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LEGISLATIVE EDUCATION STUDY COMMITTEE
BILL ANALYSIS
57th Legislature, 1st Session, 2025

Bill Number	<u>SB11/SFCS/aSFI#1/aHJC/aHF1#1</u>	Sponsor	<u>SFC</u>
Tracking Number	<u>.231139.2</u>	Committee Referrals	<u>SEC/SFC;HEC/HJC</u>
Short Title	<u>Anti-Distracted Policy in Schools</u>		
Analyst	<u>Davalos</u>	Original Date	<u>1/27/2025</u>
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BILL SUMMARY

Synopsis of House Floor Amendment

The House Floor amendment to the Senate Finance Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 11 (SB11/SFCS/aSFI#1/aHJC/aHF1#1) advances the language adopted by the House Judiciary Committee to permit students to use:

- Text-to-speech, speech-to-text, or other assistive technologies that support communication, navigation, or learning; or
- A wireless communication device,

The amendment includes a provided statement that such devices are medically necessary or constitute a disability accommodation documented in the student's individualized education program.

Synopsis of HJC Amendment

The House Judiciary Committee amendment to the Senate Finance Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 11 (SB11/SFCS/aSFI#1/aHJC) adds language to the bill regarding student's individualized education program to include text-to-speech, speech-to-text, or other assistive technologies that aid in communication, navigation, or learning.

Synopsis of Senate Floor Amendment

The Senate Floor amendment to the Senate Finance Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 11 (SB11/SFC/aSFI#1) revises the language governing the Public Education Department's (PED) minimum statewide guidelines for wireless communication device (WCD) policies, changing "shall" to "may" to make the inclusion of specific provisions optional rather than mandatory.

Synopsis of Original Bill

The Senate Finance Committee Substitute for Senate Bill 11 (SB11/SFCS) would add a new section to the Public School Code requiring each school district and charter school to adopt a wireless communication device (WCD) policy no later than August 1, 2025. WCD would be defined as any portable electronic device capable of transmitting voice, text, or data, encompassing cellular phones, smartphones, smartwatches, tablets, laptops, and gaming devices.

The Public Education Department (PED) would be required to develop statewide guidelines that establish the minimum requirements for WCD policies. These guidelines would include a prohibition on students using a WCD during instructional hours (with certain exceptions), privacy and confidentiality protections, and consequences for violating WCD policies. Once adopted, the policy would be published on the school district's or charter school's website.

FISCAL IMPACT

SB11/SFCS/aSFI#1/aHJC/aHF1#1 does not contain an appropriation.

SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES

According to a 2022 [survey](#) from the Pew Research Center, a nonpartisan and nonadvocacy fact tank, most teenagers now have access to electronic devices: 95 percent own smartphones, 90 percent have desktop or laptop computers, and 80 percent have gaming consoles. Additionally, the number of teens using the internet daily has increased from 92 percent in 2014 to 97 percent in 2022. Notably, the proportion of teens reporting online almost constantly has nearly doubled, increasing from 24 percent in 2014 to 46 percent in 2022.

Effects of Electronic Devices in Schools. According to [ExcelinEd](#), a nonprofit organization focused on student-centered policies, [data](#) from the International Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) shows a clear correlation between electronic distractions and academic performance. Specifically, students who spend more leisure time on devices and social media, especially during school hours, tend to perform lower in math. ExcelinEd notes the use of cell phones in classrooms undermines the learning environment, contributing to decreased academic performance and increased classroom distractions, with low-income students disproportionately impacted.

Further reporting from [Education Week](#), a nonprofit news organization covering kindergarten through 12th grade (K-12) education, corroborates these findings. Reporting on the same data, the publication indicated approximately two-thirds of U.S. students admit to being distracted by digital devices during school hours, while 54 percent report being distracted by classmates using these resources. Teachers share similar concerns, with many emphasizing the detrimental effects of cell phones on students' attention and social-emotional development.

In-School Personal Device Restrictions. The majority of educators support policies limiting personal device use in schools. According to the National Education Association (NEA), a nonprofit educational advocacy organization, 90 percent of its members advocate restricting cell phones and personal devices during instructional time. Additionally, 83 percent favor a full-day ban on personal devices, allowing exceptions only for essential needs such as medical or assistive technology. SB11/SFCS/aSFI#1/aHJC/aHF1#1 would require PED to issue guidelines outlining the minimum requirements for a WCD policy, including allowing students to use WCDs for emergencies, managing health care, and accessibility purposes related to their education.

Data from a 2022 survey on safety and security measures by the [National Center for Education Statistics \(NCES\)](#), a statistical agency of the U.S. Department of Education, further highlights this trend. The survey found that over 76 percent of schools nationwide have implemented policies prohibiting non-academic use of cell phones or smartphones during school hours.

Assistive Technology in Schools. SB11/SFCS/aSFI#1/aHJC/aHF1#1 would permit students to use WCD as an assistive technology if included in a student’s individualized education program. [Researchers](#) examined the use of speech-to-text (STT) technology for adolescents with learning difficulties in secondary education, highlighting its potential to support students with writing challenges. The research is limited, with findings suggesting STT technology can improve writing performance, particularly for students with spelling, grammar, and idea generation difficulties. The study also noted variability in STT accuracy, which can impact usability, especially for students with speech impairments. Additionally, students' experiences with STT were generally positive, as it reduced cognitive load and increased writing efficiency, though challenges such as errors in transcription and the need for editing persisted.

Policies on Personal Electronic Devices in New Mexico Schools. Many school districts and individual schools in New Mexico have implemented policies restricting personal electronic devices during school hours to minimize distractions and enhance the learning environment. Notable examples include:

- **Albuquerque Public Schools:** The [Student Acceptable Use of Technology Policy](#) allows students to possess devices but requires them to be powered off and out of sight during school hours and activities. Schools may adopt additional internal procedures for stricter regulation.
- **Santa Fe Public Schools:** The [Wireless Communication Device Policy](#) prohibits personal devices at all school levels, with limited exceptions for middle and high school students at specific times. While the policy has not been amended since 2013, Superintendent Hilario Chavez announced plans to revamp it in [August 2024](#).
- **Las Cruces Public Schools:** Board of Education [policy](#) permits students to possess devices on school property and at events but imposes restrictions that vary by grade level.
- **Ruidoso High School:** The [2022-2023 Student Handbook](#) mandates devices be silenced or powered off and stored in the student’s backpacks, pockets, or purses during school hours. Use is allowed before school, at lunch, or after school.
- **Hobbs Middle School:** The [2023-2024 Handbook](#) prohibits device use during the school day and requires devices to remain off and out of sight.

National Context. As of 2024, several states have enacted legislation requiring schools to regulate the use of cell phones and personal devices during the school day to reduce distractions and enhance student focus. States that have adopted such measures include California, Indiana, Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio, and Virginia.

ADMINISTRATIVE IMPLICATIONS

PED would be responsible for issuing guidelines outlining the minimum requirements for WCD policies across all school districts and charter schools in the state.

School districts and charter schools would need to develop and implement WCD policies if such policies were not already in place.

OTHER SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

Federal Legislative Efforts. In November 2023, U.S. Senators Tom Cotton (R-Arkansas) and Tim Kaine (D-Virginia) introduced [Senate Bill 3266, the Focus on Learning Act](#). This proposed legislation would have mandated the federal Department of Education and the federal Department of Health and Human Services study and report on the effects of cell phone use on various aspects of student life, including academic performance, engagement, mental health, behavior, classroom instruction, and school climate. This bill did not pass in the 118th Congress.

RELATED BILLS

Conflicts with Senate Bill 160 (SB160), Student Use of Wireless Communication Plans, which would also add a new section to the Public School Code mandating PED to establish guidelines that set minimum requirements for wireless communication device policies. SB160 would require all school districts and charter schools to adopt these policies by August 1, 2025, including a ban on device use during instructional hours.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- LESC Files
- The Department of Health (DOH)
- The Public Education Department (PED)
- New Mexico Public Schools Insurance Authority (NMPSIA)
- New Mexico Regional Education Cooperatives Association (NMRECA)

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