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46TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - SECOND SESSION, 2004

INTRODUCED BY

Larry A. Larrañaga

FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOL CAPITAL OUTLAY TASK FORCE

AN ACT

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RELATING TO EDUCATION; PROVIDING STANDARDS FOR CHARTER SCHOOL FACILITIES; PROVIDING PROCEDURES FOR ESTABLISHING CHARTER SCHOOLS; PROVIDING PROCEDURES FOR APPEALING THE REJECTION, NONRENEWAL OR REVOCATION OF A CHARTER; PROVIDING A MEDIATION PROCESS TO RESOLVE CERTAIN DISPUTES BETWEEN A CHARTER SCHOOL OR A PROPOSED CHARTER SCHOOL AND A LOCAL SCHOOL BOARD.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

Section 1. Section 22-8B-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 1) is amended to read:

"22-8B-1. SHORT TITLE.--[Sections | through | 15 of this act] Chapter 22, Article 8B NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "1999 Charter Schools Act"."

Section 2. Section 22-8B-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 2) is amended to read:

2	SCHOOLS ACT:
3	A. "charter school" means a conversion school or
4	start-up school within a school district authorized by the
5	local school board to operate as a charter school;
6	B. "conversion school" means an existing public
7	school within a school district authorized by the local school
8	board to become a charter school;
9	C. "governing body" means the governing structure
10	of a charter school as set forth in the school's charter; [and]
11	D. "interested party" means a charter school
12	applicant, a governing body or a local school board that is
13	involved in a dispute arising from a decision of a local school
14	board and that participates in mediation regarding that
15	dispute;
16	E. except for hearings conducted pursuant to
17	Subsection F of Section 22-8B-6 NMSA 1978 or Subsection B of
18	Section 22-8B-12 NMSA 1978, "local school board" includes a
19	person designated by a local school board to act on the board's
20	behalf in its relationship with a charter school;
21	F. "mediation" means a process whereby a mediator,
22	through negotiation and problem-solving, attempts to help
23	interested parties resolve a dispute arising from a decision of
24	a local school board;
25	G. "mediator" means an individual or organization
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"22-8B-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the 1999 Charter

that is independent of interested parties and acts to assist interested parties in the resolution of a dispute arising from a decision of a local school board;

H. "secretary" means the secretary of public education; and

 $[\mathfrak{D}_{ullet}]$ $[\mathfrak{D}_{ullet}]$ "start-up school" means a public school developed by $[\mathfrak{D}_{ullet}]$ parents, teachers, $[\mathfrak{D}_{ullet}]$ community members or a public post-secondary educational institution and authorized by the local school board of the school district in which the school is located to become a charter school."

Section 3. Section 22-8B-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-8B-4. CHARTER SCHOOLS' RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES-OPERATION.--

- A. A charter school shall be subject to all federal and state laws and constitutional provisions prohibiting discrimination on the basis of disability, race, creed, color, gender, national origin, religion, ancestry or need for special education services.
- B. A charter school shall be [administered and] governed by a governing body in the manner set forth in the charter; provided that no member of a governing body for a charter school that is initially approved after July 1, 2004 or whose charter is renewed after July 1, 2004 shall serve on the governing body of another charter school.

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	С.	A charter	school	shall	be	responsil	ole for its
own	operation,	including	prepara	ation (of a	a budget,	contracting
for	services an	nd personne	el matte	ers.			

- D. A charter school may [negotiate or] contract with a school district, a university or college, the state, another political subdivision of the state or any third party for the use of a facility, its operation and maintenance and the provision of any service or activity that the charter school is required to perform in order to carry out the educational program described in its charter; provided that facilities used by a charter school shall meet the standards required pursuant to Section 22-8B-4.2 NMSA 1978.
- [E. In no event shall a charter school be required to pay rent for space that is deemed available, as negotiated by contract, in school district facilities; provided that the facilities can be made available at no cost to the district.

 All costs for the operation and maintenance of the facilities used by the charter school shall be subject to negotiation between the charter school and the district.
- E. A conversion school may choose to continue using the school district facilities and equipment it had been using prior to conversion.
- F. A school district shall provide a charter school with available facilities for the school's operations unless the facilities are currently used for other educational

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purposes. A charter school shall not be required to pay rent for the school district facilities if the facilities can be provided at no cost to the school district. If facilities are available, but cannot be provided at no cost to the school district, the school district may not charge more than the actual direct cost of providing the facilities. As used in this subsection, "other educational purposes" includes health clinics, daycare centers, teacher training centers, school district administration functions and other ancillary services related to a school district's functions and operations.

G. A charter school may pay the costs of operation and maintenance of its facilities or may contract with the school district to provide facility operation and maintenance services.

H. Charter school facilities are eligible for state and local capital outlay funds and shall be included in the school district's five-year facilities plan.

[F.] I. A charter school shall negotiate with a school district to provide transportation to students eligible for transportation under the provisions of the Public School Code. The school district, in conjunction with the charter school, may establish a limit for student transportation to and from the charter school site not to extend beyond the school district boundary.

[G. A charter school may negotiate with a school .150403.1

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district for capital expenditures.

H.] J. A charter school shall be a nonsectarian, nonreligious and non-home-based public school that operates within a school district.

- [1.] K. Except as otherwise provided in the Public School Code, a charter school shall not charge tuition or have admission requirements.
- L. With the approval of the secretary, a single charter school may maintain separate facilities at two or more locations within the same school district; but, for purposes of calculating program units pursuant to the Public School Finance Act, the separate facilities shall be treated together as one school.
- $[J_{\bullet}]$ M. A charter school shall be subject to the provisions of Section 22-2-8 NMSA 1978 and the Assessment and Accountability Act.
- $[K_{\bullet}]$ N. A charter school may acquire and dispose of property; provided that, upon termination of the charter, all assets of the charter school shall revert to the local school board that authorized the charter.
- [1.] O. A charter school may accept or reject any charitable gift, grant, devise or bequest; provided that no such gift, grant, devise or bequest shall be accepted if subject to any condition contrary to law or to the terms of the charter. The particular gift, grant, devise or bequest shall .150403.1

be considered an asset of the charter school to which it is given.

- $[M_{\bullet}]$ \underline{P}_{\bullet} A charter school may contract and sue and be sued. A local school board that approves a charter school shall not be liable for any acts or omissions of the charter school.
- [N.] Q. A charter school shall comply with all state and federal health and safety requirements applicable to public schools, including those health and safety codes relating to educational building occupancy."
- Section 4. A new section of the 1999 Charter Schools Act, Section 22-8B-4.2 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:
- "22-8B-4.2. [NEW MATERIAL] CHARTER SCHOOL FACILITIES-STANDARDS.--
- A. The facilities of a charter school that is approved on or after July 1, 2004 shall meet educational occupancy standards required by applicable New Mexico construction codes.
- B. The facilities of a charter school that is in existence, or has been approved, prior to July 1, 2004 shall meet the statewide adequacy standards promulgated by the public school capital outlay council in the same manner as all other public schools in the state and shall qualify for grants pursuant to the Public School Capital Outlay Act as all other public schools; provided that, for charter school facilities in

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leased facilities, grants may be used as additional lease payments for leasehold improvements.

- C. After January 1, 2009, a charter shall not be renewed unless the charter school:
- (1) is housed in a public building that is in compliance with the statewide adequacy standards and is owned by the charter school, the school district, the state, an institution of the state, another political subdivision of the state or a tribal government; or
- (2) if it is not housed in a public building described in Paragraph (1) of this subsection, demonstrates that:
- (a) public buildings are not available
 or adequate for the educational program of the charter school;
 and
- (b) the facility in which the charter school is housed meets the statewide adequacy standards and the owner of the facility is contractually obligated to maintain those standards at no additional cost to the charter school.
 - D. The public school capital outlay council:
- (1) shall determine whether facilities of a charter school meet the educational occupancy standards pursuant to the requirements of Subsection A of this section;
- (2) shall determine whether facilities of a charter school meet the statewide adequacy standards pursuant .150403.1

to the requirements of Subsections B and C of this section; and

(3) upon a determination that specific standards are not appropriate or reasonable for a charter school, may grant a variance from those standards for that charter school."

Section 5. Section 22-8B-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 5) is amended to read:

"22-8B-5. CHARTER SCHOOLS--[LOCAL SCHOOL BOARD] <u>SECRETARY</u>
AUTHORITY--[STATE BOARD] DEPARTMENT AUTHORITY.--

- A. The local school board may waive only locally imposed school district requirements.
- B. The [state board] secretary shall waive requirements relating to individual class load and teaching load, length of the school day, staffing patterns, subject areas and the purchase of instructional material. The [state board] secretary may waive state [board] requirements or rules and provisions of the Public School Code pertaining to graduation requirements, evaluation standards for school personnel, school principal duties and driver education. Any waivers granted pursuant to this section shall be for the term of the charter granted.
- C. A charter school shall be a public school, accredited by the [state board] department and shall be accountable to the school district's local school board for purposes of ensuring compliance with applicable laws, rules and .150403.1

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charter provisions.

- D. No local school board shall require any employee of the school district to be employed in a charter school.
- E. No local school board shall require any student residing within the geographic boundary of its district to enroll in a charter school.
- F. A student who is suspended or expelled from a charter school shall be deemed to be suspended or expelled from the school district in which the student resides."
- Section 6. Section 22-8B-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 6) is amended to read:
- "22-8B-6. CHARTER SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS--APPLICATION PROCESS--AUTHORIZATION.--
- A. The local school board shall have the authority to approve the establishment of a charter school within the [local] school district in which it is located.
- B. A charter school applicant shall apply to a local school board for a charter. An applicant shall only submit an application in the <u>school</u> district in which the school is located. Applications shall be submitted by [October +] <u>July 1</u> to be eligible for consideration for the following [school] <u>fiscal</u> year; <u>provided that</u> the [October +] <u>July 1</u> deadline may be waived upon agreement of the applicant and the local school board.
- C. An application for a start-up school may be made .150403.1

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by [one or more] teachers, parents, [or] community members or a public post-secondary educational institution.

- An application for a conversion school shall include a petition of support signed by not less than sixtyfive percent of the employees in the school. Additionally, a petition in support of the charter school signed by [a majority] no less than two-thirds of the households whose children are enrolled in a proposed conversion school [must] shall accompany the application.
- The local school board shall receive and review all applications for charter schools. The local school board shall not charge application fees. If the <u>local school</u> board finds [the] that a charter school application is incomplete, the <u>local school</u> board shall request the necessary information from the charter school applicant.
- The local school board shall hold at least [one meeting two public meetings to obtain information and community input to assist the local school board in its decision whether to grant a charter school application. receipt of the charter application, the local school board shall hold the first meeting to inform the community and to begin a discussion of the charter school application with the charter school applicant and other persons interested in the charter application. The local school board shall rule on the application for a charter school in a second public meeting

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within sixty days after receiving the application. If not ruled upon within sixty days, the charter application [will] shall be automatically reviewed by the [state board] secretary in accordance with the provisions of Section [7 of the 1999 Charter Schools Act] 22-8B-7 NMSA 1978. The charter school applicant and the local school board may, however, jointly waive the deadlines set forth in this section.

- G. If the local school board denies a charter school application or imposes conditions that are unacceptable to the charter <u>school</u> applicant, the charter <u>school</u> applicant may appeal the decision to the [state board] <u>secretary</u> pursuant to Section [7 of the 1999 Charter Schools Act] <u>22-8B-7 NMSA</u>
- H. If a local school board denies a charter school application, it shall state <u>in writing</u> its reasons for the denial <u>and provide the applicant with the written reasons for the denial within fifteen days of the denial</u>. If a local school board grants a charter, it shall send a copy of the approved charter to the department [of education] within fifteen days after granting the charter."
- Section 7. Section 22-8B-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 7) is amended to read:
- "22-8B-7. CHARTER SCHOOL APPLICATION APPEAL-PROCEDURES.--
- A. The [state board] secretary, upon receipt of a .150403.1

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notice of appeal or upon [its] the secretary's own motion, shall review decisions of any local school board concerning [charter schools] the denial, nonrenewal or revocation of a charter in accordance with the provisions of this section.

- A charter school applicant or governing body [of a charter school] that wishes to appeal a decision of a local school board concerning the denial, nonrenewal or revocation of a charter school or the imposition of conditions that are unacceptable to the charter school or charter school applicant shall provide the [state board] secretary with a notice of appeal within thirty days [after] from the receipt of the local school board's written decision. The charter school applicant or governing body [of the charter school] bringing the appeal shall limit the grounds of the appeal to the grounds for denial, nonrenewal or revocation specified by the local school The notice shall include a brief statement of the board. reasons the charter school applicant or governing body contends the local school board's decision was in error. Except as provided in Subsection E of this section, the appeal and review process shall be as follows:
- (1) within sixty days after receipt of the notice of appeal, the [state board] secretary, at a public hearing that may be held in the school district in which the charter school is located or in which the proposed charter school has applied for a charter, shall review the decision of .150403.1

the local school board and make its findings. If the [state board] secretary finds that the local school board's decision was arbitrary or capricious or contrary to the best interests of the students, school district or community, the [state board] secretary shall [remand] refer the decision back to the local school board with written instructions [for approval of] to reconsider the charter [The instructions shall include specific recommendations concerning approval of the charter. The decision of the state board shall be final and not subject to appeal]; and

referral of a decision by the [state board, the local school board, at a public hearing, shall approve the charter]

secretary, if the local school board does not decide in favor of the charter school applicant or governing body, the interested parties shall enter mediation pursuant to Sections 22-8B-16 through 22-8B-18 NMSA 1978 in an effort to resolve the dispute concerning the local school board's decision. The local school board shall pay the cost of the mediation.

C. The [state board, on its] secretary, on the secretary's own motion, may review a local school board's decision to grant a charter. Within sixty days after the making of a motion to review by the [state board] secretary, the [board] secretary, at a public hearing that may be held in the school district in which the proposed charter school has .150403.1

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applied for a charter, shall review the decision of the local school board and determine whether the decision was arbitrary [and] or capricious or whether the establishment or operation of the proposed charter school would:

- (1) violate any federal or state laws concerning civil rights;
 - (2) violate any court order;
- threaten the health and safety of students within the school district; or
- (4) violate the provisions of Section [11 of the 1999 Charter Schools Act] 22-8B-11 NMSA 1978, prescribing the permissible number of charter schools.
- If the [state board] secretary determines that the charter would violate the provisions set forth in Subsection C of this section, the [state board] secretary shall [remand] refer the decision back to the local school board with instructions to deny the charter application. The [state board] secretary may extend the time lines established in this section for good cause. The decision of the [state board] secretary shall be final and not subject to appeal.
- E. If a local school board denies an application or refuses to renew a charter because the public school capital outlay council has determined that the facilities do not meet the standards required by Section 22-8B-4.2 NMSA 1978, the charter school applicant or charter school may appeal the .150403.1

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decision to the secretary as otherwise provided in this
section; provided that the secretary shall reverse the decision
of the local school board only if the secretary determines that
the decision was arbitrary, capricious, not supported by
substantial evidence or otherwise not in accordance with the
law."

Section 8. Section 22-8B-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 8) is amended to read:

CHARTER APPLICATION -- CONTENTS. -- The charter "22-8B-8. school application, whether for a start-up school or a conversion school, shall be a proposed agreement between the local school board and the charter school and shall include:

- the mission statement of the charter school;
- В. the goals, objectives and student performance standards to be achieved by the charter school;
- C. a description of the charter school's educational program, student performance standards and curriculum that [must] shall meet or exceed the state [board of education's educational standards and [must] shall be designed to enable each student to achieve those standards;
- a description of the way a charter school's educational program will meet the individual needs of the students, including those students determined to be at risk;
- a description of the charter school's plan for evaluating student performance, the types of assessments that .150403.1

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will be used to measure student progress toward achievement of
the state's standards and the school's student performance
standards, the time line for achievement of the standards and
the procedures for taking corrective action in the event that
student performance falls below the standards;

F. evidence that the plan for the charter school is
economically sound, including a proposed budget for the term of
the charter and a description of the manner in which the annual

G. evidence that the fiscal management of the charter school complies with all applicable federal and state laws and regulations relative to fiscal procedures;

audit of the financial and administrative operations of the

charter school is to be conducted;

- H. evidence of a plan for the displacement of students, teachers and other employees who will not attend or be employed in the conversion school;
- I. a description of the governing body and operation of the charter school, including how the governing body will be selected, the nature and extent of parental, professional educator and community involvement in the governance and operation of the school and the relationship between the governing body and the local school board;
- J. an explanation of the relationship that will exist between the proposed charter school and its employees, including evidence that the terms and conditions of employment .150403.1

will be addressed with affected employees and their recognized
representatives, if any;
K. the employment and student discipline policies
of the proposed charter school;
L. an agreement between the charter school and the
local school board regarding their respective legal liability
and applicable insurance coverage;
M. a description of how the charter school plans to
meet the transportation and food service needs of its students;
N. a description of the waivers that the charter
school is requesting from the local school board and the [state
board] secretary and the charter school's plan for addressing
these waiver requests;
0. a description of the facilities the charter
school plans to use; and
P. any other information reasonably required by the
local school board."
Section 9. Section 22-8B-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999,
Chapter 281, Section 9) is amended to read:
"22-8B-9. CHARTER SCHOOLCONTRACT CONTENTSRULES
A. An approved charter application shall be a
contract between the charter school and the local school board.
B. The contract between the charter school and the
local school board shall reflect all agreements regarding the

release of the charter school from school district policies.

C. The contract between the charter school and the
local school board shall reflect all requests for release of
the charter school from [state board rules or] the Public
School Code or rules enacted pursuant to that code. Within ten
days after the contract is approved by the local school board,
any request for release from [state board] rules or the Public
School Code shall be delivered by the local school board to the
[state board] secretary. If the [state board] secretary grants
the request, [it] the secretary shall notify the local school
board and the charter school of [its] the decision. If the
[state board] secretary denies the request, [it] the secretary
shall notify the local school board and the charter school that
the request is denied and specify the reasons for denial.

- D. Upon approval of the charter by the local school board, the charter school shall be waived from the Public School Code provisions relating to individual class load and teaching load requirements, length of school day, staffing patterns, subject areas and purchase of instructional materials.
- E. The charter school shall participate in the public school insurance authority.
- F. Any revision or amendment to the terms of the contract may be made only with the approval of the local school board and the governing body [of the charter school].
- G. The charter $[\frac{\text{shall}}{\text{may}}]$ include procedures .150403.1

agreed upon by the charter school and the local school board for the resolution of disputes between the charter school and the local school board; provided that, if the charter does not include such procedures or if the charter school and the local school board do not reach an agreement after following the procedures, the interested parties shall enter into mediation pursuant to Sections 22-8B-16 through 22-8B-18 NMSA 1978 in an effort to resolve a dispute.

[H. The charter shall include procedures that shall be agreed upon by the charter school and the local school board in the event that such board determines that the charter shall be revoked pursuant to the provisions of Section 12 of the 1999 Charter Schools Act.]"

Section 10. Section 22-8B-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 11) is amended to read:

"22-8B-11. CHARTER SCHOOLS--MAXIMUM NUMBER ESTABLISHED.--

- A. \underline{A} local school [boards] board shall [authorize the approval of] approve or disapprove both conversion and start-up charter schools within [their] its school [districts] district.
- B. No more than fifteen start-up schools and five conversion schools may be established per year statewide. The [number of] charter school slots remaining in [that] a year shall be transferred to succeeding years; [up to] provided that a maximum of seventy-five start-up schools and twenty-five

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conversion schools may be established in any five-year period. The [state board] department shall promptly notify the local school board of each school district when the limits set forth in this section have been reached."

Section 11. Section 22-8B-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 12) is amended to read:

"22-8B-12. CHARTER SCHOOLS--TERM--RENEWAL OF CHARTER--GROUNDS FOR NONRENEWAL OR REVOCATION. --

A. A charter school may be approved for an initial term of five or six years; provided that, if the approved term is for six years, the first year shall be used for planning. A charter may be renewed for successive periods of five years each. Approvals of less than five years [can] may be agreed to between the charter school and the local school board.

- No later than [January 1] July 1 of the fiscal year [prior to the year] in which the charter expires, the governing body [of a charter school] may submit a renewal application to the local school board. The local school board shall rule in a public hearing on the renewal application no later than [March 1] September 1 of the fiscal year in which the charter expires, or on a mutually [agreed] agreed-upon date.
- C. A charter school renewal application submitted to the local school board shall contain:
- a report on the progress of the charter (1) .150403.1

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school in achieving the goals, objectives, student performance standards, state [board] minimum educational standards and other terms of the initial approved charter application, including the accountability requirements set forth in [Section 22-1-6 NMSA 1978] the Assessment and Accountability Act;

- a financial statement that discloses the costs of administration, instruction and other spending categories for the charter school that is understandable to the general public, that will allow comparison of costs to other schools or comparable organizations and that is in a format required by the [state board] department;
- (3) contents of the charter application set forth in Section [8 of the 1999 Charter Schools Act] 22-8B-8 NMSA 1978;
- a petition in support of the charter school renewing its charter status signed by not less than sixty-five percent of the employees in the charter school; and
- (5) a petition in support of the charter school renewing its charter status signed by a majority of the households whose children are enrolled in the charter school.
- A charter may be revoked or not be renewed by the local school board if the board determines that the charter school did any of the following:
- committed a material violation of any of (1) the conditions, standards or procedures set forth in the .150403.1

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- (2) failed to meet or make substantial progress toward achievement of the state [board] minimum educational standards or student performance standards identified in the charter application;
- failed to meet generally accepted (3) standards of fiscal management; or
- (4) violated any provision of law from which the charter school was not specifically exempted.
- If a local school board revokes or does not renew a charter, the local school board shall state in writing its reasons for the revocation or nonrenewal and provide the charter school with the written reasons within fifteen days of the date that the local school board revokes or does not renew the charter.
- A decision to revoke or not to renew a charter F. may be appealed by the governing body [of the charter school] pursuant to Section [7 of the 1999 Charter Schools Act] 22-8B-7 NMSA 1978."
- Section 12. Section 22-8B-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 14) is amended to read:
 - "22-8B-14. CHARTER SCHOOLS STIMULUS FUND CREATED. --
- The "charter schools stimulus fund" is created in the state treasury. Money in the fund is appropriated to the department [of education] to provide financial support to .150403.1

charter schools, whether start-up or conversion, for initial planning and start-up costs and initial costs associated with renovating or remodeling existing buildings and structures [for expenditure in fiscal year 2000 and subsequent fiscal years]. The fund shall consist of money appropriated by the legislature and grants, gifts, devises and donations from any public or private source. The department [of education] shall administer the fund in accordance with rules adopted by the [state board] secretary. The department [of education] may use up to three percent of the fund for administrative costs. Money in the fund shall not revert to the general fund at the end of a fiscal year.

B. If the charter school receives an initial grant and fails to begin operating a charter school within the next [eighteen] twenty-four months, the charter school shall immediately reimburse the fund."

Section 13. A new section of the 1999 Charter Schools Act, Section 22-8B-16 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:

"22-8B-16. [NEW MATERIAL] DISPUTE RESOLUTION--MEDIATION
REQUIREMENT--EXEMPTION--SELECTION OF MEDIATOR.--

A. The provisions of this section and Sections 22-8B-17 and 22-8B-18 NMSA 1978 shall apply to:

(1) disputes arising from a decision of a local school board concerning the application of a charter school or the denial, nonrenewal or revocation of a charter .150403.1

that remains wholly or partially unresolved thirty days after it is referred to the local school board for reconsideration pursuant to Subsection B of Section 22-8B-7 NMSA 1978; and

- (2) except as provided in Subsection B of this section, other disputes arising between a charter school and a local school board that are not resolved pursuant to dispute resolution provisions in the charter pursuant to Subsection G of Section 22-8B-9 NMSA 1978.
- B. The provisions of this section and Sections 22-8B-17 and 22-8B-18 NMSA 1978 shall not apply in a dispute:
- (1) between a charter school and a school district concerning the priority of the charter school in the school district's five-year facilities plan;
- (2) between a charter school employee and the charter school or the school district; or
- (3) arising as a result of the negotiation of a contract, or from a contract agreement, between a charter school and any person other than the local school board.
- C. The mediator hired to perform a mediation pursuant to this section shall be agreed to by each interested party.
- D. The local school board entering mediation shall provide written notice of the date, time and location of the mediation session to all interested parties at least fourteen days prior to the first session and at least five days prior to .150403.1

each succeeding session.

E. The mediation session shall take place at a neutral location providing no advantage to an interested party. The location shall be within the boundaries of the school district in which the charter school is proposed to be established or is located. The mediator has final authority regarding the location of a mediation session if the interested parties are unable to agree on a location."

Section 14. A new section of the 1999 Charter Schools Act, Section 22-8B-17 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:

"22-8B-17. [NEW MATERIAL] INTERESTED PARTIES

PREPARATION--WRITTEN SUMMARIES--ATTENDANCE--DURATION.--

A. Prior to the first mediation session, each interested party shall prepare a written summary that contains a list of the issues to be resolved in the mediation and that party's position relative to each issue. The summary shall not exceed five pages and shall be delivered to the mediator seven days prior to the first mediation session. A mediator may request additional information from any interested party.

B. All interested parties properly notified of a mediation session shall attend each session in its entirety unless otherwise agreed to by all other interested parties and the mediator. An interested party attending a mediation session may enter into a settlement of any issue being mediated.

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C. The mediation of the dispute shall be completed within forty-five days from the date of the first mediation session."

Section 15. A new section of the 1999 Charter Schools Act, Section 22-8B-18 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:

"22-8B-18. [NEW MATERIAL] MEDIATION REPORT--APPEAL-COSTS.--

- A. Within ten days of the completion of the mediation process, the mediator shall provide each interested party and the secretary a copy of the mediation report. The report shall state:
 - (1) the issues that were mediated;
 - (2) which issues, if any, were resolved; and
- (3) which issues, if any, remain partially or wholly unresolved and suggestions of the mediator for resolution of unresolved issues.
- B. At the conclusion of the mediation, if the interested parties do not reach an agreement, either interested party may appeal the unresolved issues in the dispute to the secretary. After reviewing and considering the issues mediated, the secretary shall render a decision that shall be final and not subject to appeal.
- C. Except as otherwise provided in Section 22-8B-7 NMSA 1978, the costs associated with a mediation between a charter school and the local school board shall be borne
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equally by the interested parties to the dispute."

Section 16. EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2004.

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