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4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 PROCESS; DECLARING AN EMERGENCY. 16 17 18 19 20 enacted to read: 21 22 23 24 school; and 25

SENATE BILL 502

50TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2011

INTRODUCED BY

Cynthia Nava

AN ACT

RELATING TO SCHOOL PERSONNEL; REQUIRING SCHOOL DISTRICTS AND CHARTER SCHOOLS TO ADOPT THE STATE TEACHER EVALUATION FRAMEWORK TO IMPROVE STUDENT ACHIEVEMENT AND A SCHOOL PRINCIPAL EVALUATION BASED ON SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENT; PROVIDING TIME LINES; AMENDING THE SCHOOL PERSONNEL ACT TO CHANGE THE TERMINATION

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

SECTION 1. A new section of the School Personnel Act is

"[NEW MATERIAL] TEACHER EVALUATIONS--SCHOOL PRINCIPAL EVALUATIONS -- REQUIREMENTS -- TIME LINES -- WORK GROUP. --

- A. As used in this section:
 - (1) "school district" includes a charter

	(2) "sc	hool	prin	cipal" or "loo	cal		
superintendent"	includes	the	head	administrator	of	а	charter
school.							

- B. Each school district shall evaluate teachers using the state framework and its own evaluation program to measure teacher effectiveness and improve student achievement. Each teacher evaluation program shall use multiple methods of evaluation that are rigorous, fair and transparent, and the results must be provided to the teacher in a timely manner. The teacher evaluation program may include opportunities for input and participation by peers, subject-matter experts, external specialists, educational leaders other than a direct supervisor and others specified in the program. Each teacher evaluation program shall be approved by the department prior to implementation, and the department shall monitor the program's use and efficacy in improving teacher effectiveness and student achievement in the school district. The school district teacher evaluation shall:
- (1) identify teachers who are most effective at helping students succeed;
- (2) provide targeted assistance and professional development opportunities for teachers to improve;
- (3) improve the match between teacher assignments and student and school needs; and
 - (4) provide incentives for effective teachers.

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- C. For teachers in grades and courses that have required statewide standards-based assessments, the majority of their evaluations shall be based on student academic growth in reading and mathematics.
- D. For teachers in grades and courses that do not have required statewide standards-based assessments, evaluations shall be as follows:
- (1) the majority of their evaluations shall be based on student academic growth determined by designated school district assessments that indicate that students are improving at a rate that will allow them to perform at or above grade level within two years; or
- (2) if no designated school district school assessments apply, the majority of their evaluations shall be based on teacher-developed assessments after those assessments have been reviewed and approved by the local superintendent or the school administrator designated by the local superintendent.
- E. In addition to the requirements of Subsections C and D of this section, teacher evaluations shall include:
- (1) classroom observations of teachers using a research-based protocol completed by a school administrator at least once a school year; and
- (2) additional measures of teacher effectiveness developed by each school district, including:

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	(a)	student	and	parent	survey	7S
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- (b) peer observations and reviews;
- (c) teacher performance portfolios;
- (d) video classroom observations with teacher reflection after viewing the videos; or
- (e) other evidence-based measures that effectively measure teacher performance.
- F. School district teacher evaluation scales shall include at least four levels of evaluating effectiveness.
- G. School districts shall document and use the results of teacher evaluations to tailor professional development for individual teachers.
- H. The department shall make available to school districts the evaluation framework and other materials from evidence-based sources as models to help them develop and adopt their own programs.
- I. Each school district shall evaluate school principals on their school's achievement based on the state accountability system and provide incentives for effective school principals. The governing board of a charter school shall evaluate its school principal on the school's achievement based on the state accountability system.
- J. The department and school districts shall follow the time line provided in Subsections K through Q of this section to implement teacher and school principal evaluation

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programs in all school districts.

K. During April 2011 to August 2011, the department shall convene a work group to develop and make recommendations for a statewide framework for teacher evaluation models and school principal evaluations and propose a performance-based compensation system that incentivizes effective teachers and school principals. The secretary shall report to the governor in August 2011 on the statewide framework. The secretary shall present a final report, with recommendations for legislative changes as necessary, to the legislative education study committee and the legislative finance committee by December 1, 2011. The work group shall be composed of:

- (1) the secretary or the secretary's designee, who shall serve as chair;
- (2) the director of the legislative education study committee;
- (3) the director of the legislative finance committee; and
- (4) other members appointed by the secretary, including:
- (a) a representative from an organization of school administrators;
- (b) a representative from a public school teacher organization;
 - (c) a representative from a public

1	school parent organization;
2	(d) a representative of charter schools;
3	(e) a representative of the business
4	community;
5	(f) a public school teacher;
6	(g) a public school principal;
7	(h) a parent of a public school student;
8	(i) an expert on teacher evaluation
9	models; and
10	(j) an expert on value-added models.
11	L. The department shall provide to school districts
12	regular updates on the progress of the work group and provide
13	assistance to school districts to ensure that they are prepared
14	to implement the recommendations.
15	M. During April to August 2011, school districts
16	shall designate district-wide assessments and approve teacher-
17	developed assessments and make staff aware of evaluation models
18	and provide training for school principals and evaluators.
19	N. During the 2011-2012 school year, school
20	districts shall adopt their evaluation programs based on the
21	state teacher evaluation framework and school principal
22	evaluations based on school achievement and use them to
23	determine teacher and school principal effectiveness to create
24	a baseline of performance.
25	O. Beginning with the 2012-2013 school year, each

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school district's teacher and school principal evaluation programs and performance-based compensation systems shall be operational. A teacher who earns the lowest effectiveness rating on the school district's evaluation scale for three consecutive years shall be terminated unless the teacher can demonstrate that the data or other information relied on for the teacher's evaluation results was inaccurate or misrepresented. A school district shall provide additional professional development to a teacher who earns a low effectiveness rating. If the teacher earns the lowest effectiveness rating for two consecutive years, the teacher shall be placed on probation and shall be terminated if the teacher earns the lowest effectiveness rating for the third consecutive year. A school principal whose school earns the lowest ranking on the state's accountability system for three consecutive years shall be terminated.

- P. As part of the performance-based compensation system for each school district, teachers who earn the lowest effectiveness rating on the school district's evaluation scale are not eligible for compensation increases. School principals whose schools earn the lowest ranking on the state's accountability system are not eligible for compensation increases.
- Q. Beginning with the 2012-2013 school year, when a school district must terminate or discharge teachers through a .184176.5

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reduction in force, it shall consider the effectiveness of individual teachers as demonstrated by their evaluations when determining which teachers to terminate or discharge.

R. The department shall develop a recognition program to reward effective teachers and school principals.

Awards are subject to the availability of funding and the number of teachers and school principals who earn top effectiveness ratings in a given year. All public schools are eligible to participate in the program."

SECTION 2. Section 22-8B-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-8B-5. CHARTER SCHOOLS--STATUS--LOCAL SCHOOL BOARD AUTHORITY.--

- A. The local school board may waive only locally imposed school district requirements for locally chartered charter schools.
- B. A state-chartered charter school is exempt from school district requirements. A state-chartered charter school is responsible for developing its own written policies and procedures in accordance with this section.
- C. The department shall waive requirements or rules and provisions of the Public School Code pertaining to individual class load, teaching load, length of the school day, staffing patterns, subject areas, purchase of instructional material, evaluation standards for school personnel, school

principal duties and driver education; provided, however, that the charter school shall have teacher and head administrator evaluation programs as provided in Section 1 of this 2011 act by the 2012-2013 school year. The department may waive requirements or rules and provisions of the Public School Code pertaining to graduation requirements. Any waivers granted pursuant to this section shall be for the term of the charter granted but may be suspended or revoked earlier by the department.

- D. A charter school shall be a public school accredited by the department and shall be accountable to the chartering authority for purposes of ensuring compliance with applicable laws, rules and charter provisions.
- E. A local school board shall not require any employee of the school district to be employed in a charter school.
- F. A local school board shall not require any student residing within the geographic boundary of its district to enroll in a charter school.
- G. 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 3. Section 22-10A-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 153, Section 35, as amended by Laws 2005, Chapter 315, Section 4 and by Laws 2005, Chapter 316, Section 1) is amended .184176.5

to read:

"22-10A-4. TEACHERS AND SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS-PROFESSIONAL STATUS--LICENSURE LEVELS--SALARY ALIGNMENT.--

- A. Teaching and school administration are recognized as professions, with all the rights, 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. The minimum salary provided as part of the career system shall not take effect until the department has adopted increased competencies for the particular level of licensure and a highly objective uniform statewide standard of evaluation.
- C. A level one license is a provisional license 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 department-adopted academic content and performance standards; a teacher may choose to remain at level two for the remainder of the teacher's 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 in school administration by becoming school administrators.

- D. All teacher and school administrator salary systems shall be aligned with the licensure framework in a professional educator licensing and [salary] performance-based compensation system.
- E. All teachers and school administrators who hold teaching or administrator certificates on the effective date of the 2003 act shall meet the requirements for their level of licensure by September 1, 2006 and shall be issued licenses."
- SECTION 4. Section 22-10A-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 153, Section 38, as amended) is amended to read:

 "22-10A-7. LEVEL ONE LICENSURE.--

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

- Each school district, in accordance with department 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] teacher effectiveness. If the teacher fails to demonstrate satisfactory progress and [competence] effectiveness annually, the teacher may be terminated as provided in Section [22-10A-24] 22-10A-22 NMSA 1978. If the teacher has not demonstrated satisfactory progress and [competence] effectiveness by the end of the fiveyear period, the teacher shall not be granted a level two license.
- Except in exigent circumstances defined by department rule, a level one license shall not be extended beyond the initial period.
- The department shall issue a standard level one license to an applicant who is at least eighteen years of age who:
- (1) holds a baccalaureate degree from an accredited educational institution;
- (2) has successfully completed a departmentapproved teacher preparation program from a nationally .184176.5

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accredited or state-approved educational institution;

- (3) has passed the New Mexico teacher assessments examination; and
- meets other qualifications for level one (4) licensure, including clearance of the required background check.
- The department shall issue an alternative level one license to an applicant who meets the requirements of Section 22-10A-8 NMSA 1978.
- The department shall establish competencies and qualifications for specific grade levels, types and subject areas of level one licensure, including early childhood, elementary, middle school, secondary, special education and vocational education.
- Beginning with the 2003-2004 school year, with the adoption by the department of a highly objective uniform statewide standard of evaluation 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.
- Η. Teachers who hold level one licenses on the effective date of the 2003 act must be evaluated by the end of the 2006-2007 school year.
- I. Beginning with the 2012-2013 school year, level one teachers shall be evaluated and retained pursuant to their .184176.5

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school district's or charter school's teacher evaluation system and compensated pursuant to the school district's performancebased compensation system."

SECTION 5. Section 22-10A-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 153, Section 41, as amended by Laws 2005, Chapter 315, Section 7 and by Laws 2005, Chapter 316, Section 4) is amended to read:

"22-10A-10. LEVEL TWO LICENSURE.--

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] effectiveness in teaching. If a level two teacher does not demonstrate [essential competency] effectiveness 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.

The department shall issue a level two license to an applicant who successfully completes the level one license or is granted reciprocity as provided by department rules; demonstrates [essential competency] effectiveness in teaching required by the [department as verified by the local superintendent through the highly objective uniform statewide

standard of evaluation] school district's or charter school's
teacher evaluation system; and meets other qualifications as
required by the department.

- C. The department shall provide for qualifications for specific grade levels, types and subject areas of level two licensure, including early childhood, elementary, middle, secondary, special education and vocational education.
- D. [With the adoption by the department of the statewide objective performance evaluation for level two teachers] The minimum salary for a level two teacher for a standard nine and one-half month contract shall be as follows:
- (1) for the 2003-2004 school year,
 thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000);
- (2) for the 2004-2005 school year, thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000); and
- (3) for the 2005-2006 school year <u>and</u> subsequent school years, forty thousand dollars (\$40,000).
- E. Beginning with the 2012-2013 school year, level two teachers shall be evaluated and retained pursuant to their school district's or charter school's teacher evaluation system and compensated pursuant to the school district's performance-based compensation system."
- SECTION 6. Section 22-10A-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 153, Section 42, as amended) is amended to read:
- "22-10A-11. LEVEL THREE LICENSURE--TRACKS FOR TEACHERS, .184176.5

COUNSELORS 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] effectiveness in teaching. If a level three-A teacher does not demonstrate [essential competency] effectiveness 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 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 for professional teaching standards certification; demonstrates [instructional leader competence as required by the department and verified by the local superintendent through the highly objective uniform statewide standard of] effectiveness in teaching as provided by the school district's or charter school's teacher evaluation program; and meets other qualifications for the license.
- C. [With the adoption by the department of a highly objective uniform statewide standard of evaluation for level three-A teachers] The minimum salary for a level three-A .184176.5

teacher	for	а	$\operatorname{standard}$	nine	and	one-half	${\tt month}$	contract	shall
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- (1) for the 2003-2004 school year, thirty
 thousand dollars (\$30,000);
- (2) for the 2004-2005 school year,
 thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000);
- (3) for the 2005-2006 school year, forty thousand dollars (\$40,000);
- (4) for the 2006-2007 school year, forty-five thousand dollars (\$45,000); and
- (5) for the 2007-2008 school year <u>and</u> <u>subsequent school years</u>, fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).
- D. Beginning with the 2012-2013 school year, level three teachers shall be evaluated and retained pursuant to their school district's or charter school's teacher evaluation system and compensated pursuant to the school district's performance-based compensation system.
- [Đ.] E. 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. School principals shall be evaluated on their school's achievement based on the state accountability system.
- [$\overline{\text{E.}}$] $\overline{\text{F.}}$ The department shall grant a level three-B .184176.5

license to an applicant who:

- (1) holds a level two license and meets the requirements for a level three-A license or who holds a current level two teacher's license and for at least four years, has held the highest-ranked counselor license as provided in Chapter 22, Article 10A NMSA 1978 and rules promulgated by the department;
- (2) holds a post-baccalaureate degree or national board for professional teaching standards certification;
- (3) has satisfactorily completed departmentapproved courses in administration and a department-approved administration apprenticeship program; and
- (4) demonstrates instructional leader competence <u>as</u> required by the department [and verified by the local superintendent through the highly objective uniform statewide standard of evaluation].
- [F.] \underline{G} . Beginning with the 2007-2008 school year, the minimum annual salary for a level three-B school principal or assistant school principal shall be fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) multiplied by the applicable responsibility factor.
- [G.] $\underline{\text{H.}}$ By the beginning of the 2008-2009 school year, the department shall adopt a highly objective uniform statewide standard of evaluation, which includes data sources linked to student achievement and educational plan for student .184176.5

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success progress, for level three-B school principals and assistant school principals and rules for the implementation of that evaluation system linked to the level of responsibility at each school level.

I. By the 2012-2013 school year, school principals shall be evaluated on their school's achievement based on the state accountability system."

SECTION 7. Section 22-10A-19 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 153, Section 50, as amended) is amended to read:

TEACHERS AND SCHOOL PRINCIPALS --"22-10A-19. ACCOUNTABILITY -- EVALUATIONS -- PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT -- PEER INTERVENTION -- MENTORING. --

The department shall adopt criteria and minimum highly objective uniform statewide standards of evaluation for the annual performance evaluation of licensed school employees except teachers. A teacher shall be evaluated through the school district's or charter school's teacher evaluation program as provided in Section 1 of this 2011 act. The professional development plan for teachers shall include documentation on how a teacher who receives professional development that has been required or offered by the state or a school district or charter school incorporates the results of that professional development in the classroom.

В. The local superintendent shall adopt policies, guidelines and procedures for the performance evaluation .184176.5

process. Evaluation by other school employees shall be one component of the evaluation tool for school administrators.

[C. As part of the highly objective uniform statewide standard of evaluation for teachers, the school principal shall observe each teacher's classroom practice to determine the teacher's ability to demonstrate state-adopted competencies.

D.] C. At the beginning of each school year, teachers and school principals shall devise professional development plans for the coming year, and performance evaluations shall be based in part on how well the professional development plan was carried out.

[E.] D. If a level two or three-A teacher's performance evaluation indicates less than [satisfactory] effective 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] effective performance [and competency] by the end of the period, the peer interveners may recommend termination of the teacher.

 $[F_{\bullet}]$ \underline{E}_{\bullet} At least every two years, school principals shall attend a training program [approved by the department] to improve their evaluation, administrative and instructional leadership skills."

SECTION 8. Section 22-10A-21 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 113, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-10A-21. EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS--DURATION.-
A. All employment contracts between [local] a

school [boards] district or state agency and [certified]

licensed school [personnel and between governing authorities of state agencies and certified school instructors] employees shall be in writing on forms approved by the [state board] department. 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 of the state board] rules of the department.

- B. All employment contracts between [local] a school [boards] district or state agency and [certified]

 licensed school [personnel and between governing authorities of state agencies and certified school instructors] 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 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; and
- (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 for certified school instructors in public schools who have been employed in the school district for three consecutive school years].
- C. 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 [Gertified] School Personnel Act.
- D. In determination of eligibility for unemployment compensation rights and benefits for [certified] licensed school [instructors] employees where those rights and benefits are claimed to arise from the employment relationship between [governing authorities of state agencies or local school boards and certified school instructors] school districts or state

agencies and the licensed school employees, that period of a year not covered by a school year shall not be considered an unemployment period.

E. [Except as provided in Section 22-10-12 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."

SECTION 9. Section 22-10A-22 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 114, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-10A-22. NOTICE OF REEMPLOYMENT--TERMINATION OF LICENSED SCHOOL EMPLOYEES.--

A. Each school principal shall recommend to the local superintendent the reemployment or termination of each licensed school employee under the principal's supervision. On or before the last day of the school year of the existing employment contract, the local [school board or the governing authority of the state agency] superintendent shall serve written notice of reemployment or termination on each [certified] licensed school [instructor] employee employed by the school district or state agency. 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. [Failure of the local

school board or the governing authority of the state agency to serve a written notice of reemployment or termination on a certified school instructor 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 certified school instructors of like qualifications and experience employed by the school district or state agency.]

B. Nothing in this section shall be construed to mean that failure of a local [school board or the governing authority of the state agency] superintendent to serve a written notice of reemployment or termination shall automatically extend a [certified] licensed school [instructor's] employee's employment contract for a period in excess of one school year.

<u>C.</u> Beginning with the 2012-2013 school year and the implementation of teacher evaluation programs, a teacher who earns the lowest effectiveness rating on the school district's rating scale for three consecutive years shall be terminated."

SECTION 10. Section 22-10A-23 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 115, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-10A-23. REEMPLOYMENT--ACCEPTANCE--REJECTION--BINDING CONTRACT.--

A. Each [certified] licensed school [instructor]
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employee shall deliver to the local [school board of the school
district or to the governing authority of the state agency in
which] superintendent by whom the person 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 [or

(2) the last day of the school year when no written notice of reemployment or termination is served upon the person on or before the last day of the school year].

B. Delivery of the written acceptance of reemployment by a [certified] licensed school [instructor] employee creates a binding employment contract between the [certified] licensed school [instructor] employee and the [local school board or the governing authority of the] school district or state agency until the parties enter into a formal written employment contract. Written employment contracts between [local] school [boards] districts or [governing authorities of] state agencies and [certified] licensed school [instructors] employees shall be executed by the parties not later than ten days before the first day of a school year."

SECTION 11. Section 22-10A-24 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1986, Chapter 33, Section 22, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-10A-24. TERMINATION DECISIONS--LOCAL [SCHOOL BOARD]

SUPERINTENDENT--GOVERNING AUTHORITY OF A STATE AGENCY--

PROCEDURES . --

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Α. [A local school board or governing authority of a state agency may terminate an employee with fewer than three years of consecutive service for any reason it deems sufficient. A school principal may recommend the termination of a school employee under the principal's supervision who has worked for the school district or state agency for less than three consecutive years for any reason the principal deems sufficient. Based upon this recommendation, the local superintendent may terminate the school employee. Upon request of the school employee, the local superintendent [or administrator] shall provide written reasons for the decision to terminate. The reasons shall be provided within ten working days of the request. The reasons shall not be publicly disclosed by the <u>local</u> superintendent [administrator, local school board or governing authority]. The reasons shall not provide a basis for contesting the decision under the School Personnel Act.

- B. Before terminating [a noncertified] an unlicensed school employee, the local [school board or governing authority] superintendent shall serve the unlicensed school employee with a written notice of termination.
- C. [An] A school employee who has been employed by a school district or state agency for three consecutive years and who receives a notice of termination pursuant to either

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Section $[\frac{22-10-12}{2}]$ $\underline{22-10A-22}$ NMSA 1978 or this section may request an opportunity to make a statement to the local [school board or governing authority] superintendent on the decision to terminate [him] the school employee by submitting a written request to the local superintendent [or administrator] within five working days from the date written notice of termination is served [upon him]. The school employee may also request in writing the reasons for the termination action [to terminate him]. The local superintendent [or administrator] shall provide written reasons for the notice of termination to 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 superintendent [or administrator. Neither]. The local superintendent [or administrator nor the local school board or governing authority | shall not publicly disclose [its] the reasons for termination.

D. A local [school board or governing authority]

superintendent may not terminate [an] a school employee who has been employed by a school district or state agency for three consecutive years without just cause. "Just cause" for the termination of a teacher includes low effectiveness ratings. A teacher who earns the lowest effectiveness rating on the school district's evaluation scale for three consecutive years shall be terminated unless the teacher can demonstrate that the data

or other information relied on for the teacher's evaluation results was inaccurate or misrepresented. Other reasons for just cause may also apply.

E. The <u>school</u> employee's request pursuant to Subsection C of this section shall be granted if [he] the <u>school employee</u> responds to the local superintendent's [or <u>administrator's</u>] written reasons as provided in Subsection C of this section by submitting in writing to the local superintendent [or <u>administrator</u>] a contention that the decision to terminate [him] was made without just cause. The written contention shall specify the grounds on which it is contended that the decision was without just cause and shall include a statement of the facts that the <u>school</u> employee believes support [his] the school employee's contention. This written statement shall be submitted within ten working days from the date the <u>school</u> employee receives the written reasons from the local superintendent [or <u>administrator</u>]. The submission of this statement constitutes:

(1) a representation on the part of the <u>school</u> employee that [he] <u>the school employee</u> can support [his] <u>the</u> school employee's contentions; and

(2) an acknowledgment that the [local] school [board or governing authority] <u>principal</u> may offer the causes for [its] <u>the school principal's</u> decision and any relevant data in [its] <u>the school principal's</u> possession in rebuttal of [his] .184176.5

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the school employee's contentions.

A local [school board or governing authority] superintendent shall meet to hear the school employee's statement in no less than five or more than fifteen working days after the local [school board or governing authority] superintendent receives the statement. The hearing shall be conducted informally in accordance with the provisions of the Open Meetings Act. The <u>school</u> employee and the [local superintendent or administrator] school principal may each be accompanied by a person of [his] the school employee's and the school principal's choice. First, the [superintendent] school principal shall present the factual basis for [his] the determination 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] Second, the school employee shall present [his] the school employee's contentions, limited to those grounds specified in Subsection E of this section. The [local] school [board or governing authority] principal may offer such rebuttal testimony as [it] the school principal deems relevant. All witnesses may be questioned by the [local] school [board or governing authority] principal, the school employee or [his] the school employee's representative and the local superintendent [or administrator] or [his] the local superintendent's representative. The local [school board or

governing authority] superintendent may consider only such
evidence as is presented at the hearing and need consider only
such evidence as [it] the local superintendent considers
reliable. No record shall be made of the proceeding. The
local [school board or governing authority] superintendent
shall notify the school employee and the [local superintendent
or administrator] school principal of [its] the local
superintendent's decision in writing within five working days
from the conclusion of the meeting."

SECTION 12. Section 22-10A-25 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1986, Chapter 33, Section 23, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-10A-25. APPEALS--INDEPENDENT ARBITRATOR--QUALIFICATIONS--PROCEDURE--BINDING DECISION.--

A. [An] A school employee who is still aggrieved by a decision of a local [school board or governing authority] superintendent rendered pursuant to Section [22-10-14] 22-10A-24 NMSA 1978 may appeal the decision to an arbitrator. A written appeal shall be submitted to the local superintendent [or administrator] within five working days from the receipt of the [local school board's or governing authority's] written decision [or the refusal of the board or authority 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 Subsection E of Section [22-10-14] 22-10A-24 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] the school employee for any appeal and render the local [school board's or governing authority's] superintendent's decision final.

- B. The local [school board or governing authority] 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.
- C. A qualified independent arbitrator shall be 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 [board or governing authority] district or state agency 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 [school .184176.5

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board or governing authority] superintendent shall be decided after a de novo hearing before the independent arbitrator. issue to be decided by the independent arbitrator is whether there was just cause for the decision of the local [school board or governing authority | superintendent to terminate the school employee.

- 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 school employee and the local [school board or governing authority] superintendent.
- Each party has the right to be represented by F. counsel at the hearing before the independent arbitrator.
- Discovery shall be limited to depositions and requests for production of documents on a time schedule to be established by the independent arbitrator.
- 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.
- The rules of civil procedure shall not apply to the de novo hearing, but it shall be conducted so that both .184176.5

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contentions and responses are amply and fairly presented. 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.

- The local [school board or governing authority] superintendent has the burden of proof and shall prove by a preponderance of the evidence that, at the time the notice of termination was served on the school employee, the local [school board or governing authority] superintendent had just cause to terminate the school employee. If the local [school board or governing authority] superintendent proves by a preponderance of the evidence that there was just cause for [its] the action, then the burden shifts to the school employee to rebut the evidence presented by the local [school board or governing authority] superintendent.
- Κ. The independent arbitrator shall uphold the local [school board's or governing authority's] superintendent's decision only if it proves by a preponderance of the evidence that, at the time the notice of termination was served on the school employee, the local [school board or governing authority] superintendent had just cause to terminate

the <u>school</u> employee. If the local [school board or governing authority] superintendent fails to meet [its] the burden of proof or if the <u>school</u> employee rebuts the proof offered by the local [school board or governing authority] superintendent, the arbitrator shall reverse the decision of the local [school board or governing authority] superintendent.

- L. No official record shall be made of the hearing. Either party desiring a record of the arbitration proceedings may, at [his] the party's 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 [school board or governing authority] 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 or state agency and including

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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 [$\frac{22-10-14}{2}$] $\frac{22-10A-24}{2}$ NMSA 1978, such departure shall be presumed to be harmless error.
- Ρ. 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 or state agency is located.
- Each party shall bear its own costs and 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.
- [Local] School districts shall file a record with the department [of education] of all terminations and all actions arising from terminations annually."
- **SECTION 13.** Section 22-10A-26 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 118, as amended) is amended to read:
- "22-10A-26. EXCEPTED FROM PROVISIONS.--Sections [22-10-12 through 22-10-14.1] 22-10A-22 through 22-10A-25 NMSA 1978 do .184176.5

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2	A. a [certified] <u>licensed</u> school [instructor]
3	employee employed to fill the position of a [certified]
4	<u>licensed</u> school [instructor] employee entering military
5	service;
6	B. a person who is employed as a [certified] school
7	administrator; or
8	C. [a non-certified] an unlicensed school employee
9	employed to perform primarily district-wide management
10	functions."
11	SECTION 14. Section 22-10A-27 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1986,
12	Chapter 33, Section 24, as amended) is amended to read:
13	"22-10A-27. DISCHARGE HEARINGPROCEDURES
14	A. A local [school board or the governing authority
15	of a state agency] superintendent may discharge a [certified]
16	<u>licensed</u> school employee only for just cause according to the
17	following procedure:
18	(1) the [superintendent] <u>school principal</u>
19	shall serve a written notice of [his] intent to recommend
20	discharge on the [certified] <u>licensed</u> school employee in
21	accordance with the law for service of process in civil
22	actions; and
23	(2) the [superintendent] <u>school principal</u>
24	shall state in the notice of [his] intent to recommend
25	discharge the cause for $[\frac{his}{}]$ \underline{the} recommendation and shall

not apply to the following:

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advise the [certified] licensed school employee of [his] the licensed school employee's right to a discharge hearing before the [local school board or governing authority] <u>superintendent</u> as provided in this section.

- A [certified] licensed school employee who В. receives a notice of intent to recommend discharge pursuant to Subsection A of this section may exercise [his] the licensed school employee's right to a hearing before the local [school board or governing authority] superintendent by giving the local superintendent [or administrator] written notice of that election within five working days of [his] the licensed school employee's receipt of the notice to recommend discharge.
- The local [school board or governing authority] C. superintendent shall hold a discharge hearing no less than twenty and no more than forty working days after [the local superintendent or administrator receives | receipt of 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.
- [Each party, the local superintendent or administrator] The school principal and the [certified] licensed school employee may be accompanied by a person of [his] the party's choice.
- The parties shall complete and respond to Ε. .184176.5

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discovery by deposition and production of documents prior to the discharge hearing.

- The local [school board or governing authority] superintendent 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.
- 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] the school principal had just cause to discharge the [certified] licensed school employee.
- The [local superintendent or administrator] Η. school principal shall present [his] evidence first, with the [certified] licensed school employee presenting [his] evidence thereafter. The local [school board or governing authority] superintendent shall permit either party to call, examine and cross-examine witnesses and to introduce documentary evidence.
- 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] <u>school district</u> or state agency.
- The local [school board] superintendent shall J. render [its] a written decision within twenty days of the .184176.5

conclusion of the discharge hearing."

SECTION 15. Section 22-10A-28 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1986, Chapter 33, Section 25, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-10A-28. APPEALS--INDEPENDENT ARBITRATOR--QUALIFICATIONS--PROCEDURE--BINDING DECISION.--

A. A [certified] licensed school employee aggrieved by a decision of a local [school board or governing authority] superintendent to discharge [him] the licensed school employee after a discharge hearing held pursuant to Section [22-10-17] 22-10A-27 NMSA 1978 may appeal the decision to an independent arbitrator. A written notice of appeal shall be submitted to the local superintendent [or administrator] within five working days from the receipt of the copy of the written decision of the local [school board or governing authority] superintendent.

- B. The local [school board or governing authority] superintendent and the [certified] licensed school employee shall meet within ten calendar days from the receipt of the notice of appeal and select an independent arbitrator to conduct the appeal, or, in the event the parties fail to agree on an independent arbitrator, they shall request the presiding judge in the judicial district in which the public school is located to select the independent arbitrator. The presiding judge shall select the independent arbitrator within five working days from the date of the parties' request.
- C. A qualified independent arbitrator shall be .184176.5

appointed who is versed in employment practices and school procedures. 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 [board or governing authority] district or state agency or is a member of or employed by any professional organization of which the [certified] licensed school employee is a member.

- board or governing authority] superintendent shall be decided after a de novo hearing before the independent arbitrator. The local [school board or governing authority] superintendent shall have the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that, at the time of the notice of intent to recommend discharge, the local superintendent [or administrator] had just cause to discharge the [certified] licensed school employee.

 The local [school board or governing authority] superintendent shall present [its] evidence first, with the [certified] licensed school employee presenting [his] evidence thereafter.
- E. The hearing shall be held within thirty working days from the selection of the independent arbitrator. The independent arbitrator shall give written notice of the date, time and place of the hearing, and such notice shall be sent to the [certified] licensed school employee and the local [school board or governing authority] 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 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 or in the manner provided by the American arbitration association's voluntary labor arbitration rules if that entity is used by the parties.
- I. The rules of civil procedure shall not apply to the 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 may require reasonable substantiation of statements or records tendered, the accuracy or truth of which is in reasonable doubt.
- J. An official record shall be made of the hearing.

 Either party may order a transcript of the record at [his] the

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party's own expense.

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- The independent arbitrator shall render a written decision affirming or reversing the action of the local [school board or governing authority] superintendent. decision shall contain findings of fact and conclusions of law. The parties shall receive the written decision of the independent arbitrator within thirty working days from the conclusion of the hearing.
- Unless a party can demonstrate prejudice arising from a departure from the procedures established in this section and in Section $\left[\frac{22-10-17}{22-10A-27}\right]$ NMSA 1978, such departure shall be presumed to be harmless error.
- The decision of the independent arbitrator shall Μ. be final and binding on both parties and shall be nonappealable except where the decision was procured by corruption, fraud, deception or collusion, in which case it may be appealed to the court of appeals by filing a notice of appeal as provided by the New Mexico rules of appellate procedure.
- 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."
- SECTION 16. Section 22-10A-29 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 120, as amended) is amended to read:
 - "22-10A-29. COMPENSATION PAYMENTS TO DISCHARGED

PERSONNEL. --

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Α. Payment of compensation to any [certified] licensed school [instructor] employee employed by a [local school board or by the governing authority of] school district or a state agency and payment of compensation to any [certified] school administrator employed by a [local] school [board] district or state agency shall terminate as of the date, after a hearing, that a written copy of the decision of the local [school board or the governing authority of the state agency | superintendent to discharge the [person] licensed school employee is served on the person. If the compensation of the person 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 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.

B. In the event the action of the local [school board] superintendent in discharging a [certified] licensed school [instructor or administrator or the action of the governing authority of a state agency in discharging a certified school instructor] employee is reversed on appeal, payment of compensation to the person shall be reinstated in full but subject to any additional compensation allowed other [certified] licensed school [instructor] employees or

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[administrator] administrators 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 an offset for any compensation received by the person from a school district or state agency during the period the compensation was terminated."

Section 22-10A-30 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, SECTION 17. Chapter 16, Section 123, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-10A-30. SUPERVISION AND CORRECTION PROCEDURES.--

A. The [state board] department shall prescribe by [regulations] rule procedures to be followed by a [local school board or the governing authority of a] school district or state agency in supervising and correcting unsatisfactory work performance of [certified] licensed school [personnel] employees before notice of intent to discharge is served upon [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]

The department's rules shall provide that written records shall be kept on all action taken by a [local] school [board or the governing authority of a] district or state agency to improve [any person's] a school employee's unsatisfactory work performance and all improvements made in

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the [person's] school employee's work performance. written records shall be introduced as evidence at any hearing for termination or discharge of the [person] school employee conducted by the local [school board or the governing authority of the state agency | superintendent."

Section 22-10A-31 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, SECTION 18. Chapter 16, Section 124, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-10A-31. DENIAL, SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF LICENSES. -- In accordance with the procedures provided in the Uniform Licensing Act, the [state board] department may deny, suspend or revoke a department-issued license for incompetency, moral turpitude or any other good and just cause."

SECTION 19. APPLICABILITY. -- The provisions of Sections 2 through 18 of this act apply to contracts signed for the 2012-2013 and subsequent school years and for termination and discharge actions occurring after July 1, 2012.

SECTION 20. EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the provisions of Sections 2 through 19 of this act is July 1, 2012.

SECTION 21. EMERGENCY.--It is necessary for the public peace, health and safety that this act take effect immediately.