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HOUSE BILL 510
47th legislature - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2005
INTRODUCED BY
Roberto "Bobby" J. Gonzales
FOR THE LEGISLATIVE EDUCATION STUDY COMMITTEE
AN ACT
RELATING TO EDUCATION; PROVIDING STANDARDS FOR CHARTER SCHOOL

RELATING TO EDUCATION; PROVIDING STANDARDS FOR CHARTER SCHOOL

FACILITIES; PROVIDING PROCEDURES FOR ESTABLISHING CHARTER

SCHOOLS; PROVIDING FOR CHARTER SCHOOLS TO BE THEIR OWN BOARDS

OF FINANCE FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES; PROVIDING PROCEDURES FOR

APPEALING THE REJECTION, NONRENEWAL OR REVOCATION OF A CHARTER;

PROVIDING A MEDIATION PROCESS TO RESOLVE CERTAIN DISPUTES

BETWEEN A CHARTER SCHOOL OR A PROPOSED CHARTER SCHOOL AND A

LOCAL SCHOOL BOARD; PROVIDING LEASE PAYMENTS FOR CHARTER

SCHOOLS; MAKING AN APPROPRIATION.

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

Section 1. Section 22-8-38 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 96, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-8-38. BOARDS OF FINANCE--DESIGNATION. --

 $\underline{A.}$  Upon written application to and approval of the .153726.4

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[state superintendent, any] secretary, a local school board may be designated a board of finance for public school funds of the school district. [Any] A local school board designated a board of finance may require all funds distributed to, allocated to or collected for the school district or the public schools under its jurisdiction, other than charter schools, to be deposited with it. The [state superintendent] secretary shall designate a local school board as a board of finance if:

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

[B.] (2) the local school board agrees to consult with the [state superintendent] secretary on any matters not covered by the manual of accounting and budgeting before taking any action relating to funds held by it as a board of finance;

[C.] (3) the persons handling [these] the funds are adequately bonded to protect the funds entrusted to them from loss: and

[D.] (4) the local school board making application has not been suspended and not reinstated as a board of finance within the past year.

B. For an initial application for a new charter school or an application to renew a charter, a request for . 153726.4

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designation shall be submitted to the secretary at the same time the application is submitted to the local school board, unless the secretary grants additional time to the applicant for good cause. A charter school designated a board of finance may require all funds distributed to, allocated to or collected for the charter school to be deposited with it. The secretary shall designate a charter school as a board of finance if:

(1) the charter school shows to the satisfaction of the secretary that it has personnel properly trained to keep accurate and complete fiscal records:

(2) the charter school agrees to consult with the secretary on any matters not covered by the manual of accounting and budgeting before taking any action relating to funds held by it as a board of finance;

(3) the persons handling the funds are adequately bonded to protect the funds entrusted to them from loss; and

(4) the charter school making application, including its governing body or a similarly constituted governing body that operated a charter school under a different name, has not been suspended and not reinstated as a board of finance within the past year.

C. Failure of a charter school to qualify for designation as a board of finance pursuant to Subsection B of this section shall be grounds for denial of an initial

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application or a renewal application or, for a charter school initially approved or whose charter is renewed after July 1, 2005, for revocation of a charter."

Section 22-8-39 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Section 2. Chapter 16, Section 97, as amended) is amended to read:

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

- shall immediately take control of all public A. school funds under the control of the local school board or charter school acting as a board of finance;
- shall immediately have an audit made of all funds under the control of the local school board or charter school acting as a board of finance and charge the cost of the audit to the school district or charter school;
- C. shall act as a fiscal agent for the school district or charter school and take any action necessary to conform the fiscal management of funds of the school district or charter school to the requirements of law and good accounting practices;

	D.	<u>shal l</u>	report	any	vi ol	ati on	s of	the	law	to	the
proper law	enf	orcemen	t offi	cers;							
	E.	<u>shall</u>	act as	fiso	cal a	gent	for	the	schoo	ol	

E. <u>shall</u> act as fiscal agent for the school district <u>or charter school</u> until [he] <u>the secretary</u> determines that the local school board <u>or charter school</u> is capable of acting as a board of finance or until [he] <u>the secretary</u> determines that the county treasurer should act as fiscal agent for the school district [and] <u>or charter school</u>;

F. shall inform the local school board or charter school in writing of [his] the secretary's determination as to who is to act as board of finance or fiscal agent for the school district or charter school and also inform the county treasurer in writing if [he] the secretary determines that the county treasurer should act as fiscal agent for the school district or charter school; and

G. in the case of a charter school that has engaged in serious or repeated mismanagement, improper recording or improper reporting of public school funds under its control.

may commence proceedings to revoke the charter of the charter school."

Section 3. Section 22-8B-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 1) is amended to read:

"22-8B-1. SHORT TITLE.--[Sections 1 through 15 of this
act] Chapter 22, Article 8B NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "1999
Charter Schools Act"."

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Secti on	4.	Section	n 2	22-8B-2	NMSA	1978	(bei ng	Laws	1999,
Chapter 281,	Secti	on 2)	is	amende	ed to	read:			

- "22-8B-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the 1999 Charter Schools Act:
- A. "charter school" means a conversion school or start-up school within a school district authorized by the local school board to operate as a charter school;
- B. "conversion school" means an existing public school within a school district authorized by the local school board to become a charter school;
- C. "governing body" means the governing structure of a charter school as set forth in the school's charter; [and]
- D. "interested party" means a charter school
  applicant, a governing body or a local school board that is
  involved in a dispute arising from a decision of a local school
  board and that participates in mediation regarding that
  dispute;
- E. "mediation" means a process whereby a mediator, through negotiation and problem-solving, attempts to help interested parties resolve a dispute arising from a decision of a local school board;
- F. "mediator" means an individual or organization
  that is independent of interested parties and acts to assist
  interested parties in the resolution of a dispute arising from
  a decision of a local school board; and

[D.] G. "start-up school" means a public school developed by one or more parents, teachers or community members or a public post-secondary educational institution and authorized by the local school board of the school district in which the school is located to become a charter school."

Section 5. Section 22-8B-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-8B-4. CHARTER SCHOOLS' RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES-OPERATION. - -

A. A charter school shall be subject to all federal and state laws and constitutional provisions prohibiting discrimination on the basis of disability, race, creed, color, gender, national origin, religion, ancestry or need for special education services.

- B. A charter school shall be [administered and] governed by a governing body in the manner set forth in the charter; provided that no member of a governing body for a charter school that is initially approved on or after July 1, 2005 or whose charter is renewed on or after July 1, 2005 shall serve on the governing body of another charter school.
- C. A charter school shall be responsible for its own operation, including [preparation of a budget] contracting for services, [and] personnel matters and preparation of a budget, subject to periodic audits through the school district or pursuant to the Audit Act.

D. A charter school, initially chartered or whose charter is renewed after June 30, 2005, shall meet qualifications for and be designated as a board of finance except for capital outlay and transportation funding.

[D.] E. A charter school may [negotiate or] contract with a school district, a university or college, the state, another political subdivision of the state, the federal government or one of its agencies, a tribal government or any third party for the use of a facility, its operation and maintenance and the provision of any service or activity that the charter school is required to perform in order to carry out the educational program described in its charter; provided that facilities used by a charter school shall meet the standards required pursuant to Section 22-8B-4.2 NMSA 1978.

[E. In no event shall a charter school be required to pay rent for space that is deemed available, as negotiated by contract, in school district facilities; provided that the facilities can be made available at no cost to the district.

All costs for the operation and maintenance of the facilities used by the charter school shall be subject to negotiation between the charter school and the district.

F. A conversion school may choose to continue using the school district facilities and equipment it had been using prior to conversion.

G. A school district shall provide a charter school
. 153726. 4

with available facilities for the school's operations unless the facilities are currently used for other educational purposes. A charter school shall not be required to pay rent for the school district facilities if the facilities can be provided at no cost to the school district. If facilities are available but cannot be provided at no cost to the school district, the school district shall not charge more than the actual direct cost of providing the facilities. As used in this subsection, "other educational purposes" includes health clinics, daycare centers, teacher training centers, school district administration functions and other ancillary services related to a school district's functions and operations.

H. A charter school may pay the costs of operation and maintenance of its facilities or may contract with the school district to provide facility operation and maintenance services.

I. Charter school facilities are eligible for state
and local capital outlay funds and shall be included in the
school district's five-year facilities plan.

[F.] J. A charter school shall negotiate with a school district to provide transportation to students eligible for transportation under the provisions of the Public School Code. The school district, in conjunction with the charter school, may establish a limit for student transportation to and from the charter school site not to extend beyond the school

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district boundary.

[G. A charter school may negotiate with a school district for capital expenditures.

H. A charter school shall be a nonsectarian, nonreligious and non-home-based public school that operates within a school district.

[H.] <u>L.</u> Except as otherwise provided in the Public School Code, a charter school shall not charge tuition or have admission requirements.

M With the approval of the school district, a single charter school may maintain separate facilities at two or more locations within the same school district; but, for purposes of calculating program units pursuant to the Public School Finance Act, the separate facilities shall be treated together as one school.

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

[K.] <u>O.</u> A charter school may acquire and dispose of property; provided that, upon termination of the charter, all assets of the charter school shall revert to the local school board. [that authorized the charter.

L.] P. A charter school may accept or reject any charitable gift, grant, devise or bequest; provided that no such gift, grant, devise or bequest shall be accepted if .153726.4

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subject to any condition contrary to law or to the terms of the The particular gift, grant, devise or bequest shall be considered an asset of the charter school to which it is gi ven.

[M-] Q. A charter school may contract and sue and be sued. A local school board [that approves a charter school] shall not be liable for any acts or omissions of the charter school.

[N.] R. A charter school shall comply with all state and federal health and safety requirements applicable to public schools, including those health and safety codes relating to educational building occupancy.

S. A charter school is a public school that may contract with a school district or other party for provision of financial management, food services, transportation, facilities, education-related services or other services. A charter school may also contract with the school district for a non-charter public school to provide extracurricular activities to those charter school students residing within the attendance boundaries of the non-charter public school. The governing body of a charter school shall not contract with a for-profit or nonprofit entity for the management of the charter school."

Section 6. A new section of the 1999 Charter Schools Act. Section 22-8B-4.2 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:

"22-8B-4.2. [NEW MATERIAL] CHARTER SCHOOL FACILITIES--. 153726. 4

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A. The facilities of a charter school that is approved on or after July 1, 2005 and before July 1, 2010 shall meet educational occupancy standards required by applicable New Mexico construction codes.

- B. The facilities of a charter school that is in existence, or has been approved, prior to July 1, 2005 shall be evaluated, prioritized and eligible for grants pursuant to the Public School Capital Outlay Act in the same manner as all other public schools in the state; provided that for charter school facilities in leased facilities, grants may be used as additional lease payments for leasehold improvements.
- C. After January 1, 2010, an application for a charter shall not be approved and an existing charter shall not be renewed unless the charter school:
  - (1) is housed in a public building that is:
- (a) owned by the charter school, the school district, the state, an institution of the state, another political subdivision of the state, the federal government or one of its agencies or a tribal government; and
- (b) subject to evaluation and prioritization and eligible for grants pursuant to the Public School Capital Outlay Act in the same manner as all other public schools in the state; or
- (2) if it is not housed in a public building . 153726.4

described in Paragraph (1) of this subsection, demonstrates that:

- (a) the facility in which the charter school is housed meets the statewide adequacy standards developed pursuant to the Public School Capital Outlay Act and the owner of the facility is contractually obligated to maintain those standards at no additional cost to the charter school or the state; and
- (b) either: 1) public buildings are not available or adequate for the educational program of the charter school; or 2) the owner of the facility is a nonprofit entity specifically organized for the purpose of providing the facility for the charter school.
  - D. The public school capital outlay council:
- (1) shall determine whether facilities of a charter school meet the educational occupancy standards pursuant to the requirements of Subsection A of this section;
- (2) shall determine whether facilities of a charter school meet the requirements of Subsections B and C of this section; and
- (3) upon a determination that specific requirements are not appropriate or reasonable for a charter school, may grant a variance from those requirements for that charter school."
- Section 7. Section 22-8B-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, .153726.4

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Chapter 281, Section 5) is amended to read:

"22-8B-5. CHARTER SCHOOLS--LOCAL SCHOOL BOARD AUTHORITY-[STATE BOARD] DEPARTMENT AUTHORITY. --

- A. The local school board may waive only locally imposed school district requirements.
- B. The [state board] secretary shall waive requirements relating to individual class load and teaching load, length of the school day, staffing patterns, subject areas and the purchase of instructional material. The [state board] secretary may waive [state board] requirements or rules and provisions of the Public School Code pertaining to graduation requirements, [evaluation standards for school personnel] school principal duties and driver education. Any waivers granted pursuant to this section shall be for the term of the charter granted unless revoked sooner by the local school board or the secretary.
- C. A charter school shall be a public school, accredited by the [state board] department and shall be accountable to the school district's local school board for purposes of ensuring compliance with applicable laws, rules and charter provisions.
- D. No local school board shall require any employee of the school district to be employed in a charter school.
- E. No local school board shall require any student residing within the geographic boundary of its <u>school</u> district . 153726. 4

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- F. A student who is suspended or expelled from a charter school shall be deemed to be suspended or expelled from the school district in which the student resides."
- Section 8. Section 22-8B-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 6) is amended to read:
- "22-8B-6. CHARTER SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS--APPLICATION PROCESS--AUTHORIZATION. --
- A. [The]  $\underline{A}$  local school board [shall have]  $\underline{has}$  the authority to approve the establishment of a charter school within the [local] school district in which it is located.
- B. A charter school applicant shall apply to a local school board for a charter. An applicant shall only submit an application in the district in which the school is located. Applications shall be submitted by [October 1] July 1 to be eligible for consideration for the following [school] fiscal year; provided that the [October 1] July 1 deadline may be waived upon agreement of the applicant and the local school board.
- <u>C. An application shall include a request for capital outlay or transportation funding.</u>
- D. At the time of application for a charter, a charter school applicant shall request approval to be designated a board of finance and shall not be allowed a charter without the approval.

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[C.] E. An application for a start-up school may be made by one or more teachers, parents or community members or a public post-secondary educational institution.

 $[\frac{\mathbf{D}}{\mathbf{E}}]$  An application for a conversion school shall include a petition of support signed by [not] no less than [sixty-five percent] two-thirds of the employees in the school. Additionally, a petition in support of the charter school signed by [a majority] no less than two-thirds of the households whose children are enrolled in a proposed conversion school [must] shall accompany the application.

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

[F.] H. The local school board shall hold at least [one meeting] two public meetings to obtain information and community input to assist the local school board in its decision whether to grant a charter school application. Upon receipt of the charter school application, the local school board shall hold the first meeting to inform the community and to begin a discussion of the charter school application with the charter school applicant and other persons interested in the charter school application. The local school board shall

rule on the application for a charter school in a <u>second</u> public meeting within sixty days after receiving the application. If not ruled upon within sixty days, the charter application [will] <u>shall</u> be automatically reviewed by the [state board] <u>secretary</u> in accordance with the provisions of Section [7 of the 1999 Charter Schools Act] <u>22-8B-7 NMSA 1978</u>. The charter <u>school</u> applicant and the local school board may, however, jointly waive the deadlines set forth in this section.

[6.] I. If the local school board denies a charter school application or imposes conditions that are unacceptable to the charter <a href="school">school</a> applicant, the charter <a href="school">school</a> applicant may appeal the decision to the [state board] <a href="secretary">secretary</a> pursuant to Section [7 of the 1999 Charter Schools Act] <a href="22-8B-7">22-8B-7</a> NMSA 1978.

[H.] J. If a local school board denies a charter school application or approves the application with conditions, it shall state in writing its reasons for the denial or conditions and provide the applicant with the written reasons within three weeks of the decision. If a local school board grants a charter, it shall send a copy of the approved charter to the department [of education] within [fifteen days] three weeks after granting the charter."

Section 9. Section 22-8B-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 7) is amended to read:

"22-8B-7. CHARTER SCHOOL APPLICATION APPEAL--

## PROCEDURES. - -

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

В. A charter applicant or governing body [of a charter school] that wishes to appeal a decision of a local school board concerning the denial, nonrenewal or revocation of a charter school or the imposition of conditions that are unacceptable to the charter school or charter school applicant shall provide the [state board] secretary with a notice of appeal within thirty days [after] of receipt of the local school board's written decision. The charter school applicant or governing body [of the charter school] bringing the appeal shall limit the grounds of the appeal to the grounds for denial, nonrenewal or revocation or the imposition of conditions that were specified by the local school board. The notice shall include a brief statement of the reasons the charter school applicant or governing body contends the local school board's decision was in error. Except as provided in Subsection E of this section, the appeal and review process shall be as follows:

(1) within sixty days after receipt of the notice of appeal, the [state board] secretary, at a public . 153726.4

hearing that may be held in the school district in which the charter school is located or in which the proposed charter school has applied for a charter, shall review the decision of the local school board and make [its] findings. If the [state board] secretary finds that the local school board's decision was arbitrary or capricious or contrary to the best interests of the students, school district or community, the [state board] secretary shall [remand] refer the decision to the local school board with written instructions [for approval of] to reconsider the charter [The instructions shall include specific recommendations concerning approval of the charter. The decision of the state board shall be final and not subject to appeal]; and

- referral of a decision by the [state board, the local school board, at a public hearing, shall approve the charter]
  secretary, if the local school board does not decide in favor of the charter school applicant or governing body, the interested parties shall enter mediation pursuant to Sections

  22-8B-16 through 22-8B-18 NMSA 1978 in an effort to resolve the dispute concerning the local school board's decision. The local school board shall pay the cost of the mediation.
- C. The [state board, on its] secretary, on the secretary's own motion, may review a local school board's decision to grant a charter. Within sixty days after the .153726.4

making of a motion to review by the [state board] secretary, the [board] secretary, at a public hearing that may be held in the school district in which the proposed charter school has applied for a charter, shall review the decision of the local school board and determine whether the decision was arbitrary [and] or capricious or whether the establishment or operation of the proposed charter school would:

- (1) violate any federal or state laws concerning civil rights;
  - (2) violate any court order;
- (3) threaten the health and safety of students within the school district; [or]
- (4) violate the provisions of Section [<del>11 of the 1999 Charter Schools Act</del>] <u>22-8B-11 NMSA 1978</u>, prescribing the permissible number of charter schools;
  - (5) violate the Public School Finance Act;
- (6) otherwise not be in the best interests of the state because the applicant has not demonstrated sufficient knowledge, experience, credentials or planning to operate a charter school; or
- (7) not be in the best interests of the incoming students to the charter school of the school district in which the charter school is to be geographically located.
- D. If the [state board] secretary determines that the charter would violate the provisions set forth in .153726.4

Subsection C of this section, the [state board] secretary shall [remand] refer the decision back to the local school board with instructions to deny the charter application. The [state board] secretary may extend the time lines established in this section for good cause. The decision of the [state board] secretary shall be final and not subject to appeal.

E. If a local school board denies an application or refuses to renew a charter because the public school capital outlay council has determined that the facilities do not meet the standards required by Section 22-8B-4.2 NMSA 1978, the charter school applicant or charter school may appeal the decision to the secretary as otherwise provided in this section; provided that the secretary shall reverse the decision of the local school board only if the secretary determines that the decision was arbitrary, capricious, not supported by substantial evidence or otherwise not in accordance with the law."

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

"22-8B-8. CHARTER APPLICATION--CONTENTS.--The charter school application, whether for a start-up school or a conversion school, shall be a proposed agreement between the local school board and the charter school and shall include:

- A. the mission statement of the charter school;
- B. the goals, objectives and student performance

standards to be achieved by the charter school;

- C. a description of the charter school's educational program, student performance standards and curriculum that [must] shall meet or exceed [the] state [board of education's] educational standards and [must] shall be designed to enable each student to achieve those standards;
- D. a description of the way a charter school's educational program will meet the individual needs of the students, including those students determined to be at risk;
- E. a description of the charter school's plan for evaluating student performance, the types of assessments that will be used to measure student progress toward achievement of the state's standards and the school's student performance standards, the time line for achievement of the standards and the procedures for taking corrective action in the event that student performance falls below the standards;
- F. evidence that the plan for the charter school is economically sound, including a proposed budget for the term of the charter and a description of the manner in which the annual audit of the financial and administrative operations of the charter school is to be conducted;
- G. evidence that the fiscal management of the charter school complies with all applicable federal and state laws and regulations relative to fiscal procedures;
- $\mbox{H.} \quad \mbox{evidence of a plan for the displacement of} \\ . \ 153726. \ 4$

students, teachers and other employees who will not attend or be employed in the conversion school;

- I. a description of the governing body and operation of the charter school, including how the governing body will be selected, the nature and extent of parental, professional educator and community involvement in the governance and operation of the school and the relationship between the governing body and the local school board;
- J. an explanation of the relationship that will exist between the proposed charter school and its employees, including evidence that the terms and conditions of employment will be addressed with affected employees and their recognized representatives, if any;
- K. the employment and student discipline policies of the proposed charter school;
- L. an agreement between the charter school and the local school board regarding their respective legal liability and applicable insurance coverage;
- M a description of how the charter school plans to meet the transportation and food service needs of its students;
- N. a description of the waivers that the charter school is requesting from the local school board and the [state board] secretary and the charter school's plan for addressing these waiver requests;
- 0. a description of the facilities the charter . 153726. 4  $\,$

school plans to use; and

P. any other information reasonably required by the local school board."

Section 11. Section 22-8B-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 9) is amended to read:

"22-8B-9. CHARTER SCHOOL--CONTRACT CONTENTS--RULES.--

- A. An approved charter application shall be a contract between the charter school and the local school board.
- B. The contract between the charter school and the local school board shall reflect all agreements regarding the release of the charter school from <u>state and</u> school district policies.
- C. The contract between the charter school and the local school board shall reflect all requests for release of the charter school from [state board rules or] the Public School Code or rules enacted pursuant to that code. Within ten days after the contract is approved by the local school board, any request for release from [state board] rules or the Public School Code shall be delivered by the local school board to the [state board] secretary. If the [state board] secretary grants the request, [it] the secretary shall notify the local school board and the charter school of [its] the decision. If the [state board] secretary denies the request, [it] the secretary shall notify the local school board and the charter school that the request is denied and specify the reasons for denial.

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- D. Upon approval of the charter [by the local school board], the charter school shall be waived from the Public School Code provisions relating to individual class load and teaching load requirements, length of school day, staffing patterns, subject areas and purchase of instructional materials.
- E. The charter school shall participate in the public school insurance authority.
- F. Any revision or amendment to the terms of the [contract] charter may be made only with the approval of the local school board and the governing body [of the charter school].
- G. The charter shall include procedures agreed upon by the charter school and the local school board for the resolution of disputes between the charter school and the local school board. Each party shall designate a person of contact, who shall be responsible for resolving disputes between the charter school and the local school board. A designee may be changed by written notice to the other party. If, in a dispute between the charter school and the local school board, the parties do not reach an agreement after following the procedures, the interested parties shall enter into mediation pursuant to Sections 22-8B-16 through 22-8B-18 NMSA 1978 in an effort to resolve a dispute.

[H. The charter shall include procedures that shall
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be agreed upon by the charter school and the local school board in the event that such board determines that the charter shall be revoked pursuant to the provisions of Section 12 of the 1999 Charter Schools Act.

Section 12. Section 22-8B-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 11) is amended to read:

"22-8B-11. CHARTER SCHOOLS--MAXIMUM NUMBER ESTABLISHED.--

A. A local school [boards shall authorize the approval of] board may approve or disapprove both conversion and start-up charter schools within [their] its school [districts] district.

B. No more than fifteen start-up schools and five conversion schools may be established per year statewide. The [number of] charter school slots remaining in [that] a year shall be transferred to succeeding years [up to a]; provided that a maximum of seventy-five start-up schools and twenty-five conversion schools may be established in any five-year period. The [state board] department shall promptly notify the local school board of each school district when the limits set forth in this section have been reached."

Section 13. Section 22-8B-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 12) is amended to read:

"22-8B-12. CHARTER SCHOOLS--TERM-RENEWAL OF CHARTER-GROUNDS FOR NONRENEWAL OR REVOCATION.--

A. A charter school may be approved for an initial . 153726.4

term of [five] six years; provided that the first year shall be used for planning. A charter may be renewed for successive periods of five years each. Approvals of less than five years [ean] may be agreed to between the charter school and the local school board.

B. Prior to the end of the planning year, the charter school shall demonstrate that its facilities meet the requirements of Section 22-8B-4.2 NMSA 1978 and that the charter school has satisfied any conditions imposed by the local school board before commencing full operation for the remainder of its charter term. The local school board shall either issue or refuse to issue the authorization to commence full operation within twenty-one days of the request. If the local school board refuses to issue the authorization, it shall provide its reasons in writing to the charter school.

[B.] C. No later than [January 1] July 1 of the fiscal year [prior to the year] in which the charter expires, the governing body [of a charter school] may submit a renewal application to the local school board. The local school board shall rule in a public hearing on the renewal application no later than [March 1] September 1 of the fiscal year in which the charter expires, or on a mutually [agreed] agreed-upon date.

[C.] <u>D.</u> A charter school renewal application submitted to the local school board shall contain:

(1) a report on the progress of the charter
school in achieving the goals, objectives, student performance
standards, state [board] minimum educational standards and
other terms of the initial approved charter application,
including the accountability requirements set forth in [Section
22-1-6 NMSA 1978] the Assessment and Accountability Act;

- (2) a financial statement that discloses the costs of administration, instruction and other spending categories for the charter school that is understandable to the general public, that [will allow] allows comparison of costs to other schools or comparable organizations and that is in a format required by the [state board] department;
- (3) contents of the charter application set forth in Section [8 of the 1999 Charter Schools Act] 22-8B-8
  NMSA 1978;
- (4) a petition in support of the charter school renewing its charter status signed by not less than [sixty-five percent] two-thirds of the employees in the charter school; [and]
- (5) a petition in support of the charter school renewing its charter status signed by [a majority] seventy-five percent of the households whose children are enrolled in the charter school; and
- (6) a description of the charter school

  facilities and assurances that the facilities are in compliance
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1	with the requirements of Section 22-8B-4.2 NMSA 1978.
2	[D. A charter may be revoked or not renewed by the
3	local school board if the board determines that the charter
4	school did any of the following:
5	(1) committed a material violation of any of
6	the conditions, standards or procedures set forth in the
7	<del>charter;</del>
8	(2) failed to meet or make substantial
9	progress toward achievement of the state board minimum
10	educational standards or student performance standards
11	identified in the charter application;
12	(3) failed to meet generally accepted
13	standards of fiscal management; or
14	(4) violated any provision of law from which
15	the charter school was not specifically exempted.
16	E. The local school board may deny a renewal
17	application or may revoke a charter at any time if past or
18	continued operation of the charter school would:
19	(1) violate or actually has violated any
20	federal or state laws concerning civil rights;
21	(2) violate or actually has violated any court
22	<u>order;</u>
23	(3) threaten or actually has threatened the
24	health and safety of students within the school district:
25	(4) violate or actually has violated the
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1	provisions of Section 22-8B-11 NMSA 1978 prescribing the
2	permissible number of charter schools;
3	(5) violate the Public School Finance Act;
4	(6) materially breach or has materially
5	breached its charter; or
6	(7) result or has resulted in the
7	mismanagement of public funds as established by findings of the
8	state auditor, the charter school's independent certified
9	public accountant or the local school board's auditor.
10	F. In addition to the grounds set forth in
11	Subsection E of this section, a charter renewal application may
12	be denied or a charter may be revoked, if the local school
13	board determines that the charter school did any of the
14	<u>following:</u>
15	(1) committed a material violation or breach
16	of any of the conditions, standards or procedures set forth in
17	the charter;
18	(2) failed to meet or make substantial
19	progress toward achievement of the department's minimum
20	educational standards or student performance standards
21	identified in the charter application or required by law;
22	(3) failed to meet generally accepted
23	standards of fiscal management; or
24	(4) violated any provision of law from which
25	the charter school was not specifically exempted.
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[E.] G. If a local school board revokes or does not renew a charter, the local school board shall state in writing its reasons for the revocation or nonrenewal and shall provide the charter school with the written reasons within three weeks of the date that the local school board revokes or does not renew the charter.

[F.] H. A decision to revoke or not to renew a

[F.] H. A decision to revoke or not to renew a charter may be appealed by the governing body [of the charter school] pursuant to Section [7 of the 1999 Charter Schools Act] 22-8B-7 NMSA 1978."

Section 14. Section 22-8B-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 13) is amended to read:

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

A. The amount of funding allocated to the charter school shall be not less than ninety-eight percent of the school-generated program cost, provided that the portion of the school-generated program cost not allocated to the charter school shall be allocated to the school district in which the charter school is located.

[B. That portion of money from state or federal programs generated by students enrolled in a charter school shall be allocated to charter schools serving students eligible for that aid. Any other public school program not offered by the charter school shall not be entitled to the share of money generated by a charter school program.]

	<u>B.</u>	When	a c	<u>charter</u>	school	is	desi	gnate	ed as	a b	<u>oard</u>
of finance	e pur	<u>suant</u>	to	Secti o	n 22-8-	38 I	NMSA	1978,	it	<u>shal</u>	1
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C. All services centrally or otherwise provided by the [local] school district, including custodial, maintenance and media services, libraries and warehousing shall be subject to negotiation between the charter school and the [local] school district. Any services for which a charter school contracts with a school district shall be provided by the district at a reasonable cost.

D. For purposes of computation of a charter school's state equalization guarantee distribution by the department pursuant to the Public School Finance Act, the department shall use the at-risk index and instructional staff training and experience index from the school district where each charter school is geographically located."

Section 15. Section 22-8B-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 14) is amended to read:

"22-8B-14. CHARTER SCHOOLS STIMULUS FUND CREATED. --

A. The "charter schools stimulus fund" is created in the state treasury. Money in the fund is appropriated to the department [of education] to provide financial support to charter schools, whether start-up or conversion, for initial planning and start-up costs and initial costs associated with renovating or remodeling existing buildings and structures [for

expenditure in fiscal year 2000 and subsequent fiscal years]. The fund shall consist of money appropriated by the legislature and grants, gifts, devises and donations from any public or private source. The department [of education] shall administer the fund in accordance with rules adopted by the [state board] secretary. The department [of education] may use up to three percent of the fund for administrative costs. Money in the fund shall not revert to the general fund at the end of a fiscal year.

B. If the charter school receives an initial grant and fails to begin operating a charter school within the next [eighteen] twenty-four months, the charter school shall immediately reimburse the fund."

Section 16. A new section of the 1999 Charter Schools
Act. Section 22-8B-16 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:

"22-8B-16. [NEW MATERIAL] DISPUTE RESOLUTION--MEDIATION

REQUIREMENT--EXEMPTION--SELECTION OF MEDIATOR.--

A. The provisions of this section and Sections 22-8B-17 and 22-8B-18 NMSA 1978 shall apply to:

(1) disputes arising from a decision of a local school board concerning the application of a charter school or the denial, nonrenewal or revocation of a charter that remains wholly or partially unresolved thirty days after it is referred to the local school board for reconsideration pursuant to Subsection B of Section 22-8B-7 NMSA 1978; and

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- (2) except as provided in Subsection B of this section, other disputes arising between a charter school and its local school board that are not resolved pursuant to dispute resolution provisions in the charter pursuant to Subsection G of Section 22-8B-9 NMSA 1978.
- B. The provisions of this section and Sections 22-8B-17 and 22-8B-18 NMSA 1978 shall not apply in a dispute:
- (1) between a charter school and a school district concerning the priority of the charter school in the school district's five-year facilities plan;
- (2) between a charter school employee and the charter school or the school district; or
- (3) arising as a result of the negotiation of a contract, or from a contract agreement, between a charter school and any person other than the local school board.
- C. The mediator hired to perform a mediation pursuant to this section shall be agreed to by each interested party.
- D. The local school board entering mediation shall provide written notice of the date, time and location of the mediation session to all interested parties at least fourteen days prior to the first session and at least five days prior to each succeeding session.
- E. The mediation session shall take place at a neutral location providing no advantage to an interested party.

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The location shall be within the boundaries of the school district in which the charter school is proposed to be established or is located. The mediator has final authority regarding the location of a mediation session if the interested parties are unable to agree on a location."

Section 17. A new section of the 1999 Charter Schools Act, Section 22-8B-17 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:

"22-8B-17. [NEW MATERIAL] INTERESTED PARTIES-PREPARATION--WRITTEN SUMMARIES--ATTENDANCE--DURATION.--

A. Prior to the first mediation session, each interested party shall prepare a written summary that contains a list of the issues to be resolved in the mediation and that party's position relative to each issue. The summary shall not exceed five pages and shall be delivered to the mediator seven days prior to the first mediation session. A mediator may request additional information from any interested party.

- B. All interested parties properly notified of a mediation session shall attend each session in its entirety unless otherwise agreed to by all other interested parties and the mediator. An interested party attending a mediation session may enter into a settlement of any issue being mediated.
- C. The mediation of the dispute shall be completed within forty-five days from the date of the first mediation session."

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Section 18. A new section of the 1999 Charter Schools Act, Section 22-8B-18 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:

"22-8B-18. [NEW MATERIAL] MEDIATION REPORT--APPEAL--COSTS. - -

- Within ten days of the completion of the mediation process, the mediator shall provide each interested party and the secretary with a copy of the mediation report. The report shall state:
  - (1) the issues that were mediated:
  - which issues, if any, were resolved; and (2)
- which issues, if any, remain partially or wholly unresolved and suggestions of the mediator for resolution of unresolved issues.
- At the conclusion of the mediation, if the interested parties do not reach an agreement, either interested party may appeal the unresolved issues in the dispute to the secretary. After reviewing and considering the issues mediated, the secretary shall render a decision that shall be final and not subject to appeal.
- Except as otherwise provided in Section 22-8B-7 NMSA 1978, the costs associated with a mediation shall be borne equally by the interested parties to the dispute."

## Section 19. APPROPRIATION. - -

Four million dollars (\$4,000,000) is appropriated from the public school capital outlay fund to the . 153726. 4

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public school capital outlay council for expenditure in fiscal
year 2006 for the purpose of making lease payments for
classroom facilities, including facilities leased by charter
schools. The payments shall be made upon application by the
school districts or charter schools and pursuant to rules
adopted by the council and the following criteria:

- (1) the amount of a grant to a school district or charter school shall not exceed:
- (a) the actual annual lease payments owed for leasing classroom space for schools, including charter schools, in the school district; or
- (b) six hundred dollars (\$600) multiplied by the number of MEM using the leased classroom facilities; provided that, if the total payments made pursuant to this subsection would exceed the total amount available, the rate specified in this subparagraph shall be reduced proportionately; and
- (2) money received for the lease payments of a charter school may be used by that charter school as a state match necessary to obtain federal grants pursuant to the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001.
- B. Any unexpended or unencumbered balance remaining at the end of fiscal year 2006 shall revert to the public school capital outlay fund.
  - C. As used in this section, "MEM" means:

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(1) the average full-time-equivalent
enrollment using leased classroom facilities on the fortieth,
eightieth and one hundred twentieth days of the prior school
year; or

(2) in the case of an approved charter school that has not commenced classroom instruction, the estimated full-time-equivalent enrollment that will use leased classroom facilities in the first year of instruction, as shown in the approved charter school application.

Section 20. EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2005.

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