SENATE EDUCATION COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL 521

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

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AN ACT

RELATING TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS; MAKING CHARTER SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS FOR PURPOSES OTHER THAN CAPITAL OUTLAY AND TRANSPORTATION; PROVIDING FOR CHARTERING AUTHORITIES.

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

Section 1. Section 22-8-6.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 227, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-8-6.1. CERTAIN SCHOOL DISTRICT AND CHARTER SCHOOL
BUDGETS.--

A. For charter schools approved prior to July 1, 2004, each charter school shall submit to the local school board a school-based budget. The budget shall be based upon the projected number of program units generated by that charter school and its students, using the at-risk index and the instructional staff training and experience index of the

district. The budget shall be submitted to the local school board for approval or amendment. The approval or amendment authority of the local school board relative to the charter school budget is limited to ensuring that sound fiscal practices are followed in the development of the budget and that the charter school budget is within the allotted resources. The local school board shall have no veto authority over individual line items within the charter school's proposed budget, but shall approve or disapprove the budget in its entirety. Upon final approval of the local budget by the local school board, the individual charter school budget shall be included separately in the budget submission to the department [of education] required pursuant to the Public School Finance Act and the 1999 Charter Schools Act.

B. For charter schools approved after July 1, 2004, each charter school shall submit to the department a school-based budget. The budget shall be based upon the projected number of program units generated by that charter school and its students using the at-risk index and the training and experience index of the school district where the charter school is geographically located. Upon final approval of the budget by each governing charter body, the individual charter school budget shall be submitted to the department pursuant to the Public School Finance Act and the 1999 Charter Schools Act."

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Section 2. Section 22-8-38 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 96, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-8-38. BOARDS OF FINANCE--DESIGNATION.--

A. Except as provided in Subsection B of this section, upon written application to and approval of the [state superintendent] department, any local school board or charter school may be designated a board of finance for public school funds of the school district or charter school. Any local school board or charter school designated a board of finance may require all funds distributed to, allocated to or collected for the school district or the public schools under its jurisdiction or the charter school to be deposited with it.

The [state superintendent] department shall designate a local school board or charter school as a board of finance if:

[A+] (1) the local school board or charter
school shows to the satisfaction of the [state superintendent]
department that it has personnel properly trained to keep
accurate and complete fiscal records; provided that the
department may exempt a charter school from this provision in
its planning year;

[B.] (2) the local school board or charter school agrees to consult with the [state superintendent] department on any matters not covered by the manual of accounting and budgeting before taking any action relating to funds held by it as a board of finance;

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[Đ.] (4) the local school board or charter school making application has not been suspended and not reinstated as a board of finance within the past year.

B. Charter schools in existence or approved prior to July 1, 2004 shall continue to submit their budgets and receive funding through the local school board until their charters are renewed."

Section 3. Section 22-8B-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 1) is amended to read:

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

Section 4. Section 22-8B-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 2) is amended to read:

"22-8B-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the 1999 Charter Schools Act:

- A. "charter school" means a conversion school or start-up school [within a school district authorized by the local school board to operate as a charter school] authorized by the chartering authority to operate as a public school;
- B. "chartering authority" means either a local school board or the department that approves the establishment
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of a charter school;

- [B.] C. "conversion school" means [an existing public school within a school district authorized by the local school board to become a charter school] a charter school that was derived from an existing public school of a school district prior to July 1, 2004;
- [G.] \underline{D} . "governing body" means the governing structure of a charter school as set forth in the school's charter; and
- $[\mathfrak{D}_{ullet}]$ $\underline{\mathtt{E.}}$ "start-up school" means a public school developed by one or more parents, teachers or community members authorized by the [local school board of the school district in which the school is located] chartering authority to become a charter school."
- Section 5. 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 .151421.2

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1, 2004	shall	serve	on	the	gover	ning	body	of	another	charte	er_
school.											

- C. A charter school [shall] chartered after June 30, 2004, whether as new or renewal, must meet the qualifications for and be designated as a board of finance except for capital outlay and transportation funding.
- D. All charter schools shall be responsible for
 [its]:
- (1) their own operation, including preparation of a budget, subject to periodic audits through the school district or pursuant to the Audit Act; and
- (2) contracting for services and personnel matters.
- [Đ.] E. A charter school may [negotiate or] contract with a school district, a university or college, the state, another political subdivision or any other 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. Facilities used by a charter school shall meet the standards required by Section 22-8B-4.2 NMSA 1978.
- [E. In no event shall a charter school be required
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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.

F. 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 district for capital expenditures.

 H_{\bullet}] <u>G.</u> A charter school shall be a nonsectarian, nonreligious and non-home-based public school [that operates within a school district].

[H.] Except as otherwise provided in the Public School Code, a charter school shall not charge tuition or have admission requirements.

I. With the approval of the chartering authority, a single charter school may maintain separate facilities at two or more locations within the same school district; however, for purposes of calculating program units pursuant to the Public .151421.2

1	School Finance Act, the separate facilities shall be treated
2	together as one school.
3	J. A charter school shall be subject to the

- J. A charter school shall be subject to the provisions of Section 22-2-8 NMSA 1978 and the Assessment and Accountability Act.
- K. 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].
- L. 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 be considered an asset of the charter school to which it is given.
- M. A charter school may contract and sue and be sued. A [local school board] chartering authority that approves a charter school shall not be liable for any acts or omissions of the charter school.
- N. A charter school shall comply with all state and federal health and safety requirements applicable to public schools, including health and safety codes related to educational building occupancy.
- O. Charter school facilities are eligible for state
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- P. A charter school is a public school that may contract with a school district or other party for provision of financial management, food services, transportation, facilities, education-related services or other services. The governing body of a charter school shall not contract with a for-profit or nonprofit entity for the management of the charte<u>r school.</u>
- Q. To enable charter schools that are chartered by the department to submit required data to the department, an accountability data system shall be maintained by either one charter school designated by the department or by the department itself."
- Section 6. Section 22-8B-4.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000, Chapter 82, Section 3) is amended to read:
 - "22-8B-4.1. CHARTER SCHOOLS' ENROLLMENT PROCEDURES.--
- Start-up schools and conversion schools are subject to the following enrollment procedures:
- a start-up school [may either] shall (1) enroll students [on a first-come, first-served basis or] through a lottery selection process [if the total number of applicants exceeds the number of spaces available at the startup school]; and

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3	the time it is converted into a charter school and to siblings
4	of students admitted to or attending the charter school. The
5	conversion school may either enroll all other students on a
6	first-come, first-served basis or through a lottery selection
7	process if the total number of applicants exceeds the number of
8	spaces available at the conversion school.
9	B. In subsequent years of its operation, a charter
10	school shall give enrollment preference to:
11	(1) students who have been admitted to the
12	charter school through an appropriate admission process and
13	remain in attendance through subsequent grades; and
14	(2) siblings of students already admitted to
15	or attending the same charter school."
16	Section 7. A new section of the 1999 Charter Schools Act,
17	Section 22-8B-4.2 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:

"22-8B-4.2. [NEW MATERIAL] CHARTER SCHOOL FACILITIES--STANDARDS.--

a conversion school shall give enrollment

preference to students who are enrolled in the public school at

- 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.
- The facilities of a charter school that is in existence, or has been approved prior to July 1, 2004, shall .151421.2

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

- C. After January 1, 2009, a charter school 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, the federal government or a tribal government; or
- (2) demonstrates, if it is not housed in a public building described in Paragraph (1) of this subsection, 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.
 - D. The public school capital outlay council:
- (1) shall determine whether facilities of a charter school meet the educational occupancy standards .151421.2

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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
to the requirements of Subsections B and C of this section; an
(3) upon a determination that specific
standards are not appropriate or reasonable for a charter
school, may grant a waiver from those standards for that
charter school."
Section 8. Section 22-8B-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999,
Chapter 281, Section 5) is amended to read:
"22-8B-5. CHARTER SCHOOLSSTATUSEXEMPTION FROM LOCAL
SCHOOL BOARD AUTHORITY [STATE BOARD AUTHORITY]
A. The local school board may waive [only] locally
imposed school district requirements for the charter schools i
charters. A charter school chartered by the department is
exempt from local requirements.
[B. The state board 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]
B. A charter school is responsible for developing
its own written policies and procedures in accordance with thi
section.
C. The department may waive [state board]
requirements or rules and provisions of the Public School Code

pertaining to <u>individual class loads</u>, 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 <u>but</u> may be revoked earlier by the chartering authority or the <u>department</u>.

[6.] D. 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] chartering authority for purposes of ensuring compliance with applicable laws, rules and charter provisions.

 $[rac{ extsf{D+}}{ extsf{E}_{ullet}}]$ No local school board shall require any employee of the school district to be employed in a charter school.

 $[E_{ullet}]$ F_{ullet} No local school board shall require any student residing within the geographic boundary of its district to enroll in a charter school.

 $[F_{ullet}]$ G_{ullet} 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 9. Section 22-8B-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 12) is recompiled as Section 22-8B-5.1 NMSA 1978 and is amended to read:

"22-8B-5.1. CHARTER SCHOOLS--TERM--RENEWAL OF CHARTER
[GROUNDS FOR NONRENEWAL OR REVOCATION].--

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

B. Prior to the end of the planning year, the charter school must demonstrate that it has satisfied any conditions imposed by the chartering authority before commencing full operation for the remainder of its charter term. The chartering authority shall either issue or refuse to issue the authorization to commence full operation within twenty-one days of the request. If the chartering authority refuses to issue the authorization, it shall provide its reasons in writing to the charter school. A charter school has the right to a hearing by the department on the refusal as provided in Section 22-8B-6 NMSA 1978.

[B.] C. No later than [January] July 1 of the 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] chartering authority. The [local school board] chartering authority shall rule in a public hearing on the renewal application no later than [March] September 1 of the year in which the charter expires, or on a mutually [agreed] agreed-upon date.

	[C.] <u>D</u>	<u>.</u> A cł	narter	school	renewa1	app1	ication
submitted	to the	[local	school	board]	<u>charter</u>	ing	authority
shall cont	cain:						

- (1) a report on the progress of the charter school in achieving the goals, objectives, student performance standards, [state board] department 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;
- (2) 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] allows comparison of costs to other schools or comparable organizations and that is in a format required by the [state board] chartering authority;
- (3) contents of the charter application set forth in Section [8 of the 1999 Charter Schools Act] $\underline{22-8B-8}$ NMSA 1978;
- (4) 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] seventy-five percent of the households whose children are .151421.2

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enrolled in the charter school.
[D. A charter may be revoked or not renewed by the
local school board if the board determines that the charter
school did any of the following:
(1) committed a material violation of any of
the conditions, standards or procedures set forth in the
charter;
(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;
(3) failed to meet generally accepted
standards of fiscal management; or
(4) violated any provision of law from which
the charter school was not specifically exempted.
E. 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.
F. A decision to revoke or not to renew a charter
may be appealed by the governing body of the charter school
pursuant to Section 7 of the 1999 Charter Schools Act.]"
Section 10. Section 22-8B-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999,
Chapter 281, Section 6) is amended to read:
"22-8B-6. CHARTER SCHOOL REQUIREMENTSAPPLICATION
PROCESSAUTHORIZATION

A. The local school board <u>or the department</u> 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] the chartering authority it chooses for a charter. [An applicant shall only submit an application in the district in which the school is located.] Applications for initial charters shall be submitted by [October] July 1 to be eligible for consideration for the following school year. The [October] July 1 deadline may be waived [upon agreement of the applicant and the local school board] by the chartering authority for good cause.
- C. An application for a start-up school may be made by one or more teachers, parents or community members or by a public post-secondary educational institution.
- [D. An application for a conversion school shall include a petition of support signed by not less than sixty-five percent of the employees in the school. Additionally, a petition in support of the charter school signed by a majority of the households whose children are enrolled in a proposed conversion school must accompany the application.]

 Municipalities, counties, private post-secondary educational institutions and for-profit business entities shall not be eligible to apply for or receive a charter.

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D. At the time of application for a charter, a charter school applicant shall request approval to be designated a board of finance and shall not be allowed a charter without such approval. An application shall include a request for capital outlay or transportation funding.

- Ε. The [local school board] chartering authority shall receive and review all applications for charter schools. The [local school board] chartering authority shall not charge application fees. If the [board] chartering authority finds [the] that a charter school application is incomplete, the [board] chartering authority shall request the necessary information from the charter applicant.
- The [local school board] chartering authority F. shall hold at least one public meeting to obtain information and community input, including written or oral comments in favor of or in opposition to the application from the applicant, the local community and the local school board and school district in whose geographical boundaries the charter school is proposed to be located, to assist the [local school] board | chartering authority in its decision whether to grant a charter school application. The [local school board] chartering authority shall rule on the application for a charter school in a public meeting within sixty days after receiving the application. [If not ruled upon within sixty days, the charter application will be automatically reviewed by .151421.2

the state board in accordance with the provisions of Section 7
of the 1999 Charter Schools Act. The charter 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 applicant, the charter applicant may appeal the decision to the state board pursuant to Section 7 of the 1999 Charter Schools Act.] The chartering authority may approve, approve with conditions or deny the application.

[H.] G. If [a local school board] the chartering authority denies a charter school application, it shall state its reasons for the denial in writing within fourteen days of the meeting. 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] the chartering authority approves the charter, the approved charter shall be provided to the applicant together with any imposed conditions.

H. A charter school that has received a notice from the chartering authority denying approval of the charter shall have a right to a hearing by the department pursuant to rules promulgated by the department. Any hearing shall be held within sixty days of the request for a hearing after issuance of the notice from the department and shall be presided over by .151421.2

a hearing officer designated by the secretary of public education. The hearing officer shall make a recommended decision to the secretary, who shall make a final decision. If the secretary finds for the charter school, the secretary shall remand the matter to the local school board for reconsideration and final decision of the local school board.

I. An applicant aggrieved by a decision of the secretary of public education or a final decision of the local school board may appeal the decision to the district court pursuant to the provisions of Section 39-3-1.1 NMSA 1978."

Section 11. Section 22-8B-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 7) is amended to read:

"22-8B-7. CHARTER SCHOOL APPLICATION [APPEAL]--DENIAL OR REVOCATION--PROCEDURES.--

[A. The state board, upon receipt of a notice of appeal or upon its own motion, shall review decisions of any local school board concerning charter schools in accordance with the provisions of this section.

B. A charter 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 with a notice of appeal within thirty days after the local school board's decision. The .151421.2

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 board. The notice shall include

a brief statement of the reasons the charter school applicant

contends the local school board's decision was in error. The

appeal and review process shall be as follows:

(1) within sixty days after receipt of the

notice of appeal, the state board, at a public hearing that may be held in the school district in which the proposed charter school has applied for a charter, shall review the decision of the local school board and make its findings. If the state board finds that the local school board's decision was contrary to the best interests of the students, school district or community, the state board shall remand the decision to the local school board with written instructions for approval of 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

(2) within thirty days following the remand of a decision by the state board, the local school board, at a public hearing, shall approve the charter.

C. The state board, on its own motion, may review a local school board's decision to grant a charter. Within sixty .151421.2

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= delete bracketed material] days after the making of a motion to review by the state board, the board, at a public hearing that may be held in the district in which the proposed charter school has applied for a charter, shall review the decision of the local school board and determine whether the decision was arbitrary and capricious or whether the]

A. The chartering authority may deny an initial application if 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;
- D. If the state board determines that the charter would violate the provisions set forth in Subsection C of this section, the state board shall remand the decision to the local school board with instructions to deny the charter application. The state board may extend the time lines established in this section for good cause. The decision of the state board shall be final and not subject to appeal]
 - (5) violate the Public School Finance Act;

2	the state because the applicants have not demonstrated
3	sufficient knowledge, experience, credentials or planning to
4	operate a charter school; or
5	(7) not be in the best interests of the
6	incoming students to the charter school, the school district or
7	the community where the charter school is to be geographically
8	located.
9	B. The chartering authority may deny a renewal
10	application or may revoke a charter at any time if past or
11	continued operation of the charter school would:
12	(1) violate or actually has violated any
13	federal or state laws concerning civil rights;
14	(2) violate or actually has violated any court
15	order;
16	(3) threaten or actually has threatened the
17	health and safety of students within the school district;
18	(4) violate or actually has violated the
19	provisions of Section 22-8B-11 NMSA 1978 prescribing the
20	permissible number of charter schools;
21	(5) violate the Public School Finance Act;
22	(6) materially breach or has materially
23	breached its charter; or
24	(7) result or has resulted in the
25	mismanagement of public funds as established by findings of the
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(6) otherwise not be in the best interests of

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1	state auditor, the charter school's independent certified
2	public accountant or the chartering authority's auditor.
3	C. In addition to the grounds set forth in
4	Subsection B of this section, a charter renewal application may
5	be denied or a charter may be revoked, if the chartering
6	authority determines that the charter school did any of the
7	<pre>following:</pre>
8	(1) committed a material violation or breach
9	of any of the conditions, standards or procedures set forth in
10	the charter;
11	(2) failed to meet or make substantial
12	progress toward achievement of the department's minimum
13	educational standards or student performance standards
14	identified in the charter application or required by law;
15	(3) failed to meet generally accepted
16	standards of fiscal management; or
17	(4) violated any provision of law from which
18	the charter school was not specifically exempted.
19	D. If the chartering authority revokes or does not
20	renew a charter, it shall state in writing its reasons for the
21	revocation or nonrenewal and provide notice of its decision to
22	the charter school.
23	E. A charter school that has received a notice from
24	the chartering authority denying renewal of the charter or

contemplating revocation of the charter or determining that the

facilities do not meet statewide adequacy standards shall have a right to a hearing by the department pursuant to rules established by the department. Any hearing shall be held within sixty days of request for a hearing after issuance of the notice from the department and may be presided over by a hearing officer designated by the secretary of public education.

F. If the public school capital outlay council has determined that the facilities do not meet the statewide adequacy standards, the charter school applicant or charter school may appeal the decision to the secretary of public education as otherwise provided in this section; provided that the secretary shall reverse the decision of the public school capital outlay council only if the secretary determines that the decision was arbitrary, capricious, not supported by substantial evidence or otherwise not in accordance with the law.

G. A charter school aggrieved by a decision of the secretary of public education after a hearing pursuant to this section may appeal the decision to the district court pursuant to the provisions of Section 39-3-1.1 NMSA 1978."

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

"22-8B-8. CHARTER APPLICATION--CONTENTS.--The charter school application [whether] for a start-up school [or a .151421.2

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conversion school shall be a proposed agreement between the [local school board] chartering authority and the charter school and shall include:

- the mission statement of the charter school; Α.
- the goals, objectives and student performance В. 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 meet or exceed the [state board of education's] department's educational standards and must 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 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;
- 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 audit of the financial and administrative operations of the .151421.2

charter school is to be conducted;

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

[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;

H. a description of the governing body and operation of the charter school, including how the governing body will be selected <u>and</u> 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.] I. 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 will be addressed with affected employees and their recognized representatives, if any;

 $[K_{ullet}]$ <u>J.</u> 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_{\bullet}] \underline{K}_{\bullet} a description of how the charter school plans to meet the transportation and food service needs of its .151421.2

students;

[N.] L. a description of the waivers that the charter school is requesting from the local school board and the [state board] department and the charter school's plan for addressing these waiver requests;

 $[\Theta_{ullet}]$ M. a description of the facilities the charter school plans to use; and

[P.] N. any other information reasonably required by the [local school board] chartering authority."

Section 13. Section 22-8B-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 9) is amended to read:

"22-8B-9. CHARTER SCHOOL--CONTRACT CONTENTS--RULES.--

A. An approved charter application [shall be] is a contract between the charter school and the [local school board] chartering authority.

B. The [contract between the charter school and the local school board] charter shall reflect all agreements regarding the release of the charter school from school district and department rules and 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. 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 .151421.2

school board to the state board. If the state board grants the
request, it shall notify the local school board and the charter
school of its decision. If the state board denies the request,
it shall notify the local school board and the charter school
that the request is denied and specify the reasons for denial.

[D.] C. Upon approval of the charter [by the local

[Đ.] C. 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.

 $[E_{ullet}]$ D. The charter school shall participate in the public school insurance authority.

 $[F_{\bullet}]$ E_{\bullet} Any revision or amendment to the terms of the [contract] charter may be made only with the approval of the [local school board] chartering authority and the governing body of the charter school.

[G.] \underline{F} . The charter shall include procedures [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.

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 .151421.2

Charter Schools Act] chartering authority. Each party shall designate a point of contact, who shall be solely responsible for resolving disputes between the charter school and the chartering authority. A designee may be changed by written notice to the other party."

Section 14. Section 22-8B-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 10) is amended to read:

"22-8B-10. CHARTER SCHOOLS--[EMPLOYEE OPTIONS--HIRING AND FIRING] EMPLOYEES.--[A. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 22-5-4 NMSA 1978] A charter school shall hire its own employees. The provisions of the School Personnel Act shall [otherwise] apply to such employees.

[B. An employee of a conversion school who was previously an employee of the school district in which the conversion school is located shall be considered to be on a one-year leave of absence from the school district. The leave of absence shall commence on the initial date of employment for the charter school. Upon request of the employee, the one-year leave of absence shall be renewed for up to two additional one-year periods, absent good cause.

C. The time during which an employee is on a leave of absence shall be counted for longevity credit on the school district's salary schedule.

D. During the period of time that an employee is on a leave of absence from the school district and is actively
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employed by the charter school, the charter school shall

continue the retirement or other benefits previously granted to

the employee.

E. A leave of absence shall not be considered a break in service with the school district with which an employee was previously employed.

F. An employee who is on a leave of absence and actively teaching at a charter school and who submits a notice of intent to return to the school district in which the employee was employed immediately prior to employment in the charter school shall be given employment preference by the school district if:

(1) the employee's notice of intent to return is submitted to the school district within three years after ceasing employment with the school district; and

(2) if the employee is a teacher, a position for which the teacher is certified or is qualified to become certified is available. If the employee is not a teacher, a position for which the employee is qualified is available.

G. An employee who is on leave of absence and employed by a charter school and is discharged or terminated for just cause by the charter school shall be considered discharged or terminated by the school district.]"

Section 15. Section 22-8B-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 11) is amended to read:
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[A. Local school boards shall authorize the approval of both conversion and start-up charter schools within their school districts.

 \mathbf{B}_{\bullet}] For the 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 school years, no more than [fifteen] seven start-up schools [and five conversion schools may be established per year statewide. [The number of charter school slots remaining in that year shall be transferred to succeeding years up to a maximum of seventy-five start-up schools and twenty-five conversion schools in any five-year period. The state board shall promptly notify the local school board of each school district when the limits set forth in this section have been reached. Thereafter, up to ten start-up schools may be established per year statewide. The department shall track the number of charter school applications per year."

Section 16. Section 22-8B-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 13) is amended to read:

"22-8B-13. CHARTER SCHOOL FINANCING.--

The amount of funding allocated to the charter school shall be not less than ninety-eight percent of the school-generated program cost for schools chartered by a local school board and not less than ninety-seven percent of the school-generated program cost for schools chartered by the department. The department may withhold and use up to three .151421.2

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percent of the school-generated program cost for its administrative support of the charter school.

- [B. That portion of money from state or federal programs generated by students enrolled in a charter school shall be allocated to charter schools serving students eligible for that aid. Any other public school program not offered by the charter school shall not be entitled to the share of money generated by a charter school program.
- B. When a charter school is designated as a board of finance pursuant to Section 22-8-38 NMSA 1978, it shall receive state and federal funds for which it is eligible.
- C. All services centrally or otherwise provided by the local school district, including custodial, maintenance and media services, libraries and warehousing shall be subject to negotiation between the charter school and the [local] school district. Any services for which a charter school contracts with a school district shall be provided by the district at a reasonable cost.
- D. For purposes of computation of a charter school's state equalization guarantee distribution by the department pursuant to the Public School Finance Act, the department shall use the at-risk and training and experience index from the school district where each charter school is geographically located."

Section 17. Section 22-8B-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, .151421.2

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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 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] department. 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.

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

Section 18. Section 22-8B-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 15) is repealed and a new Section 22-8B-15 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"22-8B-15. [NEW MATERIAL] CHARTER SCHOOLS--SAVING .151421.2

CLAUSE.--A charter school approved by a local school board prior to July 1, 2004 shall, during the term of its existing charter, continue its chartering relationship with that local school board. At the time of renewal of its charter, it may choose its chartering authority."

Section 19. EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2004.

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