polytechnic Institute on a project resulting in a community presentation with the results of broadband speed test data from Tribal Libraries and infographics supporting Tribal Crownpoint Outreach Center Library Technician activities:

- 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 Center.
- July – August 2016 Summer Reading Program. Theme and topic “Every Hero Has a Story” A presentation to the Summer Youth Employment students at several Chapter Houses, about Navajo leaders who have made a difference for their people.
- September 2015 Mountain Plains Library Association named Jean Whitehorse for their Unsung Hero Award.
- Dec 2015 Navajo winter stories session at St. Bonaventure School in Thoreau.
- DCA Family passes are available through the Crownpoint Outreach Center Libraries as essential to the infrastructure in their communities.

Efforts have been made and are continuing to support a public library at the Torreon Chapter House on the Navajo Reservation. Through a resolution of the Chapter officials a library has been started and is receiving assistance in being recognized as a Developing library.

Tribal Libraries Program site visits: 55

Tribal Libraries Program personal contacts and outreach: 2068

Does not include May/June statistics including all of summer reading.

New Mexico Museum of Art (MOA)

The New Mexico Museum of Art interacts with our communities in a variety of ways including educational outreach, school tours, internships, programming, and exhibitions.

In collaboration with Santa Fe Performing Arts, an educational touring workshop production “Shake Hands with Shakespeare” visited five schools in Santa Fe and Northern New Mexico to promote the Folger Library’s Shakespeare’s First Folio at the New Mexico Museum of Art. The performances included scenes and soliloquies from Shakespearean plays and provided an exhilarating and fun-packed introduction to Shakespeare for school children. Tesuque Elementary School and Vista Grande High School in Taos are over 20% Native American, and performances reached students grade 6-12.

The workshop productions provoked discussions about the importance of the writer then and now, relationships, and how the roles of men and women have changed over the years. The goal of the partnership was to encourage excitement for learning in children and motivate them to bring their families to the Museum, and to encourage teachers to plan field trips with their classes.

In 2015 and 2016 the museum hosted thousands of students from communities across New Mexico, including Santa Fe, Las Vegas, Espanola, and Albuquerque. MOA served numerous Native students from those communities in our school tour program and also hosted Laguna and Acoma students from the Grants-Cibola County School District, and classes from Santa Fe Indian School.

Intern Tazbah Gaussoin (Picuris Pueblo) was an integral part of the curatorial team and worked 16 hours per week during the fall semester of 2015. Tazbah was an intern in the curatorial department. Among her responsibilities were assisting with the Looking Forward Looking Back exhibition and research acquisitions. She was a student in the IAIA curatorial studies department

On December 4, 2015, the IAIA Museum of Contemporary Native Arts in partnership with the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture and the Lensic Performing Arts Center provided the New Mexico Museum of Art to assist in organizing and hosting Acting Out: A Symposium on Indigenous Performance Art. Fifty-nine people from all over the United States and Canada spent the day performing the Body (??) panel breakout sessions explored the influence, politics, and impact of using the physical body as a medium for actions, based on the perception of the Indigenous artist’s body, gender and race.

In November and December 2015, IAIA’s Cinematic Arts student directors used museum offices, hallways and galleries as the setting for short films, in a partnership between the NM Museum of Art, IAIA and Rancho de Las Golondrinas. The class of seven undergraduate film students filmed in the museum for their final class projects. On April 2, 2016 the students presented a free screening of the films in the St Francis Auditorium for an audience of 78.

The Museum works with the IAIA Museum of Contemporary Native Arts (MOCNA) on their social engagement program. Three tours of the museum and its collection were given to a total of 9 artists.

The exhibition “Finding a Contemporary Voice: The Legacy of Lloyd Kiva New and the Institute of American Indian Arts” includes work by IAIA faculty and alumni from the 1960s to the present.

Complemented by concurrent exhibitions at the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture (A New Century: The Life and Legacy of Cherokee Artist and Educator Lloyd "Kiva" New) and the IAIA Museum of Contemporary Native Art (“Lloyd Kiva New: Art, Design, and Influence”) they celebrate the centennial of Native American artist Lloyd Kiva New by focusing on key aspects of his significant contributions to contemporary Native culture. spell out visitors attended the public opening reception including.....

Artists with artwork in the exhibition *Finding a Contemporary Voice*:

Fritz Scholder (Luiseño) Marcus
Amerman (Choctaw) Earl Biss
Absaroke (Crow)
David Bradley (Minnesota Chippewa)
T. C. Cannon (Caddo/Kiowa)
Barry Coffin
(Popatawapomi/Creek)
Henrietta Gomez (Taos Pueblo) Terrance
Guardipee (Blackfeet) Brenda Holden
(Miwok)
Allan Houser (Chiricahua Apache)
Larry Littlebird (Santo Domingo/Laguna)
Charles Loloma (Hopi)
Otellie Loloma (Hopi)
Linda Lomahaftewa (Hopi/Choctaw)
Larry McNeil (Tlingit/Nisga'a)
Dan Namingha (Hopi-Tewa)
Lloyd Kiva New (Cherokee)
Neil Parsons (Southern Pikuni Blackfeet)
Bill Prokopiop (Aleut) Kevin
Red Star (Crow)
Diego Romero (Cochiti Pueblo)
Bill Soza War Soldier (Cahuilla/White Mountain
Apache) Robert Tenorio (Santo Domingo)
Hulleah J. Tsinhnahjinnie Diné (Navajo)/Taskigi/Seminole/Muskogee
Watt (Haudenosaunee Seneca)
Will WilsonDiné (Navajo)
Melanie Yazzie Diné (Navajo)

Artists with artwork in the exhibition *Con Cariño: Artists Inspired by Lowriders*:

Rose Simpson (Santa Clara Pueblo)

An IAIA alumni, multi-disciplinary artist Rose Simpson presented her custom built car “Maria” during the public reception for the opening of summer exhibitions and was one of the artists who participated in gallery talks.

Artists with artwork in *Alcoves 16.3*:

Eliza Naranjo Morse

Artists with artwork in *Southwest Sampler*:

Maria Martinez

Fritz Scholder, TC Cannon

Artists with artwork in *Material Matters*:

Emmi Whitehorse

Artists with artwork in the exhibition *Looking Forward Looking Back*:

Juane Quick to See Smith (Salish and Kootenai Indian Reservation)

Artists with artwork in the exhibition *Self-Regard: Artist Self-Portraits from the Collection*:

Larry McNeal (Tlinget & Nisga’a) Charleen Teeters (Spokane Nation)

New Mexico Farm & Ranch Heritage Museum

The New Mexico Farm and Ranch Heritage Museum connects to and interacts with local and regional communities through exhibitions, programming, and tours for inter-generational families. Exhibitions at the NM Farm & Ranch Heritage Museum that relate to Native American themes and cultural interaction include:

Agricultural Beginnings, a section of a long term exhibit that features the beginning of New Mexico’s agricultural history and interprets Native American presence in New Mexico about 4000 years ago when corn was introduced into the Southwest. The exhibit emphasizes the long process (4000 years) for corn and other cultigens to become dependable crops and subsequently allowing for permanent settlement by Native Americans. *Agricultural Beginnings* also shows ancient agricultural strategies employed by Native Americans.

The Spanish Colonial Period, also a section in the Museum’s long term exhibition gallery, has two important interpretive panels that focus on historic Pueblo culture. The introduction to this section focuses on the Pueblo people at the time of the arrival of the Spanish colonists in 1598. Emphasis is on how the Pueblo harvest, stored resources, and agricultural knowledge allowed the colonists to survive the early years in New Mexico. The other panel interprets the Pueblo Revolt, in which northern pueblos took part in a coordinated revolt, beginning on August 10, 1680, after being under Spanish rule for more than eight decades

Weaving in New Mexico: The Ancestral Puebloan and Rio Grande Traditions, is a new exhibit featuring the rich weaving traditions developed by Ancestral Puebloans more than 3,000 years ago.

This exhibit focuses on how the history of Puebloan weaving is long and complex, and is part of a continuous thread from the past that joins with contemporary weavers. Today, Pueblo weaving, as a dynamic art form, continues as a vital part of Pueblo ceremonialism. The Museum worked in collaboration with the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture in Santa Fe, the Albuquerque Museum of History and Art, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Office of Archeological Studies, the Geronimo Springs Museum, as well as several other entities to bring a wide variety of artifacts together that represent the Puebloan weaving traditions.

In Fiscal Year 2016, the NM Farm & Ranch Heritage Museum collaborated with the Los Indigenes de Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe, Tortugas pueblo, to present and interpret traditional Native American blessings at the ceremonial beginning of the Museum's Blessing of the Fields annual event.

The Museum also collaborated with Native American students at New Mexico State University who are members of the American Indian Science and Engineering Society. These students participated in the planning for "Ghosts of the Past," an event that featured living history, and "Cowboy Days," our largest annual public event. The students serve as support crew during the events or as historical characters, presenting in first-person performances.

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. The department conducted a thorough review of the Portal Program administrative rules during the fiscal year 2016.

For 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.

New Mexico Historic Sites

For seven years the Fort Sumner & Bosque Redondo Memorial Historic Sight has tried to update its exhibit. This year, with assistance from the Secretary's office, a comprehensive interpretive planning process is underway. Bosque staff is working in consultation with representatives from the Mescalero Apache Tribe and the Navajo Nation to tell the Indigenous side of the story. An interpretive plan provides long term guidance on how to effectively and meaningfully present the story of Fort Sumner and Bosque Redondo to the public. This plan will include strategies for how to appropriately address what really occurred during the forced marches to the Bosque Redondo, the Navajo Long Walk, and Fort Sumner's and the region's role in the American Civil War. Additional attention to the site's place within the broader context of the general history of the American western expansion and federal Indian policy will be included.

New Mexico Historic Sites (NMHS) awarded a contract to Historical Research Associates of Missoula, MT to create the interpretive plan. The contract is for \$48,413. NMHS has also contracted with Tammy Bormann to facilitate the consultation process. That contract is for \$25,000. NMHS is working with Navajo consultants: Mark Freeland from the office of the President and Vice President; Manuelito Wheeler and Clarendia Begay from the Navajo Nation Museum, and Tim Begay from the Tribal Historic Preservation Office. Holly Houghton is representing the Mescalero Apache Tribe. NMHS will cover travel expenses for these consultants.

Historic Preservation Division (HPD)

HPD continues to consult with the various New Mexico pueblos and tribes as a regular part of its statutory responsibilities, particularly as it relates to the state's Reburial Act. But three consultations, specifically, went beyond HPD's standard practice and ought to be noted: 1) HPD is in the process of drafting a new regulation that will govern how the state manages unmarked burials under the 2007 Reburial Act; 2) In 2014, HPD received a

\$60,000 grant from the National Park Service to conduct a statewide tribal summit; and 3) Beginning in early 2015, HPD began consultation with the Tewa pueblos, Tesuque, Nambe, Pojoaque, and San Ildefonso, to craft a data sharing agreement around the ongoing Aamodt Water Settlement Project.

- **Reburial Act Regulation:** The state's reburial act was passed in 2007 directing HPD to promulgate regulations to govern how the act will be managed by other state agencies. The regulation, though started, was never finished. In late 2015, Deputy Secretary Delello tasked the HPD to revise the regulation effort and to report to MIAC on its progress. In 2008, as a stipulation of the act, a reburial committee was formed and began work on a draft. The state archaeologist at the time was put in charge and, with the committee, put together a working report, highlighting the steps necessary to make the regulation viable. Since late 2015, HPD staff has retraced the steps taken in 2008 and revised the draft and, in the process, identified those pueblos and tribes most active in repatriation efforts. HPD's next step is to consult with the All Pueblos Council, and specifically their subcommittee on NAGPRA, headed by Governor Torres of Isleta.
- **Statewide Tribal Summit:** In 2014, HPD received a \$60,000 grant from the National Park Service to conduct a statewide tribal summit around issues and ideas related to historic preservation. In 2015, HPD began the contracting process and identified Joseph "Woody" Aguillar, a member of the San Ildefonso pueblo, to serve as project manager for the summit. As of June 2016, Woody has crafted a draft agenda for the summit, recruiting some of the most well-known and respected tribal members in historic preservation. The summit is tentatively scheduled for Sept. 2016 in Albuquerque. Critical areas like data sharing, NAGPRA, Tribal Preservation Officers, relationship to HPD, Mt. Taylor and TCPs, and others will be discussed.

- **Aamodt Water Settlement Project Agreement:** Critical to the Tewa pueblos is the current Aamodt Water Settlement Project that will cross multiple jurisdictions. The Aamodt is a Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) project that will bring water from San Ildefonso to Tesuque, crossing Nambe and Pojoaque. Building the system will require mechanical archaeological excavations, the digging of long trenches that has the potential to unearth a massive amount of cultural material, all of which will be recorded by BOR and shared accordingly with the pueblos and SHPO. In 2015, the four pueblos requested an audience with SHPO for the purpose of drafting an agreement to make sure that all the parties involved were kept informed and that data was shared appropriately between the parties.

Museum Resources Division (MRD)

MRD-Conservation is reporting two separate projects for the Native American Tribal Collaboration report.

Teaching Collaboration with IAIA

MNM-Conservation hosted the IAIA Collections Care class titled “Issues in Conservation”, taught by Felipe Colon from Laguna Pueblo. Students were introduced to ongoing and recent conservation projects from many cultures including Native American ones.

They were encouraged to describe their own cultural affiliation and to participate in discussions about conservation of cultural objects and art. The students were a cross section of Native American tribes from across the United States. We took them for tours of museum collection storage at MOIFA and then held discussion tours of the extant gallery exhibits.

IMLS Ceramic Conservation Project, Conservation/MIAC

The multi-year Federally and state funded conservation project to complete the preservation of actively unstable priority 1 pots of the Museum of Indian Art and Culture’s 5300+ Native American ceramic type collections will be successfully completed in several months. This project funded by the Institute for Museum and Library Support was lauded by the peer and IMLS reviewers, due to its innovative holistic consultative approach to conserving Native American material culture.

This project carries this consultation process further through working with a group of Native American advisors and potters, and several ceramics analysts/archaeologists. It serves as a model for the holistic and collaborative stewardship of indigenous/cultural archaeological collections, and the engagement of communities in the preservation of ancestral heritage. It is the first application of a collaborative conservation process to the conservation of archaeological (as opposed to ethnological) collections in a systematic way.

IMLS provided \$141,924 to make this project possible. Two conservators were hired specifically for this project and state conservators provided a great deal of matching work.

To date, nearly 225 vessels have been conserved. All represented Native American groups have been consulted and a major multi-Native American group consultation is being planned to disseminate the project results and to begin laying the ground work for the next phase of dealing with the aesthetic conservation needs of the collection.

New Mexico Arts

Native Basketry Workshop: New Mexico Arts partnered with the New Mexico Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS) to support a Native Basketry Workshop series, focusing on Ancestral Pueblo basket making from September 12, 2015 to November 29, 2015. Native American basket makers from several Pueblos participated in the workshops, hosted by The Pueblo of Santa Ana.

The series of workshops, led by Navajo basket maker and OAS Assistant Archaeologist Lynette Etsitty, began in September with the gathering of sumac branches and continued on through November, covering the full basket making process including natural dyeing methods. A folder with a selection of basket workshop photos (as well as photo caption information) can be found on New Mexico Arts N Drive: N:\FolkArts\Native Basketry Workshops FB post

Building Creative Communities Conference: In November 2015, New Mexico Arts presented the second Building Creative Communities Conference in partnership with the Economic Development Department's MainStreet program and the Historic Preservation Department of the Department of Cultural Affairs. The conference opened with a performance by the indigenous dance group, Dancing Earth, most of whom were from the Jicarilla Apache Reservation in northwest New Mexico.

New Mexico Arts: Arts Services Grantee Highlights from FY2016: Many of the grantees report the attendance of Native Americans in their vicinity at their events or as participants at school programs. Below are some organizations funded, with their total grant amount, and some highlights of specific programs funded through their grant:

Institute of American Indian Art, Santa Fe, \$5,113: IAIA alum

- Rose B. Simpson conducted a 5-day long sculpture workshop on large-scale ceramic figures with students and the general public and gave an artist's talk.
- *Spencer Theater for the Performing Arts, Alto, \$6,399:* Local Mescalero Apache youth were transported by the Spencer Theater to attend the performances of the theater's Class Acts series.
- *Northwest New Mexico Arts Council, Farmington, \$4,800:* The council participated in the Shiprock Chapter House and the Farmington Indian Cultural Center during its annual arts and crafts fair to recruit Native American artists for the fine art shows offered by the council.
- *TIME: Cibola County:* New Mexico Arts is sponsoring a community based public art TIME (Temporary Installations Made for the Environment) project in Cibola County in FY16 and FY17, using some of our federal funds. Brian D. Vallo from Acoma Pueblo is a juror for *TIME: Cibola County*. Another partner is Bianca Mitchell, also from Acoma Pueblo, who is the Grants Mainstreet Executive Director. Mitchell also is serving as a juror and coordinator for *TIME: Cibola County*.
- Governor appointed Music Commissioner Melissa Sanchez of Acoma and Laguna Pueblos manages entertainment for the Acoma Casino, owns Emergence Entertainment, and is involved with Stage 49 @ GOA, as well as Miss Indian World, also is very involved with Stage 49 at the annual Gathering of Nations, which is one of the top music and cultural events in New Mexico
- In partnership with the Department of Cultural Affairs (DCA), New Mexico Arts, and State Historic Sites, the New Mexico Music Commission, which is administratively attached to New Mexico Arts, sponsored a concert at Jemez Pueblo in June of 2015, featuring traditional Jemez Pueblo flute and a contemporary native band. Plans are underway to sponsor another concert at Jemez Pueblo the fall of 2016 or spring of 2017, as part of DCA's Cultural Collaborative project. AMP Concerts is serving as fiscal agent.
- New Mexico Arts Art in Public Places program is working with Laura Vanoni, Infrastructure Manager of the New Mexico Indian Affairs Department, to help bring several Native American public art projects to fruition in New Mexico.
- So far six of 13 New Mexico Arts staff members have completed the Cultural Competency training that we plan to have all staff complete.
- New Mexico Arts Art in Public Places program has loaned two important pieces of artwork in its permanent collection by renowned Native American artist Teri Greeves to the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture in Santa Fe. On loan through October 31, 2017 are *Sunboyz* High Tops All Star tennis shoes beaded with cut beads, hex beads, bugle beads, and Swarovski crystals and *NDN Girls/Rez Girlz* high heeled all star sneakers beaded with cut beads, hex beads, bugle beads, silver stamped conchos, and Swarovski crystals.

New Mexico Arts Art in Public Places program this past year purchased and placed several significant pieces by Native American artists across our state. The artists and the purchase prices for their artwork include: Emmi Whitehorse (2 artworks) – University of New Mexico (UNM) Main Campus \$8,700 and UNM Taos \$17,200; Nora Naranjo Morse- UNM Taos \$9,50; Tammy Garcia – Center for New Mexico Archaeology, \$25,000; Robert Medina Cook (3 artworks) - UNM Main \$1,500, WESST (2 artworks) \$1,500 and \$1,600; Michael Naranjo - VSA North Fork Arts Center \$2,120; and Luanne Redeye – El Museo Cultural Center \$1,000.

Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS)

The Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS) has provided archaeological services to state, federal, tribal, municipal, and private clients on a cost reimbursable basis since 1952.

At the close of FY 2016, OAS had a staff of 23, including 4 enrolled tribal members (3 Diné and 1 Santa Clara- Comanche). OAS interacts with tribes in four spheres of operation: 1) design and execution of cultural resources projects for clients; 2) education outreach programming; 3) compliance with the State unmarked burial statute; and 4) research.

Cultural Resources Investigations: Whether survey, testing, monitoring, or excavation, OAS undertakes archaeological projects when clients are planning or executing ground-disturbing development projects.

Clients sometimes have their own tribal liaisons (such as Santa Fe County), and the client project always falls under the review responsibility of one or more regulatory agencies. In all of these cases, OAS prepares plans on behalf of the client and for the agency, and the consulting parties are the tribes, the agencies, and the clients.

This structure maintains a government-to-government relationship between tribal interests and those parties that are in positions to make decisions about either the nature of the development project or how the archaeological work is to be carried out.

Although OAS can have an important role in the consultations (if invited to participate), OAS is only a technical advisor to both sides and does not have decision-making authority. Once tribes and agencies have completed their government-to-government consultations, OAS modifies cultural resources plans (if directed) and then executes the approved plan. Through experience in the results of tribal-client-agency consultations, OAS prepares plans that anticipate past tribal expressions of concern, but this does not presuppose the outcome of consultations.

Most FY2016 projects undertaken by OAS have been monitoring of utility line installations in the Santa Fe area, and cultural resources encountered were limited to Euroamerican components. Data recovery (excavation) plans were submitted for review for two Santa Fe County projects, but excavation work has not yet begun. Investigations at the location of the Santa Fe County administration building are expected to encounter Spanish Colonial and Euroamerican components.

Native American components are possible, but prior testing at the location did not encounter any significant evidence of pre-Colonial occupations. Remodeling of the Santa Fe County District Attorney's offices will involve limited subsurface disturbance. Previous work in the area revealed the presence of both Native American and Euroamerican components, and the construction plans were modified to reduce the potential of subsurface impact on archaeological deposits. This project may or may not be initiated, depending on Santa Fe County construction priorities.

Reports summarizing past OAS projects are available for download from the OAS web site (nmarchaeology.org). If reports are too large and require special access, instructions for contacting the OAS report production office are on the site. Legally confidential information has been redacted, but Tribal Historic Preservation Officers can contact OAS for access to the confidential information if it is needed for managing tribal cultural resources.

Project reports with ancestral Native American content that have been published within FY 2016 include:

- Wiseman, Regge N., 2016, *Prehistoric Camps Along Lower Nash Draw: The NM 128 Project in Eastern Eddy County, New Mexico*. Archaeological Notes 398. Office of Archaeological Studies, Santa Fe.
- Zamora, Dorothy, and Yvonne R. Oakes, 2016, *Adaptations in the Northern Jornada Mogollon: Four Sites on US 54, Carrizozo, New Mexico*. Archaeology Notes 436. Office of Archaeological Studies, Santa Fe.

Education Outreach: OAS has a nationally recognized education outreach program that delivers a wide range of content to audiences throughout New Mexico. It is funded solely through grants and contributions to the Museum of New Mexico Foundation. Goals are to improve the public understanding of New Mexico's rich history and multicultural heritage, and to increase respect for ancestral sites and their preservation.

The education program has two major components: Ancient Lifeways presentations and *Project Archaeology* curriculum education. Although the content of the components does not distinguish pre-European and post-European periods as separate histories, the richness of Native American history dominates the content of both. Technology and hands-on opportunities are essential elements of both lifeways and *Project Archaeology*, reinforcing knowledge by linking information with all of the senses (especially touch and smell).

Native American history is poorly represented in school curricula, and there is a Euroamerican bias that contrasts "civilization" and "the primitive." The OAS technological approach emphasizes the sophistication of traditional technologies, the relationships between technologies and landscapes, and ancient lifeways as complex systems of human ecology. This approach has been well received in both community and school settings and by both Native American and Euroamerican audiences.

Three of four Native American staff members are regularly involved in the education outreach program, and their participation has been an important part of the acceptance of the programs in Native communities.

Using the Bureau of Land Management definition of an audience event (presenting to four seventh grade classes in a single day would be four events), OAS education outreach in FY 2016 included 200 events. Of those, 65 were delivered to Native American audiences (499 adults, 828 children).

A comment we received from a Native American teacher was that this was one of the few programs where her students had a chance to see Native American adults who were successful in a technical career. In addition, OAS Native American archaeologists were involved in 28 events that reached non-Native audiences (3,075 adults, 2,696 children). OAS education events that have been conducted in collaboration with tribal organizations have been more intimate, and most have been designed specifically to support the goals of the host organization (such as Native language classes).

Implementation of the State Unmarked Burial Statute: OAS holds a permit for the excavation of unmarked human burials (Native and non-Native). The permit is issued by the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division (NMHPD), and the permit carries with it the obligation to be a participant in tribal consultations (but not the lead in such consultations). Consultations are managed by the New Mexico Department of Indian Affairs and NMHPD, and OAS can provide technical assistance if requested. OAS works to implement final decisions concerning disposition. In the event that disposition decisions or the implementation time are delayed, OAS serves as the temporary custodian of burials and any associated funerary objects. In addition to its own archaeological projects, OAS can be called upon by NMHPD to respond to accidental public discoveries of human remains. NMHPD initiates consultation on treatment and disposition if reburial in place is not possible, and OAS again can serve as a temporary custodian until disposition decisions can be implemented.

In FY 2016, OAS applied to NMHPD for two site specific (project specific) burial excavation permits. These applications are in anticipation of the *possibility* that burials may be encountered under normal site excavations, and the applications are distributed to tribes by NMHPD for comment prior to granting of the permit. Neither permit has been used to date (no burials have been encountered), but the projects will extend into FY 2017.

OAS still has custody of one set of human remains from a prior project where the decision has been made to rebury but where no acceptable reburial location has yet been agreed upon by NMHPD and consulting tribes. Finally, OAS is cooperating with NMHPD to locate and take custody of human remains (Native and non-Native) from other museums, archaeological programs, and individuals where consultations were initiated in prior years but lapsed or where final disposition decisions have never been made or implemented. Again, NMHPD is the consulting party and OAS is the custodial party until such time as final disposition decisions can be implemented.

Research: The goal of National and New Mexico historic preservation laws and regulations is the preservation of cultural resources. However, if cultural resources will be affected by a development project and cannot be preserved in place, and if the resources contain information potentially significant to our understanding of history or prehistory, actions to recover that information (archaeological investigations) must be considered prior to the start of the development project. The assessment of “potentially significant” information depends on the state of knowledge of history or prehistory at a particular place and time. OAS as an office and its individual staff members are committed to synthesizing new information from our investigations and those of other archaeologists in order to revise and improve archaeological histories for the regions of New Mexico. Some syntheses are available in OAS reports, and others are presented as papers at meetings or as journal articles and book chapters. OAS will provide copies of research results to tribes on request, and OAS will prepare and deliver custom presentations to tribal organizations on request.

OAS ceramist, Dean Wilson, retired in 2016. He is recognized as one of the experts in Southwestern pottery studies, and he has compiled his life’s work into a pottery typology website that is accessed through the OAS web site (nmarchaeology.org). Archaeologists have partitioned the technological and stylistic variety of nearly 4,000 years of pottery production in New Mexico into more than 300 pottery types. This website presents descriptions and illustrations of most of these types, and Wilson continues to add and edit content in his retirement.

Two other important aspects of OAS research are dating laboratories that serve OAS projects and the needs of other archaeologists. One is an archaeomagnetic dating laboratory. The Earth’s magnetic field is constantly changing, and magnetic minerals within heated (burned) dirt acquire and then preserve the magnetic field orientation at the time the dirt cooled.

This dating technique collects carefully oriented specimens of burned dirt from features (such as cooking hearths), measures the magnetic orientation of the specimens, reconstructs the magnetic pole position at the time of last cooling, and then compares that pole position to the calibration curve of pole movement for the region to provide a date estimate.

Of more potential interest to tribes is the development of a “low energy plasma radiocarbon sampling laboratory.” Radiocarbon dating traditionally requires destructive sampling due to the need for acid-base-acid pretreatment, and destruction can involve removal of sample sizes of between 0.002 grams (charcoal) to 0.5-5.0 grams (bone). The low energy plasma procedure results in normal radiocarbon dates while eliminating the need for acid pretreatment and while directly oxidizing only 40-100 millionths of a gram of carbon from the surface of the object. The object to be dated is exposed to plasma temperatures that can be kept as low as 90 degrees F (body temperature), and in calibration studies, feathers have been sampled with no visible alteration of even the finest downy components of the feather by the sampling process. The OAS laboratory is one of only three in the world, and more information can be obtained by contacting the OAS offices (nmarchaeology.org).

SECTION V. TRAINING AND EMPLOYEE NOTIFICATION

A. STCA TRAINING CERTIFICATION

DCA hosted opportunities for staff to attend Cultural Competency training. Trainings in FY16 were held in Las Cruces and Santa Fe.

B. EMPLOYEE NOTIFICATION ABOUT STCA

DCA is invested in meeting its statutory requirements under STCA. Each year the department’s divisions are sent STCA and tasked with creating partnerships and offering programming, services, and educational opportunities in alignment with STCA.

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.

II. 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.

III. 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.

IV. 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