AGENCY BILL ANALYSIS - 2025 REGULAR SESSION

WITHIN 24 HOURS OF BILL POSTING, UPLOAD ANALYSIS TO

AgencyAnalysis.nmlegis.gov and email to billanalysis@dfa.nm.gov (Analysis must be uploaded as a PDF)

SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION

{Indicate if analysis is on an original bill, amendment, substitute or a correction of a previous bill}

Date Prepared:	16 February 2025	Check all that apply:		
Bill Number:	HB422	Original	x Correction	
		Amendment	Substitute	

Sponsor:	Sariñana, Garratt, Gurrola, Mirabal Moya, Baca	Agency Name and Code Number:	NM Independent Community Colleges 994	
Short	Teaching Resident Stipends	Person Writing	Vanessa K. Hawker	
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SECTION II: FISCAL IMPACT

ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT (dollars in thousands)

	FY25	FY26	FY27	3 Year Total Cost	Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
Total	Indeterminate	Indeterminate	Indeterminate		R	Teacher Residency Program - PED

(Parenthesis () Indicate Expenditure Decreases)

SECTION III: NARRATIVE

BILL SUMMARY

<u>Synopsis:</u> House Bill 422 (HB422) amends 22-10B-4 NMSA 1978, the teacher residency program, establishing the teacher residency stipend to a minimum of 80% of the minimum salary of a level 1 teacher from the current minimum of \$35 thousand and adding a requirement for the teacher resident's employer to contribute to the employer's health insurance share to the public school insurance authority.

HB422 adds two new subsections -- \$4 thousand for each public post-secondary faculty who provides co-teaching training to teacher residents and public school mentors and \$5 hundred for each enrolled teaching resident for the post-secondary institution.

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

HB422 contains no appropriation. As HB422 is amending the teacher residency program, it

appears the public education department will be funding the increased stipends for teaching residents and the new funding provided to the higher education institutions.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

Teacher residency programs are designed to ensure upon their first assignment as a teacher, new teachers are successful. One of the challenges in attracting teacher candidates to a teacher residency is the compensation trade off. A new teacher in New Mexico earns a minimum of \$50 thousand plus benefits. Currently a teacher resident earns a minimum of \$35 thousand and no benefits. By increasing the stipend and providing benefits, more teacher candidates will opt for a year of teacher residency.

The stipends for post-secondary faculty and the funding for the institutions are currently not offered. It is unclear if there is sufficient funding in the teacher residency program to fund the post-secondary faculty stipends and the institutional stipends.

TECHNICAL ISSUES

Page 3, lines 14 - 17 it appears the \$4 thousand is a stipend for the faculty but it does not state that as its the purpose.