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**LEGISLATIVE EDUCATION STUDY COMMITTEE**  
**BILL ANALYSIS**  
**57th Legislature, 1st Session, 2025**

<b>Bill Number</b>	<u>SJR3</u>	<b>Sponsor</b>	<u>Soules</u>
<b>Tracking Number</b>	<u>.233378.1</u>	<b>Committee Referrals</b>	<u>SRC/SEC</u>
<b>Short Title</b>	<u>Appointed State Board of Education, CA</u>		
<b>Analyst</b>	<u>Hathaway</u>	<b>Original Date</b>	<u>2/3/2026</u>
		<b>Last Updated</b>	<u></u>

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**BILL SUMMARY**

Synopsis of Bill

Senate Joint Resolution 3 (SJR3) proposes amending Article XII, Section 6 of the New Mexico Constitution to create an appointed State Board of Education that would also appoint a “superintendent of public instruction.” The proposed board would have nine members who would be appointed “as provided by law.” SJR3 does not include details on specific appointment processes, dates, or criteria, and the Legislature would need to determine requirements in law if the constitutional amendment proposed in SJR3 is approved by voters.

SJR3 retains the Public Education Department (PED) but changes its leadership to the proposed superintendent of public instruction rather than the current secretary who is appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Senate. SJR3 also removes current language that PED is a cabinet department.

SJR3 retains the Public Education Commission (PEC) and its duties. The PEC is an existing body of 10 elected members that serve as the chartering authority for state-chartered charter schools.

SJR3 stipulates the appointment of a superintendent of public instruction by the proposed board. SJR3 requires the superintendent to be “a qualified, experienced New Mexico eligible licensed educational administrator.” This individual would direct the operations of the PED pursuant to board policies and directions, so long as these are consistent with law.

As this is a constitutional amendment, its adoption is subject to voter approval at the next general election or any special election prior to the date of the next general election that is called for the purpose of considering this constitutional amendment. The amendment would only be effective if approved by voters.

**FISCAL IMPACT**

SJR3 does not contain an appropriation.

Section 1-16-4 NMSA 1978 requires the Secretary of State (SOS) to print the full text of each proposed constitutional amendment, in Spanish and English, in an amount equal to 10 percent of the registered voters in the state. The cost of producing the voter guide will change depending upon the number and length of the constitutional amendments passed and the number of registered voters. The SOS is also constitutionally required to publish the full text of each proposed constitutional amendment once a week for four weeks preceding the election in newspapers in every county in the state. The cost will vary on the length of the ballot question. However, as a reference, in 2022, the SOS published three constitutional amendments and three bond questions for approximately \$404 thousand. Further, there would be costs related to future elections for members of the proposed board.

## **SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES**

**Proposed Board Structure.** The proposed board in SJR3 would include nine members with all of these being appointed “as provided by law.” SJR3 includes requirements that these nine members must be residents of New Mexico and have knowledge and experience with public education in the state. SJR3 does not include greater detail on how these individuals would be appointed or how long their terms would be. As appointment requirements would need to be provided for in state law, the Legislature would need to amend or create law to set any appointment criteria. If SJR3 was approved by voters, the language included could allow the Legislature to prescribe and revisit any board member appointment criteria in state law through legislative sessions, rather than through constitutional amendments.

The proposed board would be required to “determine public school policy and shall have control, management and direction, including financial direction, for all public schools pursuant to authority and powers provided by law.” The proposed board would also be required to appoint a qualified, experienced New Mexico eligible educational administrator as a statewide superintendent of public instruction. This individual would direct all operations of PED and perform all functions as provided by law and board policy, so long as these are not inconsistent with law. SJR3 notes the current PED secretary would serve as the superintendent of public instruction until replaced by the proposed board’s appointment of a superintendent.

**PEC Implications.** SJR3 retains the PEC, the current authorizer of state-chartered charter schools. The PEC consists of 10 elected commissioners who serve for staggered terms of four years. Commission members are residents of the PEC district from which they are elected and therefore, PEC commissioners are from communities located across the entirety of New Mexico. The PEC is the authorizer for all state-chartered charter schools in New Mexico. The primary function of the PEC is the review, and approval or disapproval, of applications to authorize state-chartered charter schools. This includes approval, renewal, suspension, and revocation of state level charters. Acting as the state-level charter school authorizer occupies the bulk of the PEC’s time, work, public meetings, and hearings.

**State Board of Education Context.** The proposed joint resolution returns the operation and management of public education in New Mexico to a structure like one in place prior to a 2003 constitutional amendment that created the state’s current system of a cabinet-level PED presided over by a secretary of public education. SJR3’s proposed replacement of the secretary of education with a superintendent of public instruction could potentially have stabilizing effects on state education leadership.

Prior to 2003, New Mexico had an elected policymaking state board of education. When the constitutional amendment establishing PED was passed in 2003, changes included shifting responsibilities from a superintendent of public instruction selected by the board to a secretary selected by the governor and established PED as the party responsible for disbursing funds. From 1963 to 2003, there were three state superintendents over PED: Leonard DeLayo (1963-1985), Alan Morgan (1985-1997), and Michael Davis (1997-2002).

Since the creation of the position of secretary of public education in 2003, there have been eight appointments for a secretary of PED (with one individual serving twice; once in an interim capacity and the second as a confirmed secretary):

1. Veronica Garcia (2003-2010);
2. Hanna Skandera (2010-2017);
3. Christopher Ruszkowski (2017-2019);
4. Karen Trujillo (2019)
5. Ryan Stewart (2019-2021)
6. Kurt Steinhaus (2021-2022)
7. Mariana Padilla (Serving in an *interim* capacity only in 2022-2023);
8. Arsenio Romero (2023-2024); and
9. Mariana Padilla (2024-current).

A constitutional amendment making such a fundamental change to a cabinet-level agency, if approved by the voters, would necessitate extensive statutory and regulatory revision regarding the agency's powers, duties, and organization.

**Governance Models Nationwide.** The National Association of State Boards of Education (NASBE), a nonpartisan nonprofit that serves as a membership organization for state boards of education, [reports](#) that as of July 2024, New Mexico, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin are the only four states that do not have a state board of education. Generally, state boards of education are unique to each state with NASBE reporting some are created by state constitutions and others by statute. Many include a mix of elected and appointed members. State education chiefs are often selected by state boards, but some states have directed their governors to appoint these positions. A visual of governance structures is shown on the following page.

Education governance models vary throughout the country. According to the Education Commission of the States, a nonprofit organization that conducts education policy research, state education governance structure generally falls within one of four different models:

1. Voters elect the governor, and then the governor appoints the members of the state board of education and the state superintendent. Ten states fall within this category.
2. Voters elect the governor, who then appoints either all or most of the state board of education. The state board then appoints the state superintendent. Twelve states fall within this category.
3. Voters elect both the governor and the state superintendent. The governor then appoints the state board of education. Nine states fall within this category.
4. Voters elect both the governor and the state board of education. The state board of education then appoints the state superintendent. Six states fall within this category.

## STATE EDUCATION GOVERNANCE AT A GLANCE



Note: There are 15 states and territories to which some or all of the members are elected, and 10 of those have only elected members. There are 16 states in which the governor appoints the board and the chief. There are 35 states in which members are appointed.

Source: NASBE

There are 14 states, including New Mexico, that fall precisely into none of the above models, but rather utilize a modified version of one of these formats.

**Governance Structures and Student Outcomes.** There appears to be no cause-and-effect relationship between governance structures and student performance or outcomes. For example, LESC staff examination of National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) test scores in a variety of states with different governance structures shows no clear pattern between a state's governance structure and student performance on the NAEP.

## ADMINISTRATIVE IMPLICATIONS

Returning the operation of public education to a model like that which existed before the 2003 constitutional amendment would likely require substantial amendments to both statute and public education administrative rule. Given the number and volume of statutes and rules implicated by public education, this would be a significant task.

## OTHER SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

Powers and duties were transferred from the original state board of education to PED upon adoption of constitutional amendment, effective September 23, 2003, by a vote of 101,542 in favor and 83,155 against. Prior to this time, the members of the state board of education were elected, with incumbents from the board becoming PEC members upon approval of the amendment, with duties limited to strategic planning and policy advisement for local school boards. The PEC's

current responsibility for chartering schools was established in 2006. Statutory implementation of the constitutional amendment began in 2004 with the passage of the Public Education Department Act, which made several significant changes to law including:

- Provision for the organization of the new department, granting the newly appointed secretary “every power expressly enumerated in the law” unless expressly exempted by law;
- Provision for the secretary for “all of the duties, responsibilities and authority of that office” during the time before the secretary was confirmed by the senate;
- Explicit notice that the legal duties of the former superintendent of public instruction be deemed references to the new secretary of education, and that all references to the former state board be deemed references to the PED;
- Establishment of PED as the sole educational agency for purposes of distributing aid made available through federal statute; and
- Provision for delayed repeals of the authority of the state board of education.

#### **SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

- LESC Files

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