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**LEGISLATIVE EDUCATION STUDY COMMITTEE**  
**BILL ANALYSIS**  
**54th Legislature, 1st Session, 2019**

<b>Bill Number</b>	<u>SB593/aSEC</u>	<b>Sponsor</b>	<u>Stewart</u>
<b>Tracking Number</b>	<u>.213702.2</u>	<b>Committee Referrals</b>	<u>SEC/SPAC</u>
<b>Short Title</b>	<u>School Administrator Reciprocity Requirements</u>		
<b>Analyst</b>	<u>Sena</u>	<b>Original Date</b>	<u>2/18/19</u>
		<b>Last Updated</b>	<u>2/25/19</u>

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**BILL SUMMARY**

Synopsis of SEC Amendment

The Senate Education Committee Amendment to SB593 (SB593/aSEC) restores original statutory language and reflects the appropriate licensure level for administrators.

Synopsis of Original Bill

Senate Bill 593 (SB593) would amend the School Personnel Act to grant a level 3-B administrator's license to a candidate who does not meet the other requirements and qualifications of that license if the candidate has a school administrator license issued in another state and has worked as a school administrator in good standing for at least six years.

**FISCAL IMPACT**

The bill does not contain an appropriation.

**SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES**

Currently, the Public Education Department (PED) grants a reciprocal administrator's license to a candidate who holds an administrator's license and has completed six full years as a teacher or administrator, with at least three of those years as a teacher.

SB593/aSEC would grant a level 3-B administrator's license to individuals who hold an administrator's license from another state and who have worked as an administrator for six years. The bill would not require a minimum of teaching years.

**Other States.** Reciprocity requirements for an administrator's license vary in neighboring states, often because initial licensing requirements differ. Colorado, for instance, issues a distinct principal's license for school site administrators and a separate administrator's license for district-level administrators. The licenses require different preparation programs. Overall, Colorado

mandates that out-of-state license holders meet or exceed Colorado licensure requirements in order to qualify to a Colorado license.

According to the Arizona Department of Education, the department may issue a comparable administrative license to an applicant who holds a valid, comparable certificate in another state and is in good standing in that state. Like Colorado, Arizona issues distinct licenses to principals and superintendents.

Texas requires that out-of-state applicants apply for a review of credentials to determine what level of certification they are granted. For out-of-state applicants who hold an administrator's license but no teaching license, Texas also requires proof of at least two years of teaching experience.

### **ADMINISTRATIVE IMPLICATIONS**

PED would be required to issue new rules and change department practices to grant level 3-B administrator's licenses to who hold out-of-state administrator licenses but do not meet New Mexico requirements.

### **OTHER SIGNIFICANT ISSUES**

According to New Mexico State University's Southwest Outreach Academic Research Lab, there were 34 administrator vacancies in fall 2018. Removing barriers to licensure might help to fill vacancies.

It is unclear how many individuals apply for administrator license reciprocity each year or how many are denied licensure for failing to meet current requirements.

### **SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

- LESC Files

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