1	AN ACT
2	RELATING TO PUBLIC EDUCATION; AMENDING THE PUBLIC SCHOOL CODE
3	TO DEFINE CERTAIN CHARTER SCHOOL TERMS AND TO CLARIFY CERTAIN
4	RESPONSIBILITIES OF CHARTER SCHOOL AUTHORIZERS, CHARTER
5	SCHOOL GOVERNING BODIES AND CHARTER SCHOOLS.
6	
7	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:
8	SECTION 1. Section 22-1-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003,
9	Chapter 153, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:
10	"22-1-2. DEFINITIONSAs used in the Public School
11	Code:
12	A. "academic proficiency" means mastery of the
13	subject-matter knowledge and skills specified in state
14	academic content and performance standards for a student's
15	grade level;
16	B. "adequate yearly progress" means the measure
17	adopted by the department based on federal requirements to
18	assess the progress that a public school or school district
19	or the state makes toward improving student achievement;
20	C. "charter school" means a school authorized by a
21	chartering authority to operate as a public school;
22	D. "commission" means the public education
23	commission;
24	E. "department" means the public education
25	department;

- F. "home school" means the operation by the parent of a school-age person of a home study program of instruction that provides a basic academic educational program, including reading, language arts, mathematics, social studies and science;
- G. "instructional support provider" means a person who is employed to support the instructional program of a school district, including educational assistant, school counselor, social worker, school nurse, speech-language pathologist, psychologist, physical therapist, occupational therapist, recreational therapist, marriage and family therapist, interpreter for the deaf and diagnostician;
- H. "licensed school employee" means teachers, school administrators and instructional support providers;
- I. "local school board" means the policy-setting
  body of a school district;
- J. "local superintendent" means the chief
  executive officer of a school district;
- K. "parent" includes a guardian or other person having custody and control of a school-age person;
- L. "private school" means a school, other than a home school, that offers on-site programs of instruction and that is not under the control, supervision or management of a local school board;
  - M. "public school" means that part of a school

district that is a single attendance center in which instruction is offered by one or more teachers and is discernible as a building or group of buildings generally recognized as either an elementary, middle, junior high or high school or any combination of those and includes a charter school;

- N. "school" means a supervised program of instruction designed to educate a student in a particular place, manner and subject area;
- O. "school administrator" means a person licensed to administer in a school district and includes school principals, central district administrators and charter school head administrators;
- P. "school-age person" means a person who is at least five years of age prior to 12:01 a.m. on September 1 of the school year and who has not received a high school diploma or its equivalent. A maximum age of twenty-one shall be used for a person who is classified as special education membership as defined in Section 22-8-21 NMSA 1978 or as a resident of a state institution;
- Q. "school building" means a public school, an administration building and related school structures or facilities, including teacher housing, that is owned, acquired or constructed by the school district as necessary to carry out the functions of the school district;

R. "school bus private owner" means a person, other than a school district, the department, the state or any other political subdivision of the state, that owns a school bus;

- S. "school district" means an area of land established as a political subdivision of the state for the administration of public schools and segregated geographically for taxation and bonding purposes;
- T. "school employee" includes licensed and nonlicensed employees of a school district;
- U. "school principal" means the chief
  instructional leader and administrative head of a public
  school;
- V. "school year" means the total number of contract days offered by public schools in a school district during a period of twelve consecutive months;
- W. "secretary" means the secretary of public education;
- X. "state agency" or "state institution" means the New Mexico military institute, New Mexico school for the blind and visually impaired, New Mexico school for the deaf, New Mexico boys' school, girls' welfare home, New Mexico youth diagnostic and development center, Sequoyah adolescent treatment center, Carrie Tingley crippled children's hospital, New Mexico behavioral health institute at Las Vegas

of a charter school shall promulgate a bullying prevention policy by August 2011. Every public school shall implement a bullying prevention program by August 2012.

- B. Every local school board and governing body of a charter school shall promulgate a specific cyberbullying prevention policy by August 2013. Cyberbullying prevention policies shall require that:
- (1) all licensed school employees complete training on how to recognize signs that a person is being cyberbullied;
- (2) any licensed school employee who has information about or a reasonable suspicion that a person is being cyberbullied report the matter immediately to the school principal or the local superintendent or both;
- (3) any school administrator or local superintendent who receives a report of cyberbullying take immediate steps to ensure prompt investigation of the report; and
- (4) school administrators take prompt disciplinary action in response to cyberbullying confirmed through investigation. Disciplinary action taken pursuant to this subsection must be by the least restrictive means necessary to address a hostile environment on the school campus resulting from the confirmed cyberbullying and may include counseling, mediation and appropriate disciplinary

SB 148 Page 7

action that is consistent with the legal rights of the

1	A. All public schools shall be graded annually by
2	the department.
3	B. The department shall assign a letter grade of
4	A, B, C, D or F to each public school pursuant to criteria
5	established by department rules, after input from the
6	secretary's superintendents' council, that include as a
7	minimum a combination of the following factors in a public
8	school's grade:
9	(1) for elementary and middle schools:
10	(a) student proficiency, including
11	achievement on the New Mexico standards-based assessments;
12	(b) student growth in reading and
13	mathematics; and
14	(c) growth of the lowest twenty-fifth
15	percentile of students in the public school in reading and
16	mathematics; and
۱7	(2) for high schools:
18	(a) student proficiency, including
19	achievement on the New Mexico standards-based assessments;
20	(b) student growth in reading and
21	mathematics;
22	(c) growth of the lowest twenty-fifth
23	percentile of students in the high school in reading and
24	mathematics; and
25	(d) additional academic indicators such SB 148
	Page 8

as high school graduation rates, growth in high school graduation rates, advanced placement and international baccalaureate courses, dual enrollment courses and SAT and ACT scores.

- C. The New Mexico standards-based assessments used for rating a school are those administered annually to students in grades three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and eleven pursuant to Section 22-2C-4 NMSA 1978.
- D. In addition to any rights a parent may have pursuant to federal law, the parent of a student enrolled in a public school rated F for two of the last four years has the right to transfer the student in the same grade to any public school in the state not rated F or the right to have the student continue schooling by means of distance learning offered through the statewide or a local cyber academy. The school district or charter school in which the student is enrolled is responsible for the cost of distance learning.
- E. The department shall ensure that a local school board or, for a charter school, the governing body of the charter school is prioritizing resources of a public school rated D or F toward proven programs and methods linked to improved student achievement until the public school earns a grade of C or better for two consecutive years.

provided for in the Assessment and Accountability Act for 1 2 students in schools in need of improvement or any other 3 interventions prescribed by the federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001. 4 When reporting a school's grade, the department 5 G. shall include student data disaggregated by ethnicity, race, 6 limited English proficiency, students with disabilities, 7 8 poverty and gender; provided that ethnicity and race shall be reported using the following categories: 9 Caucasian, non-Hispanic; (1) 10 (2) Hispanic; 11 African American; (3) 12 (4) American Indian or Alaska Native; 13 (5) Native Hawaiian or other Pacific 14 Islander; 15 (6) Asian; 16 (7) two or more races; and 17 other; provided that if the sample of (8) 18 students in any category enumerated in Paragraphs (1) through 19 (7) of this subsection is so small that a student in the 20 sample may be personally identifiable in violation of the 21 federal Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974, 22 the report may combine that sample into the "other" 23

category."

24

25

SECTION 4. Section 22-8-6.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993,  $_{\mbox{SB }148}$  Page 10

Chapter 227, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read:
"22-8-6.1. CHARTER SCHOOL BUDGETS.--

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

A. Each state-chartered charter school shall submit to the charter schools division of the department a school-based budget. For the first year of operation, the budget of every state-chartered charter school shall be based on the projected number of program units generated by that charter school and its students, using the at-risk index and the instructional staff training and experience index of the school district in which it is geographically located. For second and subsequent fiscal years of operation, the budgets of state-chartered charter schools shall be based on the number of program units generated using the average of the MEM on the second and third reporting dates of the prior year and its own instructional staff training and experience index and the at-risk index of the school district in which the state-chartered charter school is geographically located. The budget shall be submitted to the division for approval or amendment pursuant to the Public School Finance Act and the Charter Schools Act. Thereafter, the budget shall be submitted to the public education commission for review.

B. Each locally chartered charter school shall submit to the local school board a school-based budget. For the first year of operation, the budget of every locally chartered charter school shall be based on the projected

number of program units generated by the charter school and its students, using the at-risk index and the instructional staff training and experience index of the school district in which it is geographically located. For second and subsequent fiscal years of operation, the budgets of locally chartered charter schools shall be based on the number of program units generated using the average of the MEM on the second and third reporting dates of the prior year and its own instructional staff training and experience index and the at-risk index of the school district in which the locally chartered charter school is geographically located. The budget shall be submitted to the local school board for approval or amendment. The approval or amendment authority of the local school board relative to the charter school budget is limited to ensuring that sound fiscal practices are followed in the development of the budget and that the charter school budget is within the allotted resources. local school board shall have no veto authority over individual line items within the charter school's proposed budget, but shall approve or disapprove the budget in its entirety. Upon final approval of the local budget by the local school board, the individual charter school budget shall be included separately in the budget submission to the department required pursuant to the Public School Finance Act and the Charter Schools Act.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	

21

22

23

24

25

C. For the first year of operation after a locally chartered charter school converts to a state-chartered charter school or a state-chartered charter school converts to a locally chartered charter school, the charter school's budget shall be based on the number of program units generated using the average of the MEM on the second and third reporting dates of the prior year and the instructional staff training and experience index and the at-risk index of the school district in which it is geographically located. For second and subsequent fiscal years of operation, the charter school shall follow the provisions of Subsection A or B of this section, as applicable."

SECTION 5. Section 22-8-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 61, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-8-7. MANNER OF BUDGET SUBMISSION.--All budgets submitted by a school district, locally chartered charter school or state-chartered charter school shall be in a manner specified by the department."

SECTION 6. Section 22-8-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 66, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-8-11. BUDGETS--APPROVAL OF OPERATING BUDGET.--

## A. The department shall:

(1) on or before July 1 of each year, approve and certify to each local school board and governing body of a charter school an operating budget for use by the

- (2) make corrections, revisions and amendments to the operating budgets fixed by the local school boards or governing bodies of charter schools and the secretary to conform the budgets to the requirements of law and to the department's rules and procedures; and
- (3) ensure that a local school board or, for a charter school, the governing body of the charter school is prioritizing resources of a public school rated D or F toward proven programs and methods that are linked to improved student achievement until the public school earns a grade of C or better for two consecutive years.
- B. No school district or charter school or officer or employee of a school district or charter school shall make any expenditure or incur any obligation for the expenditure of public funds unless that expenditure or obligation is made in accordance with an operating budget approved by the department. This prohibition does not prohibit the transfer of funds pursuant to the department's rules and procedures.
- C. The department shall not approve and certify an operating budget of any school district or charter school that fails to demonstrate that parental involvement in the budget process was solicited."
- SECTION 7. Section 22-8-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1974, Chapter 8, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read:

1	"22-8-18. PROGRAM COST CALCULATIONLOCAL
2	RESPONSIBILITY
3	A. The total program units for the purpose of
4	computing the program cost shall be calculated by multiplying
5	the sum of the program units itemized as Paragraphs (1)
6	through (6) in this subsection by the instructional staff
7	training and experience index and adding the program units
8	itemized as Paragraphs (7) through (14) in this subsection.
9	The itemized program units are as follows:
10	(1) early childhood education;
11	(2) basic education;
12	(3) special education, adjusted by
13	subtracting the units derived from membership in class D
14	special education programs in private, nonsectarian,
15	nonprofit training centers;
16	(4) bilingual multicultural education;
17	(5) fine arts education;
18	(6) elementary physical education;
19	(7) size adjustment;
20	(8) at-risk program;
21	(9) enrollment growth or new district
22	adjustment;
23	(10) special education units derived from
24	membership in class D special education programs in private,
25	nonsectarian, nonprofit training centers;

SB 148 Page 15

- 1
- 2
- 3
- **4 5**
- 6
- 7
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12 13
- 14
- 15
- 16
- 17
- 18
- 19 20
- 21
- 2223
- 24
- 25

- (11) national board for professional teaching standards certification;
  - (12) home school student program unit;
  - (13) home school student activities; and
  - (14) charter school student activities.
- В. The total program cost calculated as prescribed in Subsection A of this section includes the cost of early childhood, special, bilingual multicultural, fine arts and vocational education and other remedial or enrichment It is the responsibility of the local school board or, for a charter school, the governing body of the charter school to determine its priorities in terms of the needs of the community served by that board. Except as otherwise provided in this section, funds generated under the Public School Finance Act are discretionary to local school boards and governing bodies of charter schools; provided that the special program needs as enumerated in this section are met; and provided further that if a public school has been rated D or F for two consecutive years, the department shall ensure that the local school board or, for a charter school, the governing body of the charter school is prioritizing resources for the public school toward proven programs and methods linked to improved student achievement until the public school earns a C or better for two consecutive years."
  - SECTION 8. Section 22-8B-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999,

1	Chapter 281, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:
2	"22-8B-2. DEFINITIONSAs used in the Charter Schools
3	Act:
4	A. "charter school" means a conversion school or
5	start-up school authorized by the chartering authority to
6	operate as a public school;
7	B. "chartering authority" means either a local
8	school board or the commission;
9	C. "commission" means the public education
10	commission;
11	D. "conversion school" means an existing public
12	school within a school district that was authorized by a
13	local school board to become a charter school prior to July
14	1, 2007;
15	E. "division" means the charter schools division
16	of the department;
17	F. "enrollment preference" means filling a charter
18	school's openings with students, or siblings of students, who
19	have already been admitted to the school through an
20	appropriate admission process or are continuing through
21	subsequent grades;
22	G. "governing body" means the governing structure
23	of a charter school as set forth in the school's charter;
24	H. "governing body training" means the training

required pursuant to Section 22-8B-5.1 NMSA 1978 to educate

governing body members and ensure compliance with all applicable laws, which training may be obtained from any source, individual or entity that has been approved by the department;

- I. "management" means authority over the hiring, termination and day-to-day direction of a school's employees or contractors, whether they are licensed or not;
- J. "material violation" means the act of failing to accomplish a requirement of a law, rule or contract or a charter school's bylaws that substantially affects the charter school's employees' or students' rights or privileges;
- K. "nondiscretionary waiver" means a waiver of requirements or rules and the provisions of the Public School Code that the department shall grant pursuant to Section 22-8B-5 NMSA 1978 and for which a charter school shall not require separate approval by the department;
- L. "performance indicator" means a measurement tool that enables selected issues or conditions to be monitored over time for the purposes of evaluating progress toward or away from a desired direction;
- M. "performance target" means the specific rating to which the data from a school's performance indicators shall be compared to determine whether the school exceeds, meets, does not meet or falls far below that rating;

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20 21

22

23

24

- students living in the same residence at least fifty percent of the time in a permanent or semipermanent situation, such as long-term foster care placements; or
- **(2)** students related to each other by blood, marriage or cohabitation; and
- 0. "start-up school" means a public school developed by one or more parents, teachers or community members authorized by the chartering authority to become a charter school."
- SECTION 9. Section 22-8B-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:
- "22-8B-6. CHARTER SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS--APPLICATION PROCESS--AUTHORIZATION--STATE BOARD OF FINANCE DESIGNATION REQUIRED -- PUBLIC HEARINGS -- SUBCOMMITTEES . --
- A. A local school board has the authority to approve the establishment of a locally chartered charter school within that local school board's district.
- No later than the second Tuesday of January of the year in which an application will be filed, the organizers of a proposed charter school shall provide written notification to the commission and the school district in which the charter school is proposed to be located of their intent to establish a charter school. Failure to notify may

result in an application not being accepted.

- c. A charter school applicant shall apply to either a local school board or the commission for a charter. If an application is submitted to a chartering authority, it must process the application. Applications for initial charters shall be submitted by June 1 to be eligible for consideration for the following fiscal year; provided that the June 1 deadline may be waived upon agreement of the applicant and the chartering authority.
- D. An application shall include the total number of grades the charter school proposes to provide, either immediately or phased. A charter school may decrease the number of grades it eventually offers, but it shall not increase the number of grades or the total number of students proposed to be served in each grade.
- E. An application shall include a detailed description of the charter school's projected facility needs, including projected requests for capital outlay assistance that have been approved by the director of the public school facilities authority or the director's designee. The director shall respond to a written request for review from a charter applicant within forty-five days of the request.
- F. An application may be made by one or more teachers, parents or community members or by a public post-secondary educational institution or nonprofit

- G. An initial application for a charter school shall not be made after June 30, 2007 if the proposed charter school's proposed enrollment for all grades or the proposed charter school's proposed enrollment for all grades in combination with any other charter school's enrollment for all grades would equal or exceed ten percent of the total MEM of the school district in which the charter school will be geographically located and that school district has a total enrollment of not more than one thousand three hundred students.
- H. A state-chartered charter school shall not be approved for operation unless its governing body has qualified to be a board of finance.
- I. The chartering authority shall receive and review all applications for charter schools submitted to it. The chartering authority shall not charge application fees.
- J. The chartering authority shall hold at least one public hearing in the school district in which the charter school is proposed to be located to obtain information and community input to assist it in its decision whether to grant a charter school application. The

chartering authority may designate a subcommittee of no fewer than three members to hold the public hearing, and, if so, the hearing shall be transcribed for later review by other members of the chartering authority. Community input may include written or oral comments in favor of or in opposition to the application from the applicant, the local community and, for state-chartered charter schools, the local school board and school district in whose geographical boundaries the charter school is proposed to be located.

K. The chartering authority shall rule on the application for a charter school in a public meeting by September 1 of the year the application was received; provided, however, that prior to ruling on the application for which a designated subcommittee was used, any member of the chartering authority who was not present at the public hearing shall receive the transcript of the public hearing together with documents submitted for the public hearing. If not ruled upon by that date, the charter application shall be automatically reviewed by the secretary in accordance with the provisions of Section 22-8B-7 NMSA 1978. The charter school applicant and the chartering authority may, however, jointly waive the deadlines set forth in this section.

L. A chartering authority may approve, approve with conditions or deny an application. A chartering authority may deny an application if:

- (1) the application is incomplete or inadequate;
- (2) the application does not propose to offer an educational program consistent with the requirements and purposes of the Charter Schools Act;
- (3) the proposed head administrator or other administrative or fiscal staff was involved with another charter school whose charter was denied or revoked for fiscal mismanagement or the proposed head administrator or other administrative or fiscal staff was discharged from a public school for fiscal mismanagement;
- (4) for a proposed state-chartered charter school, it does not request to have the governing body of the charter school designated as a board of finance or the governing body does not qualify as a board of finance; or
- (5) the application is otherwise contrary to the best interests of the charter school's projected students, the local community or the school district in whose geographic boundaries the charter school applies to operate.
- M. If the chartering authority denies a charter school application or approves the application with conditions, it shall state its reasons for the denial or conditions in writing within fourteen days of the meeting. If the chartering authority grants a charter, the approved charter shall be provided to the applicant together with any

imposed conditions.

N. A charter school that has received a notice from the chartering authority denying approval of the charter shall have a right to a hearing by the secretary as provided in Section 22-8B-7 NMSA 1978."

SECTION 10. Section 22-8B-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 281, Section 9, as amended) is amended to read:

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

A. The chartering authority shall enter into a contract with the governing body of the applicant charter school within thirty days of approval of the charter application. The charter contract shall be the final authorization for the charter school and shall be part of the charter. If the chartering authority and the applicant charter school fail to agree upon the terms of or enter into a contract within thirty days of the approval of the charter application, either party may appeal to the secretary to finalize the terms of the contract; provided that such appeal must be provided in writing to the secretary within forty-five days of the approval of the charter application. Failure to enter into a charter contract or appeal to the secretary pursuant to this section precludes the chartering authority from chartering the school.

- B. The charter contract shall include:
  - (1) all agreements regarding the release of

1	the charter school from department and local school board
2	rules and policies, including discretionary waivers provided
3	for in Section 22-8B-5 NMSA 1978;
4	(2) any material term of the charter
5	application as determined by the parties to the contract;
6	(3) the mission statement of the charter
7	school and how the charter school will report on
8	implementation of its mission;
9	(4) the chartering authority's duties to the
10	charter school and liabilities of the chartering authority as
11	provided in Section 22-8B-5.3 NMSA 1978;
12	(5) a statement of admission policies and
13	procedures;
14	(6) signed assurances from the charter
15	school's governing body members regarding compliance with all
16	federal and state laws governing organizational, programmatic
17	and financial requirements applicable to charter schools;
18	(7) the criteria, processes and procedures
19	that the chartering authority will use for ongoing oversight
20	of operational, financial and academic performance of the
21	charter school;
22	(8) a detailed description of how the
23	chartering authority will use the withheld two percent of the
24	school-generated program cost as provided in Section 22-8B-13
25	NMSA 1978;

1	(9) the types and amounts of insurance
2	liability coverage to be obtained by the charter school;
3	(10) the term of the contract;
4	(11) the process and criteria that the
5	chartering authority intends to use to annually monitor and
6	evaluate the fiscal, overall governance and student
7	performance of the charter school, including the method that
8	the chartering authority intends to use to conduct the
9	evaluation as required by Section 22-8B-12 NMSA 1978;
10	(12) the dispute resolution processes agreed
11	upon by the chartering authority and the charter school,
12	provided that the processes shall, at a minimum, include:
13	(a) written notice of the intent to
14	invoke the dispute resolution process, which notice shall
15	include a description of the matter in dispute;
16	(b) a time limit for response to the
17	notice and cure of the matter in dispute;
18	(c) a procedure for selection of a
19	neutral third party to assist in resolving the dispute;
20	(d) a process for apportionment of all
21	costs related to the dispute resolution process; and
22	(e) a process for final resolution of
23	the issue reviewed under the dispute resolution process;
24	(13) the criteria, procedures and time
25	lines, agreed upon by the charter school and the chartering

- (14) if the charter school contracts with a third-party provider, the criteria and procedures for the chartering authority to review the provider's contract and the charter school's financial independence from the provider;
- school from department rules or the Public School Code.
  Within ten days after the contract is approved by the local school board, any request for release from department rules or the Public School Code shall be delivered by the local school board to the department. If the department grants the request, it shall notify the local school board and the charter school of its decision. If the department denies the request, it shall notify the local school board and the charter school that the request is denied and specify the reasons for denial;
- (16) an agreement that the charter school will participate in the public school insurance authority;
- (17) if the charter school is a state-chartered charter school, a process for qualification of and review of the school as a qualified board of finance and provisions for assurance that the school has satisfied

1	any conditions imposed by the commission;	
2	(18) a listing of the charter school's	
3	nondiscretionary waivers; and	
4	(19) any other information reasonably	
5	required by either party to the contract.	
6	C. The process for revision or amendment to the	
7	terms of the charter contract shall be made only with the	
8	approval of the chartering authority and the governing body	
9	of the charter school. If they cannot agree, either party	
10	may appeal to the secretary as provided in Subsection A of	
11	this section."	
12	SECTION 11. Section 22-8B-9.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws	
13	2011, Chapter 14, Section 4) is amended to read:	
14	"22-8B-9.1. PERFORMANCE FRAMEWORK	
15	A. The performance provisions in the charter	
16	contract shall be based on a framework that clearly sets	
17	forth the academic and operations performance indicators and	
18	performance targets that will guide the chartering	
19	authority's evaluation of each charter school. The	
20	performance framework shall be a material term of the charter	
21	school contract and shall include performance indicators and	
22	performance targets for, at a minimum:	
23	(1) student academic performance;	
24	(2) student academic growth;	
25	(3) achievement gaps in both proficiency and	SB 148 Page 28

1 growth between student subgroups; 2 (4) attendance; 3 (5) recurrent enrollment from year to year; (6) if the charter school is a high school, 4 post-secondary readiness; 5 (7) if the charter school is a high school, 6 graduation rate; 7 8 (8) financial performance and sustainability; and 9 governing body performance, including (9) 10 compliance with all applicable laws, rules and terms of the 11 charter contract. 12 B. Annual performance targets shall be set by each 13 chartering authority in consultation with its charter schools 14 and shall be designed to help each charter school meet 15 applicable federal, state and chartering authority 16 expectations as set forth in the charter contracts to which 17 the authority is a party. 18 The performance framework shall allow for the 19 inclusion of additional rigorous, valid and reliable 20 indicators proposed by a charter school to augment external 21 evaluations of its performance, provided that the chartering 22 authority shall approve the quality and rigor of such 23 proposed indicators and the indicators are consistent with 24

the purposes of the Charter Schools Act.

SB 148 Page 29

D. The performance framework shall require the disaggregation of all student performance data collected in compliance with this section by student subgroup, including gender, race, poverty status, special education or gifted status and English language learner.

E. The chartering authority shall collect, analyze and report all data from state assessment tests in accordance with the performance framework set forth in the charter contract for each charter school overseen by that chartering authority."

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

"22-8B-12. CHARTER SCHOOLS--TERM--OVERSIGHT AND CORRECTIVE ACTIONS--SITE VISITS--RENEWAL OF CHARTER--GROUNDS FOR NONRENEWAL OR REVOCATION.--

A. A charter school may be approved for an initial term of six years; provided that the first year shall be used exclusively for planning and not for completing the application. A charter may be renewed for successive periods of five years each. Approvals of less than five years may be agreed to between the charter school and the chartering authority.

B. During the planning year, the charter school shall file a minimum of three status reports with the

chartering authority and the department for the purpose of demonstrating that the charter school's implementation progress is consistent with the conditions, standards and procedures of its approved charter. The report content, format and schedule for submission shall be agreed to by the chartering authority and the charter school and become part of the charter contract.

- C. 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.
- D. A chartering authority shall monitor the fiscal, overall governance and student performance and legal compliance of the charter schools that it oversees, including reviewing the data provided by the charter school to support ongoing evaluation according to the charter contract. Every chartering authority may conduct or require oversight activities that allow the chartering authority to fulfill its responsibilities under the Charter Schools Act, including conducting appropriate inquiries and investigations; provided that the chartering authority complies with the provisions of the Charter Schools Act and the terms of the charter contract and does not unduly inhibit the autonomy granted to the charter schools that it governs.
- E. As part of its performance review of a charter school, a chartering authority shall visit a charter school

under its authority at least once annually to provide technical assistance to the charter school and to determine the status of the charter school and the progress of the charter school toward the performance framework goals in its charter contract.

1

2

3

4

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

- F. If, based on the performance review conducted by the chartering authority pursuant to Subsection D of this section, a charter school's fiscal, overall governance or student performance or legal compliance appears unsatisfactory, the chartering authority shall promptly notify the governing body of the charter school of the unsatisfactory review and provide reasonable opportunity for the governing body to remedy the problem; provided that if the unsatisfactory review warrants revocation, the revocation procedures set forth in this section shall apply. A chartering authority may take appropriate corrective actions or exercise sanctions, as long as such sanctions do not constitute revocation, in response to the unsatisfactory Such actions or sanctions by the chartering authority may include requiring a governing body to develop and execute a corrective action plan with the chartering authority that sets forth time frames for compliance.
- G. Every chartering authority shall submit an annual report to the division, including a performance report for each charter school that it oversees, in accordance with

the performance framework set forth in the charter contract.

- H. The department shall review the annual report received from the chartering authority to determine if the department or local school board rules and policies from which the charter school was released pursuant to the provisions of Section 22-8B-5 NMSA 1978 assisted or impeded the charter school in meeting its stated goals and objectives. The department shall use the annual reports received from the chartering authorities as part of its report to the governor, the legislative finance committee and the legislative education study committee as required by the Charter Schools Act.
- I. No later than two hundred seventy days prior to the date in which the charter expires, the governing body may submit a renewal application to the chartering authority. A charter school may apply to a different chartering authority for renewal. The chartering authority shall rule in a public hearing on the renewal application no later than one hundred eighty days prior to the expiration of the charter.
- J. A charter school renewal application submitted to the chartering authority shall contain:
- (1) a report on the progress of meeting the academic performance, financial compliance and governance responsibilities of the charter school, including achieving the goals, objectives, student performance outcomes, state

standards of excellence and other terms of the charter contract, including the accountability requirements set forth in 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 allows comparison of costs to other schools or comparable organizations and that is in a format required by the department;
- (3) a copy of the charter contract executed in compliance with the provisions of Section 22-8B-9 NMSA 1978;
- (4) a petition in support of the charter school renewing its charter status signed by not less than sixty-five percent of the employees in the charter school;
- (5) a petition in support of the charter school renewing its charter status signed by at least 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 with the requirements of Section 22-8B-4.2 NMSA 1978.
- K. A charter may be suspended, revoked or not renewed by the chartering authority if the chartering

1	authority determines that the charter school did any of the
2	following:
3	(l) committed a material violation of any of
4	the conditions, standards or procedures set forth in the
5	charter contract;
6	(2) failed to meet or make substantial
7	progress toward achievement of the department's standards of
8	excellence or student performance standards identified in the
9	charter contract;
10	(3) failed to meet generally accepted
11	standards of fiscal management; or
12	(4) violated any provision of law from which
13	the charter school was not specifically exempted.
14	L. The chartering authority shall develop
15	processes for suspension, revocation or nonrenewal of a
16	charter that:
17	(1) provide the charter school with timely
18	notification of the prospect of suspension, revocation or
19	nonrenewal of the charter and the reasons for such action;
20	(2) allow the charter school a reasonable
21	amount of time to prepare and submit a response to the
22	chartering authority's action; and
23	(3) require the final determination made by
24	the chartering authority to be submitted to the department.
25	M. If a chartering authority suspends, revokes or

SB 148 Page 35

"22-23-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Bilingual

24

- B. "culturally and linguistically different" means students who are of a different cultural background than mainstream United States culture and whose home or heritage language, inherited from the student's family, tribe or country of origin, is a language other than English;
- C. "district" means a public school or any combination of public schools in a district;
- D. "English language learner" means a student whose first or heritage language is not English and who is unable to read, write, speak or understand English at a level comparable to grade level English proficient peers and native English speakers;
- E. "heritage language" means a language other than English that is inherited from a family, tribe, community or country of origin;
- F. "home language" means a language other than English that is the primary or heritage language spoken at home or in the community; and
- G. "standardized curriculum" means a district curriculum that is aligned with the state academic content

standards, benchmarks and performance standards."

SECTION 15. Section 22-23-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 285, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-23-5. BILINGUAL MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION PROGRAM
PLAN--EVALUATION.--

- A. A school board or, for charter schools, a governing body of a charter school may prepare and submit to the department a bilingual multicultural education program plan in accordance with rules issued by the department.
- B. At regular intervals, the school board or governing body of a charter school and a parent advisory committee from the district or charter school shall review the goals and priorities of the plan and make appropriate recommendations to the department.
- C. Bilingual multicultural education programs shall be delivered as part of the regular academic program. Involvement of students in a bilingual multicultural education program shall not have the effect of segregating students by ethnic group, color or national origin.
- D. Each district or charter school shall maintain academic achievement and language proficiency data and update the data annually to evaluate bilingual multicultural education program effectiveness and use of funds. The department shall annually compile and report these data to the appropriate interim legislative committee.

1	E. Districts and charter schools shall provide	
2	professional development to employees, including teachers,	
3	teacher assistants, principals, bilingual directors or	
4	coordinators, associate superintendents, superintendents and	
5	financial officers in the areas of:	
6	(1) research-based bilingual multicultural	
7	education programs and implications for instruction;	
8	(2) best practices of English as a second	
9	language, English language development and bilingual	
10	multicultural education programs; and	
11	(3) classroom assessments that support	
12	academic and language development.	
13	F. Bilingual multicultural education programs	
14	shall be part of the district's or charter school's	
15	professional development plan. Bilingual educators,	
16	including teachers, teacher assistants, instructional support	
17	personnel, principals and program administrators, shall	
18	participate in professional development and training."	
19	SECTION 16. EFFECTIVE DATEThe effective date of the	
20	provisions of this act is July 1, 2015	
21		Page 39
22		