

LESC bill analyses are available on the New Mexico Legislature website (www.nmlegis.gov). Bill analyses are prepared by LESC staff for standing education committees of the New Mexico Legislature. LESC does not assume any responsibility for the accuracy of these reports if they are used for other purposes.

LEGISLATIVE EDUCATION STUDY COMMITTEE
BILL ANALYSIS
53rd Legislature, 2nd Session, 2018

Bill Number	<u>HB180</u>	Sponsor	<u>Larrañaga/Gonzales/Youngblood</u>
Tracking Number	<u>.209157.4</u>	Committee Referrals	<u>HEC/HAFC</u>
Short Title	<u>School Data Collection & Class Goals</u>		
Analyst	<u>Simon</u>	Original Date	<u>2/1/18</u>
		Last Updated	<u>2/3/18</u>

BILL SUMMARY

House Bill 180 (HB180) would require the Public Education Department (PED) to design and implement an advanced data collection system and to be responsible for analyzing school data in generating state- and federally required reports. In addition, HB180 sets a threshold for minimum spending on instruction, student support services, instructional support services, and compensation and benefits for school principals.

FISCAL IMPACT

HB180 does not contain an appropriation. HB180 would require PED to develop, design, and implement an “advanced data collection system” and analyze data on behalf of school districts and charter schools. PED’s analysis of HB180 indicates developing and implementing a new data system would cost \$2 million per year for three years. PED does not state if it would require additional annual appropriations beyond the three year development period to implement the requirement to analyze and generate “most state- and federally required reports.” PED may require additional FTE to carry out this requirement.

Federal Funds for State Longitudinal Data Systems. Several other states have built longitudinal data systems in recent years and accessed federal grant funding for those programs. New Mexico is one of only three states that did not receive federal grant funding for a statewide longitudinal data system. Awards typically ran between \$1 million and \$2 million per year, but it is unclear how much, if any, state funding was required to implement these grants. For example, Arizona received \$6 million in federal funds between 2007 and 2011 to set up an education data warehouse and an additional \$5 million in federal funds between 2012 and 2015 to continue the longitudinal data system project. Oklahoma received \$5 million in federal funds between 2012 and 2017 to set up a longitudinal data system. Total costs for these systems vary based on demographics, scope, and other state specific factors.

According to the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*, a federal publication that tracks the availability of federal grant funding, no new longitudinal data system awards were made in federal FY16 or FY17 and no new awards will be made in federal FY18. While the grant program remains authorized by the federal Educational Technical Assistance Act of 2002,

competitive grants were most recently awarded in FY15 and it is unclear if additional funding will be made available to fund new grant awards.

It is unclear to what extent state funds appropriated in previous years would offset the significant costs associated with building these systems. Between FY06 and FY09, the Legislature authorized \$12.8 million in data processing appropriations to PED for the implementation of the Student Teacher Accountability Reporting System (STARS) and in FY17, PED spent more than \$2 million in “below-the-line” initiative funding for a departmental “IT transformation” project. These appropriations supplemented annual operational appropriations for STARS and the Operating Budget Management System (OBMS), which manages school district and charter school financial information.

Classroom Expenditure Goals. Provisions of HB180 would encourage, though not require, school districts and charter schools statewide to shift an estimated \$107 million in operational fund spending from other activities – also called “functions” – to activities related to instruction, student support services, instructional support services, and salaries and benefits for school principals. This estimate is likely a slight understatement because expenses for the benefits of school principals could not be separated from other employees, so this analysis included all school administrative spending with principal salaries and benefits, which make up the majority of that function’s expenditures. The \$107 million estimate represents about 4 percent of total operational fund expenditures.

This analysis examines the operational fund expenditures. HB180 could be interpreted to apply to expenditures in all funds, including restricted funds such as those for capital outlay expenses (see Technical issues). While HB180’s classroom expenditure functions account for 80.5 percent of operational fund expenditures, they account for only 59.2 of all expenditures. It would likely be impossible for many school districts and charter schools to reach the goals set by HB180 if it is applied to all funds.

SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES

Advanced Data Collection System. HB180 would require PED to design and implement an advanced data collection system capable of:

- Providing student achievement data in a manner consistent with the federal Every Student Succeeds Act, other federal and state laws, and administrative rules relating to public education;
- Providing longitudinal comparisons of academic achievement, attendance, graduation rates, individual student achievement, and achievement of students by classroom;
- Providing data on public schools not linked to individual students, such as the school grade; and
- Providing access to school financial data.

PED’s data collection and validation process remains burdensome for many school districts and charter schools. Centralizing data analysis and reporting functions within PED may be one way to increase efficiency; however, as a 2010 report from the Martin Consulting Group noted a lack of effective communication between PED and school district and charter school officials responsible for data entry and validation. The report recommended PED establish a data governance board with formal roles for school district and charter school representatives, focus

on better communication with school districts and charter schools and seek grant funding to support data system improvements.

HB180 would not require PED to implement any of the recommendations from the 2016 Martin Consulting Group report. The report noted that PED retained a management consulting firm to conduct a comprehensive assessment of PED's IT system, and the department's IT transformation project may make it possible for PED to implement some aspects of HB180 without the need for additional legislation. While a statutory framework has the potential to limit PED's ability to make changes in response to need, it is likely sufficiently broad to provide PED the ability to design data systems to meet department, school district, and charter school needs.

HB180 would require PED to report by December 1, 2019 to the Legislature, governor, school districts, and charter schools on recommendations for any changes to data collection statutes and to provide a list of reports currently required by statutes that could be repealed. The Martin Consulting Group report recommended repealing six statutory reports. In response, the Legislature passed and the governor signed Laws 2017, Chapter 65 (HB453), which repealed five of the recommended six reports.

Expenditure Goals. HB180 would set a threshold for minimum spending for activities relating to instruction, student support services, and instructional support services, as well the amount spent on the pay and benefits for school principals. While HB180 would not require school districts and charter schools to meet those thresholds, HB180 requires the thresholds be established as a "goal."

The threshold for each school district and charter school varies based on student enrollment (see Technical Issues). HB180 varies the requirement as follows:

- For school districts and charter schools with up to 100 students, 68 percent;
- For school districts and charter schools between 101 and 400 students, 73 percent;
- For school districts and charter schools between 401 and 2,000 students, 78 percent;
- For school districts and charter schools between 2,001 and 7,500 students, 83 percent;
- For school districts and charter schools between 7,501 and 30,000 students, 87 percent;
- For school districts and charter schools over 30,000 students, 88 percent; and
- For all virtual charter schools, 90 percent.

Definition of Classroom Expenditures. HB180 defines classroom expenditures with specific references to items in the Uniform Chart of Accounts, part of the Manual of Procedures for Public School Accounting and Budget, maintained by PED's School Budget and Finance Analysis Bureau and based on the accounting system outlined by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). New Mexico aligns its system with NCES to ease the administrative burden of federal reporting requirements.

HB180 defines expenses related to four functions as "classroom expenditures:" 1000 or instruction, 2100 or student support services, 2200 instructional support services, and 2400 or school administration. HB180 appears to count only function 2400 expenses related to the pay and benefits of school principals (see Technical Issues). The New Mexico manual would need to be revised to account for HB180. Requiring separate reporting only for principal salaries and benefits could increase the burden of federal reporting on PED, school districts, and charter schools, something Section 1 of the bill appears to be attempting to minimize.

FY17 Classroom Expenditures. Attachment 1 lists the percentage of each school district’s and charter school’s FY17 operational fund spending on classroom expenses, as defined by HB180, and the goal HB180 asks each school district or charter school to meet. LESC staff were not able to isolate principal salaries and benefits from those of other employees, so all function 2400 expenses were included in this analysis.

According to LESC analysis of FY17 expenditure data, 18 of 89 school districts met the targets set by HB180 in FY17. Ten of those 18 districts have fewer than 100 students and are only required to meet the 68 percent threshold. No school district in the top two brackets met the proposed goal in FY17 and only one school district (Artesia Public Schools) met the goal in the third bracket. Seventy of the 99 charter schools operating in FY17 met the goals established in HB180.

The three virtual charter schools all met the goal of 90 percent classroom expenditures. However, virtual charter schools generally produce lower academic proficiency rates and growth in academic achievement compared with statewide averages. The average fourth through eighth grade virtual charter school student at New Mexico Virtual Academy and New Mexico Connections Academy experienced the equivalent of between 91 and 161 fewer days of learning than the average brick-and-mortar school students from FY15 to FY16. Virtual charter school students that changed schools between FY15 and FY16 experienced the equivalent of about 50 fewer days of learning than virtual charter school students who did not change schools.

Attachment 2 groups school districts and charter schools by classroom expenditure goals as defined by HB180 and projects the amount the school district or charter school would need to shift to meet the goals established in HB180, based on FY17 operational fund expenditures.

Non-Classroom Spending. The estimated \$107 million that would need to be shifted to classroom spending would need to come from the roughly \$509 million in operational fund spending on other functions. Employee pay and benefits accounted for \$264.5 million of that spending, including the pay and benefits of lower-paid employees such as custodians, maintenance workers, and clerical staff. Table 1 list the salaries expenses that would not be covered under HB180. Other major expenses include property and liability insurance (\$56.1 million), electricity (\$49.5 million), water and sewage (\$18 million, or 3.5 percent), and natural gas or propane (\$10.9 million, or 2.1 percent). Many of these expenses are necessary costs, such as energy costs or insurance costs, and have significant year-over-year increases. The New Mexico Public Schools Insurance Authority, which covers all school districts and charter schools apart from Albuquerque Public Schools, reported total property and liability premiums were only \$35 million in FY13, 57 percent less than in FY17.

**Table 1: Operational Fund
Administrative Salaries
FY17 Expenditures**

Job Title	Statewide Salaries Expenses
Custodial	\$52,730,543
Maintenance	\$30,009,701
Secretarial/Clerical	\$16,100,776
Administrative Associates	\$15,381,597
Business Office Support	\$14,654,505
Administrative Assistants	\$11,201,787
Superintendents	\$10,149,881
Other	\$35,372,663

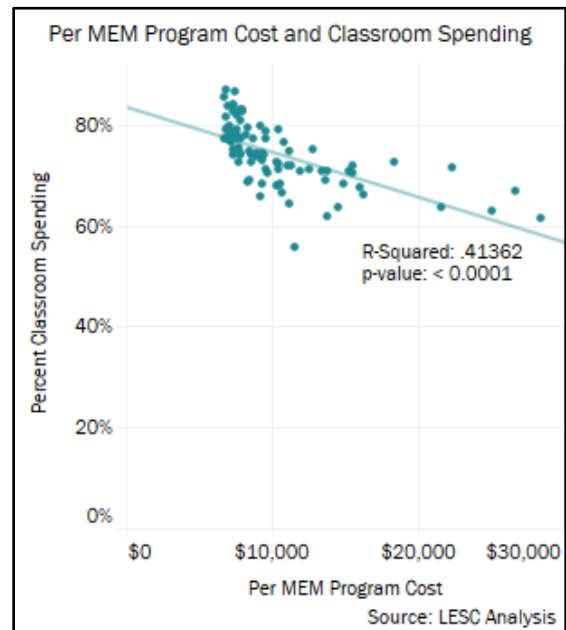
Source: OBMS

Impact of Classroom Spending on Proficiency Rates. A 2017 report from Think New Mexico noted that a number of high-performing school districts were spending more funds on classroom expenses than other school districts and suggested that if other school districts shifted additional funds from administrative expenses to the classroom those districts could see similar outcomes.

Think New Mexico cites a 2003 report from the Southwest Educational Development Laboratory, which found that in four states, including New Mexico, high-performing school districts spent more on instruction (function 1000) as a share of current expenditures. The report notes that, for New Mexico and two of the other three states, differences in the share of instructional spending were not statistically significant once the researchers controlled for socioeconomic and demographic factors.

LESC analysis of FY17 expenditure data shows no statistically significant relationship between spending on the classroom expenditure functions as defined by HB180 and the percent of students proficient in reading and math. Commonly used statistical indicators also show that the proportion of funding spent on classroom expenditures does not predict academic outcomes for reading and mathematics (see Attachment 3, *School District Spending and Proficiency Rates*).

As a practical example, many school districts and charter schools with lower levels of reading or math proficiency are spending a higher proportion of their budget on classroom functions than those with higher levels of reading or math proficiency. For example, Santa Fe Public Schools and Hobbs Municipal Schools both spent more on classroom functions in FY17 than did Gadsden Independent Schools (GISD). However, students in GISD demonstrated higher rates of proficiency than students in Hobbs and Santa Fe, reinforcing that the relationship between classroom spending by school districts and academic performance was not statistically significant for districts in New Mexico in FY17. HB180 would set the same classroom expenditure goal for all three school districts.



There is, however, a statistically significant relationship between the share of a school district's budget allocated to classroom spending and the program cost per student. As program cost per student increases, the percentage of FY17 expenses in functions 1000, 2100, 2200, and 2400 decreases. Two factors may be contributing to this trend. First, smaller school districts, which are those that have higher levels of program cost per MEM are unable to take advantage of the same economies of scale and must spend a larger share of their budget on administrative expenses. Those school districts with limited budgets may be prioritizing available funding to the classroom, leaving less available for administrative expenses.

Failure to Meet Classroom Spending Goals. HB180 does not provide a penalty for school districts or charter schools that fail to meet classroom spending goals; however, school districts or charter schools that fail to submit a budget that adheres to classroom spending goals would need to provide PED with an explanation for why the school district cannot meet the goal and a plan to improve the following year. In addition, HB180 provides that any school district or charter school meeting or exceeding expenditure goals shall not be subject to a state equalization guarantee distribution (SEG) reduction based on the amount held in cash balances.

Generally, state law does not give PED the authority to reduce a school district's or charter school's SEG distribution. For FY17, Laws 2017, Chapter 3 (SB114) provided for a reduction to

school districts' and charter schools' SEG distribution under certain circumstances, as a credit against excess FY16 operational fund cash balances; however, the provision was specific to FY17 and does not apply in FY18 or subsequent fiscal years. Nothing in HB180 would prevent a future Legislature from enacting legislation similar to SB114.

TECHNICAL ISSUES

HB180 sets requirements for virtual charter schools; however, this term is not defined in the Public School Code or the Public School Finance Act. If enacted HB180 would be the only reference to virtual charter schools in the Public School Code.

Subsection A of Section 2 of HB180 defines “classroom expenditures” to include “instruction, student support services, instructional support services and compensation and benefits for school principals designated as the 1000, 2100, 2200 and 2400 function in the department’s chart of accounts.” Although, based on the Think New Mexico report, it is likely the sponsors wish to exclude those function 2400 expenses that are not related to principal salaries and benefits the phrase “designated as the 1000, 2100, 2200 and 2400 functions” could be read to include all function 2400 expenses. While this would ease the administrative burden of federal reporting, it may not be what the sponsors intend.

HB180 sets minimum expenditure thresholds based on “enrollment”; however, this term is not defined in the Public School Code or the Public School Finance Act. The Public School Finance Act defines “membership” or “MEM” as “the total enrollment of qualified student on a specified day.” The sponsors may wish to replace the term “enrollment” with “average membership on the second and third reporting date of the prior year.” School district and charter school budgets are based on this number. Because this number is an average of two reporting dates, it is possible for student membership to be between two whole numbers. So it is theoretically possible for a school district or charter school to have a MEM of 400.5, which would not be covered by HB180’s expenditure goals.

HB180 sets goals for instructional, support, and school principal spending as a percentage of each school district’s and charter school’s operating budget, defined in statute as “the annual financial plan required to be submitted by a local school board or governing body of a state-chartered charter school.” School district and charter school operating budgets contain significant funds that are restricted to non-instructional purposes, such as food service or capital outlay. State-funded SEG appropriations are directed to the operational fund, and it is likely those funds that the bill seeks to direct. The sponsors may wish to consider adding the words “operational fund” before the words “operating budget” on page 4, line 21; on page 5, line 21; and on page 6, line 4.

OTHER SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

Unlike many other states, New Mexico has significant oversight and control of the financial matters of local school districts, in part because, unlike many other states, taxes raised at the state level are the source of almost all school district and charter school operational funding. Part of this oversight involves the annual review of school district and charter school operating budgets, approval of those operating budgets, and continued monitoring of school district and charter school revenue and expenditures throughout the fiscal year.

As part of the budget review process, PED staff meet with select school districts and charter schools to allow PED to closely examine the operating budget and ask questions that requires school district or charter school officials to explain budget-making decisions to the department. Though financial in nature, these meetings involve participants from the School Budget and Finance Analysis Bureau, the Priority Schools Bureau, and, where appropriate, the Charter Schools Division and topics discussed touch on both financial and educational program oversight. It is not unusual for PED staff, when noticing an increase in administrative spending, to question the school district or charter school officials as to why that particular budget decision was taken. If PED determines a school district or charter school is spending an inappropriate amount in one category of spending, PED could require the school district or charter school to make changes to its budget.

Although PED has the ability to do this under the current system, the department may be reluctant to overturn budget decisions taken at the local level. Review and approval of a school district or charter school's operating budget is an important function of the elected school board or the governing council of a charter school. Most of the powers vested in local school boards by state law relate to budgets or financial matters. HB180 would represent a significant restriction on a school board's budget-making authority and shift from local-level decision-making to decision-making at the state level.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- LESC Files
- Legislative Finance Committee

JWS/th/rab

Percent of Operational Fund Expenses in Functions 1000, 2100, 2200, and 2400

FY17 Expenditures

	School District or Charter School	Percent of Expenses	HB180 Target	FY17 Final Funded MEM	
1	Alamogordo Public Schools	77.1%	83.0%	5,773.8	1
2	Albuquerque Public Schools	83.8%	88.0%	84,138.0	2
3	Albuquerque Charter Academy	75.1%	73.0%	297.0	3
4	Albuquerque Talent Dev.	72.5%	73.0%	180.5	4
5	Alice King Community School	80.9%	73.0%	390.5	5
6	Christine Duncan Heritage	75.7%	73.0%	228.5	6
7	Cien Aguas International	83.9%	73.0%	373.0	7
8	Corrales International School	80.2%	73.0%	259.5	8
9	Digital Arts and Tech Acad.	73.0%	73.0%	299.0	9
10	East Mountain High School	77.6%	73.0%	357.5	10
11	El Camino Real Academy	70.3%	73.0%	303.0	11
12	Gordon Bernell Charter	88.2%	73.0%	390.0	12
13	Int'l School at Mesa Del Sol	87.1%	73.0%	272.0	13
14	La Academia De Esperanza	88.4%	73.0%	371.5	14
15	La Resolana Leadership	78.9%	68.0%	72.0	15
16	Los Puentes Charter	77.4%	73.0%	200.0	16
17	Montessori of the Rio Grande	82.2%	73.0%	217.5	17
18	Mountain Mahogany Community	83.5%	73.0%	200.0	18
19	Native American Community	78.9%	78.0%	416.5	19
20	New Mexico International	71.8%	73.0%	208.5	20
21	Nuestros Valores Charter	78.8%	73.0%	132.0	21
22	Public Acad. Performing Arts	88.5%	73.0%	380.0	22
23	Robert F. Kennedy	79.6%	73.0%	292.0	23
24	Siembra Leadership High School	82.7%	68.0%	29.0	24
25	South Valley Academy	80.3%	78.0%	587.0	25
26	Twenty-First Century Acad.	83.8%	73.0%	251.0	26
27	William & Josephine Dorn	65.8%	68.0%	44.5	27
28	Animas Public Schools	63.8%	73.0%	157.8	28
29	Artesia Public Schools	83.8%	83.0%	3,930.3	29
30	Aztec Municipal Schools	78.9%	83.0%	3,035.5	30
31	Mosaic Academy Charter	85.6%	73.0%	180.0	31
32	Belen Consolidated Schools	73.9%	83.0%	3,951.0	32
33	Bernalillo Public Schools	75.3%	83.0%	2,957.3	33
34	Bloomfield Schools	78.6%	83.0%	2,989.3	34
35	Capitan Municipal Schools	74.3%	78.0%	495.8	35
36	Carlsbad Municipal Schools	82.8%	83.0%	6,411.3	36
37	Jefferson Montessori Academy	80.0%	73.0%	175.5	37
38	Pecos Connections Academy	92.9%	73.0%	296.0	38
39	Carrizozo Municipal Schools	75.3%	73.0%	145.5	39
40	Central Consolidated Schools	75.0%	83.0%	6,061.5	40
41	Chama Valley Ind. Schools	72.0%	73.0%	376.5	41
42	Cimarron Municipal Schools	79.2%	73.0%	378.3	42
43	Moreno Valley High School	77.6%	68.0%	68.5	43
44	Clayton Municipal Schools	73.7%	78.0%	484.3	44
45	Cloudcroft Municipal Schools	68.2%	73.0%	331.8	45
46	Clovis Municipal Schools	79.5%	87.0%	8,247.0	46
47	Cobre Consolidated Schools	73.1%	78.0%	1,197.0	47
48	Corona Municipal Schools	72.5%	68.0%	80.0	48

Percent of Operational Fund Expenses in Functions 1000, 2100, 2200, and 2400

FY17 Expenditures

	School District or Charter School	Percent of Expenses	HB180 Target	FY17 Final Funded MEM	
49	Cuba Independent Schools	68.1%	78.0%	541.3	49
50	Deming Public Schools	78.1%	83.0%	5,234.5	50
51	Deming Cesar Chavez	77.6%	73.0%	110.0	51
52	Des Moines Municipal Schools	67.6%	68.0%	94.5	52
53	Dexter Consolidated Schools	74.8%	78.0%	951.8	53
54	Dora Consolidated Schools	71.4%	73.0%	257.5	54
55	Dulce Independent Schools	65.9%	78.0%	687.0	55
56	Elida Municipal Schools	70.7%	73.0%	120.0	56
57	Española Public Schools	74.0%	83.0%	3,759.0	57
58	Estancia Municipal Schools	77.4%	78.0%	667.8	58
59	Eunice Municipal Schools	72.6%	78.0%	778.0	59
60	Farmington Municipal Schools	85.5%	87.0%	10,895.5	60
61	New Mexico Virtual Academy	91.7%	78.0%	498.0	61
62	Floyd Municipal Schools	74.8%	73.0%	201.0	62
63	Fort Sumner Municipal Schools	76.5%	73.0%	298.0	63
64	Gadsden Independent Schools	84.1%	87.0%	13,454.8	64
65	Gallup-McKinley County Schools	77.9%	87.0%	11,106.8	65
66	Middle College High School	76.5%	68.0%	82.5	66
67	Grady Municipal Schools	68.2%	73.0%	118.3	67
68	Grants-Cibola County Schools	77.4%	83.0%	3,654.3	68
69	Hagerman Municipal Schools	74.0%	78.0%	447.5	69
70	Hatch Valley Public Schools	76.4%	78.0%	1,268.5	70
71	Hobbs Municipal Schools	87.0%	87.0%	9,701.8	71
72	Hondo Valley Public Schools	70.9%	73.0%	136.5	72
73	House Municipal Schools	71.4%	68.0%	60.5	73
74	Jal Public Schools	72.7%	78.0%	469.3	74
75	Jemez Mountain Public Schools	55.7%	73.0%	239.0	75
76	Lindrith Area Heritage	55.7%	68.0%	22.0	76
77	Jemez Valley Public Schools	68.1%	73.0%	315.0	77
78	San Diego Riverside	67.5%	68.0%	94.5	78
79	Lake Arthur Municipal Schools	66.1%	73.0%	103.5	79
80	Las Cruces Public Schools	82.8%	87.0%	24,040.3	80
81	Las Vegas City Public Schools	68.9%	78.0%	1,628.8	81
82	Logan Municipal Schools	72.3%	73.0%	300.3	82
83	Lordsburg Municipal Schools	73.6%	78.0%	484.3	83
84	Los Alamos Public Schools	77.4%	83.0%	3,559.0	84
85	Los Lunas Public Schools	77.3%	87.0%	8,295.0	85
86	Loving Municipal Schools	79.7%	78.0%	567.5	86
87	Lovington Municipal Schools	82.9%	83.0%	3,705.0	87
88	Magdalena Municipal Schools	71.9%	73.0%	348.5	88
89	Maxwell Municipal Schools	70.6%	73.0%	105.0	89
90	Melrose Public Schools	71.3%	73.0%	216.3	90
91	Mesa Vista Consolidated	64.4%	73.0%	314.0	91
92	Mora Independent Schools	70.3%	78.0%	433.8	92
93	Moriarty-Edgewood	78.7%	83.0%	2,512.5	93
94	Mosquero Municipal Schools	61.4%	68.0%	43.5	94
95	Mountainair Public Schools	71.0%	73.0%	240.3	95
96	Pecos Independent Schools	68.3%	78.0%	577.0	96

Percent of Operational Fund Expenses in Functions 1000, 2100, 2200, and 2400

FY17 Expenditures

	School District or Charter School	Percent of Expenses	HB180 Target	FY17 Final Funded MEM	
97	Peñasco Independent Schools	66.7%	73.0%	342.0	97
98	Pojoaque Valley Public Schools	77.6%	78.0%	1,892.3	98
99	Portales Municipal Schools	81.8%	83.0%	2,736.8	99
100	Quemado Independent Schools	70.7%	73.0%	130.5	100
101	Questa Independent Schools	71.2%	73.0%	351.8	101
102	Raton Public Schools	80.7%	78.0%	950.0	102
103	Reserve Public Schools	71.9%	73.0%	124.8	103
104	Rio Rancho Public Schools	79.9%	87.0%	16,744.3	104
105	Roswell Independent Schools	81.4%	87.0%	10,147.5	105
106	Sidney Gutierrez Middle	89.9%	68.0%	65.0	106
107	Roy Municipal Schools	66.8%	68.0%	45.3	107
108	Ruidoso Municipal Schools	77.0%	78.0%	1,954.3	108
109	San Jon Municipal Schools	62.0%	73.0%	137.0	109
110	Santa Fe Public Schools	86.7%	87.0%	12,965.0	110
111	Academy for Tech. and Classics	89.7%	73.0%	359.0	111
112	Santa Rosa Consolidated	74.3%	78.0%	639.3	112
113	Silver Consolidated Schools	82.9%	83.0%	2,875.5	113
114	Socorro Consolidated Schools	74.6%	78.0%	1,559.5	114
115	Cottonwood Valley Charter	83.6%	73.0%	170.0	115
116	Springer Municipal Schools	68.9%	73.0%	150.5	116
117	Taos Municipal Schools	79.1%	83.0%	2,365.0	117
118	Anansi Charter School	86.5%	73.0%	177.5	118
119	Taos Municipal Charter	82.2%	73.0%	212.0	119
120	Vista Grande High School	75.3%	68.0%	96.5	120
121	Tatum Municipal Schools	72.8%	73.0%	354.3	121
122	Texico Municipal Schools	78.6%	78.0%	527.8	122
123	Truth or Conseq. Schools	78.0%	78.0%	1,305.5	123
124	Tucumcari Public Schools	77.3%	78.0%	937.5	124
125	Tularosa Municipal Schools	79.6%	78.0%	915.8	125
126	Vaughn Municipal Schools	63.5%	68.0%	73.8	126
127	Wagon Mound Public Schools	62.9%	68.0%	54.8	127
128	West Las Vegas Public Schools	73.9%	78.0%	1,452.5	128
129	Rio Gallinas School	73.2%	68.0%	78.5	129
130	Zuni Public Schools	68.7%	78.0%	1,261.5	130
131	Acad. of Trades and Technology	67.7%	73.0%	138.0	131
132	ACE Leadership High School	66.0%	73.0%	399.0	132
133	ABQ Inst. of Math & Science	85.3%	73.0%	357.5	133
134	ABQ School of Excellence	75.8%	73.0%	294.0	134
135	ABQ Sign Language Academy	88.0%	73.0%	100.0	135
136	Aldo Leopold Charter School	84.6%	73.0%	134.5	136
137	Alma D'Arte Charter High	83.2%	73.0%	183.5	137
138	Amy Biehl Charter High School	81.4%	73.0%	303.5	138
139	Anthony Charter School	71.7%	68.0%	76.5	139
140	ASK Academy	82.3%	73.0%	361.5	140
141	Cariños De Los Niños Charter	70.2%	73.0%	106.5	141
142	Cesar Chavez Community School	67.7%	73.0%	203.5	142
143	Coral Community Charter	77.8%	73.0%	200.5	143
144	Cottonwood Classical Prep	86.4%	78.0%	699.0	144

Percent of Operational Fund Expenses in Functions 1000, 2100, 2200, and 2400

FY17 Expenditures

	School District or Charter School	Percent of Expenses	HB180 Target	FY17 Final Funded MEM	
145	Dream Diné	58.0%	68.0%	33.0	145
146	Dził Dit'ooí (DEAP)	61.8%	68.0%	29.5	146
147	Estancia Valley Classical	76.2%	78.0%	409.5	147
148	Explore Academy	72.4%	73.0%	230.5	148
149	Gilbert L Sena Charter HS	77.8%	73.0%	173.5	149
150	Health Leadership High School	67.3%	73.0%	187.0	150
151	Horizon Academy West	76.6%	78.0%	437.5	151
152	J Paul Taylor Academy	85.0%	73.0%	199.5	152
153	La Academia Dolores Huerta	79.1%	73.0%	164.5	153
154	La Promesa Early Learning	68.9%	73.0%	354.5	154
155	Las Montañas Charter	68.1%	73.0%	151.5	155
156	La Tierra Montessori School	81.8%	73.0%	117.5	156
157	MASTERS Program	83.4%	73.0%	196.0	157
158	McCurdy Charter School	78.1%	78.0%	523.5	158
159	Media Arts Collaborative	82.2%	73.0%	243.0	159
160	Mission Achievement & Success	81.0%	78.0%	717.0	160
161	Monte Del Sol Charter	83.7%	73.0%	358.0	161
162	Montessori Elementary School	74.2%	78.0%	409.0	162
163	New America - Albuquerque	49.9%	73.0%	351.0	163
164	New America - Las Cruces	56.8%	73.0%	292.0	164
165	New Mexico Connections Academy	96.9%	78.0%	1,123.0	165
166	New Mexico School for the Arts	81.1%	73.0%	206.5	166
167	North Valley Academy	78.2%	78.0%	469.5	167
168	Red River Valley Charter	81.6%	68.0%	78.5	168
169	Roots & Wings Community School	75.6%	68.0%	50.0	169
170	Sandoval Acad. Bilingual Ed.	71.9%	68.0%	57.0	170
171	School of Dreams Academy	72.0%	78.0%	447.0	171
172	Six Directions Indigenous	73.6%	68.0%	49.0	172
173	South Valley Preparatory	80.4%	73.0%	149.5	173
174	Southwest Aero., Math, and Science	69.5%	73.0%	276.5	174
175	Southwest Primary	65.6%	73.0%	102.5	175
176	Southwest Secondary	71.6%	73.0%	270.5	176
177	Taos Academy	69.6%	73.0%	218.5	177
178	Taos Integrated School of Arts	76.6%	73.0%	160.0	178
179	Taos International School	75.3%	73.0%	147.5	179
180	GREAT Academy	57.8%	73.0%	236.0	180
181	Technology Leadership	65.0%	73.0%	140.5	181
182	Tierra Adentro	85.5%	73.0%	266.0	182
183	Tierra Encantada Charter	67.5%	73.0%	297.5	183
184	Turquoise Trail Charter School	80.2%	78.0%	461.0	184
185	Walatowa Charter High School	66.5%	68.0%	52.0	185

Source: LESC Analysis

**Amount Needed to Meet Targeted Classroom Spending Set by HB180
FY17 Expenditures**

School District or Charter School	Classroom Spending	Target Percentage	Amount to Shift to Hit Target
<i>School Districts over 30,000 MEM</i>			
Albuquerque Public Schools	83.8%	88%	\$26,813,471
<i>School Districts over 7,500 MEM but under 30,000 MEM</i>			
Clovis Municipal Schools	79.5%	87%	\$4,422,730
Farmington Municipal Schools	85.5%	87%	\$1,101,016
Gadsden Independent Schools	84.1%	87%	\$2,961,270
Gallup-McKinley County Schools	77.9%	87%	\$8,566,235
Hobbs Municipal Schools	87.0%	87%	\$16,114
Las Cruces Public Schools	82.8%	87%	\$7,415,995
Los Lunas Public Schools	77.3%	87%	\$5,717,329
Rio Rancho Public Schools	79.9%	87%	\$8,554,097
Roswell Independent Schools	81.4%	87%	\$3,969,015
Santa Fe Public Schools	86.7%	87%	\$268,799
<i>School Districts over 2,000 MEM but under 7,500 MEM</i>			
Alamogordo Public Schools	77.1%	83%	\$2,458,000
Artesia Public Schools	83.8%	83%	\$0
Aztec Municipal Schools	78.9%	83%	\$916,100
Belen Consolidated Schools	73.9%	83%	\$2,862,453
Bernalillo Public Schools	75.3%	83%	\$1,967,826
Bloomfield Schools	78.6%	83%	\$935,163
Carlsbad Municipal Schools	82.8%	83%	\$112,340
Central Consolidated Schools	75.0%	83%	\$4,381,473
Deming Public Schools	78.1%	83%	\$1,928,342
Española Public Schools	74.0%	83%	\$2,729,004
Grants-Cibola County Schools	77.4%	83%	\$1,629,146
Los Alamos Public Schools	77.4%	83%	\$2,056,403
Lovington Municipal Schools	82.9%	83%	\$33,246
Moriarty-Edgewood	78.7%	83%	\$800,267
Portales Municipal Schools	81.8%	83%	\$247,798
Silver Consolidated Schools	82.9%	83%	\$29,391
Taos Municipal Schools	79.1%	83%	\$711,567
<i>School Districts over 400 MEM but under 2,000 MEM</i>			
Capitan Municipal Schools	74.3%	78%	\$179,226
Clayton Municipal Schools	73.7%	78%	\$199,119
Cobre Consolidated Schools	73.1%	78%	\$574,176
Cuba Independent Schools	68.1%	78%	\$615,392
Dexter Consolidated Schools	74.8%	78%	\$266,495
Dulce Independent Schools	65.9%	78%	\$834,748
Estancia Municipal Schools	77.4%	78%	\$39,172
Eunice Municipal Schools	72.6%	78%	\$362,034
Hagerman Municipal Schools	74.0%	78%	\$182,376
Hatch Valley Public Schools	76.4%	78%	\$146,452
Jal Public Schools	72.7%	78%	\$239,532
Las Vegas City Public Schools	68.9%	78%	\$1,237,648
Lordsburg Municipal Schools	73.6%	78%	\$216,185
Loving Municipal Schools	79.7%	78%	\$0
Mora Independent Schools	70.3%	78%	\$368,428

**Amount Needed to Meet Targeted Classroom Spending Set by HB180
FY17 Expenditures**

	School District or Charter School	Classroom Spending	Target Percentage	Amount to Shift to Hit Target		
48	Pecos Independent Schools	68.3%	78%	\$526,866	48	
49	Pojoaque Valley Public Schools	77.6%	78%	\$67,971	49	
50	Raton Public Schools	80.7%	78%	\$0	50	
51	Ruidoso Municipal Schools	77.0%	78%	\$137,164	51	
52	Santa Rosa Consolidated	74.3%	78%	\$228,595	52	
53	Socorro Consolidated Schools	74.6%	78%	\$437,321	53	
54	Texico Municipal Schools	78.6%	78%	\$0	54	
55	Truth or Conseq. Schools	78.0%	78%	\$5,153	55	
56	Tucumcari Public Schools	77.3%	78%	\$60,208	56	
57	Tularosa Municipal Schools	79.6%	78%	\$0	57	
58	West Las Vegas Public Schools	73.9%	78%	\$522,551	58	
59	Zuni Public Schools	68.7%	78%	\$1,107,471	59	
60	<i>Charter Schools over 400 MEM but under 2,000 MEM</i>					60
61	Cottonwood Classical Prep	86.4%	78%	\$0	61	
62	Estancia Valley Classical	76.2%	78%	\$47,275	62	
63	Horizon Academy West	76.6%	78%	\$42,326	63	
64	McCurdy Charter School	78.1%	78%	\$0	64	
65	Mission Achievement & Success	81.0%	78%	\$0	65	
66	Montessori Elementary School	74.2%	78%	\$100,765	66	
67	Native American Community	78.9%	78%	\$0	67	
68	North Valley Academy	78.2%	78%	\$0	68	
69	School of Dreams Academy	72.0%	78%	\$265,076	69	
70	South Valley Academy	80.3%	78%	\$0	70	
71	Turquoise Trail Charter School	80.2%	78%	\$0	71	
72	<i>School Districts over 100 MEM but under 400 MEM</i>					72
73	Chama Valley Ind. Schools	72.0%	73%	\$50,328	73	
74	Cimarron Municipal Schools	79.2%	73%	\$0	74	
75	Cloudcroft Municipal Schools	68.2%	73%	\$180,495	75	
76	Dora Consolidated Schools	71.4%	73%	\$47,363	76	
77	Floyd Municipal Schools	74.8%	73%	\$0	77	
78	Fort Sumner Municipal Schools	76.5%	73%	\$0	78	
79	Jemez Mountain Public Schools	55.7%	73%	\$560,797	79	
80	Jemez Valley Public Schools	68.1%	73%	\$159,714	80	
81	Logan Municipal Schools	72.3%	73%	\$22,303	81	
82	Magdalena Municipal Schools	71.9%	73%	\$42,670	82	
83	Melrose Public Schools	71.3%	73%	\$44,714	83	
84	Mesa Vista Consolidated	64.4%	73%	\$311,562	84	
85	Mountainair Public Schools	71.0%	73%	\$59,779	85	
86	Peñasco Independent Schools	66.7%	73%	\$253,254	86	
87	Questa Independent Schools	71.2%	73%	\$83,162	87	
88	Tatum Municipal Schools	72.8%	73%	\$8,364	88	
89	<i>Charter Schools over 100 MEM but under 400 MEM</i>					89
90	ABQ Inst. of Math & Science	85.3%	73%	\$0	90	
91	ABQ School of Excellence	75.8%	73%	\$0	91	
92	Academy for Tech. and Classics	89.7%	73%	\$0	92	
93	ACE Leadership High School	66.0%	73%	\$202,847	93	
94	Albuquerque Charter Academy	75.1%	73%	\$0	94	

**Amount Needed to Meet Targeted Classroom Spending Set by HB180
FY17 Expenditures**

	School District or Charter School	Classroom Spending	Target Percentage	Amount to Shift to Hit Target	
95	Alice King Community School	80.9%	73%	\$0	95
96	Amy Biehl Charter High School	81.4%	73%	\$0	96
97	ASK Academy	82.3%	73%	\$0	97
98	Cesar Chavez Community School	67.7%	73%	\$102,915	98
99	Christine Duncan Heritage	75.7%	73%	\$0	99
100	Cien Aguas International	83.9%	73%	\$0	100
101	Coral Community Charter	77.8%	73%	\$0	101
102	Corrales International School	80.2%	73%	\$0	102
103	Digital Arts and Tech Acad.	73.0%	73%	\$3	103
104	East Mountain High School	77.6%	73%	\$0	104
105	El Camino Real Academy	70.3%	73%	\$69,579	105
106	Explore Academy	72.4%	73%	\$12,513	106
107	Gordon Bernell Charter	88.2%	73%	\$0	107
108	GREAT Academy	57.8%	73%	\$330,482	108
109	Int'l School at Mesa Del Sol	87.1%	73%	\$0	109
110	J Paul Taylor Academy	85.0%	73%	\$0	110
111	La Academia De Esperanza	88.4%	73%	\$0	111
112	La Promesa Early Learning	68.9%	73%	\$129,046	112
113	Los Puentes Charter	77.4%	73%	\$0	113
114	Media Arts Collaborative	82.2%	73%	\$0	114
115	Monte Del Sol Charter	83.7%	73%	\$0	115
116	Montessori of the Rio Grande	82.2%	73%	\$0	116
117	Mountain Mahogany Community	83.5%	73%	\$0	117
118	New America - Albuquerque	49.9%	73%	\$589,161	118
119	New America - Las Cruces	56.8%	73%	\$371,179	119
120	New Mexico International	71.8%	73%	\$16,284	120
121	New Mexico School for the Arts	81.1%	73%	\$0	121
122	Public Acad. Performing Arts	88.5%	73%	\$0	122
123	Robert F. Kennedy	79.6%	73%	\$0	123
124	Southwest Aero., Math, and Science	69.5%	73%	\$82,169	124
125	Southwest Secondary	71.6%	73%	\$30,107	125
126	Taos Academy	69.6%	73%	\$79,414	126
127	Taos Municipal Charter	82.2%	73%	\$0	127
128	Tierra Adentro	85.5%	73%	\$0	128
129	Tierra Encantada Charter	67.5%	73%	\$151,665	129
130	Twenty-First Century Acad.	83.8%	73%	\$0	130
131	<i>School Districts under 100 MEM</i>				131
132	Animas Public Schools	63.8%	68%	\$108,801	132
133	Springer Municipal Schools	68.9%	68%	\$0	133
134	Carrizozo Municipal Schools	75.3%	68%	\$0	134
135	San Jon Municipal Schools	62.0%	68%	\$111,004	135
136	Hondo Valley Public Schools	70.9%	68%	\$0	136
137	Quemado Independent Schools	70.7%	68%	\$0	137
138	Reserve Public Schools	71.9%	68%	\$0	138
139	Elida Municipal Schools	70.7%	68%	\$0	139
140	Grady Municipal Schools	68.2%	68%	\$0	140
141	Roy Municipal Schools	66.8%	68%	\$15,852	141

**Amount Needed to Meet Targeted Classroom Spending Set by HB180
FY17 Expenditures**

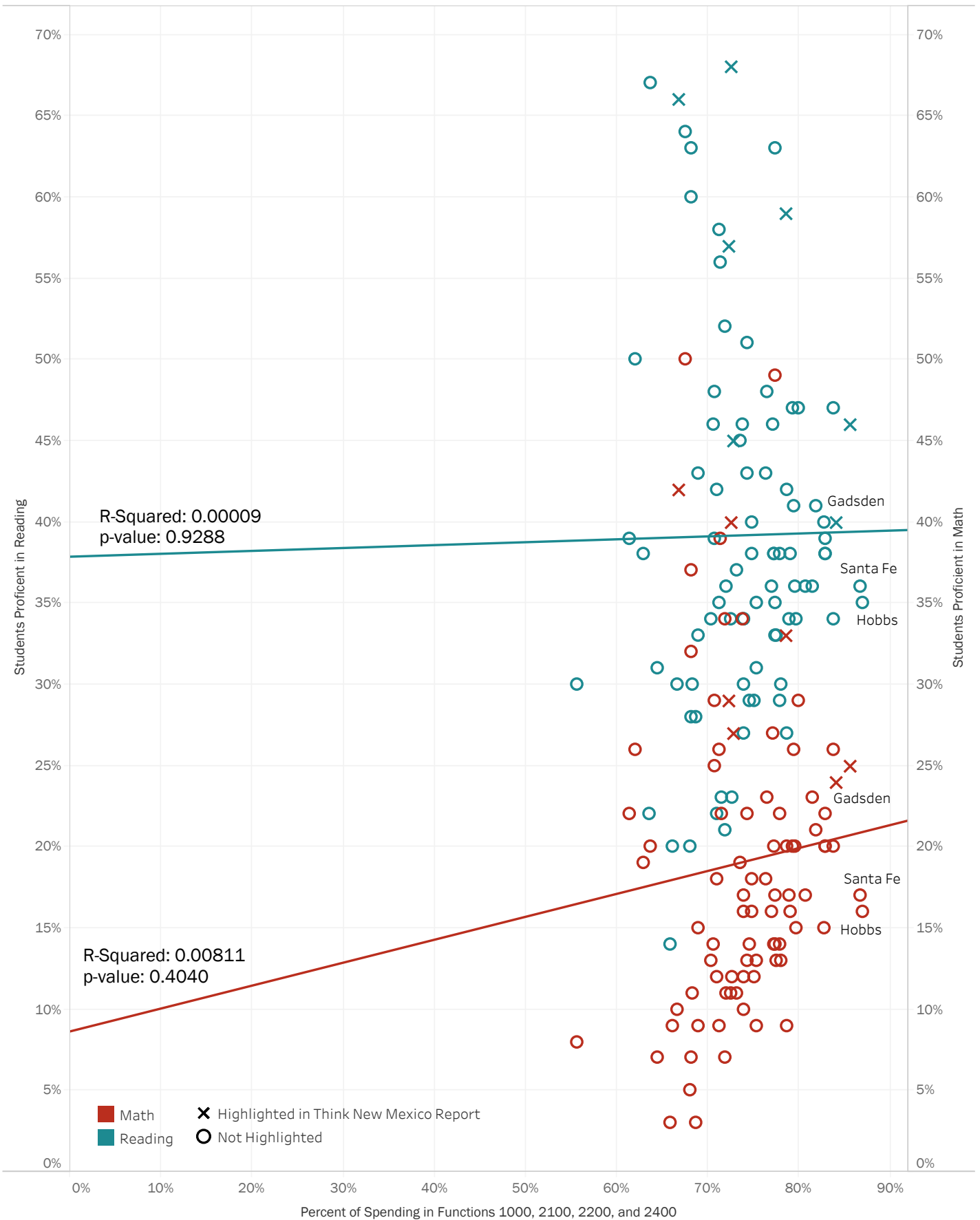
	School District or Charter School	Classroom Spending	Target Percentage	Amount to Shift to Hit Target	
142	Maxwell Municipal Schools	70.6%	68%	\$0	142
143	Lake Arthur Municipal Schools	66.1%	68%	\$33,768	143
144	Corona Municipal Schools	72.5%	68%	\$0	144
145	Vaughn Municipal Schools	63.5%	68%	\$76,536	145
146	Mosquero Municipal Schools	61.4%	68%	\$82,000	146
147	Des Moines Municipal Schools	67.6%	68%	\$7,115	147
148	House Municipal Schools	71.4%	68%	\$0	148
149	Wagon Mound Public Schools	62.9%	68%	\$96,696	149
150	<i>Charter Schools under 100 MEM</i>				150
151	ABQ Sign Language Academy	88.0%	68%	\$0	151
152	Acad. of Trades and Technology	67.7%	68%	\$3,964	152
153	Albuquerque Talent Dev.	72.5%	68%	\$0	153
154	Aldo Leopold Charter School	84.6%	68%	\$0	154
155	Alma D'Arte Charter High	83.2%	68%	\$0	155
156	Anansi Charter School	86.5%	68%	\$0	156
157	Anthony Charter School	71.7%	68%	\$0	157
158	Cariños De Los Niños Charter	70.2%	68%	\$0	158
159	Cottonwood Valley Charter	83.6%	68%	\$0	159
160	Deming Cesar Chavez	77.6%	68%	\$0	160
161	Dream Diné	58.0%	68%	\$32,852	161
162	Dził Dit'ooí (DEAP)	61.8%	68%	\$12,243	162
163	Gilbert L Sena Charter HS	77.8%	68%	\$0	163
164	Health Leadership High School	67.3%	68%	\$14,952	164
165	Jefferson Montessori Academy	80.0%	68%	\$0	165
166	La Academia Dolores Huerta	79.1%	68%	\$0	166
167	La Resolana Leadership	78.9%	68%	\$0	167
168	La Tierra Montessori School	81.8%	68%	\$0	168
169	Las Montañas Charter	68.1%	68%	\$0	169
170	Lindrith Area Heritage	55.7%	68%	\$32,586	170
171	MASTERS Program	83.4%	68%	\$0	171
172	Middle College High School	76.5%	68%	\$0	172
173	Moreno Valley High School	77.6%	68%	\$0	173
174	Mosaic Academy Charter	85.6%	68%	\$0	174
175	Nuestros Valores Charter	78.8%	68%	\$0	175
176	Red River Valley Charter	81.6%	68%	\$0	176
177	Rio Gallinas School	73.2%	68%	\$0	177
178	Roots & Wings Community School	75.6%	68%	\$0	178
179	Sage Montessori Charter School	64.3%	68%	\$46,187	179
180	San Diego Riverside	67.5%	68%	\$5,193	180
181	Sandoval Acad. Bilingual Ed.	71.9%	68%	\$0	181
182	Sidney Gutierrez Middle	89.9%	68%	\$0	182
183	Siembra Leadership High School	82.7%	68%	\$0	183
184	Six Directions Indigenous	73.6%	68%	\$0	184
185	South Valley Preparatory	80.4%	68%	\$0	185
186	Southwest Intermediate	68.2%	68%	\$0	186
187	Southwest Primary	65.6%	68%	\$19,275	187
188	Taos Integrated School of Arts	76.6%	68%	\$0	188

**Amount Needed to Meet Targeted Classroom Spending Set by HB180
FY17 Expenditures**

	School District or Charter School	Classroom Spending	Target Percentage	Amount to Shift to Hit Target	
189	Taos International School	75.3%	68%	\$0	189
190	Technology Leadership	65.0%	68%	\$35,175	190
191	Uplift Community School	71.3%	68%	\$0	191
192	Vista Grande High School	75.3%	68%	\$0	192
193	Walatowa Charter High School	66.5%	68%	\$11,006	193
194	William & Josephine Dorn	65.8%	68%	\$10,427	194
195	<i>Virtual Charter Schools</i>				195
196	New Mexico Connections Academy	96.9%	90%	\$0	196
197	New Mexico Virtual Academy	91.7%	90%	\$0	197
198	Pecos Connections Academy	92.9%	90%	\$0	198

Source: LESC Analysis

School District Spending and Proficiency Rates



Note: R-squared is a statistical measure that represents how much variation can be explained by the value of another variable. A "p-value" is a conventional indicator of statistical significance. Typically, p-values of less than 0.05 are considered to be statistically significant. The lower the R-squared value, the less variation that can be explained by the statistical model, and a higher p-value indicates a relationship between two or more variables is less likely.