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## HOUSE BILL 81

45TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2001

INTRODUCED BY

Mimi Stewart

## AN ACT

RELATING TO PUBLIC EDUCATION; ENACTING PUBLIC SCHOOL REFORMS;
PROVIDING FOR MORE STRINGENT COMPETENCY REQUIREMENTS FOR
TEACHERS AND SCHOOL PRINCIPALS; PROVIDING FOR LICENSURE OF
CERTAIN SCHOOL EMPLOYEES; CHANGING CERTAIN GOVERNANCE
STRUCTURES; PRESCRIBING POWERS AND DUTIES; PROVIDING FOR
REGIONAL SERVICE CENTERS; PROVIDING FOR SCHOOL COUNCILS;
INCREASING RETIREMENT BENEFITS FOR SERVICE OVER TWENTY-FIVE
YEARS; PROVIDING FOR RETURN TO EMPLOYMENT OF CERTAIN RETIREES;
AMENDING, REPEALING, ENACTING AND RECOMPILING SECTIONS OF THE
NMSA 1978; DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

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

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

"22-1-1. PUBLIC SCHOOL CODE.--Chapter [<del>77 NMSA 1953</del>] <u>22</u> .133877.2

NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Public School Code"."

Section 2. A new Section 22-1-1.2 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"22-1-1.2. [NEW MATERIAL] LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND PURPOSE. --

- A. The legislature finds that the key to student success in New Mexico is an education system that attracts and retains quality teachers for schools; that holds teachers, students, schools and school districts accountable; and that elevates the importance of public education in the state by clarifying the governance structure at different levels.
- B. The legislature finds further that the teacher shortage in this country has affected the ability of New Mexico to compete for the best teachers, and that unless the state and school districts find ways to mentor beginning teachers, intervene with teachers while they still show promise, improve the job satisfaction of quality teachers and elevate the teaching profession by shifting to a professional educator licensing and salary system, schools will be unable to recruit and retain the highest quality teachers in the teaching profession in New Mexico.
- C. The legislature finds further that a well-designed, well-implemented and well-maintained assessment and accountability system is the linchpin of public school reform and must ensure that:

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- (1) students who do not meet or exceed expectations will be given individual attention and assistance through extended learning programs and individualized tutoring;
- (2) teachers who do not meet performance standards must improve their skills or they will not continue to be employed as teachers; and
- (3) school districts and the state are prepared to actively intervene and improve failing schools.
- D. The legislature finds further that improving children's reading and writing abilities and literacy must remain a priority of the state.
- Ε. The legislature finds further that the public school governance structure needs to change to provide accountability from the bottom up instead of from the top Each school principal, with the help of school councils made up of parents and teachers, must be the instructional leader in the school, motivating and holding accountable both teachers and students. Each local superintendent must function as the school district's chief executive officer and have responsibility for the day-to-day operations of the school district, including personnel and student disciplinary Local school boards, which do not serve full time, deci si ons. need to focus on educational policy for the school district and need to be relieved of personnel and student disciplinary

decisions. Many department of education duties need to
devolve to regional service centers so that state technical
assistance and some accountability functions may be closer to
the school districts, thus offering more immediate help in
improving performance and efficiency.
F. It is the purpose of this 2001 public school
reform legislation to provide the framework to implement the
legislative findings to ensure student success in New Mexico.
Section 3 Section 22-1-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967

Section 3. Section 22-1-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 2, as amended) is repealed and a new Section 22-1-2 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"

"22-1-2. [NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Public School Code:

A. "commercial advertiser" means a person who advertises a product or service for profit or not for profit and has a permitted advertisement;

- B. "department" means the state department of public education;
- C. "forty-day report" means the report of qualified student membership of each school district and of those eligible to be qualified students but enrolled in a private school or a home school for the first forty days of school;
- D. "home school" means the operation by the parent of a school-age person of a home study program of instruction . 133877. 2

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that provides a basic academic educational program, including reading, language arts, mathematics, social studies and science:

- E. "instructional support provider" means a person who is employed to support the instructional program of a school district, including educational assistant, librarian, school counselor, social worker, school nurse, speech-language pathologist, psychologist, physical therapist, occupational therapist, recreational therapist, interpreter for the deaf and diagnostician;
- F. "licensed school employee" means teachers, school administrators and instructional support providers;
- G. "local school board" means the policy-setting body of a school district;
- H. "local superintendent" means the chief executive officer of a school district;
- I. "parent" includes a guardian or other person having custody and control of a school-age person;
- J. "private school" means a school, other than a home school, that offers on-site programs of instruction and that is not under the control, supervision or management of a local school board;
- K. "public school" means that part of a school district that is a single attendance center where instruction is offered by one or more teachers and is discernible as a

building or group of buildings generally recognized as either an elementary, middle, junior high or high school or any combination of those;

L. "school" means any supervised program of instruction designed to educate a student in a particular place, manner and subject area;

M "school administrator" means a person licensed to administer in a school district and includes school principals and central district administrators;

N. "school-age person" means a person who is at least five years of age prior to 12:01 a.m. on September 1 of the school year and who has not received a high school diploma or its equivalent. A maximum age of twenty-one shall be used for a person who is classified as special education membership as defined in Section 22-8-2 NMSA 1978 or as a resident of a state institution:

- 0. "school building" means a public school, an administration building and related school structures or facilities, including teacher housing, that is owned, acquired or constructed by the school district as necessary to carry out the functions of the school district;
- P. "school bus private owner" means a person, other than a school district, the department, the state or any other political subdivision of the state, that owns a school bus;

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- Q. "school district" means an area of land established as a political subdivision of the state for the administration of public schools and segregated geographically for taxation and bonding purposes;
- R. "school employee" includes licensed and nonlicensed employees of a school district;
- S. "school principal" means the chief instructional leader and administrative head of a public school;
- T. "school year" means the total number of contract days offered by public schools in a school district during a period of twelve consecutive months;
- U. "state agency" or "state institution" means the New Mexico military institute, New Mexico school for the visually handicapped, New Mexico school for the deaf, New Mexico boys' school, girls' welfare home, New Mexico youth diagnostic and development center, Sequoyah adolescent treatment center, Carrie Tingley crippled children's hospital, Las Vegas medical center and any other state agency responsible for educating resident children;
- V. "state board" means the state board of education;
- W. "state educational institution" means an institution enumerated in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico;

1	X. "state superintendent" means the superintendent
2	of public instruction;
3	Y. "substitute teacher" means a person who holds a
4	certificate to substitute for a teacher in the classroom;
5	Z. "teacher" means a person who holds a level one,
6	two or three-A license and whose primary duty is classroom
7	instruction or the supervision, below the school principal
8	level, of an instructional program;
9	AA. "certified school instructor" means a teacher
10	or instructional support provider;
11	BB. "certified school employee" or "certified
12	school personnel" means a licensed school employee;
13	CC. "consolidated school district" means a school
14	district created by order of the state board through the
15	consolidation of one or more existing school districts; and
16	DD. "consolidation" means the combination of part
17	or all of the geographical area of an existing school district
18	with part or all of the geographical areas of one or more
19	contiguous existing school districts."
20	Section 4. Section 22-1-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1989,
21	Chapter 308, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
22	"22-1-6. <u>TESTS AND ASSESSMENTS</u> ANNUAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
23	ACCOUNTABILITY REPORT REQUIRED
24	A. School districts [ <del>shall be</del> ] <u>are</u> required to
25	publish an annual school district accountability report to
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provide district-wide data for the previous school year. The state board shall establish the format for the accountability reports and ensure that the relevant data is provided annually to parents, students, educators, policymakers, legislators, the governor and business and economic development organizations. The department [of education] shall establish the following [five] six indices through which public school performance shall be measured and reported to school districts:

- (1) student achievement as measured by a nationally norm-referenced test approved by the department [of education] or a criterion-referenced test or through a performance-based instrument to measure proficiency;
  - (2) school safety;
  - (3) the dropout rate;
  - (4) the graduation rate;
  - $[\frac{4}{1}]$  (5) attendance; and
  - $[\underbrace{(5)}]$  (6) parent and community involvement.

The department [of education] shall establish the methodology for measuring each of the [five]  $\underline{six}$  indices.

B. [Effective July 1, 1999] School districts shall annually administer a developmentally appropriate nationally norm-referenced test, criterion-referenced test or [a standards-based] performance-based assessment to all students enrolled in [a] public [school in grades three through nine.

Only] schools. Students with disabilities deemed incapable of
taking the test as determined on their individual educational
[program] programs shall [be exempted from this requirement]
participate in the state's alternate assessment.

[Additionally] Students who have been assessed as non-English
or [limited English proficient] English language learner using
state-approved language assessments and meeting required
thresholds shall be exempted from this test and provided an
alternative norm-referenced test, criterion-referenced test or
[standards-based] performance-based assessment in their
primary language. School districts shall report the following
to the department [of education]:

(1) the results of the norm-referenced test, <a href="mailto:criterion-referenced">criterion-referenced test</a> or [standards-based] <a href="mailto:performance-based">performance-based</a> assessment;

## (2) the results of the writing assessment;

[<del>(2)</del>] <u>(3)</u> the number of enrolled students who did not take the test, the school in which they are enrolled and the reason for [the exemption from] not participating in the test; and

[(3)] (4) separately and as part of the aggregate report, the results of assessments of students enrolled in special education class A, B, C and D programs who took the test and the school in which they are enrolled, except in cases where the number of students being reported is

less than ten.

C. School districts shall set two-, four- and six-year benchmarks in each of the [five] six indices for each public school. Local school boards may establish additional indices, if reviewed by the department [of education], through which to measure the school district's performance in other areas.

D. School districts shall administer and report
department-approved criterion-referenced end-of-course tests
for the following designated core of high school courses that
are required for graduation:

- (1) al gebra 1;
- (2) geometry;
- (3) English 10;
- (4) United States history; and
- (5) bi ol ogy.

[D.] E. The annual accountability report shall also include the results of a survey of parents' views of the quality of their children's school. The survey shall be conducted each year in time to include the results in the annual accountability report. The survey shall compile the results of a written questionnaire that shall be sent home with the students to be given to their parents. The survey may be completed anonymously. The survey shall be no more than one page, shall be clearly and concisely written and

shall include not more than twenty questions that shall be answered with options of a simple sliding scale ranging from "strongly agree" to "strongly disagree" and shall include the optional response "don't know". The survey shall also include a request for optional written comments, which may be written on the back of the questionnaire form. The questionnaire shall include questions in the following areas:

- (1) parent-teacher-school relationship and communication:
- (2) quality of educational and extracurricular programs;
  - (3) instructional practices and techniques;
  - (4) resources;
- $\hspace{1.5cm} \textbf{(5)} \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{school} \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{personnel, including the school} \\ \textbf{principal; and} \\$
- (6) parents' view of teaching staff expectations for the students.

F. The state board shall develop no more than ten of the <u>survey</u> questions, which shall be reviewed by the legislative education study committee prior to implementation. No more than five <u>survey</u> questions shall be developed by the local school board, and no more than five <u>survey</u> questions shall be developed by the staffs of each [<u>individual</u>] <u>public</u> school [<u>site</u>]; provided that at least [<u>half</u>] <u>one-half</u> of those questions [<u>are</u>] <u>shall be</u> developed by teachers rather than

school administrators, in order to gather information that is specific to the particular community surveyed. The questionnaires shall indicate the public school site and shall be tabulated by the department [of education] within thirty days of receipt and shall be returned to the respective schools to be disseminated to all parents.

[E.] G. The annual accountability report for each school district shall be adopted by the local school board, may be published no later than November 15 of each year and may be published at least once each school year in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the school district is located. In publication, the report shall be titled "The School District Report Card" and disseminated in accordance with guidelines established by the state board to ensure effective communication with parents, students, educators, local policymakers and business and community organizations.

H. The accountability report shall include the names of those local school board members who failed to attend mandatory training.

[F.] I. The department [of education] shall create an accountability data system through which data from each public school and each school district may be compiled and reviewed. The department [of education] shall provide the resources to train school district personnel in the use of the accountability data system.

	[ <del>G.</del> ] <u>J.</u>	The depar	rtment	[ <del>of education</del> ]	shall	veri fy
data	submitted by	the school	distri	cts.		

[H.] K. The state board shall measure the performance of every public school in New Mexico. Public schools achieving the highest level of performance shall be eligible for supplemental incentive funding. The state board shall establish the corrective actions and interventions necessary for public schools whose performance level is low.

[I. Appropriation is contingent upon inclusion of one million four hundred thirty-three thousand dollars (\$1,433,000) in the general appropriation act to meet the provisions of this act.]"

Section 5. Section 22-1-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1989, Chapter 344, Section 2) is amended to read:

"22-1-7. PUBLIC SCHOOLS--VIOLENCE--VANDALISM--REPORTING.--

A. [Any public] A school administrator, teacher or other school employee [of a local school board] who observes or has direct knowledge from a participant or victim of an act of violence upon a [public] school administrator, teacher or other school employee of a local school board in the lawful discharge of his duties or vandalism to public school property shall file a report with the local superintendent describing the incident pursuant to procedures established by the [state] department [of public education].

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- B. [Any] A person who files an incident report pursuant to this section shall not be discriminated against in any manner or discharged by a local [school board] superintendent because he has filed that report.
- C. The [state] department [of public education] shall establish uniform reporting procedures for incidents of violence or vandalism described in Subsection A of this section. The procedures shall include requirements for:
- (1) incidents to be reported, incident description and report on action taken in response to the reported incident;
- (2) annual reports by local [school] superintendents of all reported incidents [to local school boards];
- (3) annual reports by local school boards of all reported incidents to the <u>state</u> superintendent [<del>of public</del> <del>instruction</del>]; and
- (4) annual reports by the <u>state</u> superintendent [of public instruction] of all reported incidents to the state board [of education]. The report filed with [that] the state board shall be summarized and submitted to an appropriate interim committee of the legislature with recommendations to decrease the incidence of violence and vandalism in the public schools."
- Section 6. A new section of Chapter 22, Article 1 NMSA . 133877.2

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1978 is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] ADVISORY SCHOOL COUNCILS--CREATION-DUTIES.--

- A. A public school may create an advisory "school council" to assist the school principal with school-based decision-making and to involve parents in their children's education.
- B. A school council may be created and its membership provided for in accordance with local school board rule. School council membership shall reflect an equitable balance between school employees and parents and community members. The school principal may serve as chairman.
  - C. The school council shall:
- (1) work with the school principal and give advice, consistent with state and district rules and policies, on policies relating to instructional issues and curricula;
- (2) develop creative ways to involve parents in the schools: and
- (3) serve as the champion for students in building community support for schools and encouraging greater community participation in the public schools."
- Section 7. Section 22-2-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:
- "22-2-2. STATE BOARD--DUTIES.--Without limiting those powers granted to the state board pursuant to Section 22-2-1.133877.2

NMSA	1978,	the	state	board	shal l	perfo	rm the	follo	wi ng	duti es:
		A.	proper	ly and	unifo	ormly o	enforce	the	provi	si ons

of the Public School Code;

- B. determine policy for the operation of all public schools and vocational education programs in the state, including vocational programs that are part of a juvenile construction industries initiative for juveniles who are committed to the custody of the children, youth and families department;
  - C. appoint a state superintendent;
- D. purchase and loan instructional material to students pursuant to the Instructional Material Law and adopt rules relating to the use and operation of instructional material depositories in the instructional material distribution process;
- E. designate courses of instruction to be taught in all public schools in the state;
- F. assess and evaluate all state institutions and those private schools that desire state accreditation;
- G. determine the qualifications for and issue a [eertificate] license to [any person teaching, assisting teachers, supervising an instructional program, counseling, providing special instructional services or administering in public schools] teachers, instructional support providers and school administrators according to law and according to a

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system of classification adopted and published by the state board:

- H. suspend or revoke a [certificate held by a certified school instructor or certified school administrator]

  license according to law for incompetency, immorality or any other good and just cause;
- make full and complete reports on consolidation
   of school districts to the legislature;
- J. prescribe courses of instruction, requirements for graduation and standards for all public schools, for private schools seeking state accreditation and for the educational programs conducted in state institutions other than the New Mexico military institute;
- K. adopt rules for the administration of all public schools and bylaws for its own administration;
- L. require periodic reports on forms prescribed by it from all public schools and attendance reports from private schools:
- M authorize adult educational programs to be conducted in schools under its jurisdiction and adopt and promulgate rules governing all such adult educational programs;
- N. require [any] a public school under its jurisdiction that sponsors athletic programs [involving sports] to mandate that the participating student obtain .133877.2

catastrophic health and accident insurance coverage, such coverage to be offered through the school and issued by an insurance company duly licensed pursuant to the laws of New Mexico;

- require all accrediting agencies for public schools in the state to act with its approval;
- P. accept and receive all grants of money from the federal government or any other agency for public school purposes and disburse the money in the manner and for the purpose specified in the grant;
- Q. require prior approval for [any] an educational program in a public school that is to be conducted, sponsored, carried on or caused to be carried on by a private organization or agency;
- R. approve or disapprove all rules promulgated by [any] an association or organization attempting to regulate [any] a public school activity and invalidate any rule in conflict with [any] a rule promulgated by the state board. The state board shall require [any] an association or organization attempting to regulate [any] a public school activity to comply with the provisions of the Open Meetings Act and be subject to the inspection of the Public Records Act. The state board may require performance and financial audits of [any] an association or organization attempting to regulate [any] a public school activity. The state board

shall have no power or control over the rules or the bylaws
governing the administration of the internal organization of
the association or organization;
S. review decisions made by the governing board or

- officials of [any] an organization or association regulating any public school activity, and [any] a decision of the state board shall be final in respect thereto;
- T. accept or reject [any] <u>a</u> charitable gift, grant, devise or bequest. The particular gift, grant, devise or bequest accepted shall be considered an asset of the state;
- [U. establish and maintain regional centers at its discretion, for conducting cooperative services between public schools and school districts within and among those regions and to facilitate regulation and evaluation of school programs;
- W.] U. assess and evaluate <u>public schools</u> for accreditation purposes [at least one-third of all public schools each year through visits by department of education personnel to investigate] to determine the adequacy of [pupil] student gain in standard required subject matter, adequacy of [pupil] student activities, functional feasibility of public school and school district organization, adequacy of staff preparation and other matters bearing upon the education of the students;
- [\overline{\pmu}-] \overline{V}. provide for management and other necessary . 133877. 2

personnel to operate [any] a public school or school district that has failed to meet requirements of law, state board standards or state board rules; provided that the operation of the public school or school district shall not include any consolidation or reorganization without the approval of the local school board [of that school district]. Until such time as requirements of law, standards or rules have been met and compliance is assured, the powers and duties of the local school board shall be suspended;

[X.] W. establish and implement a plan that provides for technical assistance to local school boards through workshops and other in-service training methods; [provided, however, that no plan shall require mandatory attendance by any member of a local school board;

 $\frac{Y_{-}}{X_{-}}$  submit a plan applying for funds available under Public Law 94-142 and disburse these funds in the manner and for the purposes specified in the plan;

[<del>Z.</del>] <u>Y.</u> enforce requirements for home schools.

Upon finding that a home school is not in compliance with law, the state board has authority to order that a student attend a public school or a private school; and

[AA.] Z. develop a systemic framework for professional development that provides training to ensure quality teachers and school principals and that improves and enhances student achievement. The state board shall work with

[public] school [educators] employees, the commission on higher education and institutions of higher education to establish the framework. The framework shall include:

- (1) the criteria for school districts to apply for professional development funds, including an evaluation component that will be used by the department [of education] in approving local school district professional development plans; and
- (2) guidelines for developing extensive professional development activities for school districts, including teaching strategies, curriculum materials, distance learning networks and web sites, to ensure that the state board's rules pertaining to content standards and benchmarks are used by New Mexico teachers."

Section 8. Section 22-2-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 9, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-2-6. DEPARTMENT [OF EDUCATION]--DUTIES.--Subject to the policies of the state board and the supervision and direction of the state superintendent, the department [of education] shall have the following duties:

A. supervise all schools and school officials coming under the jurisdiction of the state board, <u>including</u> taking over the control and management of a public school or school district that has failed to meet requirements of law or state board rules or standards;

1	B. advise boards of regents of state educational
2	institutions on matters concerning the Public School Code;
3	C. prescribe, print and distribute forms to carry
4	out the duties of the state board pursuant to the Public
5	School Code;
6	D. annually, prior to December 1, prepare and
7	publish a report on public and private education in the state
8	and distribute the report to the governor and the legislature;
9	E. keep accurate records of all money received by
10	the state superintendent or the department [of education];
11	F. publish and distribute copies of the Public
12	School Code and [regulations] rules promulgated by the state
13	board to local school boards in the state;
14	G. confer with local school boards and [certified
15	school personnel] licensed school employees on matters
16	concerning education in the state;
17	H. prepare and distribute patriotic material to
18	schools in the state; and
19	I. evaluate all educational programs in state
20	institutions under the authority of the secretary of [the]
21	health [and environment department]."
22	Section 9. Section 22-2-6.11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000
23	(2nd S.S.), Chapter 14, Section 1) is amended to read:
24	"22-2-6.11. READING INITIATIVEDESIGN
25	A. The [state] department [of public education]
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shall design and implement a statewide reading initiative to improve reading proficiency in the state. The design of the reading initiative shall be based [upon] on quality, research-based reading programs shown to improve reading proficiency and shall include the following:

- (1) consistent assessment and evaluation of student reading levels;
- (2) appropriate professional staff
  development to assist [classroom certified instructional
  staff] licensed school employees in the instruction of reading
  [programs];
- (3) extra time in the student's day or year for implementation of reading programs; and
- (4) rewards provided to [certified school instructors] teachers and other applicable licensed school employees in schools that improve student reading proficiency.
- B. The [state] department [of public education] shall use national experts to work with [the department] it to develop an immediate reading initiative and a long-term plan for sustained reading improvement.
- C. The [state] department [of public education] shall involve [local] school district personnel, especially [certified] licensed elementary reading specialists, parents and other interested persons in the design of the reading initiative."

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Sectio	n 10.	Section	22-2-8	NMSA	1978	(bei ng	Laws	1967,
Chapter 16,	Section	on 11) is	s amende	ed to	read:			

"22-2-8. EDUCATIONAL STANDARDS.--The state board shall prescribe minimum educational standards for all public schools in the state. A copy of these educational standards shall be furnished by the department [of education] to each local school board, local superintendent and school principal. The educational standards shall include minimum standards for the following areas:

- A. curriculum, <u>including content standards and</u> benchmarks;
  - B. organization and administration of education;
- C. the keeping of records, other than financial records prescribed by the [chief] state superintendent;
  - D. membership accounting;
  - E. teacher preparation;
- F. the physical condition of public school buildings and grounds; and
- G. educational facilities of public schools, including laboratories and libraries.

Section 11. Section 22-2-8.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1986, Chapter 33, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

- "22-2-8.2. STAFFING PATTERNS--CLASS LOAD--TEACHING LOAD.--
- A. The individual class load for elementary school . 133877. 2

teachers shall not exceed twenty students for kindergarten;
provided that any teacher in kindergarten with a class load of
fifteen to twenty students shall be entitled to the assistance
of an educational assistant.

B. The average class load for elementary school
teachers at an individual school shall not exceed twenty-two

- B. The average class load for elementary school teachers at an individual school shall not exceed twenty-two students when averaged among grades one, two and three; provided that any teacher in grade one with a class load of twenty-one or more shall be entitled to the full-time assistance of an educational assistant.
- C. [Effective with the 1994-95 school year] The average class load for an elementary school teacher at an individual school shall not exceed twenty-four students when averaged among grades four, five and six.
- D. The daily teaching load per teacher for grades seven through twelve shall not exceed one hundred sixty students, except the daily teaching load for teachers of required English courses in grades seven and eight shall not exceed one hundred thirty-five with a maximum of twenty-seven students per class and the daily teaching load for teachers of required English courses in grades nine through twelve shall not exceed one hundred fifty students with a maximum of thirty students per class.
- E. Students receiving special education services integrated into a regular classroom for any part of the day

shall be counted in the calculation of class load averages. Students receiving special education services not integrated into the regular classroom shall not be counted in the calculation of class load averages. Only classroom teachers charged with responsibility for the regular classroom instructional program shall be counted in determining average class loads. In elementary schools offering only one grade level, average class loads may be calculated by averaging appropriate grade levels between schools in the school district.

F. Class load limits provided for in this section do not apply to band or music classes or athletics electives.

[F.] <u>G.</u> The state superintendent may waive the individual school class load requirements established in this section. Waivers shall be applied for annually and a waiver shall not be granted for more than two consecutive years. Waivers may only be granted if a school district demonstrates:

- (1) no portable classrooms are available;
- (2) no other available sources of funding exist to meet its need for additional classrooms;
- (3) the district is planning alternatives to increase building capacity for implementation within one year; and
- (4) the parents of all children affected by the waiver have been notified in writing:

1	(a) of the statutory class load
2	requirements;
3	(b) that the school district has made a
4	decision to deviate from these class load requirements; and
5	(c) of the school district plan to
6	achieve compliance with the class load requirements.
7	[G.] H. If a waiver is granted pursuant to
8	Subsection [F] $\underline{G}$ of this section to an individual school, the
9	average class load for elementary school teachers at that
10	school shall not exceed twenty students in grade one and shall
11	not exceed twenty-five students when averaged among grades
12	two, three, four, five and six.
13	[H.] I. Each school district shall report to the
14	department [of education] the size and composition of classes
15	subsequent to the fortieth day and the December 1 count.
16	Failure to meet class load requirements within two years shall
17	be justification for the disapproval of the school district's
18	budget by the state superintendent.
19	$[\frac{1}{1}]$ The department $[\frac{1}{1}]$ shall report
20	to the legislative education study committee by November 30 of
21	each year regarding each school district's ability to meet
22	class load requirements imposed by law.
23	[ <del>J.</del> ] <u>K.</u> Notwithstanding the provisions of
24	Subsection $[F]$ $\underline{G}$ of this section, the state board may waive
25	the individual class load and teaching load requirements

established in this section upon a demonstration of a viable alternative curricular plan and a finding by the state [board] superintendent that the plan is in the best interest of the school district and that, on an annual basis, the plan has been presented to and is supported by the affected [teaching staff] teachers. The department [of education] shall evaluate the impact of each alternative curricular plan annually. Annual reports shall be made to the legislative education study committee.

[K. Effective with the 1987-88 school year, certified school instructors]

L. Teachers shall not be required to perform noninstructional duties except in emergency situations as defined by the state board. For purposes of this subsection, "noninstructional duties" means noon hall duty, noon ground duty and noon cafeteria duty."

Section 12. Section 22-2-8.3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1986, Chapter 33, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-2-8.3. SUBJECT AREAS--MINIMUM INSTRUCTIONAL AREAS
REQUIRED--ACCREDITATION.--

A. The state board shall require [instruction]

public schools to address state board-approved content

standards, benchmarks and performance standards when

instructing in specific state board-required subject areas as

provided in Subsections B through [F] E of this section.

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[Any] A public school or school district failing to meet these minimum requirements shall not be accredited by the state board.

All first, [and] second and third grade classes shall provide daily instruction in language arts skills, including [phonics] phonemic and phonological skills and mathematics.

[C. All third grade classes shall provide daily instruction in language arts skills and mathematics.

D. All fourth, fifth and sixth grade classes shall provide instruction in language arts skills, with an emphasis on writing and editing; mathematics; science; and social studies, including geography. The following subject areas shall be offered in the remaining instructional time: art; music; physical education; health; and computer literacy, including a general familiarization with computers and support in the areas of mathematics and writing through word processi ng.

E. All seventh grade classes shall provide instruction in English, with an emphasis on grammar and writing; communication skills or science; New Mexico history and geography; mathematics; and physical fitness. Remaining instructional time may be used for electives listed in Subsection G of this section.

F. All eighth grade classes shall provide

1	instruction in English, mathematics, United States history,	
2	and science. Remaining instructional time may be used for	
3	electives listed in Subsection G of this section.	
4	G. The electives authorized in Subsections E and F	
5	of this section are art, industrial arts, chorus, band, home	
6	economics, typing, creative writing, speech, drama, Spanish,	
7	computer literacy, American sign language and other electives	
8	approved by the state board.	
9	C. All first, second and third grade classes shall	
10	provide instruction in art, music and a language other than	
11	English.	
12	D. In fourth through eighth grades, instruction	
13	that meets content standards, benchmarks and performance	
14	standards shall be provided in the following subject areas:	
15	(1) language arts skills, with an emphasis on	
16	writing and editing at least one year and an emphasis on	
17	grammar and writing at least one year;	
18	(2) mathematics;	
19	(3) language other than English;	
20	(4) communication skills;	
21	(5) sci ence;	
22	<u>(6) art;</u>	
23	<u>(7) music;</u>	
24	(8) social studies;	
25	(9) New Mexico history;	

1	(10) United States history;	
2	(11) geography; and	
3	(12) physical fitness.	
4	E. In fourth through eighth grades, school	
5	districts shall offer electives that contribute to academic	
6	growth and skill development and provide career and technical	
7	education."	
8	Section 13. Section 22-2-8.4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1986,	
9	Chapter 33, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:	
10	"22-2-8.4. GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS	
11	A. At the end of the eighth grade or during the	
12	ninth grade, each student shall prepare an individual program	
13	of study for grades nine through twelve. The program of study	
14	shall be signed by a student's parent [ <del>or guardian</del> ].	
15	B. [Beginning with students entering the ninth	
16	grade in the 1986-87 school year] Successful completion of a	
17	minimum of twenty-three units shall be required for	
18	graduation. These units shall be as follows:	
19	(1) four units in English, with major	
20	emphasis on grammar and literature;	
21	(2) three units in mathematics;	
22	(3) two units in science, one of which shall	
23	have a laboratory component;	
24	(4) three units in social science, which	
25	shall include United States history and geography, world	
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(5) one unit in physical fitness;(6) one unit in communication ski

(6) one unit in communication skills, with major emphasis on writing and speaking, which may include a language other than English; and

history and geography, and government and economics;

- (7) nine elective units [Only the following elective units shall be counted toward meeting the requirements for graduation: fine arts, i.e. music, band, chorus and art; practical arts; physical education; languages other than English; speech; drama; vocational education; mathematics; science; English; R. O. T. C.; social science; computer science; health education; American sign language; and other electives approved by the state board] that meet state board content standards, benchmarks and performance standards. With the approval of the local school board, participation on an athletic team or in an athletic sport during the school day may count toward fulfillment of the physical education required unit.
- C. Final examinations shall be administered to all students in all classes offered for credit.
- D. [Beginning with students entering the ninth grade in the 1986-87 school year, no] A student shall not receive a high school diploma [who] if he has not passed a state competency examination in the subject areas of [reading] language arts, writing, English, [math] mathematics, science

and social science [Beginning with the 1996-97 school year]. The state competency [examinations] examination on social science shall include a section on the constitution of the United States and the constitution of New Mexico. If a student exits from the school system at the end of grade twelve without having passed a state competency examination, he shall receive an appropriate state certificate indicating the number of credits earned and the grade completed. If within five years after a student exits from the school system he takes and passes the state competency examination, he may receive a high school diploma.

E. The state board may establish a policy to provide for administrative interpretations to clarify curricular and testing provisions of the Public School Code."

Section 14. Section 22-2-8.5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1986, Chapter 33, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-2-8.5. [ADDITIONAL STATEWIDE] READING ASSESSMENTS

AND WRITING PRODUCTION TESTING -- WRITING PORTFOLIO. --

A. The state board shall expand the program of educational accountability established through its educational standards by adding reading assessments and writing production tests to its existing uniform statewide system of assessment to determine [pupil] student status, progress and degree of achievement of basic skills and of essential educational competencies.

B. The department [ <del>of education</del> ] shall involve
[local] school district personnel, especially [certified]
<u>licensed</u> elementary reading specialists, in the development o
methods on a statewide basis to measure student reading
performance in order to assist school districts in the
assessment of student problem areas in the first and second
grades.

- C. The department [of education] shall involve [local] school district personnel, especially [certified school instructors] teachers, in the [fourth and sixth grades, in the] development or selection of a uniform statewide ondemand writing production test for school districts, which shall be administered in grades four, [and] six, eight and ten to measure student writing performance in order to assist school districts in the assessment of student problem areas.
- D. The state board shall require an annual writing portfolio for each student in all grades. For purposes of this subsection, "writing portfolio" means two on-demand writing pieces scored by the school district in accordance with the language arts performance standard rubric or the New Mexico writing assessment program rubric."

Section 15. Section 22-2-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 129, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-2-14. [EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS--ENFORCEMENT] LOCAL

SCHOOL BOARDS--PUBLIC SCHOOLS--SUSPENSION--PROCEDURES. --

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A. Money budgeted by a school district shall be spent first to attain and maintain the requirements for a school district as prescribed by law and by standards and [regulations] rules as prescribed by the state board. state superintendent shall give written notification to a local school board, the local superintendent and a school principal, if applicable, of any failure to meet requirements by any part of the school district under the control of the local school board. The notice shall specify the deficiency. Instructional units or administrative functions may be disapproved for such deficiencies. The state superintendent shall disapprove instructional units or administrative functions [which] that he determines to be detrimental to the educational process.

- B. Within thirty days after receipt of the notice of failure to meet requirements, the local school board, <u>local</u> superintendent and school principal, if applicable, shall:
- (1) comply with the specific and attendant requirements in order to remove the cause for disapproval; or
- (2) submit plans satisfactory to the state superintendent to meet requirements and remove the cause for disapproval.
- C. The state board shall suspend from authority and responsibility [any] a local school board [which], local superintendent or school principal that has had notice of

disapproval and fails to comply with procedures of Subsection B of this section. The state superintendent shall act in lieu of the suspended local school board, <u>local superintendent or school principal</u> until the state board removes the suspension.

- superintendent or school principal, the state board shall deliver to the local school board an alternative order of suspension, stating the cause for the suspension and the effective date and time the suspension will begin. The alternative order shall also contain notice of a time, date and place for a public hearing, prior to the beginning of suspension, to be held by the state board, at which the local school board, local superintendent or school principal may appear and show cause why [it should not be suspended] suspension should not be put into effect. Within five days after the hearing, the state board shall make permanent, modify or withdraw the alternative order.
- E. The state superintendent may suspend a local school board, <u>local superintendent or school principal</u> pending a hearing before the state board when the local school board, <u>local superintendent or school principal</u> has been notified of disapproval and when the state superintendent has sufficient reason to believe that the educational process in the school district <u>or public school</u> has been severely impaired or halted as a result of deficiencies so severe as to warrant

disapproved status before the question of suspension can be presented to the state board for a hearing.

- F. The state superintendent, while acting in lieu of a suspended local school board, <u>local superintendent or school principal</u>, shall execute all the legal authority of the local school board, <u>local superintendent or school principal</u> and assume all the responsibilities of [that board] the local school board, <u>local superintendent or school principal</u>.
- G. The provisions of this section shall be invoked at any time the state superintendent finds the school district or public school has failed to attain and maintain the requirements of law or state board standards and [regulations] rules."

Section 16. Section 22-2-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 129, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-2-15. HEARINGS--SUSPENSION CONTINUANCE AND DISCONTINUANCE--APPEALS.--

A. Within ten days after suspension, or within a reasonable time as the suspended local school board, <u>local</u> superintendent or school principal may request, the state board shall give a hearing to the local school board, <u>local</u> superintendent or school principal. At this hearing, the local school board, <u>local</u> superintendent or school principal may appear and show cause why the suspension should not be continued. The [state board] <u>department</u> employees who

conducted <u>the</u> evaluations upon which the suspension was based shall appear and give testimony.

- B. After the hearing, the state board shall continue or discontinue the suspension of the local school board, <u>local superintendent or school principal</u>.
- C. [Any] A local school board, local superintendent or school principal aggrieved by the decision of the state board may appeal to the district court pursuant to the provisions of Section 39-3-1.1 NMSA 1978."

Section 17. Section 22-2-19 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000, Chapter 107, Section 3) is amended to read:

#### "22-2-19. FULL-DAY KINDERGARTEN PROGRAMS. --

- A. The state board shall adopt rules for the development and implementation of child-centered and developmentally appropriate full-day kindergarten programs.

  [Establishment of full-day kindergarten programs shall be voluntary on the part of school districts and] Student participation in full-day kindergarten shall be voluntary on the part of parents.
- B. The department [of education] shall require schools with full-day kindergarten programs to conduct age-appropriate assessments to determine the placement of students at instructional level and the effectiveness of child-centered, developmentally appropriate kindergarten.
- C. The department [ $rac{of\ education}{}$ ] shall monitor . 133877. 2

full-day kindergarten programs and ensure that they serve the children most in need based upon indicators in the at-risk [factor] index. If the department [of education] determines that a program is not meeting the benchmarks necessary to ensure the progress of students in the program, the department [of education] shall notify the school district that failure to meet the benchmarks shall result in the cessation of funding for the following school year. The department [of education] shall compile the program results submitted by the school districts and make an annual report to the legislative education study committee and the legislature.

- D. Full-day kindergarten programs shall be phased in over a [five-year] three-year period as follows [with priority given to those districts that serve children in schools with the highest proportion of students most in need based upon indicators in the at-risk factor]:
- (1) effective with the 2000-2001 school year, [one-fifth] twenty percent of New Mexico's kindergarten classes may be full day;
- (2) effective with the 2001-2002 school year, [two-fifths of New Mexico's] sixty percent of kindergarten classes may be full day; and
- (3) effective with the 2002-2003 school year, [three-fifths of New Mexico's] all kindergarten classes may be full day.

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<del>year,</del>	four	<del>-fifths</del>	of	New	Mexi	<del>co' s</del>	ki n	<del>derg</del>	arten	<del>cl as</del>	sses	may	be
<del>ful l</del>	day;	<del>and</del>											

- (5) effective with the 2004-2005 school year, all of New Mexico's kindergarten classes may be full day]
- E. A school district may apply to the department for a waiver of accelerated full-day kindergarten if it can demonstrate that it does not have adequate and appropriate facilities or qualified teachers; provided, however, that waivers shall not extend beyond the 2003-2004 school year.
- [E.] F. During the phase-in period, school districts shall apply to the department [of education] to receive funding for full-day kindergarten programs. In granting approval for funding of full-day kindergarten programs, the department [of education] shall ensure that full-day kindergarten programs are first implemented in schools that have the highest proportion of students most in need based upon the at-risk index and [to] in schools with available classroom space."

Section 18. A new Section 22-2C-1 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"22-2C-1. [NEW MATERIAL] SHORT TITLE. -- Chapter 22,
Article 2C NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Regional Service
Center Act"."

Section 19. A new Section 22-2C-2 NMSA 1978 is enacted . 133877.2

to read:

"22-2C-2. [NEW MATERIAL] FINDINGS AND PURPOSE. -- The purpose of the Regional Service Center Act is to decentralize certain functions of the department and to centralize at the regional level functions of school districts that may be offered more efficiently, economically and effectively by a single entity. Further, the purpose of that act is to move most accountability, regulatory functions, technical assistance and other services of the department to regional service centers, thereby providing more immediate assistance to local school districts to ensure that all school districts in the state will meet or exceed state performance standards."

Section 20. A new Section 22-2C-3 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"22-2C-3. [NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Regional Service Center Act:

- A. "center" means a regional service center;
- B. "director" means the director of a center; and
- C. "enterprise activity" means the sale of goods and services by a center that are not part of the center's state accountability and accreditation functions."

Section 21. A new Section 22-2C-4 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"22-2C-4. [NEW MATERIAL] REGIONAL SERVICE CENTERS

CREATED--COORDINATING COUNCIL CREATED--DIRECTOR. --

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A. The state superintendent shall create "regional service centers" in no more than ten regions of the state to help school districts improve their performance and operate more efficiently and economically. Centers are organizational units of the department. The state superintendent may phase in the centers over a five-year period from July 1, 2001 and shall determine the location and service area of each center after consultation with school districts. When determining the location of a center, the state superintendent shall consider the efficacy of locating on a campus of a state post-secondary educational institution.

- В. The state superintendent shall appoint an advisory "coordinating council" made up of the local superintendents from each school district in the region. The coordinating council shall advise the director and the state superintendent on services to be provided by the center and on other matters as requested. The coordinating council shall meet annually to evaluate and review how well the center is satisfying the needs of the school districts and their communities, to discuss new program development and to make recommendations on services to be provided. The coordinating council may meet more often as requested by the director or the state superintendent.
- C. The state superintendent shall appoint a "director" for each center, who shall report to and work under . 133877. 2

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the general supervision of the state superintendent. The director shall be appointed without regard to political affiliation and solely on the ground of fitness to perform the duties of his office. He shall be paid a salary fixed by the state superintendent pursuant to a salary system adopted by the state board.

D. The director shall appoint such professional, technical and clerical support as may be necessary to carry out the powers and duties of the center. Employees of the center may choose membership in the educational retirement association or the public employees retirement association."

Section 22. A new Section 22-2C-5 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"22-2C-5. [NEW MATERIAL] CENTERS--POWERS AND DUTIES.--

#### A. A center shall:

- (1) provide programmatic technical assistance, including resource assistance to schools in need of improvement;
- (2) use the expertise of school district personnel to provide technical assistance and input on issues affecting the school districts in the service area;
- (3) perform department accountability and accreditation functions assigned to it by the state superintendent, including:
  - (a) training school districts on and

1	enforcing the state assessment and accountability system;
2	(b) monitoring and ensuring that
3	curriculum, teaching and student assessment instruments are
4	aligned to state standards, benchmarks and performance
5	i ndi cators;
6	(c) monitoring educational plans for
7	student success;
8	(d) performing departmental
9	accreditation services; and
10	(e) approving, monitoring and
11	evaluating district program budgets to ensure that budgets are
12	tied to educational plans for student success; and
13	(4) perform other duties assigned to it by
14	the state superintendent.
15	B. A center may:
16	(1) develop and conduct professional
17	development and other education training courses for school
18	personnel and district administrators;
19	(2) provide accounting and finance functions,
20	including handling federal flow-through funds;
21	(3) provide administrative and legal
22	services, including serving as central purchasing agent and
23	providing centralized purchasing;
24	(4) provide technology support services;
25	(5) provide human resources management and

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assistance, including training school principals in personnel management;

- (6) provide special education and other educational services;
  - (7) assist schools with peer intervention;
- (8) provide grant research and writing services;
  - (9) provide truancy prevention support; and
- (10) provide other programs or services requested by school districts and approved by the state superintendent."

Section 23. Section 22-5-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 28, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-5-4. LOCAL SCHOOL BOARDS--POWERS--DUTIES.--A local school board shall have the following powers or duties:

A. subject to the [regulations] rules of the state board, [supervise and control all public schools within the school district and all property belonging to or in the possession of the school district] develop educational policies for the school district;

 $\hbox{ B. employ a $\underline{local}$ superintendent of schools for } \\ \hbox{ the school district and fix his salary;}$ 

[C. delegate administrative and supervisory

functions of the local school board to the superintendent of schools;

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D. subject to the provisions of law, approve or
disapprove the employment, termination or discharge of all
employees and certified school personnel of the school
district upon a recommendation of employment, termination or
discharge by the superintendent of schools; provided that any
employment relationship shall continue until final decision of
the board. Any employment, termination or discharge without
the prior recommendation of the superintendent is void;

E. apply to the state board for a waiver of certain provisions of the Public School Code relating to length of school day, staffing patterns, subject area or the purchase of instructional materials for the purpose of implementing a collaborative school improvement program for an individual school;

F. fix the salaries of all employees and certified school personnel of the school district;

G. contract, lease, purchase and sell for the school district;

C. review and approve the school district budget;

[H.] D. acquire, <u>lease</u> and dispose of property;

[H] E. have the capacity to sue and be sued;

[J.]  $\underline{F.}$  acquire property by eminent domain  $[\underline{as}]$  pursuant to the procedures provided in the Eminent Domain Code:

[\overline{K.}] G. issue general obligation bonds of the .133877.2

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school district;

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[<u>H.</u>] <u>H. provide for the repair and [maintain]</u>
maintenance of all property belonging to the school district;

[M-] I. for good cause and upon order of the district court, subpoena witnesses and documents in connection with a hearing concerning any powers or duties of the local school boards:

[N.] <u>J.</u> except for expenditures for salaries, contract for the expenditure of money according to the provisions of the Procurement Code;

 $[\theta ...]$  <u>K.</u> adopt [regulations] <u>rules</u> pertaining to the administration of all powers or duties of the local school board:

[P.] L. accept or reject any charitable gift, grant, devise or bequest. The particular gift, grant, devise or bequest accepted shall be considered an asset of the school district or the public school to which it is given; and

[Q.] M offer and, upon compliance with the conditions of such offer, pay rewards for information leading to the arrest and conviction or other appropriate disciplinary disposition by the courts or juvenile authorities of offenders in case of theft, defacement or destruction of school district property. All such rewards shall be paid from school district funds in accordance with [regulations that shall be] rules promulgated by the [department of education] state board."

1	Section 24. A new Section 22-5-4.1 NMSA 1978 is enacted
2	to read:
3	"22-5-4.1. [NEW MATERIAL] LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTPOWERS
4	AND DUTIES
5	A. The local superintendent is the chief executive
6	officer of the school district.
7	B. The local superintendent shall:
8	(1) carry out the educational policies and
9	rules of the state board and local school board;
10	(2) administer and supervise the school
11	district;
12	(3) employ, fix the salaries of, assign,
13	terminate or discharge all employees of the school district;
14	(4) prepare the school district budget for
15	review and approval by the local school board and the
16	department; and
17	(5) perform other duties as required by law,
18	the department or the local school board.
19	C. The local superintendent may apply to the state
20	board for a waiver of certain provisions of the Public School
21	Code relating to length of school day, staffing patterns,
22	subject area or the purchase of instructional materials for
23	the purpose of implementing a collaborative school improvement
24	program for an individual school."
25	Section 25. Section 22-5-4.6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1990,
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Chapter 52, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-5-4.6. COLLABORATIVE SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS.--

A. A local [school board] superintendent may approve an individual school's plan to implement a collaborative school improvement program upon a finding that the plan is in the best interest of the school and is supported by the participating teaching staff.

- B. The input and concerns of parents, students, school personnel and members of the community shall be solicited and considered in the development and adoption of a collaborative school improvement program.
- C. If necessary for the implementation of a collaborative school improvement program, the local [school board superintendent may apply to the state board for a waiver of Public School Code provisions relating to length of school day, staffing patterns, subject areas or purchase of The state board may approve a request instructional material. for a waiver upon a finding that the local [school board] superintendent has demonstrated accountability for student learning through alternative planning and that the participating teaching staff supports the implementation of a collaborative school improvement program. The local [school board | superintendent shall provide the state board with a program budget that shows the type and number of students served, the type and number of personnel involved and all

expenditures of the waiver.

D. A teacher participating in the development and implementation of a collaborative school improvement program may contact the state board to comment on the local [school-board's] superintendent's waiver request if [he] the teacher communicated his opinion in writing to the local [school-board] superintendent at the time the local [school-board] superintendent approved implementation of the program."

Section 26. A new Section 22-5-5.1 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"22-5-5.1. [NEW MATERIAL] LOCAL SCHOOL BOARD TRAINING.-The department shall develop a mandatory training course for
local school board members that explains state board rules,
department policies and procedures, statutory powers and
duties of local school boards, legal concepts pertaining to
public schools, finance and budget and other matters deemed
relevant by the department. The department shall notify local
school board members of the dates of the training course, the
last of which shall not be later than three months after a
school board election."

Section 27. Section 22-5-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1971, Chapter 199, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-5-6. NEPOTISM PROHIBITED. --

A. [No local school board] A local superintendent shall not initially employ or approve the initial employment . 133877. 2

in any capacity of a person who is the spouse, father, father-in-law, mother, mother-in-law, son, son-in-law, daughter or daughter-in-law of a member of [such] the local school board or the local superintendent. The local school board may waive the nepotism rule for family members of a local superintendent.

B. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the continued employment of a person employed on or before March 1, [1981] 2001."

Section 28. Section 22-5-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1986, Chapter 33, Section 12, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-5-11. [<del>LOCAL SCHOOL BOARDS</del>] <u>SCHOOL DISTRICT</u> SALARY
[SCHEDULE] <u>SYSTEM</u> --

A. Prior to the beginning of each school year, each local [school board] superintendent shall file with the department [of education] a district salary [schedule] system, which salary [schedule] system shall incorporate any salary increases or compensation measures specifically mandated by the legislature. Salaries for teachers and school administrators shall be aligned with the licensure framework provided for in Chapter 22, Article 10A NMSA 1978.

B. [No] A local [school board] superintendent shall not reduce the district salary [schedule] system established pursuant to Subsection A of this section without the prior written approval of the state superintendent. The

state superintendent shall give written notice to the legislative finance committee, the legislative education study committee and the department of finance and administration of any approved reduction of any school district's salary [schedule] system, including the reasons for the request for reduction and the grounds for approval."

Section 29. Section 22-8-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 55) is amended to read:

"22-8-1. SHORT TITLE.--[Sections 77-6-1 through 77-6-46

New Mexico Statutes Annotated, 1953 Compilation] Chapter 22,

Article 8 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Public School Finance Act"."

Section 30. Section 22-8-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 63, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-8-9. BUDGETS--MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.--

A. No budget for a school district shall be approved by the department that does not provide for:

(1) beginning with the 2001-2002 school year, a school year consisting of at least one hundred ninety days, including one hundred eighty full instructional days or the equivalent thereof [exclusive of any release time for inservice training] and ten days for professional development and other staff purposes for teachers; provided, however, that the additional days are contingent on appropriation by the legislature to implement the requirement; or

(2) a variable school year consisting of a
minimum number of instructional hours established by the state
board, <u>including professional development time that is</u>
equivalent to ten days as provided in Paragraph (1) of this
subsection; and

- (3) a pupil-teacher ratio or class or teaching load as provided in Section 22-2-8.2 NMSA 1978.
- B. The state board shall, by [regulation] rule, establish the requirements for [a teaching] an instructional day, the standards for an instructional hour and the standards for a full-time [certified classroom instructor] teacher and for the equivalent thereof.
- [C. The local school board shall submit a plan for the implementation of an alternate school year to the state superintendent for his approval.
- D. The provisions of Subsection C and Paragraph

  (2) of Subsection A of this section shall apply to school

  districts with a MEM of one thousand or fewer.
- C. Beginning with the 2001-2002 school year, each public school budget shall include enough money to compensate teachers for an additional one-half hour beyond the contract day in effect for the 2000-2001 school year for student curriculum and instructional preparation time. The provisions of this subsection are contingent on appropriation by the legislature to implement the requirement."

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Section 31. Section 22-10-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 306, Section 1, as amended) is recompiled as Section 22-10A-1 NMSA 1978 and is amended to read:

"22-10A-1. SHORT TITLE.--Chapter 22, Article [40] 10A

NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "School Personnel Act"."

Section 32. Section 22-2-8.7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1986, Chapter 33, Section 8, as amended) is recompiled as Section 22-10A-3 NMSA 1978 and is amended to read:

## "22-10A-3. [CERTIFICATION] LICENSURE REQUIREMENTS. --

A. The state board shall require [any] a person seeking [certification] licensure or reciprocity in elementary [and] or secondary education to complete the following minimum requirements in the college of arts and sciences:

- (1) twelve hours in English;
- (2) twelve hours in history, including American history and western civilization;
  - (3) six hours in mathematics:
- (4) six hours in government, economics or sociology;
- (5) twelve hours in science, including biology, chemistry, physics, geology, zoology and botany; and
  - (6) six hours in fine arts.
- B. The state board shall require, prior to [certification] licensure, no less than fourteen weeks of student teaching, a portion of which shall occur in the first .133877.2

thirty credit hours taken in the college of education and
shall be under the direct supervision of a [certified school
instructor] teacher and a portion of which shall occur in the
student's senior year with the student teacher being directly
responsible for the classroom.

- C. Nothing in this section shall preclude the state board from establishing or accepting equivalent requirements for purposes of reciprocal [certification] licensure or minimum requirements for alternative [certification] licensure.
- [D. The requirements in Subsections A and B of this section shall apply to students first entering a college or university beginning in the fall of 1986.
- E.-] <u>D.</u> Vocational teacher preparatory programs may be exempt from Subsections A and B of this section upon a determination by the state board that other <u>licensure or</u> certification requirements are more appropriate for vocational teacher preparatory programs."
- Section 33. A new Section 22-10A-4 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:
- "22-10A-4. [NEW MATERIAL] TEACHERS AND SCHOOL

  ADMINISTRATORS--PROFESSIONAL STATUS--LICENSURE LEVELS--SALARY

  ALIGNMENT. --
- A. Teaching and school administration are recognized as professions, with all the rights,

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responsibilities and privileges accorded professions, having their first responsibility to the public they serve. The primary responsibilities of the teaching and school administration professions are to educate the children of this state and to improve the professional practices and ethical conduct of their members.

- B. The New Mexico licensure framework for teachers and school administrators is a progressive career system in which licensees are required to demonstrate increased competencies and undertake increased duties as they progress through the licensure levels.
- C. A level one license is a provisional license issued for the first three years of teaching that gives a beginning teacher the opportunity, through a formal mentorship program, for additional preparation to be a quality teacher. A level two license is given to a teacher who is a fully qualified professional who is primarily responsible for ensuring that students meet and exceed state board-adopted standards and benchmarks; a teacher may choose to remain at level two for the remainder of his career. A level three-A license is the highest level of teaching licensure for those teachers who choose to advance as instructional leaders in the teaching profession and undertake greater responsibilities such as curriculum development, peer intervention and mentoring. A level three-B license is for teachers who

commence	a new	career	path	i n	school	admi ni strati on	by
becomi ng	school	l admini	strat	ors	<b>5.</b>		

- D. All teacher and school administrator salary systems shall be aligned with the licensure framework in a professional educator licensing and salary system.
- E. All teachers and school administrators who hold level two or three certificates on the effective date of this 2001 act shall meet the requirements for their level of licensure by September 1, 2004 and shall be issued licenses. Level two and three licenses issued pursuant to this subsection shall be for nine years."

Section 34. A new Section 22-10A-5 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"22-10A-5. [<u>NEW MATERIAL</u>] LEVEL ONE LICENSURE--MINIMUM SALARY.--

A. A level one license is a provisional three-year license for beginning teachers that requires as a condition of licensure that the licensee undergo a formal mentorship program and an annual intensive evaluation by the school administrator for three full school years before applying for a level two license.

B. Each school district, in accordance with state board rules, shall provide for the mentorship and evaluation of level one teachers. At the end of each year and at the end of the license period, the level one teacher shall be

evaluated for competency. If the teacher fails to demonstrate satisfactory progress and competence annually, the teacher may be terminated as provided in Section 22-10A-22 NMSA 1978. If the teacher has not demonstrated satisfactory progress and competence by the end of the three-year period, he shall not be granted a level two license.

- C. Except in exigent circumstances defined by state board rule, a level one license shall not be extended beyond the initial period.
- D. The department shall issue a standard level one license to an applicant who is at least eighteen years of age who:
- (1) holds a baccal aureate degree from an accredited educational institution:
- (2) has successfully completed a state boardapproved teacher preparation program from a nationally accredited or state-approved educational institution;
- (3) has passed the New Mexico teacher assessments examination; and
- (4) meets other qualifications for level one licensure, including clearance of the required background check.
- E. The department shall issue an alternative level license to an applicant who meets the requirements of Section 22-10A-6 NMSA 1978.

	F.	The	department shall establish competencies and
qual i fi cat	i ons	for	specific grade levels, types and subject
areas of l	evel	one	licensure, including early childhood,
elementary	, mi o	ddl e	school, secondary, special education and
vocati onal	tead	chi nạ	g.

- G. Beginning with the 2002-2003 school year, with the adoption by the state board of more stringent competency requirements for level one teachers, the minimum salary for a level one teacher shall be thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) for a standard nine and one-half month contract, increased proportionately for additional service up to a minimum annualized salary of thirty-seven thousand eight hundred ninety-five dollars (\$37,895).
- H. Teachers who hold level one certificates on the effective date of this 2001 act must meet the more stringent competencies by the end of the 2002-2003 school year or by the end of three years, whichever comes later."

Section 35. A new Section 22-10A-6 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"22-10A-6. [NEW MATERIAL] ALTERNATIVE LEVEL ONE LICENSE. --

- A. The department shall issue an alternative level one license to a person who is at least eighteen years of age and who has:
- (1) completed a baccalaureate degree at an . 133877. 2

accredited institution of higher education, including completion of a minimum of thirty credit hours at either the undergraduate or graduate level in the subject area of instruction for which he is applying for a license;

- (2) completed a master's degree at an accredited institution of higher education, including completion of a minimum of twelve graduate credit hours in the subject area of instruction for which he is applying for a license; or
- (3) completed a doctoral degree at an accredited institution of higher education; and
- (4) passed the New Mexico teacher assessments examination.
- B. A degree referred to in Subsection A of this section shall correspond to the subject area of instruction and the particular grade level that will enable the applicant to teach in a competent manner as determined by the department.
- C. Prior to assuming teaching duties, a person who holds an alternative level one license shall:
- (1) complete a minimum of twelve semester hours of instruction in teaching principles in a program approved by the department; or
- (2) demonstrate to the department, in conjunction with the school district or state agency, that he . 133877.2

has met the state board-approved competencies for level one teachers that correspond to the grade level that will be taught.

- D. An alternative level one teacher shall participate in the same mentorship and other professional development requirements as other level one teachers.
- E. A school district or state agency shall not discriminate against a teacher on the basis that he holds an alternative level one license."

Section 36. A new Section 22-10A-7 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

- "22-10A-7. [NEW MATERIAL] STATEWIDE TEACHER MENTORSHIP
  PROGRAM FOR BEGINNING TEACHERS--PURPOSE--STATE BOARD DUTIES-DEPARTMENT DUTIES.--
- A. The purpose of the statewide teacher mentorship program is to provide beginning teachers with an effective transition into the teaching field, to build on their initial preparation and to ensure their success in teaching; to improve the achievement of students; and to retain capable teachers in the classroom and to remove teachers who show little promise of success.
- B. The department shall develop a framework for a teacher mentorship program for all level one teachers. The state board shall work with licensed school employees, representatives from teacher preparation programs and the

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commission on higher education to establish the framework.

- C. The framework shall include:
- (1) individual support and assistance for each beginning teacher from a designated mentor;
  - (2) structured training for mentors;
- (3) an ongoing, formative evaluation that is used for the improvement of teaching practice;
- (4) procedures for a summative evaluation of beginning teachers' performance during the first three years of teaching, including annual assessment of suitability for license renewal, and for final assessment of beginning teachers seeking level two licensure;
- (5) support from local school boards, school district administrators and other school district personnel; and
- (6) regular review and evaluation of the teacher mentorship program.
  - D. The department shall:
- (1) require submission and approval of each school district's teacher mentorship program;
- (2) provide technical assistance to school districts that do not have a well-developed teacher mentorship program in place; and
- (3) encourage school districts to collaborate with teacher preparation program administrators at

institutions of higher education, career educators, educational organizations, regional service centers and other state and community leaders in the teacher mentorship program."

Section 37. A new Section 22-10A-8 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

## "22-10A-8. [NEW MATERIAL] LEVEL TWO LICENSURE. --

A. A level two license is a nine-year license granted to a teacher who meets the qualifications for that level and who annually demonstrates essential competency to teach. If a level two teacher does not demonstrate essential competency in a given school year, the school district shall provide the teacher with additional professional development and peer intervention during the following school year. If by the end of that school year the teacher fails to demonstrate essential competency, a school district may choose not to contract with the teacher to teach in the classroom.

- B. The department shall issue a level two license to an applicant who successfully completes the three-year level one license or is granted reciprocity as provided by state board rules; demonstrates essential competency required by the state board as verified by the local superintendent through a state-approved evaluation process; and meets other qualifications as required by the state board.
- C. The department shall provide for qualifications . 133877. 2

for specific grade levels, types and subject areas of level two licensure, including early childhood, elementary, middle level, secondary, special education and vocational teaching.

D. Beginning with the 2003-2004 school year, with the adoption by the state board of more stringent competency requirements for level two teachers, the minimum salary for a level two teacher shall be forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) for a standard nine and one-half month contract, increased proportionately for additional service up to a minimum annualized salary of fifty thousand five hundred twenty-six dollars (\$50,526)."

Section 38. A new Section 22-10A-9 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"22-10A-9. [NEW MATERIAL] LEVEL THREE LICENSURE--TRACKS
FOR TEACHERS AND SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS. --

A. A level three-A license is a nine-year license granted to a teacher who meets the qualifications for that level and who annually demonstrates instructional leader competencies.

B. The department shall grant a level three-A license to an applicant who has been a level two teacher for at least three years and holds a post-baccalaureate degree or national board certification; demonstrates instructional leader competence as required by the state board and verified by the local superintendent through a state-approved

evaluation process; and meets other qualifications for the license.

- C. Beginning with the 2003-2004 school year, with the adoption by the state board of more stringent competency requirements for level three-A teachers, the minimum salary for a level three-A teacher shall be fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) for a standard nine and one-half month contract, increased proportionately for additional service up to a minimum annualized salary of sixty-three thousand one hundred fifty-eight dollars (\$63,158).
- D. A level three-B license is a nine-year license granted to a school administrator who meets the qualifications for that level. Licenses may be renewed upon satisfactory annual demonstration of instructional leader and administrative competency.
- E. The department shall grant a level three-B license to an applicant who has been a level three-A instructional leader for at least one year, has satisfactorily completed state board-approved courses in administration and a state board-approved administration apprenticeship program and demonstrates instructional leader competence required by the state board and verified by the local superintendent through a state-approved evaluation process.
- F. Beginning with the 2002-2003 school year, the standard contract and minimum annual salary for a level three. . 133877. 2

B school principal shall be based on the size of the school in which the school principal is employed, as follows:

- (1) for school principals of schools with two hundred or fewer students, a minimum salary of fifty-eight thousand dollars (\$58,000) for a standard ten-month contract, increased proportionately for additional service up to a minimum annualized salary of sixty-nine thousand six hundred dollars (\$69,600);
- (2) for school principals of schools with two hundred one to four hundred students, a minimum salary of sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000) for a standard ten-month contract, increased proportionately for additional service up to a minimum annualized salary of seventy-two thousand dollars (\$72,000);
- (3) for school principals of schools with four hundred one to six hundred students, a minimum salary of sixty-two thousand dollars (\$62,000) for a standard ten-month contract, increased proportionately for additional service up to a minimum annualized salary of seventy-four thousand four hundred dollars (\$74,400);
- (4) for school principals of schools with six hundred one to eight hundred students, a minimum salary of sixty-four thousand dollars (\$64,000) for a standard ten-month contract, increased proportionately for additional service up to a minimum annualized salary of seventy-six thousand eight

hundred dollars (\$76,800);

(5) for school principals of schools with eight hundred one to one thousand students, a minimum salary of sixty-six thousand dollars (\$66,000) for a standard tenmonth contract, increased proportionately for additional service up to a minimum annualized salary of seventy-nine thousand two hundred dollars (\$79,200); and

(6) for school principals of schools with more than one thousand students, a minimum salary of sixty-eight thousand dollars (\$68,000) for a standard ten-month contract, increased proportionately for additional service up to a minimum annualized salary of eighty-one thousand six hundred dollars (\$81,600)."

Section 39. A new Section 22-10A-10 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

teacher or school principal licensed in another state may be granted a level two or level three license if he has teaching experience, demonstrates the required competencies and meets other requirements and qualifications for the license for which he applies, including clearance of the required background check. The local superintendent may require a mentorship period for the licensee if he deems it necessary. A teacher who holds an out-of-state license may apply for a lower level license if he does not meet the requirements for

the higher level."

Section 40. A new Section 22-10A-11 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

# "22-10A-11. [NEW MATERIAL] CERTIFICATES OF WAIVER. --

A. If a local superintendent or governing authority of a state agency certifies to the department that an emergency exists in the hiring of a qualified person, the department may issue a certificate of teaching waiver or assignment waiver.

B. The department may issue a certificate of teaching waiver to a person who holds a baccalaureate degree but does not meet other requirements for licensure as a level one teacher. Certificates of teaching waivers are one-year waivers and may be renewed only if the holder provides satisfactory evidence of continued progress toward a level one license.

C. At the request of a local superintendent, the department may issue a certificate of assignment waiver to a licensed teacher who is assigned to teach outside his teaching endorsement area. A certificate of assignment waiver may be renewed each school year if the teacher earns credit at the rate of nine semester hours each year until he meets the requirements for the endorsement."

Section 41. A new Section 22-10A-12 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"22-10A-12. [NEW MATERIAL] SUBSTITUTE TEACHER
CERTIFICATE The state board shall provide by rule for the
qualifications for a substitute teacher certificate. A local
school board may provide for additional qualifications or
requirements it deems necessary."

Section 42. A new Section 22-10A-13 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

# "22-10A-13. [NEW MATERIAL] PARENTAL NOTIFICATION. --

A. Effective in the 2002-2003 school year, a local superintendent shall give written notice to the parents of those students who are being taught for longer than thirty days by a person who does not hold a level one, two or three license.

## B. The local superintendent shall:

- (1) ensure that the notice required by this section is provided not later than the thirtieth consecutive instructional day following the assignment of that person to the classroom;
- (2) ensure that the notice required by this section is provided in a bilingual form to a parent whose primary language is not English;
- (3) retain a copy of the notice required pursuant to this section; and
- (4) ensure that information relating to teacher licensure is available to the public upon request."

Section 43. A new Section 22-10A-14 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"22-10A-14. [NEW MATERIAL] INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORT PROVIDER LICENSES. --

A. The department shall license instructional support providers, including educational assistants, librarians, school counselors, school social workers, school nurses, speech-language pathologists, psychologists, physical therapists, physical therapy assistants, occupational therapists, occupational therapy assistants, recreational therapists, interpreters for the deaf, diagnosticians and other service providers. The department may provide a professional licensing framework in which licensees can advance in their careers through the demonstration of increased competencies and the undertaking of increased duties.

B. The state board shall provide by rule for the requirements for licensure of types of instructional support providers. If an instructional support provider practices a licensed profession, he shall provide evidence satisfactory to the department that he holds a current, unsuspended license in the profession in which he is applying to provide instructional support services. The instructional support provider shall notify the school district immediately if his license is suspended, revoked or denied."

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Section 44. A new Section 22-10A-15 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"22-10A-15. [NEW MATERIAL] LICENSE OR CERTIFICATE
REQUIRED--GENERAL DUTIES.--

A. A person performing the duties of a licensed school employee who does not hold a valid license or certificate or has not submitted a complete application for licensure within the first three months from beginning employment duties shall not thereafter be compensated for services rendered. This section does not apply to practice teachers as defined by rules of the state board.

- B. Each licensed school employee shall:
- (1) enforce all laws and rules applicable to his public school and school district or to the educational program of the state agency;
- (2) if teaching, teach the prescribed courses of instruction:
- (3) exercise supervision over students on property belonging to the public school or state agency and while the students are under the control of the public school or state agency; and
  - (4) furnish reports as required."

Section 45. A new Section 22-10A-16 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"22-10A-16. [NEW MATERIAL] SCHOOL PRINCIPALS--DUTIES.-. 133877. 2

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In addition to other duties prescribed by law, a school principal shall:

- A. under the general supervision of the local superintendent, assume administrative responsibility and overall instructional leadership for the public school to which he is assigned, including the discipline of students and the planning, operation, supervision and evaluation of the educational program of the school;
- B. recommend to the local superintendent the employment, promotion, transfer, discharge and termination of school employees in his school;
- C. evaluate the performance of school employees and develop professional development plans or job improvement plans to assist school employees to improve;
  - D. take disciplinary action against employees; and
- E. perform other duties assigned to him by the local superintendent to implement the policies of the local school board."
- Section 46. A new Section 22-10A-17 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:
- "22-10A-17. [NEW MATERIAL] TEACHERS AND SCHOOL
  PRINCIPALS--ACCOUNTABILITY--EVALUATIONS--PROFESSIONAL
  DEVELOPMENT--PEER INTERVENTION--MENTORING.--
- A. The state board shall adopt criteria and minimum statewide performance standards for the annual

performance evaluation of licensed school employees. The local superintendent shall adopt policies, guidelines and procedures for the evaluation process. Evaluation by other school employees shall be one component of the evaluation tool for school administrators.

- B. As part of the performance evaluation of teachers, the school principal shall observe each teacher's classroom practice to determine the teacher's ability to demonstrate state-adopted competencies.
- C. At the beginning of each school year, teachers and school principals shall devise professional development plans for the coming year, and evaluations shall be based in part on how well the professional development plan was carried out.
- D. If a level two or three-A teacher's evaluation indicates less than satisfactory performance and competency, the school principal may require the teacher to undergo peer intervention, including mentoring, for a period the school principal deems necessary. If the teacher is unable to demonstrate satisfactory performance and competency by the end of the period, the peer interveners may recommend termination of the teacher.
- E. At least every two years, school principals shall attend a training program approved by the department to improve their evaluation and administrative skills and

instructional leadership."

Section 47. Section 22-10-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 113, as amended) is recompiled as Section 22-10A-18 NMSA 1978 and is amended to read:

"22-10A-18. EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS--DURATION.--

A. All employment contracts between [local] a school [boards] district and [certified school personnel] licensed school employees and between a governing [authorities of] authority of a state [agencies] agency and [certified school instructors] licensed school employees shall be in writing on forms approved by the state board. These forms shall contain and specify the term of service, the salary to be paid, the method of payment, the causes for termination of the contract and other provisions required by [the regulations] rules of the state board.

B. All employment contracts between [local] a school [boards] district and [certified school personnel]
licensed school employees and between a governing
[authorities] authority of a state [agencies] agency and
[certified school instructors] licensed school employees shall be for a period of one school year except:

- (1) contracts for less than one school year are permitted to fill personnel vacancies [which] that occur during the school year;
- (2) contracts for the remainder of a school . 133877. 2

year are permitted to staff programs when the availability of funds for the programs is not known until after the beginning of the school year;

- (3) contracts for less than one school year are permitted to staff summer school programs and to staff federally funded programs in which the federally approved programs are specified to be conducted for less than one school year;
- (4) contracts not to exceed three years are permitted for [certified] school administrators in public schools who are engaged in administrative functions for more than one-half of their employment time; and
- (5) contracts not to exceed three years are permitted at the discretion of the local [school board] superintendent for [certified school instructors] licensed school employees in public schools who have [been employed] worked in the school district for three consecutive school years.
- C. An employment contract not to exceed five years is authorized between a local school board and a local superintendent.
- [C.] D. Persons employed under contracts for periods of less than one school year as provided in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of Subsection B of this section shall be accorded all the duties, rights and privileges of the [Certified]. 133877.2

School Personnel Act.

[D.] E. In determination of eligibility for unemployment compensation rights and benefits for [eertified school instructors] licensed school employees where those rights and benefits are claimed to arise from the employment relationship between governing authorities of state agencies or local school [boards] districts and [eertified school instructors] licensed school employees, that period of a year not covered by a school year shall not be considered an unemployment period.

[E.] F. Except as provided in Section [22-10-12] 22-10A-20 NMSA 1978, a person employed by contract pursuant to this section has no legitimate objective expectancy of reemployment, and no contract entered into pursuant to this section shall be construed as an implied promise of continued employment pursuant to a subsequent contract.

G. Employment contracts between school districts and teachers shall include ten contract days beyond the instructional year for professional development.

H. The teacher contract school day in each school district shall be extended by one-half hour over the contract school day provided in the 2000-2001 school year; provided that the contract school day shall not be longer than eight hours or its equivalent in schools operating on a variable calendar. The additional one-half hour shall be used by

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- I. School districts and state agencies may pay licensed school employees according to their employment contracts on evidence of attendance at any professional meeting connected with their profession as educators or associated with the courses of instruction in which they specialize.
- J. Licensed school employees shall be paid at least once a month during a school year. The salary may be paid at least once a month during a twelve-month period although services are to be performed during a period less than the twelve months.

K. The provisions of Subsections G and H of this section shall not operate unless the legislature has funded the additional time."

Section 48. Section 22-10-21 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 123, as amended) is recompiled as Section 22-10A-19 NMSA 1978 and is amended to read:

"22-10A-19. SUPERVISION AND CORRECTION PROCEDURES. --

A. For the purposes of Sections 22-10A-19 through 22-10A-26 NMSA 1978, "school principal" includes other school district personnel who have the authority to supervise school employees, correct their work performance and recommend termination or discharge.

<u>B.</u> The state board shall prescribe by
[regulations] rule the procedures to be followed by a [local]
school [board or the governing authority of a state agency]
<pre>principal in supervising and correcting unsatisfactory work</pre>
performance of [certified school personnel] school employees
before notice of intent to discharge is served upon them [and
by the governing authority of a state agency in supervising
and correcting unsatisfactory work performance of certified
school instructors before notice of intent to discharge is
served upon them. These regulations]. <u>The rules</u> shall
provide that written records shall be kept on all action taken
by a [ <del>local</del> ] school [ <del>board or the governing authority of a</del>
state agency] principal to improve [any person's] a school
<pre>employee's unsatisfactory work performance and all</pre>
improvements made in the [person's] school employee's work
performance. These written records shall be introduced as
evidence at any hearing for the [person] school employee
conducted by the local [school board or the governing
authority of the state agency] superintendent."

Section 49. A new Section 22-10A-20 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"22-10A-20. [NEW MATERIAL] NOTICE OF REEMPLOYMENT--TERMINATION. --

A. On or before the last day of the school year of an existing employment contract, each school principal shall .133877.2

recommend to the local superintendent the reemployment or termination of each licensed school employee at his school. The local superintendent, based on the recommendations of the school principal, shall serve written notice of reemployment or termination on each licensed school employee employed by the school district. A notice of reemployment shall be an offer of employment for the ensuing school year. A notice of termination shall be a notice of intention not to reemploy for the ensuing school year.

- B. Failure of the local superintendent to serve a written notice of reemployment or termination on a licensed school employee shall be construed to mean that notice of reemployment has been served upon the person for the ensuing school year according to the terms of the existing employment contract but subject to any additional compensation allowed other licensed school employees of like qualifications and experience employed by the school district.
- C. Nothing in this section shall be construed to mean that failure of a local superintendent to serve a written notice of reemployment or termination shall automatically extend a licensed school employee's employment contract for a period in excess of one school year."

Section 50. Section 22-10-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 115, as amended) is recompiled as Section 22-10A-21 NMSA 1978 and is amended to read:

"22-10A-21. REEMPLOYMENT--ACCEPTANCE--REJECTION--BINDING CONTRACT.--

- A. Each [certified school instructor] licensed school employee shall deliver to the local [school board of the school district or to the governing authority of the state agency] superintendent in which the [person] licensed school employee is employed a written acceptance or rejection of reemployment for the ensuing school year within fifteen days from the following:
- (1) the date written notice of reemployment is served upon the [person] licensed school employee; or
- (2) the last day of the school year when no written notice of reemployment or termination is served upon the [person] <u>licensed school employee</u> on or before the last day of the school year.
- B. Delivery of the written acceptance of reemployment by a [certified school instructor] licensed school employee creates a binding employment contract between the [certified school instructor] licensed school employee and the [local school board or the governing authority of the state agency] school district until the parties enter into a formal written employment contract. Written employment contracts between local [school boards or governing authorities of state agencies] superintendents and [certified school instructors] licensed school employees shall be

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executed by the parties not later than ten days before the first day of a school year."

Section 51. A new Section 22-10A-22 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"22-10A-22. [NEW MATERIAL] TERMINATION

DECISIONS--PRINCIPALS--LOCAL SUPERINTENDENTS--PROCEDURES.--

A school principal may recommend the termination of a school employee of his school who has worked for the school district for three full consecutive years or less for any reason he deems sufficient. Based upon this recommendation, the local superintendent may terminate the school employee. Upon request of the school employee, the local superintendent shall provide written reasons for the school principal's decision to recommend termination. reasons shall be provided within ten working days of the The reasons shall not be publicly disclosed by the request. local superintendent or school principal. The reasons shall not provide a basis for contesting the decision under the School Personnel Act.

- B. A local superintendent may not terminate a school employee who has worked at a school district for more than three full consecutive years without just cause.
- C. A school employee who has worked for a school district for more than three full consecutive years and who receives a notice of termination pursuant to either Section

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22-10A-20 NMSA 1978 or this section may request an opportunity to make a statement to the local superintendent on the recommendation to terminate him by submitting a written request to the local superintendent within five working days from the date written notice of termination is served upon The school employee may also request in writing the reasons for the school principal's recommendation to terminate hi m. The local superintendent shall request that the school principal provide written reasons for his recommendation to terminate the school employee within five working days from the date the written request for a meeting and the written request for the reasons were received by the local Neither the school principal nor local superintendent. superintendent shall publicly disclose his reasons for termination.

D. The school employee's request pursuant to Subsection C of this section shall be granted if he responds to the school principal's written reasons as provided in that subsection by submitting in writing to the local superintendent a contention that the recommendation and subsequent decision to terminate him was made without just cause. The written contention shall specify the grounds on which it is contended that the recommendation and subsequent decision was without just cause and shall include a statement of the facts that the school employee believes support his

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contention. This written statement shall be submitted within ten working days from the date the school employee receives the written reasons from the school principal. The submission of this statement constitutes a representation on the part of the school employee that he can support his contentions and an acknowledgment that the school principal may offer the causes for his recommendation and any relevant data in his possession in rebuttal of the school employee's contentions.

Ε. A local superintendent shall meet to hear the school employee's statement in no less than five or more than fifteen working days after the local superintendent receives the statement. The hearing shall be conducted informally in accordance with the provisions of the Open Meetings Act. The school employee and the school principal may each be accompanied by a person of his choice. First, the school principal shall present the factual basis for his recommendation that just cause exists for the termination of the school employee, limited to those reasons provided to the school employee pursuant to Subsection C of this section. Then, the school employee shall present his contentions, limited to those grounds specified in Subsection D of this The school principal may offer such rebuttal section. testimony as he deems relevant. All witnesses may be questioned by the local superintendent, the school employee or his representative and the school principal or his

representative. The local superintendent may consider only such evidence as is presented at the hearing and need consider only such evidence as he considers reliable. No record shall be made of the proceeding. The local superintendent shall notify the school employee and the school principal of his decision in writing within five working days from the conclusion of the meeting."

Section 52. Section 22-10-17 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1986, Chapter 33, Section 24, as amended) is recompiled as Section 22-10A-23 NMSA 1978 and is amended to read:

"22-10A-23. DISCHARGE HEARING--PROCEDURES. --

A. A local [school board or the governing authority of a state agency] superintendent may discharge a [certified] licensed school employee only for just cause according to the following procedure:

- (1) the [superintendent] school principal shall serve a written notice of his intent to recommend discharge on the [certified] licensed school employee in accordance with the law for service of process in civil actions; and
- (2) the [superintendent] school principal shall state in the notice of his intent to recommend discharge the cause for his recommendation and shall advise the [certified] licensed school employee of his right to a discharge hearing before the local [school board or governing]

authority] superintendent as provided in this section.

- B. A [certified] licensed school employee who receives a notice of intent to recommend discharge pursuant to Subsection A of this section may exercise his right to a hearing before the local [school board or governing authority] superintendent by giving the school principal and local superintendent [or administrator] written notice of that election within five working days of his receipt of the notice to recommend discharge.
- C. The local [school board or governing authority] superintendent shall hold a discharge hearing no less than twenty and no more than forty working days after the local superintendent [or administrator] receives the written election from the [certified] licensed school employee and shall give the [certified] licensed school employee at least ten days written notice of the date, time and place of the discharge hearing.
- D. [Each party] The [local superintendent or administrator] school principal and the [certified] licensed school employee may be accompanied by [a person] persons of [his] their choice.
- E. The parties shall complete and respond to discovery by deposition and production of documents prior to the discharge hearing.
- F. The local [school board or governing authority]
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<u>superintendent</u> shall have the authority to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and to produce books, records, documents and other evidence at the request of either party and shall have the power to administer oaths.

- G. The [local superintendent or administrator] school principal shall have the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that, at the time of the notice of intent to recommend discharge, he had just cause to discharge the [certified] licensed school employee.
- H. The [local superintendent or administrator]
  school principal shall present his evidence first, with the
  [certified] licensed school employee presenting his evidence
  [thereafter] second. The local [school board or governing
  authority] superintendent shall permit either party to call,
  examine and cross-examine witnesses and to introduce
  documentary evidence.
- [I. An official record shall be made of the hearing. Either party may have one copy of the record at the expense of the local school board or governing authority.
- J.] I. The local [school board] superintendent shall render [its] his written decision within twenty days of the conclusion of the discharge hearing."
- Section 53. A new Section 22-10A-24 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:
- "22-10A-24. [NEW MATERIAL] APPEALS--INDEPENDENT
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ARBITRATOR -- QUALIFICATIONS -- PROCEDURE -- BINDING DECISION. --

A. A school employee who is still aggrieved by a decision of a local superintendent rendered pursuant to Section 22-10A-22 or 22-10A-23 NMSA 1978 may appeal the decision to an independent arbitrator. A written notice of appeal shall be submitted to the local superintendent within five working days from the receipt of his written decision or the refusal of the local superintendent to grant a hearing. The appeal shall be accompanied by a statement of particulars specifying the grounds on which it is contended that the decision was impermissible pursuant to Section 22-10A-22 or 22-10A-23 NMSA 1978 and including a statement of facts supporting the contentions. Failure of the school employee to submit a timely appeal or a statement of particulars with the appeal shall disqualify him for any appeal and render the local superintendent's decision final.

B. The local superintendent and the school employee shall meet within ten working days from the receipt of the request for an appeal and select an independent arbitrator to conduct the appeal. If the parties fail to agree on an independent arbitrator, they shall request the presiding judge in the judicial district in which the school employee's public school is located to select one. The presiding judge shall select the independent arbitrator within five working days from the date of the parties' request.

- appointed who is versed in employment practices and school procedures and who preferably has experience in the practice of law. No person shall be appointed to serve as the independent arbitrator who has any direct or indirect financial interest in the outcome of the proceeding, has any relationship to any party in the proceeding, is employed by the local school district or is a member of or employed by any professional or labor organization of which the school employee is a member.
- D. Appeals from the decision of the local superintendent shall be decided after a de novo hearing before the independent arbitrator. The issue to be decided by the independent arbitrator is whether there was just cause for the decision of the local superintendent to terminate or discharge the school employee.
- E. The de novo hearing shall be held within thirty working days from the selection of the independent arbitrator. The arbitrator shall give written notice of the date, time and place of the hearing, and such notice shall be sent to the employee and the local superintendent.
- F. Each party has the right to be represented by counsel at the hearing before the independent arbitrator.
- G. Discovery shall be limited to depositions and requests for production of documents on a time schedule to be .133877.2

established by the independent arbitrator.

- H. The independent arbitrator may issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and for the production of books, records, documents and other evidence and shall have the power to administer oaths. Subpoenas so issued shall be served and enforced in the manner provided by law for the service and enforcement of subpoenas in a civil action.
- I. The rules of civil procedure shall not apply to the de novo hearing, but it shall be conducted so that both contentions and responses are amply and fairly presented. To this end, the independent arbitrator shall permit either party to call and examine witnesses, cross-examine witnesses and introduce exhibits. The technical rules of evidence shall not apply, but, in ruling on the admissibility of evidence, the independent arbitrator shall require reasonable substantiation of statements or records tendered, the accuracy or truth of which is in reasonable doubt.
- J. The local superintendent has the burden of proof and shall prove by a preponderance of the evidence that, at the time the notice of termination or the notice of intent to discharge was served on the school employee, the local superintendent had just cause to terminate or discharge the school employee. If the local superintendent proves by a preponderance of the evidence that there was just cause for its action, then the burden shifts to the school employee to

rebut the evidence presented by the local superintendent.

K. The independent arbitrator shall uphold the local superintendent's decision only if it proves by a preponderance of the evidence that, at the time the notice of termination or intent to discharge was served on the school employee, the local superintendent had just cause to terminate or discharge the school employee. If the local superintendent fails to meet its burden of proof or if the school employee rebuts the proof offered by the local superintendent, the arbitrator shall reverse the decision of the local superintendent.

L. No official record shall be made of the hearing. Either party desiring a record of the arbitration proceedings may, at his own expense, record or otherwise provide for a transcript of the proceedings; provided, however, that the record so provided shall not be deemed an official transcript of the proceedings nor shall it imply any right of automatic appeal or review.

M The independent arbitrator shall render a written decision affirming or reversing the action of the local superintendent. The decision shall contain findings of fact and conclusions of law. The parties shall receive actual written notice of the decision of the independent arbitrator within ten working days from the conclusion of the de novo hearing.

- N. The sole remedies available under this section shall be reinstatement or payment of compensation reinstated in full but subject to any additional compensation allowed other school employees of like qualifications and experience employed by the school district and including reimbursement for compensation during the entire period for which compensation was terminated, or both, less an offset for any compensation received by the school employee during the period the compensation was terminated.
- 0. Unless a party can demonstrate prejudice arising from a departure from the procedures established in this section and in Section 22-10A-22 NMSA 1978, such departure shall be presumed to be harmless error.
- P. The decision of the independent arbitrator shall be binding on both parties and shall be final and nonappealable except where the decision was procured by corruption, fraud, deception or collusion, in which case it shall be appealed to the district court in the judicial district in which the public school is located.
- Q. Each party shall bear its own costs and expenses. The independent arbitrator's fees and other expenses incurred in the conduct of the arbitration shall be assigned at the discretion of the independent arbitrator.
- R. Local school districts shall file a record with the department of all terminations and discharges and all

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actions arising from terminations and discharges annually."

Section 54. Section 22-10-16 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 118, as amended) is recompiled as Section 22-10A-25 NMSA 1978 and is amended to read:

"22-10A-25. EXCEPTED FROM PROVISIONS. -- Sections

[<del>22-10-12 through 22-10-14.1</del>] <u>22-10A-20 through 22-10A-22 and 22-10A-24 NMSA 1978 do not apply to the following:</u>

A. a [certified school instructor] licensed school
employee employed to fill the position of a [certified school
instructor] licensed school employee entering military
service:

- B. a person who is employed as a [certified] school administrator; or
- C. a [non-certified] nonlicensed school employee employed to perform primarily district-wide management functions."

Section 55. Section 22-10-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 120, as amended) is recompiled as Section 22-10A-26 NMSA 1978 and is amended to read:

"22-10A-26. COMPENSATION PAYMENTS TO DISCHARGED PERSONNEL. --

A. Payment of compensation to [any certified school instructor] a licensed school employee employed by a [local school board or by the governing authority of a state agency and payment of compensation to any certified school

district shall terminate as of the date, after a hearing, that a written copy of the decision of the local [sehool board or the governing authority of the state agency] superintendent to discharge the [person] licensed school employee is served on [the person] him. If the compensation of the [person] licensed school employee discharged during the term of a written employment contract is to be paid monthly during a twelve-month period for services to be performed during a period less than twelve months, the [person] licensed school employee shall be entitled to a pro rata share of the compensation payments due for the period during the twelve months in which no services were to be performed.

board] superintendent in discharging a [certified school instructor or administrator or the action of the governing authority of a state agency in discharging a certified school instructor] licensed school employee is reversed on appeal, payment of compensation to the [person] licensed school employee shall be reinstated in full but subject to any additional compensation allowed other [certified school instructor or administrator] licensed school employees of like qualifications and experience employed by the school district [or state agency] and including reimbursement for compensation during the entire period the compensation was terminated less

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2	<u>licensed school employee</u> from a school district [ <del>or state</del>
3	agency] during the period the compensation was terminated."
4	Section 56. A new Section 27-10A-27 NMSA 1978 is enacted
5	to read:
6	"22-10A-27. [NEW MATERIAL] LICENSED SCHOOL EMPLOYEES IN
7	STATE AGENCIES
8	A. Licensed school employees in state agencies are
9	subject to the School Personnel Act.
10	B. Employees of state agencies who are not covered
11	by the Personnel Act and who were covered by the provisions of
12	the School Personnel Act on the effective date of this 2001
13	act shall continue to be covered by the School Personnel Act."
14	Section 57. Section 22-10-22 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967,
15	Chapter 16, Section 124, as amended) is recompiled as Section
16	22-10A-28 NMSA 1978 and is amended to read:
17	"22-10A-28. SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF [CERTIFICATES]
18	<u>LI CENSE</u> APPEAL
19	A. The state board may suspend or revoke a
20	[ <del>certificate</del> ] <u>department-issued license</u> held by a [ <del>certified</del>
21	school instructor or administrator] licensed school employee
22	for incompetency, immorality or any other good and just cause.
23	B. A [ <del>certificate</del> ] <u>license</u> may be suspended or
24	revoked only according to the following procedure:

an offset for any compensation received by the [person]

(1) the state board [serving] serves written

notice of the suspension or revocation on the [person holding the certificate] licensed school employee in accordance with the law for service of process in civil actions. The notice of the suspension or revocation shall state the grounds for the suspension or revocation of the [certificate] license.

The notice of the suspension or revocation shall describe the rights of the [person holding the certificate] licensed school employee and include instructions for requesting a hearing before the state board. A hearing shall be requested within thirty days of receipt of the notice of suspension or revocation. If a hearing is requested, the hearing shall be held not more than ninety days from the date of the request for the hearing;

- officer [conducting] conducts a hearing that provides the [person holding the certificate] licensed school employee, or his attorney, an opportunity to present evidence or arguments on all pertinent issues. A transcript shall be made of the entire hearing conducted by the state board or its designated hearing officer; and
- (3) the state board [rendering] renders a written decision in accordance with the law and based upon evidence presented and admitted at the hearing. The written decision shall include findings of fact and conclusions of law and shall be based upon the findings of fact and the

conclusions of law. A written copy of the decision of the state board shall be served upon the [person holding the certificate] licensed school employee within sixty days from the date of the hearing. Service of the written copy of the decision shall be in accordance with the law for service of process in civil actions or by certified mail to the [person's] licensed school employee's address of record.

- C. The secretary of the state board, with the approval of the state board or its designated hearing officer, may subpoen witnesses, require their attendance and giving of testimony and require the production of books, papers and records in connection with a hearing held pursuant to the provisions of Subsection B of this section. Also, the state board may apply to the district court for the issuance of subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum in the name of and on behalf of the state board.
- D. Any person aggrieved by a decision of the state board, after a hearing pursuant to this section, may appeal the decision to the district court pursuant to the provisions of Section 39-3-1.1 NMSA 1978."

Section 58. Section 22-10-3.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1988, Chapter 48, Section 1, as amended) is recompiled as Section 22-10A-29 NMSA 1978 and is amended to read:

"22-10A-29. [CERTIFIED SCHOOL PERSONNEL AND SCHOOL

NURSES] LICENSED SCHOOL EMPLOYEES--CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT AND

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## SUBSTANCE ABUSE REQUIRED TRAINING PROGRAM --

- A. All [certified school personnel and school nurses] licensed school employees shall be required to complete training in the detection and reporting of child abuse and neglect and substance abuse. This requirement shall be completed within the [person's] licensed school employee's first year of employment by a school district [in the state].
- B. Pursuant to the policy and [regulations] rules adopted by the state board, the department [of education] shall develop a training program, including training materials and necessary training staff, to meet the requirement of Subsection A of this section to make the training available in every school district [in the state]. The department [of education] shall coordinate the development of the program with appropriate staff at the human services department and the department of health.
- C. The training program developed pursuant to this section shall be made available by the department [of education] to the deans of every college of education in New Mexico for use in providing such training to students seeking elementary and secondary education [certification] licensure."

Section 59. Section 22-11-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 126, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-11-2. DEFINITIONS. -- As used in the Educational

## Retirement Act:

A. "member" means [any] an employee, except for a participant or a retired member, coming within the provisions of the Educational Retirement Act;

- B. "regular member" means:
- (1) a person regularly employed as a teaching, nursing or administrative employee of a state educational institution, except for:
  - (a) a participant; or
- (b) all employees of a general hospital or outpatient clinics thereof operated by a state educational institution named in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico:
- (2) a person regularly employed as a teaching, nursing or administrative employee of a junior college or community college created pursuant to Chapter 21, Article 13 NMSA 1978, except for a participant;
- (3) a person regularly employed as a teaching, nursing or administrative employee of a technical and vocational institute created pursuant to the Technical and Vocational Institute Act, except for a participant;
- (4) a person regularly employed as a teaching, nursing or administrative employee of the New Mexico boys' school, the New Mexico girls' school, the Los Lunas medical center or a school district or as a certified school

instructor of a state institution or agency providing an educational program and holding a standard or substandard certificate issued by the state board, except for a participant;

(5) a person regularly employed by the

- (5) a person regularly employed by the department of education or the board holding a standard or substandard certificate issued by the state board at the time of commencement of such employment;
- (6) a member classified as a regular member in accordance with the [regulations] rules of the board;
- (7) a person regularly employed by the New Mexico activities association holding a standard certificate issued by the state board at the time of commencement of such employment; or
- (8) a person regularly employed by a regional education cooperative holding a standard certificate issued by the state board at the time of commencement of such employment;
- C. "provisional member" means a person not eligible to be a regular member but who is employed by a local administrative unit designated in Subsection B of this section; provided, however, that employees of a general hospital or outpatient clinics thereof operated by a state educational institution named in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico are not provisional members;

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- D. "local administrative unit" means an employing agency however constituted that is directly responsible for the payment of compensation for the employment of members or participants;
- E. "beneficiary" means a person having an insurable interest in the life of a member or a participant designated by written instrument duly executed by the member or participant and filed with the director to receive a benefit pursuant to the Educational Retirement Act that may be received by someone other than the member or participant;
- F. "employment" means employment by a local administrative unit that qualifies a person to be a member or participant;
- G. "service employment" means employment that qualifies a person to be a regular member;
- H. "provisional service employment" meansemployment that qualifies a person to be a provisional member;
- I. "prior employment" means employment performed prior to the effective date of the Educational Retirement Act that would be service employment or provisional service employment if performed thereafter;
- J. "service credit" means that period of time with which a member is accredited for the purpose of determining his eligibility for and computation of retirement or disability benefits;

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- K. "earned service credit" means that period of time during which a member was engaged in employment or prior employment with which he is accredited for the purpose of determining his eligibility for retirement or disability benefits:
- L. "allowed service credit" means that period of time during which a member has performed certain nonservice employment with which he may be accredited, as provided in the Educational Retirement Act, for the purpose of computing retirement or disability benefits;
- M "retirement benefit" means an annuity paid monthly to members whose employment has been terminated by reason of their age;
- N. "disability benefit" means an annuity paid monthly to members whose employment has been terminated by reason of a disability;
  - 0. "board" means the educational retirement board;
  - P. "fund" means the educational retirement fund;
- Q. "director" means the educational retirement director;
- R. "medical authority" means a medical doctor within the state or as provided in Subsection D of Section 22-11-36 NMSA 1978 either designated or employed by the board to examine and report on the physical condition of applicants for or recipients of disability benefits;

- S. "actuary" means a person trained and regularly engaged in the occupation of calculating present and projected monetary assets and liabilities under annuity or insurance programs;
- T. "actuarial equivalent" means a sum paid as a current or deferred benefit that is equal in value to a regular benefit, computed upon the basis of interest rates and mortality tables;
- U. "contributory employment" means employment for which contributions have been made by both a member and a local administrative unit pursuant to the Educational Retirement Act:
- V. "qualifying state educational institution"
  means the university of New Mexico, New Mexico state
  university, New Mexico institute of mining and technology, New
  Mexico highlands university, eastern New Mexico university,
  western New Mexico university, Albuquerque technicalvocational institute, Clovis community college, Luna
  vocational-technical institute, Mesa technical college, New
  Mexico junior college, northern New Mexico state school, San
  Juan college and Santa Fe community college;

## W. "participant" means:

(1) a person regularly employed as a faculty or professional employee of the university of New Mexico, New Mexico state university, New Mexico institute of mining and

technology, New Mexico highlands university, eastern New Mexico university or western New Mexico university who first becomes employed with such an educational institution on or after July 1, 1991, or a person regularly employed as a faculty or professional employee of the Albuquerque technical-vocational institute, Clovis community college, Luna vocational-technical institute, Mesa technical college, New Mexico junior college, northern New Mexico state school, San Juan college or Santa Fe community college who is first employed by the institution on or after July 1, 1999 and who elects, pursuant to Section 22-11-47 NMSA 1978, to participate in the alternative retirement plan; and

- (2) a person regularly employed who performs research or other services pursuant to a contract between a qualifying state educational institution and the United States government or any of its agencies who elects, pursuant to Section 22-11-47 NMSA 1978, to participate in the alternative retirement plan, provided that the research or other services are performed outside the state;
- X. "salary" means the compensation or wages paid to a member or participant by any local administrative unit for services rendered; [and]
- Y. "alternative retirement plan" means the retirement plan provided for in Sections 22-11-47 through 22-11-52 NMSA 1978; and

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employment	has	been	teri	<u>mi nated</u>	by rea	aso	n of age	and wh	<u>o is</u>
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recei vi ng	or is	s elig	ri bl	e to rec	eive i	ret	i rement	benefit.	s. "

Section 60. Section 22-11-21 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 144, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-11-21. CONTRIBUTIONS--MEMBERS--LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE
UNITS.--

- A. Each member shall make contributions to the fund in the amount of seven and six-tenths percent of his annual salary.
- B. Until June 30, 1993, each local administrative unit shall make a yearly contribution to the fund of a sum equal to seven and six-tenths percent of the annual salary of each member employed by the local administrative unit.
- C. Beginning July 1, 1993 and [thereafter] through June 30, 2001, each local administrative unit shall make a yearly contribution to the fund of a sum equal to eight and sixty-five hundredths percent of the annual salary of each member employed by the local administrative unit.
- D. Beginning July 1, 2001 and thereafter, each local administrative unit shall make a yearly contribution to the fund of a sum equal to eight and ninety-five hundredths percent of the annual salary of each member employed by the local administrative unit."

Section 61. Section 22-11-30 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, .133877.2

Chapter 16, Section 153, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-11-30. RETIREMENT BENEFITS.--

A. Retirement benefits for a member retired pursuant to the Educational Retirement Act on or before June 30, 1967 shall be paid monthly and shall be one-twelfth of a sum equal to one and one-half percent of the first four thousand dollars (\$4,000) of the member's average annual salary and one percent of the remainder of the member's average annual salary multiplied by the number of years of the member's total service credit.

- B. Retirement benefits for a member retired pursuant to the Educational Retirement Act on or after July 1, 1967 but on or before June 30, 1971 shall be paid monthly and shall be one-twelfth of a sum equal to one and one-half percent of the first six thousand six hundred dollars (\$6,600) of the member's average annual salary and one percent of the remainder of the member's average annual salary multiplied by the number of years of the member's total service credit.
- C. Retirement benefits for a member retired pursuant to the Educational Retirement Act on or after July 1, 1971 but on or before June 30, 1974 shall be paid monthly and shall be one-twelfth of a sum equal to one and one-half percent of the member's average annual salary multiplied by the number of years of the member's total service credit.
- D. Retirement benefits for a member retired . 133877. 2

pursuant to the Educational Retirement Act on or before June 30, 1974 but returning to employment on or after July 1, 1974 for a cumulation of one or more years shall be computed pursuant to Subsection E of this section. Retirement benefits for a member retired pursuant to the Educational Retirement Act on or before June 30, 1974 but returning to employment on or after July 1, 1974 for a cumulation of less than one year shall be computed pursuant to Subsection A of this section if his date of last retirement was on or before June 30, 1967 or pursuant to Subsection B of this section if his date of last retirement was on or after July 1, 1967 but not later than June 30, 1971 or pursuant to Subsection C of this section if his date of last retirement was on or after July 1, 1971 but not later than June 30, 1974.

- E. Retirement benefits for a member age sixty or over, retired pursuant to the Educational Retirement Act on or after July 1, 1974 but not later than June 30, 1987, shall be paid monthly and shall be one-twelfth of a sum equal to:
- (1) one and one-half percent of the member's average annual salary multiplied by the number of years of service credit for:
  - (a) prior employment; and
- (b) allowed service credit for service performed prior to July 1, 1957, except United States military service credit purchased pursuant to Paragraph (3) of

Subsection A of Section 22-11-34 NMSA 1978; plus

- (2) two percent of the member's average annual salary multiplied by the number of years of service credit for:
  - (a) contributory employment;
- (b) allowed service credit for service performed after July 1, 1957; and
- (c) United States military service credit for service performed prior to July 1, 1957 and purchased pursuant to Paragraph (3) of Subsection A of Section 22-11-34 NMSA 1978.
- F. Retirement benefits for a member age sixty or over, retired pursuant to the Educational Retirement Act on or after July 1, 1987 but not later than June 30, 1991, shall be paid monthly and shall be one-twelfth of a sum equal to two and fifteen-hundredths percent of the member's average annual salary multiplied by the number of years of the member's total service credit; provided that this subsection shall not apply to any member who was retired in any of the four quarters ending on June 30, 1987 without having accumulated not less than 1.0 years earned service <u>credit</u> after June 30, 1987.
- G. Except as provided in Subsection H of this section, retirement benefits for a member age sixty or over, retired pursuant to the Educational Retirement Act on or after July 1, 1991, shall be paid monthly and shall be one-twelfth . 133877.2

of a sum equal to two and thirty-five hundredths percent of the member's average annual salary multiplied by the number of years of the member's total service credit; provided that this subsection shall not apply to any member who was retired in any of the four consecutive quarters ending on June 30, 1991 without having accumulated at least one year earned service credit beginning on or after July 1, 1991.

H. Retirement benefits for a member age sixty or over, retired pursuant to the Educational Retirement Act on or after July 1, 2004, shall be paid monthly and shall be:

(1) for a member whose total service credit is equal to or greater than twenty-six years but less than twenty-seven years, one-twelfth of a sum equal to two and thirty-eight hundredths percent of the member's average annual salary multiplied by the number of years of the member's total service credit; provided that this subsection shall not apply to any member who was retired in any of the four consecutive quarters ending on June 30, 2004 without having accumulated at least one year earned service credit beginning on or after July 1, 2003;

(2) for a member whose total service credit
is equal to or greater than twenty-seven years but less than
twenty-eight years, one-twelfth of a sum equal to two and
forty-one hundredths percent of the member's average annual
salary multiplied by the number of years of the member's total

service credit; provided that this subsection shall not apply to any member who was retired in any of the four consecutive quarters ending on June 30, 2004 without having accumulated at least one year earned service credit beginning on or after July 1, 2003;

(3) for a member whose total service credit is equal to or greater than twenty-eight years but less than twenty-nine years, one-twelfth of a sum equal to two and forty-four hundredths percent of the member's average annual salary multiplied by the number of years of the member's total service credit; provided that this subsection shall not apply to any member who was retired in any of the four consecutive quarters ending on June 30, 2004 without having accumulated at least one year earned service credit beginning on or after July 1, 2003;

is equal to or greater than twenty-nine years but less than thirty years, one-twelfth of a sum equal to two and forty-seven hundredths percent of the member's average annual salary multiplied by the number of years of the member's total service credit; provided that this subsection shall not apply to any member who was retired in any of the four consecutive quarters ending on June 30, 2004 without having accumulated at least one year earned service credit beginning on or after July 1, 2003; or

is thirty years or greater, one-twelfth of a sum equal to two and one-half percent of the member's average annual salary multiplied by the number of years of the member's total service credit; provided that this subsection shall not apply to any member who was retired in any of the four consecutive quarters ending on June 30, 2004 without having accumulated at least one year earned service credit beginning on or after July 1, 2003.

I. A member's average annual salary pursuant to

Subsection H of this section shall be computed on the basis of
the last three years for which contribution was made or upon
the basis of any consecutive three years for which
contribution was made by the member, whichever is higher.

[H.] J. Except as provided in Subsection I of this section, a member's average annual salary, pursuant to this section, shall be computed on the basis of the last five years for which contribution was made or upon the basis of any consecutive five years for which contribution was made by the member, whichever is higher.

K. Unless otherwise required by the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, members shall begin receiving retirement benefits by age seventy and six months, or upon termination of employment, whichever occurs later."

Section 62. A new section of the Educational Retirement . 133877. 2

Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] RETURN TO EMPLOYMENT--BENEFITS

CONTINUED--ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT CONTRIBUTIONS.--

A. Effective January 1, 2002, a retired member may begin employment at a local administrative unit and shall not be required to suspend retirement benefits if the member has not been employed as an employee or independent contractor by a local administrative unit for at least twelve consecutive months from the date of retirement to the commencement of employment or reemployment with a local administrative unit. If the retired member returns to employment without first completing twelve consecutive months of retirement, the retired member shall remove himself from retirement.

- B. A retired member who returns to employment during retirement pursuant to Subsection A of this section is entitled to continue to receive retirement benefits but is not entitled to acquire service credit or to acquire or purchase service credit in the future for the period of the retired member's reemployment with a local administrative unit.
- C. A retired member who returns to employment shall not make contributions to the fund as specified in the Educational Retirement Act; however, the administrative unit's contributions as specified in that act shall be paid to the fund as if the retired member was a non-retired employee."

Section 63. 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.--Any student may, subject to the approval of the [local] school [board] 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 parents at a time period not in conflict with the academic program of the school. The local school board and its school employees shall not assume responsibility for the religious instruction or permit it to be conducted on school property."

Section 64. A new Section 22-13C-1 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"22-13C-1. [NEW MATERIAL] SHORT TITLE.--Chapter 22,
Article 13B NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Probationary School
Intervention Act"."

Section 65. A new Section 22-13C-2 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"22-13C-2. [NEW MATERIAL] PURPOSE OF ACT.--The purpose of the Probationary School Intervention Act is to provide financial and other assistance to public schools ranked probationary by the state board."

Section 66. A new Section 22-13C-3 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"22-13C-3. [NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Probationary School Intervention Act:

A	•	"fund"	means	the	probati onary	school
i nterventi or	ı f	und;				

- B. "probationary school" means a public school or school district that has been ranked as probationary by the state; and
- C. "program" means the probationary school intervention program."

Section 67. A new Section 22-13C-4 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

## "22-13C-4. [NEW MATERIAL] PROGRAM CREATED--ADMINI STRATION--APPLICATION--PROGRAM APPROVAL. --

A. The "probationary school intervention program" is created. The program shall be administered by the department. The department shall assign personnel from the central office and regional service centers to serve as mobile assistance teams to provide administrative, classroom, human resource and other assistance to probationary schools as needed and as provided in applications approved by the department.

B. Within ninety days of being notified that it has been ranked probationary, a public school or school district shall submit an improvement plan to the department. In developing the improvement plan, the local superintendent, the president of the local school board and the school principal of a probationary school shall hold a public meeting

to inform parents and the public that a public school or the school district has been ranked as probationary. The meeting shall be used to elicit suggestions from parents and the public on how to improve the probationary school. After the public meeting, the school district shall develop the probationary school's improvement plan, and the local school board shall approve the improvement plan before it is submitted to the department. The improvement plan shall be approved by the department within thirty days of its submission.

- C. An improvement plan shall include:
- (1) documentation of performance measures in which the probationary school failed to meet standards;
- (2) measurable objectives to indicate the action that will be taken to address failed measures;
- (3) benchmarks to be used to indicate progress in meeting standards;
- (4) an estimate of the time and the resources needed to achieve each objective in the improvement plan; and
- (5) any other information the probationary school, the local superintendent, the local school board or the department deems necessary.
- D. A probationary school may apply to the program for financial or other assistance pursuant to an improvement plan developed by the probationary school. The probationary

school shall make application for assistance to the program substantially in the form required by the department. The department shall evaluate applications for assistance and may recommend changes to an application or to an improvement plan if warranted by the final application.

- E. The department may assign an assistance team to the probationary school to help implement the improvement plan, as provided in the application. The department shall assign an assistance team to the probationary school if the school has not met objectives or otherwise improved by the end of the first year.
- F. If the state superintendent determines that a probationary school has not met the objectives of the improvement plan for two consecutive years, he may take direct control of the probationary school pursuant to Section 22-2-14 NMSA 1978."

Section 68. Section 22-22-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1972, Chapter 16, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-22-4. VARIABLE SCHOOL CALENDAR--REQUEST.--The local school board [of any school district may adopt by resolution a request to the state board for approval to] may operate a public school or the school district under a variable school calendar. The state board shall develop criteria for the establishment of a variable school calendar in a school district. Those criteria shall include a requirement that the

local school board demonstrate substantial community support for implementation of the variable school calendar. [The state board shall consider the request for approval at an open public hearing held in the school district making the request.]"

Section 69. Section 22-22-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1972, Chapter 16, Section 5, as amended by Laws 1993, Chapter 24, Section 2 and also by Laws 1993, Chapter 226, Section 49) is amended to read:

"22-22-5. VARIABLE SCHOOL CALENDAR--ACTION BY

[DEPARTMENT AND] STATE BOARD. -- [A. The state board shall make rules and regulations pursuant to the Variable School Calendar Act necessary to establish procedures for making application, requiring reports and maintaining supervision of operations of a district under a variable school calendar. In addition, the state board may make rules and regulations necessary to implement the provisions of the Variable School Calendar Act.

B. The state board may suspend or modify existing rules [and regulations] pertaining to school district operations upon recommendation of the state superintendent when those rules [and regulations] prevent or impede the implementation of the Variable School Calendar Act."

Section 70. Section 22-22-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1972, Chapter 16, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-22-6. VARIABLE SCHOOL CALENDAR--EFFECT OF APPROVAL

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OF REQUEST. -- [Upon approval of the state board of the request of a local school board for operation under a variable school calendar, such The calendar for [that] a variable school <u>calendar public</u> school or school district shall be in lieu of any other school calendar provided by law, and all requirements for reporting or operating under existing school calendars shall be suspended for the school or school district upon the initiation of operations under a variable school calendar [and the rules and regulations made pursuant The public school or school district shall continue thereto]. to operate under the approved variable school calendar until the local school board [requests the state board by resolution for approval of the discontinuance of the variable school calendar and the request is approved by the state board] discontinues the variable school calendar."

Section 71. TEMPORARY PROVISION--INITIAL REGIONAL
SERVICE CENTERS--DEPARTMENT DECENTRALIZATION.--

A. At least three regional service centers shall be operating by July 1, 2004. The superintendent of public instruction shall create one regional service center in the northwest region of the state and shall convert two existing regional educational cooperatives into regional service centers. The superintendent of public instruction may change the regional boundaries of the converted regional service centers.

B. The state department of public education shall conduct an in-depth analysis of department functions, positions and resources that should be moved to regional services centers and develop a plan, including a time schedule, for the orderly transition of those functions, positions and resources. The department shall provide periodic reports to the legislative education study committee and any other appropriate legislative committee on the development and progress of its decentralization plan.

Section 72. TEMPORARY PROVISION--TRANSFER OF REGIONAL EDUCATION COOPERATIVES' APPROPRIATIONS, PROPERTY AND AGREEMENTS--DISPOSITION OF REGIONAL CENTER COOPERATIVES' PROPERTY.--

A. As the state superintendent converts regional education cooperatives to regional service centers, personnel, appropriations, money, records, furniture, equipment and other property of a regional education cooperative shall be transferred to the regional service center that replaces the regional education cooperative. Contractual obligations of the regional education cooperative shall be contractual obligations of the regional service center.

B. When the state superintendent creates a regional service center in a region that has a regional center cooperative, the school districts that participated in the regional center cooperative shall disband the regional center

cooperative. The school districts shall provide for the disposition of money, records, furniture, equipment and other property either as provided in the joint powers agreement that created the regional center cooperative or by transferring the property to the department.

Section 73. RECOMPILATION. --

A. Sections 22-2-6.1 through 22-2-6.10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1986, Chapter 94, Sections 1 through 9 and Laws 1989, Chapter 373, Section 5, as amended) are recompiled as Sections 22-11A-1 through 22-11A-10 NMSA 1978.

B. Sections 22-10-2, 22-10-3.3, 22-10-3.4,
22-10-4, 22-10-4.1, 22-10-10 and 22-10-23 through 22-10-27

NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 306, Section 2, Laws 1997,
Chapter 238, Sections 1 and 2, Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section
107, Laws 1997, Chapter 238, Section 6, Laws 1967, Chapter 16,
Section 112, Laws 1969, Chapter 116, Sections 1, 3 and 4, Laws
1969, Chapter 119, Section 5 and Laws 1994, Chapter 95,
Section 1, as amended) are recompiled as Section 22-10A-2 and
Sections 22-10A-30 through 22-10A-39 NMSA 1978.

C. Sections 22A-1-1 through 22A-1-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1989, Chapter 113, Sections 1 through 5) are recompiled as Sections 22-12A-1 through 22-12A-5 NMSA 1978.

Section 74. REPEAL. -- Sections 22-2-7, 22-10-3,
22-10-3.1, 22-10-3.5, 22-10-3.6, 22-10-5 through 22-10-9,
22-10-12, 22-10-14, 22-10-14.1 and 22-10-17.1 NMSA 1978 (being .133877.2

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Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 10, Laws 1975, Chapter 306, Section 3, Laws 1986, Chapter 33, Section 18, Laws 1999, Chapter 249, Sections 1 and 2, Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 108, Laws 1973, Chapter 135, Section 1, Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Sections 109 through 111, 114 and 116 and Laws 1986, Chapter 33, Sections 23 and 25, as amended) are repealed.

Section 75. DELAYED REPEAL. -- Sections 22-2B-1 through 22-2B-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 232, Sections 1 through 6) are repealed effective July 1, 2005.

Section 76. EMERGENCY. -- It is necessary for the public peace, health and safety that this act take effect immediately.

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