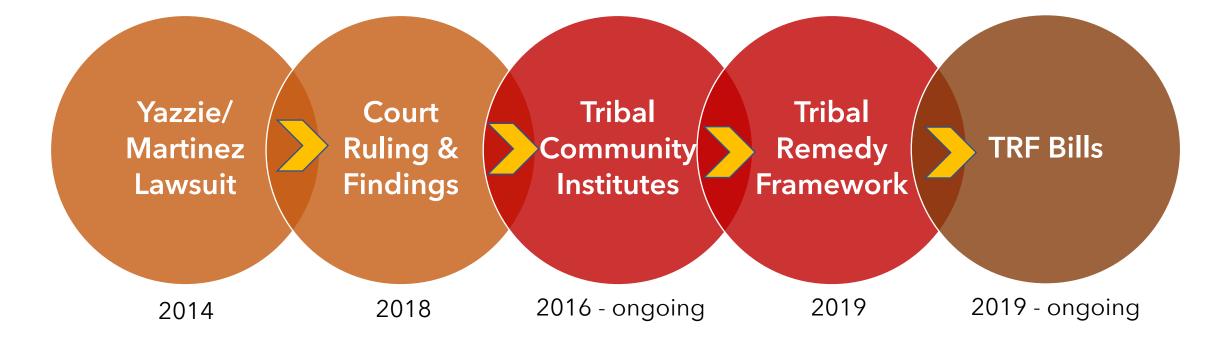
Tribal Education Alliance

Indian Education in New Mexico's 2024 Legislative Session: A Debrief

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Transforming Indian Education in New Mexico: A Brief Timeline



Closing the Equity Gap for Native Students?

- All state education indicators, from attendance to proficiency to graduation, show lower outcomes for Native students.
- 6 years after the court order and 21 years after enacting the IEA, the State is still failing to meet the needs of Native students.
- The Legislature has made initial investments in the Tribal Remedy Framework.
- But Native students continue to suffer from deep educational disparities, language loss, and poor social-economic outcomes.

New Mexico's Indian Education Funding

- Indian Education Fund: \$20 million, of which PED gives 20% to Tribes as short-term grants.
- <u>One-off legislative appropriations</u> secured by *Tribal Remedy* Framework advocates since 2021.
- <u>Federal Impact Aid</u> for school districts serving Native students (to replace local tax revenue).
- <u>State funding formula</u>: K-12 public schools receive over \$4 billion through the State Equalization Guarantee (SEG), which they can use how they see fit. The SEG does <u>not</u> include formula factor for Native students or for Indian education programming.

Closing the Equity Gap for Native Students

For the 2024 session, PED submitted a record budget (more than \$5 billion), but without any meaningful funding for Native students.

In contrast, we have consistently advocated for targeted funding for Native students and tribal education.

- General, across-the-board funding assumes all students need the same and will benefit equally.
- But ignoring the gap between student groups maintains and even widens it.
- Funding should intentionally seek to reduce disparities and lift up students' cultural and language assets.

HB 134: Tribal Education Trust Fund

- Establish a new Tribal Education Trust Fund to make a long-term investment in the education capacity of all 22 New Mexico Tribes.
- This would secure direct, stable, consistent, and flexible funding for all Tribes.
- Tribes could better support Native students with culturally relevant, community-based programs and collaborate with school districts and hold them accountable.

HB 134: Tribal Education Trust Fund

HB 134, as amended, unanimously passed the NM House on February 8, 2024.

HB 2 (the state budget) included \$50 million for a Tribal Education Trust Fund.

The final version of the Trust Fund bill incorporated concerns from various tribal stakeholders:

- Tribes would determine amongst themselves an equitable formula for sharing the funds, in a PED-facilitated process.
- This process would have to result in a unanimous consensus; Indigenous peacemakers could be appointed in the event of a dispute.
- PED would use the agreed formula to disburse the funds to Tribes each year.

HB 134: Tribal Education Trust Fund

The final Trust Fund bill had widespread support, including from:

- the All Pueblo Council of Governors, the Navajo Nation President and Council, the Jicarilla Apache Nation and the Mescalero Apache Tribe,
- schools and districts such as Central Consolidated, Navajo Preparatory School and Santa Fe Indian School, and
- the New Mexico State Land Commissioner, the Attorney General, the Yazzie plaintiff families, the Santa Fe New Mexican, the LANL Foundation, and the New Mexico Conference of Catholic Bishops.

Yet it wasn't enough to clear the final hurdle in the Senate.

A Trust Fund produces greater benefits in the future than in the present. This made it vulnerable to efforts pitting it against the many other unmet needs persisting in tribal communities.

HB 135: Indian Education Fund Distributions

HB 135 proposed to amend the 2003 Indian Education Act to fix persistent problems with its funding mechanism:

- Short-term grants impede tribal planning and hiring
- Funding delays cause reversions; money is left on the table
- Reimbursable funding challenges tribal cash flow
- Grant funding process drains tribal capacity

HB 135 solutions:

- Replace grants with automatic, direct disbursements to Tribes at the start of each fiscal year.
- > Make funding available upfront, not based on submission of receipts.
- > Allow Tribes to carry over funds, just as school districts do.

Legislative Progress since 2019

Goal	Strengthen Tribal Education Sovereignty	Strengthen Tribal Community-Based Education and Native Languages	Build Tribal Education Infrastructure	Implement the Indian Education Act and Share Public School Governance	Coordinate State, BIE & Tribal Schools	Collaborate with Higher Education Programs
Bill passed	HB 148 (2023): Intergovernmental agreements with Early Childhood Dept. to ensure Tribes can operate self- determined early childhood programs, with state funding but without state interference.	HB 60 (2022): Salary parity for Native language & culture teachers (520 certificate holders).		HB 250 (2019): Public schools must work with Tribes on annual student needs assessments and systemic frameworks for meeting Native students' needs.	HB 198 (2023): BIE schools will receive career tech ed. funding to give Native students equal access to high-quality career tech ed. programs.	HB 280 (2023): Two Technical Assistance Centers will assist Tribes and schools to build capacity and better meet the needs of Native students.
Budget secured		\$13.3m for tribal community-based extended learning (2022); \$10.6m for tribal ed. depts, tribal libraries, Native language programs (2021)	\$20m for tribal libraries/ learning centers design, construction & renovation (2023); \$12m in 2022	Indian Education Fund: \$20m (2024 and 2023); \$15m (2022); \$5m (2021)	\$1.4m for career tech. ed. in BIE schools (2022)	\$1.75m additional recurring funding for tribal initiatives in higher ed. (since 2022)

Thank you!

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