HOUSE	${ t BILL}$	630

47th legislature - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - second session, 2006

INTRODUCED BY

Mimi Stewart

AN ACT

RELATING TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS; CREATING A CHARTER SCHOOLS DIVISION
IN THE PUBLIC EDUCATION DEPARTMENT; PROVIDING POWERS AND
DUTIES; PROVIDING FOR APPROVAL, DENIAL, RENEWAL, SUSPENSION OR
REVOCATION OF CHARTER SCHOOLS BY THE PUBLIC EDUCATION
COMMISSION; MAKING CHARTER SCHOOLS INDEPENDENT OF SCHOOL
DISTRICTS; REQUIRING CHARTER SCHOOLS TO BE BOARDS OF FINANCE;
CLARIFYING RESPONSIBILITIES OF CHARTER SCHOOLS AND GOVERNING
BODIES; CHANGING FUNDING PROVISIONS; REQUIRING FIVE-YEAR
FACILITIES PLANS FOR CAPITAL OUTLAY; RECONCILING MULTIPLE
AMENDMENTS TO THE SAME SECTION OF LAW IN LAWS 2005 BY REPEALING
LAWS 2005, CHAPTER 176, SECTION 12; AMENDING, REPEALING AND
ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE NMSA 1978.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO: Section 1. Section 9-24-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004,

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1	chapter 27, section 4, as amended) is amended to read:	
2	"9-24-4. DEPARTMENT CREATED	
3	A. The "public education department" is created in	
4	the executive branch. The department is a cabinet department	
5	and includes the following divisions:	
6	(1) the administrative services division;	
7	(2) the assessment and accountability	
8	division;	
9	(3) the charter schools division;	
10	$[\frac{(3)}{(4)}]$ the educator quality division;	
11	[(4)] <u>(5)</u> the Indian education division;	
12	$[\frac{(5)}{(6)}]$ the information technology division;	
13	$[\frac{(6)}{(7)}]$ the instructional support and	
14	vocational education division;	
15	$[\frac{(7)}{(8)}]$ the program support and student	
16	transportation division;	
17	[(8)] <u>(9)</u> the quality assurance and systems	
18	integration division;	
19	$[\frac{(9)}{(10)}]$ the rural education division; and	
20	$[\frac{(10)}{(11)}]$ the vocational rehabilitation	
21	division.	
22	B. The secretary may organize the department and	
23	divisions of the department and may transfer or merge functions	
24	between divisions and bureaus in the interest of efficiency and	
25	economy."	

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Section 2. Section 22-8-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 128, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-8-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Public School Finance Act:

- "ADM" or "MEM" means membership;
- "membership" means the total enrollment of В. qualified students on the current roll of a class or school on a specified day. The current roll is established by the addition of original entries and reentries minus withdrawals. Withdrawals of students, in addition to students formally withdrawn from the public school, include students absent from the public school for as many as ten consecutive school days; provided that withdrawals do not include truants and habitual truants the school district is required to intervene with and keep in an educational setting as provided in Section 22-12-9 NMSA 1978;
- C. "basic program ADM" or "basic program MEM" means the MEM of qualified students but excludes the full-timeequivalent MEM in early childhood education and three- and four-year-old students receiving special education services;
- "cost differential factor" is the numerical D. expression of the ratio of the cost of a particular segment of the school program to the cost of the basic program in grades four through six;
- "department" or "division" means the public .161149.1

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education department;

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- "early childhood education ADM" or "early childhood education MEM" means the full-time-equivalent MEM of students attending approved early childhood education programs;
- "full-time-equivalent ADM" or "full-timeequivalent MEM" is that membership calculated by applying to the MEM in an approved public school program the ratio of the number of hours per school day devoted to the program to six hours or the number of hours per school week devoted to the program to thirty hours;
- Η. "operating budget" means the annual financial plan required to be submitted by a local school board or governing body of the charter school;
- I. "program cost" is the product of the total number of program units to which a school district is entitled multiplied by the dollar value per program unit established by the legislature;
- "program element" is that component of a public school system to which a cost differential factor is applied to determine the number of program units to which a school district is entitled, including but not limited to MEM, fulltime-equivalent MEM, teacher, classroom or public school;
- "program unit" is the product of the program Κ. element multiplied by the applicable cost differential factor;
- "public money" or "public funds" means all money .161149.1

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from public or private sources received by a [local] school
[board] district or charter school or officer or employee of a
[local] school [board] <u>district or charter school</u> for public
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- "qualified student" means a public school student who:
 - has not graduated from high school; (1)
- is regularly enrolled in one-half or more (2) of the minimum course requirements approved by the department for public school students; and
- (3) is at least five years of age prior to 12:01 a.m. on September 1 of the school year; or
- is at least three years of age at any time during the school year and is receiving special education services pursuant to rules of the department; or
- (5) has not reached the student's twentysecond birthday on the first day of the school year and is receiving special education services pursuant to rules of the department; and
- "state superintendent" means the secretary of public education or the secretary's designee."
- Section 3. 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] CHARTER SCHOOL BUDGETS.--Each charter school shall submit to the [local school .161149.1

board, charter schools division of the department a school-
based budget. For fiscal year 2008, and for the first year of
operation in any fiscal year thereafter, the budget of every
<pre>charter school shall be based [upon] on the projected number of</pre>
program units generated by that charter school and its
students, using the at-risk index and the <u>instructional staff</u>
training and experience index of the <u>school</u> district <u>in which</u>
it is geographically located. For second and subsequent fiscal
years of operation, the budgets of charter schools shall be
based on the projected number of program units generated by
that charter school and its students and its instructional
staff training and experience index and the at-risk index of
the school district in which the charter school is
geographically located. The budget shall be submitted to the
[local school board] <u>division</u> 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
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1	the department of education required] pursuant to the Public	
2	School Finance Act and the [1999] Charter Schools Act."	
3	Section 4. Section 22-8-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967,	
4	Chapter 16, Section 61, as amended) is amended to read:	
5	"22-8-7. BUDGETSFORMAll budgets submitted to the	
6	department by a school district or charter school shall be in a	
7	form specified by the department."	
8	Section 5. Section 22-8-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967,	
9	Chapter 16, Section 66, as amended) is amended to read:	
10	"22-8-11. BUDGETSAPPROVAL OF OPERATING BUDGET	
11	A. The department shall:	
12	(1) on or before July 1 of each year, approve	
13	and certify to each local school board <u>and governing body of a</u>	
14	<u>charter school</u> an operating budget for use by the [local]	
15	school [board] district or charter school; and	
16	(2) make corrections, revisions and amendments	
17	to the operating budgets fixed by the local school boards <u>or</u>	
18	governing bodies of charter schools and the [state	
19	superintendent] secretary to conform the budgets to the	
20	requirements of law and to the department's rules and	
21	procedures.	
22	B. No school [board] district or charter school or	
23	officer or employee of a school district or charter school	
24	shall make any expenditure or incur any obligation for the	
25	expenditure of public funds unless that expenditure or	
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obligation is made in accordance with an operating budget approved by the department. This prohibition does not prohibit the transfer of funds pursuant to the department's rules and procedures.

C. The department shall not approve and certify an operating budget of any school district or charter school that fails to demonstrate that parental involvement in the budget process was solicited."

Section 6. Section 22-8-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 67, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-8-12. OPERATING BUDGETS--AMENDMENTS.--Operating budgets shall not be altered or amended after approval and certification by the department, except for the following purposes and according to the following procedure:

A. upon written request of [any] <u>a</u> local school board <u>or governing body of a charter school</u>, the [state superintendent] <u>secretary</u> may authorize transfer within the budget, or provide for items not included, when the total amount of the budget will not be increased thereby;

B. upon written request of [any] a local school board or governing body of a charter school, the [state superintendent] secretary, in conformance with the rules of the department, may authorize an increase in any budget if the increase is necessary because of the receipt of revenue that was not anticipated at the time the budget was fixed and if the .161149.1

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increase is directly related to a special project or program for which the additional revenue was received. The [state superintendent] secretary shall make a written report to the legislative finance committee of any such budget increase;

- C. upon written request of [any] a local school board or governing body of a charter school, the [state superintendent | secretary may authorize an increase in a budget of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000); or
- upon written request of [any] a local school board or governing body of a charter school, the [state superintendent] secretary, after notice and a public hearing, may authorize an increase in a school budget in an amount exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000). The notice of the hearing shall designate the school district [which] that proposes to alter or amend its budget, together with the time, place and date of the hearing. The notice of the hearing shall be published at least once a week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county in which the school district is situated. The last publication of the notice shall be at least three days prior to the date set for the hearing. The charter schools division shall establish how a charter school notifies the parents of its students of proposed increases in a charter school budget."

Section 7. Section 22-8-12.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 128, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read: .161149.1

1	"22-8-12.1. MEMBERSHIP PROJECTIONS AND BUDGET
2	REQUESTS
3	A. Each local school board or governing body of a
4	charter school shall submit annually, on or before October 15,
5	to the department:
6	(1) an estimate for the succeeding fiscal year
7	of:
8	(a) the membership of qualified students
9	to be enrolled in the basic program;
10	(b) the full-time-equivalent membership
11	of students to be enrolled in approved early childhood
12	education programs; and
13	(c) the membership of students to be
14	enrolled in approved special education programs;
15	(2) all other information necessary to
16	calculate program costs; and
17	(3) any other information related to the
18	financial needs of the school district or charter school as may
19	be requested by the department.
20	B. All information requested pursuant to Subsection
21	A of this section shall be submitted on forms prescribed and
22	furnished by the department and shall comply with the
23	department's rules and procedures.
24	C. The department shall:
25	(1) review the financial needs of each school
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1	district or charter school for the succeeding fiscal year; and	
2	(2) submit annually, on or before November 30,	
3	to the secretary of finance and administration the	
4	recommendations of the [state board] department for:	
5	(a) amendments to the public school	
6	finance formula;	
7	(b) appropriations for the succeeding	
8	fiscal year to the public school fund for inclusion in the	
9	executive budget document; and	
10	(c) appropriations for the succeeding	
11	fiscal year for pupil transportation and instructional	
12	materials."	
13	Section 8. Section 22-8-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1974,	
14	Chapter 8, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:	
15	"22-8-13. REPORTS	
16	A. Each [local school board shall require each]	
17	public school in [its] <u>a</u> school district [to] <u>and each charter</u>	
18	school shall keep accurate records concerning membership in the	
19	public school. The superintendent of each school district <u>or</u>	
20	head administrator of a charter school shall maintain the	
21	following reports for each twenty-day reporting period:	
22	(1) the basic program MEM by grade in each	
23	public school;	
24	(2) the early childhood education MEM;	
25	(3) the special education MEM in each public	
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school in class C and class D programs as defined in Section 22-8-21 NMSA 1978;

- (4) the number of class A and class B programs as defined in Section 22-8-21 NMSA 1978; and
- (5) the full-time-equivalent MEM for bilingual multicultural education programs.
- B. The superintendent of each school district and the head administrator of each charter school shall furnish to the department reports of the information required in Paragraphs (1) through (5) of Subsection A of this section for the first forty days of the school year. The forty-day report and all other reports required by law or by the [state board] department shall be furnished within five days of the close of the reporting period.
- C. All information required pursuant to this section shall be on forms prescribed and furnished by the department. A copy of any report made pursuant to this section shall be kept as a permanent record of the school district or charter school and shall be subject to inspection and audit at any reasonable time.
- D. The department shall withhold allotments of funds to any school district or charter school where the superintendent or head administrator has failed to comply until the superintendent or head administrator complies with and agrees to continue complying with requirements of this section.

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Ε. The provisions of this section may be modified spended by the department for any school district or 1 or charter school operating under the Variable School dar Act. The department shall require MEM reports stent with the calendar of operations of such school ict or school or charter school and shall calculate an alent MEM for use in projecting school district revenue."

Section 9. Section 22-8-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, er 16, Section 69, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-8-14. PUBLIC SCHOOL FUND. --

- The "public school fund" is created.
- [This] The public school fund shall be ibuted to school districts and charter schools in the wing parts:
 - state equalization guarantee distribution; (1)
 - (2) transportation distribution to school

cicts; and

- supplemental distributions:
 - out-of-state tuition to school

icts;

- emergency; and (b)
- (c) program enrichment.
- C. The distributions of the public school fund shall be made by the department within limits established by The balance remaining in the public school fund at the .161149.1

end of each fiscal year shall revert to the general fund, unless otherwise provided by law."

Section 10. Section 22-8-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 70, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-8-15. ALLOCATION LIMITATION.--[A.] The department shall determine the allocations to each school district and charter school from each of the distributions of the public school fund, subject to the limits established by law.

[B. The local school board in each school district with authorized charter schools shall allocate the appropriate distributions of the public school fund to individual charter schools pursuant to each charter school's school-based budget approved by the local school board and the department. The appropriate distribution of the public school fund shall flow to the charter school within five days after the school district's receipt of the state equalization guarantee for that month.]"

Section 11. Section 22-8-17 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1974, Chapter 8, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-8-17. PROGRAM COST DETERMINATION--REQUIRED INFORMATION.--

A. The program cost for each school district <u>and charter school</u> shall be determined by the department in accordance with the provisions of the Public School Finance Act.

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1	B. The department is authorized to require from
2	each school district and charter school the information
3	necessary to make an accurate determination of the district's
4	or charter school's program cost."
5	Section 12. Section 22-8-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1974,
6	Chapter 8, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read:
7	"22-8-18. PROGRAM COST CALCULATIONLOCAL [SCHOOL BOARD]
8	RESPONSIBILITY
9	A. The total program units for the purpose of
10	computing the program cost shall be calculated by multiplying
11	the sum of the program units itemized as Paragraphs (1) through
12	(5) in this subsection by the instructional staff training and
13	experience index and adding the program units itemized as
14	Paragraphs (6) through (10) in this subsection. The itemized
15	program units are as follows:
16	(1) early childhood education;
17	(2) basic education;
18	(3) special education, adjusted by subtracting
19	the units derived from membership in class D special education
20	programs in private, nonsectarian, nonprofit training centers;
21	(4) bilingual multicultural education;
22	(5) fine arts education;
23	(6) size adjustment;
24	(7) at-risk program;

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enrollment growth or new district

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adjustment;

- (9) special education units derived from membership in class D special education programs in private, nonsectarian, nonprofit training centers; and
- (10) national board for professional teaching standards certification.
- B. The total program cost calculated as prescribed in Subsection A of this section includes the cost of early childhood, special, bilingual multicultural, fine arts and vocational education and other remedial or enrichment programs. It is the responsibility of the local school board or governing body of the charter school to determine its priorities in terms of the needs of the community served by that board. Funds generated under the Public School Finance Act are discretionary to local school boards and governing bodies of charter schools, provided that the special program needs as enumerated in this section are met."

Section 13. Section 22-8-23.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1990 (1st S.S.), Chapter 3, Section 7, as amended by Laws 2003, Chapter 156, Section 1 and by Laws 2003, Chapter 386, Section 1) is amended to read:

"22-8-23.1. ENROLLMENT GROWTH PROGRAM UNITS.--

A. A school district <u>or charter school</u> with an increase in MEM equal to or greater than one percent, when compared with the immediately preceding year, is eligible for .161149.1

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additional	pro	ogram unit	s. 7	The	increase	in	MEM	shall	be
calculated	as	follows:							

(Current Year MEM - Previous Year MEM)

	Previous	Year MEM	X 100 =	= Percent	Increase.
The numb	er of additi	ional program	units shall	be calcula	ated as
follows.					

((Current Year MEM - Previous Year MEM) - (Current Year MEM \times .01)) X 1.5 = Units.

B. In addition to the units calculated in Subsection A of this section, a school district or charter school with an increase in MEM equal to or greater than one percent, when compared with the immediately preceding year, is eligible for additional program units. The increase in MEM shall be calculated in the following manner:

(Current Year MEM - Previous Year MEM)

Previous Year MEM X 100 = Percent Increase.

The number of additional program units to which an eligible school district or charter school is entitled under this subsection is the number of units computed in the following manner:

(Current Year MEM - Previous Year MEM) X .50 = Units.

- C. As used in this section:
- (1) "current year MEM" means MEM on the fortieth day of the current year;
- (2) "MEM" means the total school district $\underline{\text{or}}$.161149.1

Section 14. Section 22-8-23.4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 144, Section 2 and Laws 2003, Chapter 152, Section 9) is amended to read:

"22-8-23.4. NATIONAL BOARD FOR PROFESSIONAL TEACHING STANDARDS--CERTIFIED TEACHERS PROGRAM UNITS.--The number of program units for teachers certified by the national board for professional teaching standards is determined by multiplying by one and one-half the number of teachers certified by the national board for professional teaching standards employed by the school district or charter school on or before the fortieth day of the school year and verified by the department.

Department approval of these units shall be contingent on verification by the school district or charter school that these teachers are receiving a one-time salary differential equal to or greater than the amount generated by the units multiplied by the program unit value during the fiscal year in which the school district or charter school will receive these

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Section 15. A new section of the Public School Finance Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] CHARTER SCHOOL STUDENT ACTIVITIES PROGRAM UNIT .-- The charter school student activities program unit for a school district is determined by multiplying the number of charter school students who are participating in school district activities governed by the New Mexico activities association by the cost differential factor of 0.1. student activities program unit shall be paid to the school district in which it is generated."

Section 16. Section 22-8-25 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1981, Chapter 176, Section 5, as amended by Laws 2005, Chapter 176, Section 12 and by Laws 2005, Chapter 291, Section 1) is amended to read:

"22-8-25. STATE EQUALIZATION GUARANTEE DISTRIBUTION --DEFINITIONS -- DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT. --

The state equalization guarantee distribution is that amount of money distributed to each school district to ensure that [the school district's] its operating revenue, including its local and federal revenues as defined in this section, is at least equal to the school district's program cost. For charter schools, the state equalization guarantee distribution is the difference between a charter school's program cost and the two percent withheld by the department for .161149.1

administrative services.

- B. "Local revenue", as used in this section, means seventy-five percent of receipts to the school district derived from that amount produced by a school district property tax applied at the rate of fifty cents (\$.50) to each one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of net taxable value of property allocated to the school district and to the assessed value of products severed and sold in the school district as determined under the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act and upon the assessed value of equipment in the school district as determined under the Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem Tax Act.
- C. "Federal revenue", as used in this section,
 means receipts to the school district, excluding amounts that,
 if taken into account in the computation of the state
 equalization guarantee distribution, result, under federal law
 or regulations, in a reduction in or elimination of federal
 school funding otherwise receivable by the school district,
 derived from the following:
- (1) seventy-five percent of the school district's share of forest reserve funds distributed in accordance with Section 22-8-33 NMSA 1978; and
- (2) seventy-five percent of grants from the federal government as assistance to those areas affected by federal activity authorized in accordance with Title 20 of the United States Code, commonly known as "PL 874 funds" or "impact .161149.1

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- D. To determine the amount of the state equalization guarantee distribution, the department shall:
- calculate the number of program units to which each school district or charter school is entitled using an average of the MEM on the eightieth and one hundred twentieth days of the prior year; or
- (2) calculate the number of program units to which a school district or charter school operating under an approved year-round school calendar is entitled using an average of the MEM on appropriate dates established by the department; or
- calculate the number of program units to which a school district or charter school with a MEM of two hundred or less is entitled by using an average of the MEM on the eightieth and one hundred twentieth days of the prior year or the fortieth day of the current year, whichever is greater; and
- (4) using the results of the calculations in Paragraph (1), (2) or (3) of this subsection and the instructional staff training and experience index from the October report of the prior school year, establish a total program cost of the school district or charter school;
- for school districts, calculate the local (5) and federal revenues as defined in this section; .161149.1

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- (6) deduct the sum of the calculations made in Paragraph (5) of this subsection from the program cost established in Paragraph (4) of this subsection;
- (7) deduct the total amount of guaranteed energy savings contract payments that the department determines will be made to the school district from the public school utility conservation fund during the fiscal year for which the state equalization guarantee distribution is being computed; and
- deduct ninety percent of the amount (8) certified for the school district by the department pursuant to the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Bonding Act [if that act becomes law pursuant to House Bill 32 or similar legislation of the first session of the forty-seventh legislature].
- Reduction of a school district's state Ε. equalization guarantee distribution shall cease when the school district's cumulative reductions equal its proportional share of the cumulative debt service payments necessary to service the bonds issued pursuant to the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Bonding Act [if that act becomes law pursuant to House Bill 32 or similar legislation of the first session of the forty-seventh legislature].
- The amount of the state equalization guarantee distribution to which a school district is entitled is the .161149.1

balance remaining after the deductions made in Paragraphs (6) through (8) of Subsection D of this section.

G. The state equalization guarantee distribution shall be distributed prior to June 30 of each fiscal year. The calculation shall be based on the local and federal revenues specified in this section received from June 1 of the previous fiscal year through May 31 of the fiscal year for which the state equalization guarantee distribution is being computed. In the event that a school district or charter school has received more state equalization guarantee funds than its entitlement, a refund shall be made by the school district or charter school to the state general fund."

Section 17. Section 22-8-30 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1974, Chapter 8, Section 17, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-8-30. SUPPLEMENTAL DISTRIBUTIONS.--

A. The [state superintendent] department shall make supplemental distributions only for the following purposes:

- (1) to pay the out-of-state tuition of students subject to the Compulsory School Attendance Law who are attending school out-of-state because school facilities are not reasonably available in the school district of their residence;
- (2) to make emergency distributions to school districts or charter schools in financial need, but no money shall be distributed to any school district or charter school .161149.1

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having cash and invested reserves, or other resources or any combination thereof, equaling five percent or more of the school district's or charter school's operational budget;

- to make program enrichment distributions in the amount of actual program expense to school districts and <u>charter schools</u> for the purpose of providing specific programs to meet particular educational requirements that cannot otherwise be financed;
- (4) a special vocational education distribution to area vocational schools or state-supported schools with [state board] department-approved vocational programs to reimburse those schools for the cost of vocational education programs for those students subject to the Compulsory School Attendance Law who are enrolled in such programs; and
- (5) to make emergency capital outlay distributions to school districts or charter schools that have experienced an unexpected capital outlay emergency demanding immediate attention.
- The [state superintendent] department shall account for all supplemental distributions and shall make full reports to the governor, legislative education study committee and legislative finance committee of payments made as authorized in Subsection A of this section.
- The [state superintendent] department may divert any unused or unneeded balances in any of the distributions .161149.1

made under the supplementary distribution authority to make any other distribution made pursuant to the same authority."

Section 18. 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. Upon written application to and approval of the [state superintendent, any] department, a local school board may be designated a board of finance for public school funds of the school district. [Any] A local school board designated as 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 to be deposited with it. The [state superintendent] department shall designate a local school board as a board of finance if:

[A+] (1) the local school board shows to the satisfaction of the [state superintendent] department that it has personnel properly trained to keep accurate and complete fiscal records;

[B.] (2) the local school board 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;

[G.] (3) the persons handling these funds are adequately bonded to protect the funds entrusted to them from .161149.1

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loss; and

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 $[D_{\bullet}]$ (4) the local school board making application has not been suspended and not reinstated as a board of finance within the past year.

B. As of August 1, 2007, all existing charter schools are required to qualify for and be designated as boards of finance.

C. A charter school applicant requesting a charter from the commission shall submit a plan detailing how its governing body will qualify for designation as a board of finance for public school funds of the charter school. The governing body of a charter school shall qualify as a board of finance before the first year of operation of the charter school. The governing body of a charter school designated as a board of finance may require all funds distributed to, allocated to or collected for the charter school to be deposited with it. The commission shall designate the governing body of a charter school as a board of finance if:

(1) the governing body shows to the satisfaction of the commission that it has personnel properly trained to keep accurate and complete fiscal records;

(2) the governing body agrees to consult with the division 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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	<u>(</u>	3)	the per	sons	hand1	ing	these	fun	ds ar	<u>e</u>
adequately	bonded	to	protect	the	funds	ent	rusted	to	them	from
loss, and										

- (4) the governing body was not a governing body of a charter school that was suspended and not reinstated as a board of finance.
- D. Failure of the governing body of a charter
 school to qualify for designation as a board of finance
 constitutes good and just grounds for denial, nonrenewal or
 revocation of its charter."

Section 19. Section 22-8-39 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 97, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-8-39. BOARDS OF FINANCE--SUSPENSION.--The [state superintendent] department may at any time suspend a local school board or governing body of a charter school from acting as a board of finance if [he] the department reasonably believes there is mismanagement, improper recording or improper reporting of public school funds under [its] the local school board's or governing body of a charter school's control. When a local school board or governing body of a charter school is suspended from acting as a board of finance, the [state superintendent] department shall:

A. immediately take control of all public school funds under the control of the local school board or governing body of a charter school acting as a board of finance;
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B. immediately have an audit made of all funds
under the control of the local school board or governing body
of a charter school acting as a board of finance and charge the
cost of the audit to the school district or charter school;
C. act as a fiscal agent for the school district or
charter school and take any action necessary to conform the

- charter school and take any action necessary to conform the fiscal management of funds of the school district or charter school to the requirements of law and good accounting practices;
- D. report any violations of the law to the proper law enforcement officers;
- E. act as fiscal agent for the school district or charter school until [he] the department determines that the local school board or governing body of a charter school is capable of acting as a board of finance or until [he] the department determines that the county treasurer should act as fiscal agent for the school district [and] or charter school;
- of a charter school in writing of [his] the department's determination as to who is to act as board of finance or fiscal agent for the school district or charter school and also inform the county treasurer in writing if [he] it determines that the county treasurer should act as fiscal agent for the school district or charter school; and
- G. consider commencing proceedings before the .161149.1

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commission to suspend, revoke or refuse to renew the charter of the charter school in the case of a charter school that has engaged in serious or repeated mismanagement, improper recording or improper reporting of public school funds under its control."

Section 22-8-40 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, Section 20. Chapter 136, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-8-40. DEPOSIT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDS--DISTRIBUTION--INTEREST. --

All public money in the custody of [local school boards which] school districts or charter schools that have been designated as boards of finance shall be deposited in qualified depositories in accordance with the terms of this section.

- Deposits of funds of the [local] school district or charter school may be made in noninterest-bearing checking accounts in one or more banks, savings and loan associations or credit unions, as long as the credit union deposits are insured by an agency of the United States, located within the geographical limits of the school district.
- C. Deposits of funds of the [local] school district or charter school may be made in interest-bearing checking accounts, commonly known as "NOW" accounts, in one or more banks, savings and loan associations or credit unions, as long as the credit union deposits are insured by an agency of the .161149.1

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United States, located within the geographical limits of the school district.

Public money placed in interest-bearing deposits, in banks and savings and loan associations, other than interest-bearing checking accounts as defined in Subsection C of this section, shall be equitably distributed among all banks and savings and loan associations having their main or manned branch offices within the geographical boundaries of the [local] school district [which] that have qualified as public depositories by reason of insurance of the account by an agency of the United States or by depositing collateral security or by giving bond as provided by law in the proportion that each such bank's or savings and loan association's net worth bears to the total net worth of all banks and savings and loan associations having their main office or a manned branch office within the geographical boundaries of the school district. The net worth of the main office of a savings and loan association and its manned branch offices within the geographical boundaries of a school district is the total net worth of the association multiplied by the percentage that deposits of the main office and the manned branch offices located within the geographical boundaries of the school district are of the total deposits of the The net worth of each manned branch office or association. aggregate of manned branch offices of a savings and loan

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association located outside the geographical boundaries of the school district in which the main office is located is the total net worth of the association multiplied by the percentage that deposits of the branch or aggregate of branches located outside the geographical boundaries of the school district in which the main office is located are of the total deposits of the association. The director of the financial institutions division of the regulation and licensing department shall promulgate a formula for determining the net worth of banks' main offices and branches for the purposes of distribution of public money as provided for by this section. "Net worth" means assets less liabilities as reported by such banks and savings and loan associations on their most recent semiannual reports to the state or federal supervisory authority having jurisdiction.

- E. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection D of this section, public money may be placed in interest-bearing deposits, other than interest-bearing checking accounts as defined in Subsection C of this section, at the discretion of the board of finance, in credit unions having their main or manned branch offices within the geographical boundaries of the [local] school district to the extent such deposits are insured by an agency of the United States.
- F. The rate of interest for all public money deposited in interest-bearing accounts in banks, savings and .161149.1

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loan associations and credit unions shall be set by the state board of finance, but in no case shall the rate of interest be less than one hundred percent of the asked price on United States treasury bills of the same maturity on the date of deposit. Any bank or savings and loan association that fails to pay the minimum rate of interest at the time of deposit provided for herein for any respective deposit forfeits its right to an equitable share of that deposit under this section. If the deposit is part or all of the proceeds of a bond issue and the interest rate prescribed in this subsection materially exceeds the rate of interest of the bonds, the interest rate prescribed by this subsection shall be reduced on the deposit to an amount not materially exceeding the interest rate of the bonds if the bond issue would lose its tax exempt status under Section 103 of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended.

- G. Public money in excess of that for which banks and savings and loan associations within the geographical boundaries of the [local] school district have qualified may be deposited in qualified depositories, including credit unions, in other areas within the state under the same requirements for payment of interest as if the money were deposited within the geographical boundaries of the [local] school district.

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deposits and not immediately needed for the operation of the school district or charter school. Such temporary investments shall be made only in securities [which] that are issued by the state or by the United States government, or by their departments or agencies, and [which] that are either direct obligations of the state or the United States or are backed by the full faith and credit of those governments.

I. The department of finance and administration may monitor the deposits of public money by [local school boards]

school districts or charter schools to assure full compliance with the provisions of this section."

Section 21. Section 22-8B-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

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

Section 22. 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 that approved the establishment of a charter
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2	C. "commission" means the public education
3	<pre>commission;</pre>
4	[B.] D. "conversion school" means an existing
5	public school within a school district that was authorized by
6	[the] a local school board to become a charter school prior to
7	<u>July 1, 2007;</u>
8	E. "division" means the charter schools division of
9	the department;
10	[$C.$] $F.$ "governing body" means the governing
11	structure of a charter school as set forth in the school's
12	charter; and
13	$[\frac{D_{\bullet}}{G_{\bullet}}]$ "start-up school" means a public school
14	developed by one or more parents, teachers or community members
15	authorized by the [local school board of the school district in
16	which the school is located] chartering authority to become a
17	charter school."
18	Section 23. Section 22-8B-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999,
19	Chapter 281, Section 3) is amended to read:
20	"22-8B-3. PURPOSEThe [1999] Charter Schools Act is
21	enacted to enable individual schools to restructure their
22	educational curriculum to encourage the use of different and
23	innovative teaching methods that are based on reliable research
24	and effective practices or have been replicated successfully in
25	schools with diverse characteristics; to allow the development

school prior to July 1, 2007 or the commission;

of different and innovative forms of measuring student learning and achievement; to address the needs of all students, including those determined to be at risk; to create new professional opportunities for teachers, including the opportunity to be responsible for the learning program at the school site; to improve student achievement; to provide parents and students with an educational alternative to create new, innovative and more flexible ways of educating children within the public school system; to encourage parental and community involvement in the public school system; to develop and use site-based budgeting; and to hold charter schools accountable for meeting [state board minimum] the department's educational standards and fiscal requirements."

Section 24. A new section of the Charter Schools Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION--POWERS AND DUTIES.--

- A. The commission shall receive applications for initial chartering and renewals of charters for charter schools and approve or disapprove charter applications. The commission may approve, deny, suspend or revoke the charter of a charter school in accordance with the provisions of the Charter Schools Act.
- B. The chartering authority for a charter school existing on July 1, 2007 shall be transferred to the .161149.1

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commission; provided, however, that a school chartered under a previous chartering authority shall continue its charter until its renewal date unless it is suspended or revoked by the commission. An application for a charter school filed with a local school board prior to July 1, 2007, but not approved, shall be transferred to the commission on July 1, 2007."

Section 25. A new section of the Charter Schools Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] CHARTER SCHOOLS DIVISION--DUTIES.--The "charter schools division" is created in the department. division shall:

- provide staff support to the commission;
- provide technical support to charter schools; В.
- C. review and approve charter school budget matters; and
- D. make recommendations to the commission regarding the approval, denial, suspension or revocation of the charter of a charter school."

Section 26. 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 charter school shall be subject to all federal and state laws and constitutional provisions prohibiting discrimination on the basis of disability, race, creed, color, .161149.1

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gender, national origin, religion, ancestry or need for special education services.

- A charter school shall be governed by a governing body in the manner set forth in the charter; provided that a governing body shall have at least five members; and provided <u>further</u> that no member of a governing body for a charter school that is initially approved on or after July 1, 2005 or whose charter is renewed on or after July 1, 2005 shall serve on the governing body of another charter school.
- C. A charter school shall be responsible for: (1) its own operation, including preparation of a budget, subject to audits pursuant to the Audit Act; and (2) contracting for services and personnel matters.
- A charter school may contract with a school district, a university or college, the state, another political subdivision of the state, the federal government or one of its agencies, a tribal government 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 [provided that]. Facilities used by a charter school shall meet the standards required pursuant to Section 22-8B-4.2 NMSA 1978.
- A conversion school chartered before July 1, .161149.1

2007 may choose to continue using the school district facilities and equipment it had been using prior to conversion, subject to the provisions of Subsection F of this section.

F. A school district in which the charter school is geographically located shall provide a charter school with

geographically located shall provide a charter school with available facilities for the school's operations unless the facilities are currently used for other educational 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 shall 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.

G. The facilities of a charter school that was .161149.1

approved prior to July 1, 2007 are eligible for state capital outlay funds. A charter school receiving its charter approval on or after July 1, 2007 shall be eligible for lease payments but shall not be eligible to apply for or receive state capital outlay funds until after it renews its charter. A charter school eligible to receive capital outlay funds shall develop and maintain a five-year facilities plan.

- $[rac{H \cdot}{I}]$ $rac{H \cdot}{I}$ 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.
- [J.] I. A charter school shall be a nonsectarian, nonreligious and non-home-based public school. [that operates within a school district
- $_{\mbox{K+}}]$ <u>J.</u> Except as otherwise provided in the Public School Code, a charter school shall not charge tuition or have admission requirements.
- [L.] K. With the approval of the [school district] commission, 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 .161149.1

facilities shall be treated together as one school.

[M.] <u>L.</u> A charter school shall be subject to the provisions of Section 22-2-8 NMSA 1978 and the Assessment and Accountability Act.

- [N.] M. Within constitutional and statutory limits, 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] state.
- [0.] N. The governing body of 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.
- [P. A charter school] O. The governing body 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.
- $[Q_{\bullet}]$ \underline{P}_{\bullet} 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.
- Q. A charter school is a public school that may contract with a school district or other party for provision of .161149.1

financial management, food services, transportation,	
facilities, education-related services or other services.	The
governing body shall not contract with a for-profit entity	for
the management of the charter school.	

- R. To enable charter schools to submit required

 data to the department, an accountability data system shall be

 maintained by the department.
- S. A charter school shall comply with all applicable state and federal laws and rules related to providing special education services. Charter school students with disabilities and their parents retain all rights under the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and its implementing state and federal rules. Each charter school is responsible for identifying, evaluating and offering a free appropriate public education to all eligible children who are accepted for enrollment in that charter school. The charter school, as a local educational agency, shall assume responsibility for determining students' needs for special education and related services. The division may promulgate rules to implement the requirements of this subsection."

Section 27. Section 22-8B-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 5) is amended to read:

- "22-8B-5. CHARTER SCHOOLS--<u>STATUS--EXEMPTION FROM</u> LOCAL SCHOOL BOARD AUTHORITY [STATE BOARD AUTHORITY].--
- A. [The local school board may waive only locally
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imposed] A charter school is exempt from school district
requirements. A charter school is responsible for developing
its own written policies and procedures in accordance with this
section.

- 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] The department may waive [state board] requirements or rules and provisions of the Public School Code pertaining to individual class load, teaching load, length of the school day, staffing patterns, subject areas, purchase of instructional material, 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 but may be suspended or revoked earlier by the department.
- 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] division for purposes of ensuring compliance with applicable laws, rules and charter provisions.
- D. [No] \underline{A} local school board shall \underline{not} require any employee of the school district to be employed in a charter school.

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	E .	[No]	<u>A</u> local	L school	board	shall	<u>not</u>	requ	ire	any
student	residin	ng wit	hin the	e geogra	phic b	oundar	y of	its	dist	rict
to enrol	l in a	chart	er sch	001.						

[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 28. Section 22-8B-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1998, Chapter 281, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-8B-6. CHARTER SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS--APPLICATION

PROCESS--AUTHORIZATION--BOARD OF FINANCE DESIGNATION

REQUIRED.--

[A. A local school board has the authority to approve the establishment of a charter school within the school district in which it is located.

B.] A. A charter school applicant shall apply to [a local school board] the commission 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 July 1 to be eligible for consideration for the following fiscal year; provided that the July 1 deadline may be waived upon agreement of the applicant and the [local school board] commission.

B. An application shall include the total number of grades the charter school proposes to provide, either immediately or phased. A charter school may decrease the .161149.1

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number of grades it eventually offers, but it shall not increase the number of grades or the total number of students proposed to be served in each grade.

- An application shall include a [request] detailed description of the charter school's projected capital outlay needs, including projected requests for capital outlay [funding] assistance.
- 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 or nonprofit organization. Municipalities, counties, private post-secondary educational institutions and for-profit business entities are not eligible to apply for or receive a charter.
- E. An initial application for a charter school shall not be made after June 30, 2007 if the proposed charter school's proposed enrollment for all grades would equal or exceed ten percent of the total MEM of the school district in which the charter scho<u>ol</u> will be geographically located and that school district has a total enrollment of not more than one thousand three hundred students.
- F. A charter school shall not be approved for operation unless its governing body has qualified to be a board of finance.
- [E. An application for a conversion school shall include a petition of support signed by no less than sixty-five .161149.1

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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 shall accompany the application.

F.] G. The [local school board] commission shall receive and review all applications for charter schools. The [local school board] commission shall not charge application fees. [If the board finds the charter school application is incomplete, the board shall request the necessary information from the charter school applicant.

G.] H. The [local school board] commission shall hold at least one public meeting to obtain information and community input to assist [the local school board] it in its decision whether to grant a charter school application. Community input may include 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. The [local school board] commission 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 shall be automatically reviewed by the secretary in accordance with the provisions of Section 22-8B-7 NMSA 1978. The charter school applicant and the [local school board] commission may, however, .161149.1

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jointly waive the deadlines set forth in this section.

[H. If the local school board denies a charter school application or imposes conditions that are unacceptable to the charter school applicant, the charter school applicant may appeal the decision to the secretary pursuant to Section 22-8B-7 NMSA 1978.]

I. The commission may approve, approve with conditions or deny the application. The commission may deny an application if it is incomplete or inadequate, does not request to have the governing body of the charter school designated as a board of finance, or the governing body does not qualify as a board of finance, or the application is otherwise contrary to the best interests of the charter school's projected students, the local community or the school district in whose geographic boundary the charter school seeks to operate.

[1.] J. If [a local school board] the commission denies a charter school application or approves the application with conditions, it shall state its reasons for the denial or conditions in writing within fourteen days of the meeting. If [a local school board] the commission grants a charter, [it shall send a copy of the approved charter to the department within fifteen days after granting the charter] the approved charter shall be provided to the applicant together with any imposed conditions.

K. A charter school that has received a notice from .161149.1

the commission denying approval of the charter shall have a right to a hearing by the secretary as provided in the Charter Schools Act."

Section 29. Section 22-8B-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

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

A. The secretary, upon receipt of a notice of appeal or upon the secretary's own motion, shall review decisions of [a local school board] the commission concerning charter schools in accordance with the provisions of this section.

B. A charter applicant or governing body that wishes to appeal a decision of [a local school board] the commission concerning the denial, nonrenewal, suspension 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 secretary with a notice of appeal within thirty days after the [local school board's] commission's decision. The charter school applicant or governing body bringing the appeal shall limit the grounds of the appeal to the grounds for denial, nonrenewal, suspension or revocation or the imposition of conditions that were specified by the [local school board] commission. The notice shall include a brief statement of the reasons the charter school .161149.1

bracketed material]

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applicant or governing body contends the [local school board's] commission'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 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 the [local school board] commission and make findings. If the secretary finds that the [local school board's decision was contrary to the best interests of the students, school district or community, the secretary 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] commission acted arbitrarily or capriciously, rendered a decision not supported by substantial evidence or did not act in accordance with law, the secretary may reverse the decision of the commission and order the approval of the charter with or without conditions. The decision of the secretary shall be final [and not subject to appeal; and

- (2) within thirty days following the remand of a decision by the secretary, the local school board, at a public hearing, shall approve the charter].
- The secretary, on the secretary's own motion, .161149.1

may review [a local school board's] the commission's decision to grant a charter. Within sixty days after the making of a motion to review by the secretary, the secretary, at a public hearing that may be held in the school district in which the proposed charter school that has applied for a charter will be located, shall review the decision of the [local school board] commission and determine whether the decision was arbitrary 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;
- (3) threaten the health and safety of students within the school district; or
- (4) violate the provisions of Section 22-8B-11 NMSA 1978, prescribing the permissible number of charter schools.
- D. If the secretary determines that the charter would violate the provisions set forth in Subsection C of this section, the secretary shall [remand the decision back to the local school board with instructions to] deny the charter application. The secretary may extend the time lines established in this section for good cause. The decision of the secretary shall be final [and not subject to appeal].
- E. If [a local school board] the commission denies
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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 decision to the secretary as otherwise provided in this section; provided that the secretary shall reverse the decision of the [local school board] commission only if the secretary determines that the decision was arbitrary, capricious, not supported by substantial evidence or otherwise not in accordance with the law.

F. A person aggrieved by a final decision of the secretary may appeal the decision to the district court pursuant to the provisions of Section 39-3-1.1 NMSA 1978."

Section 30. 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 conversion school shall be a proposed agreement between the [local school board] <u>commission</u> 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 .161149.1

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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 charter school is to be conducted:
- evidence that the fiscal management of the charter school complies with all applicable federal and state laws and [regulations] rules relative to fiscal procedures;
- evidence of a plan for the displacement of Η. students, teachers and other employees who will not attend or be employed in the conversion school;
- a description of the governing body and .161149.1

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operation of the charter school, including:
(1) how the <u>initial</u> governing body will be
selected;
(2) qualification and terms of members, how
vacancies on the governing body will be filled and procedures
for changing governing body membership; and
(3) 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
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_{\bullet}] <u>L.</u> a description of how the charter school
plans to meet the transportation and food service needs of its
students;
[N.] M. a description of the waivers that the
charter school is requesting from the [local school board and

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the state board] department and the charter school's plan for addressing these waiver requests;

- $[\Theta_{ullet}]$ N. a description of the facilities the charter school plans to use; and
- [P.] <u>O.</u> any other information reasonably required by the $[\frac{local\ school\ board}]$ <u>commission</u>."
- Section 31. 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] commission.
- 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] department rules and policies.
- [G. 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 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, .161149.1

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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 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 may be waived.

 $[E_{ullet}]$ \underline{D}_{ullet} 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 may] charter shall be made only with the approval of the [local school board] commission and the governing body of the charter school.

[G. 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 Charter Schools Act]"

Section 32. Section 22-8B-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 10) is amended to read:

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"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; provided, however, that a charter school may determine by indicating in its charter that either its governing body or head administrator shall make all employment decisions. The governing body shall be deemed to be responsible for making all employment decisions if the charter does not specify the decision maker.

[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 employed by the charter school, the charter school shall .161149.1

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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.

B. A charter school shall not initially employ or approve the initial employment of a head administrator who is the spouse, father, father-in-law, mother, mother-in-law, son, .161149.1

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son-in-law, daughter or daughter-in-law of a member of the
governing body. A charter school shall not initially employ or
approve the initial employment of a licensed school employee
who is the spouse, father, father-in-law, mother, mother-in-
law, son, son-in-law, daughter or daughter-in-law of the head
administrator. The governing body may waive the nepotism rule
for family members of a head administrator.

C. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the continued employment of a person employed on or before July 1, 2007."

Section 33. 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.--

- [Local school boards] The commission shall Α. authorize the approval of [both conversion and] start-up charter schools [within their school districts].
- No more than fifteen start-up schools [and five conversion schools | may be established per year statewide. 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.] "

Section 34. Section 22-8B-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, .161149.1

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Chapter 281, Section 12, as amended) is amended to read: "22-8B-12. CHARTER SCHOOLS--TERM--RENEWAL OF CHARTER--GROUNDS FOR NONRENEWAL OR REVOCATION. --

A charter school may be approved for an initial term of six years; provided that the first year shall be used exclusively for planning and not for completing the application. A charter may be renewed for successive periods of five years each. Approvals of less than five years may be agreed to between the charter school and the [local school board | commission.

- Prior to the end of the planning year, the charter school shall demonstrate that its facilities meet the requirements of Section 22-8B-4.2 NMSA 1978.
- C. Prior to the end of the planning year, the charter school shall demonstrate that it has qualified as a board of finance and has satisfied any conditions imposed by the commission before commencing full operation for the remainder of its charter term. The commission shall either issue or refuse to issue the authorization to commence full operation within twenty-one days of the request. If the commission refuses to issue the authorization, it shall provide its reasons in writing to the charter school.
- [C.] D. No later than January 1 of the year [prior to the year] in which the charter expires, the governing body may submit a renewal application to the [local school board] .161149.1

commission. The [local school board] commission shall rule in
a public hearing on the renewal application no later than
[March] September l of the [fiscal] year in which the charter
expires, or on a mutually agreed-upon date.

- $[rac{ extsf{D.}}{ extsf{E.}}]$ A charter school renewal application submitted to the $[rac{ extsf{Iocal school board}}{ extsf{Documents}}]$ commission shall contain:
- (1) a report on the progress of the charter school in achieving the goals, objectives, student performance standards, state minimum educational standards and other terms of the initial approved charter application, including the accountability requirements set forth in 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 allows comparison of costs to other schools or comparable organizations and that is in a format required by the [department] commission;
- (3) contents of the charter application set forth in Section 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;
- (5) a petition in support of the charter school renewing its charter status signed by [a majority] at .161149.1

<u>least seventy-five percent</u> of the households whose children are enrolled in the charter school; and

- (6) a description of the charter school facilities and assurances that the facilities are in compliance with the requirements of Section 22-8B-4.2 NMSA 1978.
- [E.] F. A charter may be <u>suspended</u>, revoked or not renewed by the [local school board] <u>commission</u> if the [board] <u>commission</u> 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] department's 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.
- [F.] G. If [a local school board] the commission suspends, revokes or does not renew a charter, the [local school board] commission shall state in writing its reasons for the suspension, revocation or nonrenewal.
- [Θ .] \underline{H} . A decision to $\underline{\text{suspend}}$, revoke or not to .161149.1

renew a charter may be appealed by the governing body pursuant to Section 22-8B-7 NMSA 1978."

Section 35. Section 22-8B-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999,

Section 35. Section 22-8B-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 13) is amended to read:

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

A. The amount of funding allocated to [the] a charter school shall be [not less than] ninety-eight percent of the school-generated program cost. The division may withhold and use two 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.

Charter schools may apply for all federal funds for which they are 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 .161149.1

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district. Any services for which a charter school contracts with a school district shall be provided by the district at a reasonable cost."

Section 22-12-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Section 36. Chapter 16, Section 170, as amended) is amended to read:

COMPULSORY SCHOOL ATTENDANCE--RESPONSIBILITY.--

Any qualified student and any person who because of [his] the person's age is eligible to become a qualified student as defined by the Public School Finance Act until attaining the age of majority shall attend a public school, a private school, a home school or a state institution. A person shall be excused from this requirement if:

- the person is specifically exempted by law from the provisions of this section;
- the person has graduated from a high (2) school;
- the person is at least seventeen years of (3) age and has been excused by the local school board or the governing body of a charter school or its authorized representative upon a finding that the person will be employed in a gainful trade or occupation or engaged in an alternative form of education sufficient for the person's educational needs and the parent [guardian or other person having custody and control consents; or
- (4) with consent of the parent of the person .161149.1

to be excused, the person is excused from the provisions of this section by the superintendent of schools of the school district [in which the person is a resident] or by the head administrator of the charter school and the person is under eight years of age.

- B. A person subject to the provisions of the Compulsory School Attendance Law shall attend school for at least the length of time of the school year that is established in the school district or charter school in which the person is a resident.
- C. Any parent of a person subject to the provisions of the Compulsory School Attendance Law is responsible for the school attendance of that person.
- D. Each local school board and each governing
 [authority] body of a charter school or private school shall
 enforce the provisions of the Compulsory School Attendance Law
 for students enrolled in their respective schools."

Section 37. Section 22-12-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1971, Chapter 238, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-12-3. RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION EXCUSAL.--A student may, subject to the approval of the school principal, be excused from school to participate in religious instruction for not more than one class period each school day with the written consent of [his] the student's parents at a time period not in conflict with the academic program of the school. The local .161149.1

school board <u>or governing body of a charter school</u>, and its school employees, shall not assume responsibility for the religious instruction or permit it to be conducted on school property."

Section 38. Section 22-12-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 175, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-12-7. ENFORCEMENT OF ATTENDANCE LAW--HABITUAL
TRUANTS--PENALTY.--

- A. Each local school board and each governing

 [authority] body of a charter school or private school shall initiate the enforcement of the provisions of the Compulsory

 School Attendance Law for students enrolled in their respective schools.
- B. To initiate enforcement of the provisions of the Compulsory School Attendance Law against an habitual truant, a local school board or governing [authority] body of a charter school or private school or its authorized representatives shall give written notice of the habitual truancy by certified mail to or by personal service on the parent of the student subject to and in noncompliance with the provisions of the Compulsory School Attendance Law.
- C. If unexcused absences continue after written notice of habitual truancy as provided in Subsection B of this section has occurred, the student shall be reported to the probation services office of the judicial district where the .161149.1

student resides for an investigation as to whether the student shall be considered to be a neglected child or a child in a family in need of services because of habitual truancy and thus subject to the provisions of the Children's Code. In addition to any other disposition, the children's court may order the habitual truant's driving privileges to be suspended for a specified time not to exceed ninety days on the first finding of habitual truancy and not to exceed one year for a subsequent finding of habitual truancy.

- D. If, after review by the juvenile probation office where the student resides, a determination and finding is made that the habitual truancy by the student may have been caused by the parent of the student, then the matter will be referred by the juvenile probation office to the district attorney's office or any law enforcement agency having jurisdiction for appropriate investigation and filing of charges allowed under the Compulsory School Attendance Law. Charges against the parent may be filed in metropolitan court, magistrate court or district court.
- E. A parent of the student who, after receiving written notice as provided in Subsection B of this section and after the matter has been reviewed in accordance with Subsection D of this section, knowingly allows the student to continue to violate the Compulsory School Attendance Law shall be guilty of a petty misdemeanor. Upon the first conviction, a .161149.1

fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) or more than one hundred dollars (\$100) may be imposed, or the parent of the student may be ordered to perform community service. If violations of the Compulsory School Attendance Law continue, upon the second and subsequent convictions, the parent of the student who knowingly allows the student to continue to violate the Compulsory School Attendance Law shall be guilty of a petty misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500) or imprisonment for a definite term not to exceed six months or both.

F. The provisions of this section shall apply beginning July 1, 2004."

Section 39. Section 22-12-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 104, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-12-8. EARLY IDENTIFICATION--UNEXCUSED ABSENCES AND TRUANCY.--Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 22-12-7 NMSA 1978, if a student is truant, the school district or charter school shall contact the student's parent to inform the parent that the student is truant and to discuss possible interventions. The provisions of this section do not apply to any absence if the parent has contacted the school to explain the absence."

Section 40. Section 22-12-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004, Chapter 28, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-12-9. UNEXCUSED ABSENCES AND TRUANCY--ATTENDANCE .161149.1

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- Α. As used in this section and Sections 22-12-7 and 22-12-8 NMSA 1978:
- "habitual truant" means a student who has accumulated the equivalent of ten or more unexcused absences within a school year;
- "truant" means a student who has (2) accumulated five unexcused absences within any twenty-day period; and
- "unexcused absence" means an absence from (3) school or a class for which the student does not have an allowable excuse pursuant to the Compulsory School Attendance Law or rules of the local school board or governing authority of a charter school or private school.
- Each school district and charter school shall В. maintain an attendance policy that:
- (1) provides for early identification of students with unexcused absences, truants and habitual truants and provides intervention strategies that focus on keeping truants in an educational setting and prohibit out-of-school suspension and expulsion as the punishment for truancy;
- (2) uses withdrawal as provided in Section 22-8-2 NMSA 1978 only after exhausting efforts to keep students in educational settings; and
- requires that class attendance be taken .161149.1

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for every instructional day in every public school or school program in the school district.

School districts and charter schools shall report truancy and habitual truancy rates to the department in a form and at such times as the department determines and shall document efforts made to keep truants and habitual truants in educational settings."

Section 22-13-3.7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1989, Section 41. Chapter 113, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-13-3.7. DISBURSEMENT OF FUNDS--APPROVED PROJECTS.--

Any school district or charter school may apply for a grant from the literacy for children at risk fund for the purpose of acquiring, equipping and staffing a learning laboratory.

- The department shall adopt [regulations] rules В. setting forth the criteria that a school district or charter school shall meet in order to qualify for a grant from the literacy for children at risk fund. The criteria to qualify for a grant shall include, but are not limited to, the following:
- the learning laboratory shall improve the (1) reading, writing or math literacy levels of children at risk by at least one grade level per year, as demonstrated to the department's satisfaction;
- the learning laboratory shall encompass .161149.1

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the teaching of children in kindergarten through grade twelve who are reading below grade level;

- (3) the learning laboratory shall have reading diagnostic capabilities; and
- the learning laboratory shall have the (4) capability to self-monitor the performance of both the learning laboratory and the children at risk [utilizing] using the laboratory.
- С. The amount of any grant awarded under Subsections A and B of this section shall be equal to eighty percent of the total cost of acquiring, equipping and staffing a learning laboratory. Any grant awarded is contingent upon the qualifying school district or charter school demonstrating to the department's satisfaction that it can pay for twenty percent of the total cost of the learning laboratory.
- Any school district or charter school that establishes a learning laboratory under this section may use the laboratory for any other reading, writing or math literacy program when it is not in use for the purposes of the Literacy For Children At Risk Act.
- The department, after approving the application of a school district or charter school to receive a grant under the Literacy For Children At Risk Act, shall authorize a disbursement of funds, in an amount equal to the grant, from the literacy for children at risk fund directly to the approved .161149.1

1	school district <u>or charter school</u> ."	
2	Section 42. Section 22-15-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967,	
3	Chapter 16, Section 206, as amended) is amended to read:	
4	"22-15-2. DEFINITIONSAs used in the Instructional	
5	Material Law:	
6	A. "division" or "bureau" means the instructional	
7	material bureau of the department;	
8	B. "director" or "chief" means the chief of the	
9	bureau;	
10	C. "instructional material" means school textbooks	
11	and other educational media that are used as the basis for	
12	instruction, including combinations of textbooks, learning	
13	kits, supplementary material and electronic media;	
14	D. "multiple list" means a written list of those	
15	instructional materials approved by the department;	
16	E. "membership" means the total enrollment of	
17	qualified students on the fortieth day of the school year	
18	entitled to the free use of instructional material pursuant to	
19	the Instructional Material Law; [and]	
20	F. "additional pupil" means a pupil in a school	
21	district's, state institution's or private school's current	
22	year's certified forty-day membership above the number	
23	certified in the school district's, state institution's or	
24	private school's prior year's forty-day membership; and	
25	G. "school district" includes charter schools."	
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Section 43. Section 22-15C-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 149, Section 1) is amended to read:

"22-15C-1. SHORT TITLE.--[This act] Chapter 22, Article

15C NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "School Library Material

Act"."

Section 44. Section 22-15C-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 149, Section 2) is amended to read:

"22-15C-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the School Library Material Act:

- A. "additional student" means a student in the certified forty-day membership of the current year for a school district or state institution above the number certified in the forty-day membership of the prior year for the school district or state institution;
- B. "bureau" means the instructional material bureau of the department [of education];
 - C. "fund" means the school library material fund;
- D. "library material processing" means cataloging of school library material, including in electronic format, according to nationally accepted standards, and the application of bar code labels and call-number classification labels to the material;
- E. "membership" means the total enrollment of qualified students on the fortieth day of the school year entitled to the free use of school library material pursuant to .161149.1

1	the behoof Library naterial Act,
2	F. "qualified student" means a public school
3	student who:
4	(1) has not graduated from high school;
5	(2) is regularly enrolled in one-half or more
6	of the minimum course requirements approved by the [state
7	board] department for public school students; and
8	(3) is at least five years of age prior to
9	12:01 a.m. on September 1 of the school year; or
10	(4) is at least three years of age at any time
11	during the school year and is receiving special education
12	services pursuant to regulation of the [state board and]
13	<pre>department;</pre>
14	G. "school library material" means books and other
15	educational media, including online reference and periodical
16	databases, that are made available in a school library to
17	students for circulation and use in the library; and
18	H. "school district" includes charter schools."
19	Section 45. Section 22-15D-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003,
20	Chapter 152, Section 1) is amended to read:
21	"22-15D-1. SHORT TITLE[Sections 1 through 6 of this
22	act] Chapter 22, Article 15D NMSA 1978 may be cited as the
23	"Fine Arts Education Act"."
24	Section 46. Section 22-15D-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003,
25	Chapter 152, Section 2) is amended to read:
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"22-15D-2. PURPOSE.--

- A. The purpose of the Fine Arts Education Act is to encourage school districts <u>and charter schools</u> to offer opportunities for elementary school students to participate in fine arts activities, including visual arts, music, theater and dance.
- B. Participation in fine arts programs encourages cognitive and affective development by:
- (1) focusing on a variety of learning styles and engaging students who might otherwise fail;
- (2) training students in complex thinking and learning;
- (3) helping students to devise creative solutions for problems;
 - (4) providing students new challenges; and
- (5) teaching students how to work cooperatively with others and to understand and value diverse cultures."
- Section 47. Section 22-15D-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 152, Section 4) is amended to read:
- "22-15D-4. [STATE BOARD AND] DEPARTMENT [OF EDUCATION]-POWERS AND DUTIES.--[A.] The [state board] department shall
 issue guidelines for the development and implementation of fine
 arts education programs. [B.] The department [of education]
 shall:

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 $[\frac{(1)}{A}]$ A. administer and enforce the provisions of the Fine Arts Education Act; and

[(2)] <u>B.</u> assist [local] school [boards] <u>districts</u> and charter schools in developing and evaluating programs."

Section 48. Section 22-15D-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 152, Section 5) is amended to read:

"22-15D-5. PROGRAM PLAN AND EVALUATION.--

A. A [local] school [board] district or charter school may prepare and submit to the department [of education] a fine arts education program plan in accordance with guidelines issued by the [state board] department.

- B. At a minimum, the plan shall include the fine arts education programs being taught, the ways in which the fine arts are being integrated into the curriculum and an evaluation component.
- C. At yearly intervals, the [local] school [board]

 district or charter school, the department [of education] and a

 parent advisory committee from the school district or charter

 school shall review the goals and priorities of the plan and

 make appropriate recommendations to the [state board]

 secretary."

Section 49. Section 22-20-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 270, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-20-1. SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION--APPROVAL OF THE PUBLIC
SCHOOL FACILITIES AUTHORITY--COMPLIANCE WITH STATEWIDE ADEQUACY
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STANDARDS--STATE CONSTRUCTION AND FIRE STANDARDS APPLICABLE.--

A. Each local school board or governing body of a charter school shall secure the approval of the director of the public school facilities authority or the director's designee prior to the construction or letting of contracts for construction of any school building or related school structure or before reopening an existing structure that was formerly used as a school building but that has not been used for that purpose during the previous year. A written application shall be submitted to the director requesting approval of the construction, and, upon receipt, the director shall forward a copy of the application to the secretary. The director shall prescribe the form of the application, which shall include the following:

- (1) a statement of need;
- (2) the anticipated number of students affected by the construction;
 - (3) the estimated cost:
- (4) a description of the proposed construction project;
- (5) a map of the area showing existing school attendance centers within a five-mile radius and any obstructions to attending the attendance centers, such as railroad tracks, rivers and limited-access highways; and
- (6) such other information as may be required .161149.1

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1	by the director.
2	B. The director or the director's designee shall
3	give approval to an application if the director or designee
4	reasonably determines that:
5	(1) the construction will not cause an
6	unnecessary proliferation of school construction;
7	(2) the construction is needed in the school
8	district or by the charter school;
9	(3) the construction is feasible;
10	(4) the cost of the construction is
11	reasonable;
12	(5) the construction project:
13	(a) is in compliance with the statewide
14	adequacy standards adopted pursuant to the Public School
15	Capital Outlay Act; and
16	(b) if relevant, is appropriately
17	integrated into the school district or charter school master
18	plan;
19	(6) the school district or charter school is
20	financially able to pay for the construction; and
21	(7) the secretary has certified that the
22	construction will support the educational program of the school
23	district or charter school.
24	C. Within thirty days after the receipt of an
25	application filed pursuant to this section, the director or the

director's designee shall in writing notify the local school board or governing body of a charter school making the application and the department of approval or disapproval of the application.

- D. A local school board or governing body of a charter school shall not enter into a contract for the construction of a public school facility, including contracts funded with insurance proceeds, unless the contract contains provisions requiring the construction to be in compliance with the statewide adequacy standards adopted pursuant to the Public School Capital Outlay Act; provided that for a contract funded in whole or in part with insurance proceeds:
- (1) the cost of settlement of any insurance claim shall not be increased by inclusion of the insurance proceeds in the construction contract; and
- (2) insurance claims settlements shall continue to be governed by insurance policies, memoranda of coverage and rules related to them.
- E. Public school facilities shall be constructed pursuant to state standards or codes promulgated pursuant to the Construction Industries Licensing Act and rules adopted pursuant to Section 59A-52-15 NMSA 1978 for the prevention and control of fires in public occupancies. Building standards or codes adopted by a municipality or county do not apply to the construction of public school facilities, except those

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structures constructed as a part of an educational program of a school district or charter school.

- F. The provisions of Subsection E of this section relating to fire protection shall not be effective until the public regulation commission has adopted the International Fire Code and all standards related to that code.
- G. As used in this section, "construction" means any project for which the construction industries division of the regulation and licensing department requires permitting."
- Section 50. Section 22-20-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 271) is amended to read:
- "22-20-2. SCHOOL BUILDING CONSTRUCTION--DISTANCE FROM HIGHWAYS.--
- A. No local school board <u>or governing body of a charter school</u> shall construct or cause the construction of any public school building within four hundred feet of any main artery of travel without the prior written approval of the [state board] <u>department</u>.
- B. The district court may enforce the provisions of this section by any appropriate civil remedy in an action brought by an interested party.
- C. As used in this section, "main artery of travel" means any designated state or federal-aid highway used primarily to accommodate transient motor traffic through a municipality and any type of public highway used primarily to .161149.1

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accommodate transient motor traffic through a rural community or area."

Section 51. Section 22-21-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 282, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-21-1. PROHIBITING SALES TO THE DEPARTMENT [OF EDUCATION], TO SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND TO SCHOOL PERSONNEL --EXCEPTION--PENALTY.--

A member of the [state board] commission, a member of a local school board, a member of the governing body of a charter school, the [state superintendent] secretary, an employee of the department [of education, a certified school instructor or a certified school administrator or a school employee shall not, directly or indirectly, sell or be a party to any transaction to sell any instructional material, furniture, equipment, insurance, school supplies or work under contract to the department [of education], school district or public school with which [he] such person is associated or employed. No such person shall receive any commission or profit from the sale or any transaction to sell any instructional material, furniture, equipment, insurance, school supplies or work under contract to the department [of education], school district or public school with which [he] the person is associated or employed.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to a person making a sale in the regular course of [his] .161149.1

business who complies with the provisions of Sections [13-1-1] through 13-1-26] <u>13-1-21</u>, <u>13-1-21.2</u> and <u>13-1-22</u> NMSA 1978. The provisions of this section shall not apply in cases in which [certified school instructors or certified school administrators] school employees contract to perform special services with the department [of education], school district or public school with which they are associated or employed during time periods wherein service is not required under a contract for instruction, [or] administration or other employment.

- C. No member of the [state board] commission, member of a local school board, [state superintendent] member of the governing body of a charter school, the secretary, employee of the department [of education, certified school instructor or certified school administrator] or school employee shall solicit or sell or be a party to a transaction to solicit or sell insurance or investment securities to any employee of the department [of education] or any employee of the school district whom [he] such person supervises. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit a financial institution from requiring the purchase of insurance in connection with a loan or offering and selling such insurance in accordance with the provisions of the New Mexico Insurance Code.
- D. No state employee who supervises or exercises control over [local] school districts <u>or charter schools</u>, which supervision or control includes but is not limited to school .161149.1

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programs, capital outlay and operating budgets, shall enter into any business relationship with an employee of a local school district or charter school over which [he] the state employee exercises supervision or control.

E. Any person violating any provision of this section is guilty of a fourth degree felony under the Criminal Code. The [state board of education] department may suspend or revoke the [certification of a certified school administrator or a certified school instructor] licensure of a licensed school employee for violation of this section."

Section 52. Section 22-23-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 285, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-23-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Bilingual Multicultural Education Act:

- A. "bilingual multicultural education program"
 means a program using two languages, including English and the
 home or heritage language, as a medium of instruction in the
 teaching and learning process;
- B. "culturally and linguistically different" means students who are of a different cultural background than mainstream United States culture and whose home or heritage language, inherited from the student's family, tribe or country of origin, is a language other than English;
- C. "department" means the public education department;

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speakers;

D. "district" means a public school or any
combination of public schools in a district or a charter
school;
E. "English language learner" means a student whose
first or heritage language is not English and who is unable to
read, write, speak or understand English at a level comparable
to grade level English proficient peers and native English

- F. "heritage language" means a language other than English that is inherited from a family, tribe, community or country of origin;
- G. "home language" means a language other than

 English that is the primary or heritage language spoken at home

 or in the community;
- H. "school board" means a local school board or governing body of a charter school; and
- I. "standardized curriculum" means a district curriculum that is aligned with the state academic content standards, benchmarks and performance standards."
- Section 53. Section 22-24-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 235, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:
- "22-24-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Public School Capital Outlay Act:
- A. "council" means the public school capital outlay council; $[\mbox{and}\,]$

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1	B. "fund" means the public school capital outlay
2	fund; and
3	C. "school district" includes charter schools."
4	Section 54. REPEAL
5	A. Section 22-8B-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999,
6	Chapter 281, Section 15) is repealed.
7	B. Laws 2005, Chapter 176, Section 12 is repealed.
8	Section 55. EFFECTIVE DATEThe effective date of the
9	provisions of this act is July 1, 2007.
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