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ABSTRACT

This report presents the findings and recommendations of a study of New Mexico's financing of education. A task force, created in 1995 by the state legislature, was charged with reviewing public school funding for the purpose of introducing legislation to reform the system. For the study, hired consultants reviewed historical documents, held interviews, conducted an analysis of formula and nonformula provisions, reviewed and recommended revision of program unit cost indices, and assessed fiscal and program accountability procedures. The principal finding was that the New Mexico public school funding formula was highly equitable. Since state law did not permit local school districts to levy additional taxes, spending disparities in the state were less than those that were apparent in other states. However, some perceived areas of unfairness were found and changes were proposed that included abolishing the size-adjustment factor for large school districts, among others. The task force endorsed the findings of the consultant and recommended some alterations, such as the creation of an at-risk factor in the funding formula to provide additional program units to school districts with students at risk of academic failure. An appendix lists the task-force members and contains a discussion draft of the proposed legislation for public school funding. (RJM)

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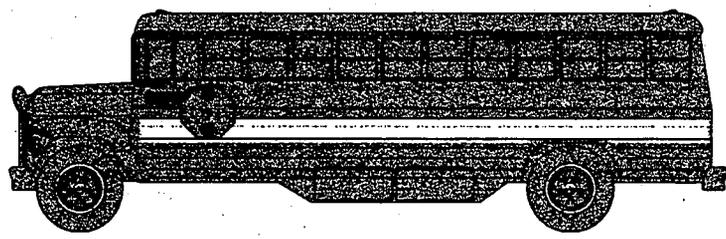
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# Final Report of the Public School Funding Formula Task Force



TO THE  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL  
STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION  
GOVERNOR

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New Mexico Legislative Council Service  
311 State Capitol  
Santa Fe, New Mexico  
December 17, 1996

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EA 029975



State of New Mexico  
House of Representatives  
STATE CAPITOL  
Santa Fe

January 20, 1997

TO: The Honorable Gary E. Johnson  
Legislative Council  
New Mexico State Board of Education

On behalf of the Public School Funding Formula Task Force, I herewith transmit its final report for your review. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Danice Picraux".

REPRESENTATIVE DANICE PICRAUX  
Chair  
Public School Funding Formula  
Task Force

## **INTRODUCTION**

The public school funding formula task force was created in 1995 by the New Mexico state legislature in conjunction with the state board of education and the office of the governor. The task force met throughout the late summer and fall of 1995 to develop a request for proposals, review prospective proposals, interview finalists and select a consultant to perform a study of the state's public school funding formula. In January 1996, the task force selected Forbis Jordan and Associates as the consultant. The consultant completed his study in November 1996, making his final recommendations to the task force at that time. The task force deliberated on the findings and conclusions of the consultant and, based largely on his recommendation, endorsed legislation for presentation to the 1997 legislative session. A more detailed explanation of the composition and operation of the task force, the findings and recommendations of the contractor and the final recommendations of the task force follow.

## **THE TASK FORCE**

The public school funding formula task force was composed of 14 members. Members of the task force were appointed by the legislature, the governor and the state board of education. The chairman of the task force was Representative Danice Picraux (D) - Albuquerque. In addition to the formal membership of the task force, a number of advisory members and task force liaisons were appointed. A list of the regular membership, advisory and liaison members is included in the appendix to this report.

To finance the operation of the task force, the legislative council, the office of the governor and the state board of education each contributed \$50,000. This money was paid to the

legislative council service, which subsequently issued vouchers in payment of per diem and mileage expenses of legislative and certain public members and to pay the fees and costs of the task force's consultant, Forbis Jordan and Associates.

## **THE BUSINESS OF THE TASK FORCE**

The public school funding formula task force completed its task in two stages, each of which involved several public meetings. The first stage involved selection of a consultant to conduct an equity study on the state's public school funding formula. The second stage involved working with the consultant as he performed his study. After the consultant finished his study, the task force heard his report. Based on the report of the consultant and upon the public testimony of both members and observers of the task force, the task force reached several conclusions. A brief summary of the conclusions is outlined below. The implementing legislation is included in the appendix to this report.

### **Stage I**

In the fall of 1995, the task force met a number of times to frame the parameters of a public school funding formula study. During these meetings, the task force developed a work plan, a proposed area of study and a time frame for completion. Subsequently, a request for proposals was issued. Once proposals were received, they were reviewed by both staff and task force members. Interviews were conducted and a consulting contract was awarded to Forbis Jordan and Associates, a Nevada-based educational finance consulting group. A contract was signed with the Jordan group in early 1996.

## **Stage II**

Forbis Jordan and Associates began work on the funding formula study in the spring of 1996. The group performing the study was primarily composed of K. Forbis Jordan, Teresa Jordan, Gerald Kops and Lynn Moak. In addition, a technical advisory panel of public school financing experts was hired by the task force to review and critique the work of Jordan and Associates, offer advice throughout the study and provide an additional level of depth and objectivity to the study. The technical advisory panel's scope of work is included in the appendix to this report. The members of the technical advisory group were John Augenblick, James Hale and Judy McEwen Richardson.

Forbis Jordan and Associates made its first report to the task force in early summer 1996. Throughout the course of the summer, the Jordan group reviewed the results of its funding formula equity analysis; identified areas of perceived unfairness in the formula; proposed the addition of alternative factors in the formula; and reviewed a number of non-formula educational finance issues, particularly in the areas of program and department accountability, capital outlay funding and needs and rewards for schools performing higher than expected.

In October 1996, the Jordan group made its final report to the task force. In the two months following, the task force reviewed its findings and proposals and fine-tuned legislation implementing a number of the Jordan and Associates recommendations.

### **THE FINDINGS OF THE CONSULTANT**

In submitting the final report, the consultant summarized his findings by identifying a series of tasks. These tasks involved reviewing historical documents, conducting a series of

interviews, conducting an analysis of formula and non-formula provisions, conducting a RIM cost study, reviewing and recommending revision of program unit cost indices, assessing fiscal and program accountability procedures and selecting funding alternatives. **In his principal finding, the consultant concluded that: when evaluated on the basis of generally accepted standards of equity, the New Mexico public school funding formula is a highly equitable formula. State law does not permit local school districts to levy additional taxes to supplement formula distributions. As a result, spending disparities are less than in other states and statistically insignificant.** Additionally, the contractor concluded that given the relatively low per-capita income of the state and the relatively high level of state support, New Mexico is a “high-effort, low-ability state” in terms of elementary and secondary education.

While acknowledging the highly equitable nature of New Mexico’s per-unit funding, the consultant identified perceived areas of unfairness in the current public school funding formula. Generally, the consultant's findings focused on the validity of various formula indices, the program approval and monitoring process and the overall sufficiency of the funding level. In attempting to respond to these, the contractor proposed a series of alternatives. These alternatives were proposed primarily in the form of funding formula changes. The proposed changes include abolishing the size adjustment factor for large school districts (density); enacting a new formula factor to provide additional program units for students at risk of academic failure; revising formula indices for special education program units; and phasing out over a three-year period the training and experience index waivers granted by the state department of public education. Additionally, the consultant recommended the infusion of an additional \$50,000,000 into the

public school funding formula and additional money to “hold harmless” districts adversely impacted by the proposed changes.

A copy of the consultant’s findings and conclusions and the technical report of the consultant is attached to the original of this report.

## **THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE TASK FORCE**

After receiving the final recommendations of the consultant, the task force conducted extensive public hearings to review the proposed recommendations and to invite public testimony regarding proposed changes to the public school funding formula. After extensive discussion, the task force voted to adopt the majority of the consultant’s recommendations. **The task force endorsed the finding of the consultant that the New Mexico public school funding formula, its use of per-unit rather than per-pupil funding, and the resulting distribution of public school funds is highly equitable.**

In an attempt to resolve a major problem relating to size adjustment, the task force recommends the following : 1) the creation of an at-risk factor in the funding formula to provide additional program units to school districts with students at risk of academic failure to replace portions of the current size adjustment factor available only to urban school districts (density); 2) the revision of special education formula indices, the separate funding of special education ancillary services and the counting of special education students in regular membership; and 3) the infusion of \$55,000,000 into the public school funding formula to pay for the proposed formula changes and the appropriation of additional money to "hold harmless" districts adversely impacted by the proposed changes. This amount would be in addition to the requisite public

school support appropriations.

The task force did not take action to extend the life of state board of education training and experience waivers acknowledging that, absent legislative action, the waivers would not continue at the end of the current school year.

The task force presents the majority of its proposed changes and additional appropriations in one bill. However, the task force also endorses three additional proposals. These include an amendment to the formula to provide additional program units to local school districts employing national board certified instructional staff, an appropriation to conduct a public school buildings capital outlay assessment and needs inventory on public school buildings around the state and an appropriation to expand an accountability information system at the state department of public education and local school districts.

The recommendations of the task force, in bill draft form, are attached to this report. They will be presented to the first session of the forty-third legislature when it convenes in January 1997.

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APPENDIX

## Public School Funding Formula Task Force Members and Staff

### Voting Members:

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### **Task Force Liaisons**

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## **TECHNICAL ADVISORY PANEL SCOPE OF WORK**

- 1. The technical advisory panel will consult with Contractor on a regular basis. The technical advisory panel will be expected to review the Consultant's work internally and provide advice to the Consultant throughout the study.**
- 2. The advisory panel will review, and provide the Consultant with comments on, a draft copy of the Consultant's *Scope of Work* prior to the Consultant's presentation of the Scope of Work to the task force.**
- 3. The advisory panel will review the Consultant's literature review of previous studies of New Mexico's school finance formula to make sure that no major studies have been overlooked.**
- 4. The advisory panel will review the formula equity evaluation criteria for completeness and relevance to New Mexico and the current school finance issues in other states.**
- 5. The advisory panel will review, and provide the Consultant with comments on, drafts of alternative funding scenarios presented by the Consultant, and the advisory panel will review, and provide the Consultant with comments on, drafts of the analysis of the impact of the selected alternative scenarios.**
- 6. The advisory panel will be available to the funding formula task force as necessary and will complete a final report to the task force of the advisory panel activities by November 30, 1996.**

HOUSE BILL

43RD LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 1997

INTRODUCED BY

DISCUSSION DRAFT

FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDING FORMULA TASK FORCE

AN ACT

RELATING TO EDUCATION; AMENDING AND ENACTING CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE ACT TO ABOLISH CERTAIN SIZE ADJUSTMENT UNITS, TO PROVIDE FOR AT-RISK STUDENT PROGRAM UNITS, TO REVISE SPECIAL EDUCATION INDICES AND TO ESTABLISH PROGRAM UNITS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION ANCILLARY SERVICE PROGRAMS; MAKING APPROPRIATIONS.

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

Section 1. Section 22-8-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 128, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-8-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Public School Finance Act:

A. "ADM" or "MEM" means membership;

B. "membership" means the total enrollment of qualified students on the current roll of a class or school on a

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1 specified day. The current roll is established by the addition  
2 of original entries and reentries minus withdrawals.

3 Withdrawals of students, in addition to students formally  
4 withdrawn from the public school, [~~includes~~] include students  
5 absent from the public school for as many as ten consecutive  
6 school days;

7 C. "basic program ADM" or "basic program MEM" means  
8 the MEM of qualified students but excludes the full-time-  
9 equivalent MEM in early childhood education and three- and four-  
10 year old students receiving special education services;

11 D. "cost differential factor" is the numerical  
12 expression of the ratio of the cost of a particular segment of  
13 the school program to the cost of the basic program in grades  
14 four through six;

15 E. "department" or "division" means the state  
16 department of public education;

17 F. "early childhood education ADM" or "early  
18 childhood education MEM" means the full-time-equivalent MEM of  
19 students attending approved early childhood education programs;

20 G. "full-time-equivalent ADM" or "full-time-  
21 equivalent MEM" is that membership calculated by applying to the  
22 MEM in an approved public school program the ratio of the number  
23 of hours per school day devoted to the program to six hours or  
24 the number of hours per school week devoted to the program to  
25 thirty hours;

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1 H. "operating budget" means the annual financial  
2 plan required to be submitted by a local school board;

3 I. "program cost" is the product of the total number  
4 of program units to which a school district is entitled  
5 multiplied by the dollar value per program unit established by  
6 the legislature;

7 J. "program element" is that component of a public  
8 school system to which a cost differential factor is applied to  
9 determine the number of program units to which a school district  
10 is entitled, including but not limited to MEM, full-time-  
11 equivalent MEM, teacher, classroom or public school;

12 K. "program unit" is the product of the program  
13 element multiplied by the applicable cost differential factor;

14 L. "public money" or "public funds" means all money  
15 from public or private sources received by a local school board  
16 or officer or employee of a local school board for public use;

17 M. "qualified student" means a public school student  
18 who:

19 (1) has not graduated from high school;

20 (2) is regularly enrolled in one-half or more  
21 of the minimum course requirements approved by the state board  
22 for public school students; and

23 (3) is at least five years of age prior to  
24 12:01 a.m. on September 1 of the school year; or

25 (4) is at least three years of age at any time

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1 during the school year and is receiving special education  
2 services pursuant to regulation of the state board; or

3 (5) has not reached his twenty-second birthday  
4 on the first day of the school year and is receiving special  
5 education services pursuant to regulation of the state board;  
6 and

7 N. "state superintendent" means the superintendent  
8 of public instruction or his designee."

9 Section 2. Section 22-8-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1974,  
10 Chapter 8, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read:

11 "22-8-18. PROGRAM COST CALCULATION--LOCAL SCHOOL BOARD  
12 RESPONSIBILITY.--

13 A. The total program units for the purpose of  
14 computing the program cost shall be calculated by multiplying  
15 the sum of the program units itemized as Paragraphs (1) through  
16 (4) in this subsection by the instruction staff training and  
17 experience index and adding the program units itemized as  
18 Paragraphs (5) through [~~7~~] (8) in this subsection. The  
19 itemized program units are as follows:

- 20 (1) early childhood education;
- 21 (2) basic education;
- 22 (3) special education, adjusted by subtracting  
23 the units derived from [~~class D special education MEM~~]  
24 membership in class D special education programs in private,  
25 nonsectarian, nonprofit training centers;

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Underscored material = new  
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- 1 (4) bilingual multicultural education;
- 2 (5) size adjustment;
- 3 (6) at-risk student;
- 4 [~~(6)~~] (7) enrollment growth or new district
- 5 adjustment; and
- 6 [~~(7)~~] (8) special education units derived from
- 7 [~~class D special education MEM~~] membership in class D special
- 8 education programs in private, nonsectarian, nonprofit training
- 9 centers.

10 B. The total program cost calculated as prescribed  
11 in Subsection A of this section includes the cost of early  
12 childhood, special, bilingual multicultural and vocational  
13 education and other remedial or enrichment programs. It is the  
14 responsibility of the local school board to determine its  
15 priorities in terms of the needs of the community served by that  
16 board. Funds generated under the Public School Finance Act are  
17 discretionary to local school boards, provided that the special  
18 program needs as enumerated in this section are met."

19 Section 3. Section 22-8-19 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1974,  
20 Chapter 8, Section 9, as amended) is amended to read:

21 "22-8-19. EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAM UNITS.--

22 A. The number of early childhood education program  
23 units is determined by multiplying the early childhood education  
24 MEM by the cost differential factor 1.44. No early childhood  
25 education student shall be counted for more than 0.5 early

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1 childhood education MEM.

2 B. For the purpose of calculating early childhood  
3 education program units, developmentally disabled three- and  
4 four-year-old students shall be counted in early childhood  
5 education membership. No developmentally disabled three- and  
6 four-year old student shall be counted for more than 0.5 early  
7 childhood education MEM."

8 Section 4. Section 22-8-21 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1974,  
9 Chapter 8, Section 11, as amended by Laws 1992, Chapter 75,  
10 Section 1 and also by Laws 1992, Chapter 84, Section 1) is  
11 amended to read:

12 "22-8-21. SPECIAL EDUCATION PROGRAM UNITS.--

13 A. For the purpose of the Public School Finance Act,  
14 special education programs for exceptional children are those  
15 approved by the department and classified as follows:

16 (1) class A programs, in which department  
17 certified individuals provide services to children whose  
18 individualized education programs require a minimal amount of  
19 special education and in which the ratio of students to  
20 professionals is regulated by the state board;

21 (2) class B programs, in which department  
22 certified individuals provide services to children whose  
23 individualized education programs require a moderate amount of  
24 special education and in which the ratio of students to  
25 professionals is regulated by the state board;

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1 (3) class C programs, in which department  
2 certified individuals provide services to children whose  
3 individualized education programs require an extensive amount of  
4 special education and in which the ratio of students to  
5 professionals is regulated by the state board;

6 (4) class D programs, in which department  
7 certified individuals provide services to children whose  
8 individualized education programs require a maximum amount of  
9 special education and in which the ratio of students to  
10 professionals is regulated by the state board. Students in  
11 class D programs may be enrolled in private, nonsectarian,  
12 nonprofit educational training centers in accordance with the  
13 provisions of Section 22-13-8 NMSA 1978; and

14 (5) programs for developmentally disabled  
15 three- and four-year-old children meeting standards approved by  
16 the state board.

17 B. All students assigned to the programs for  
18 exceptional children classified in Subsection A of this section  
19 shall have been so assigned as a result of diagnosis and  
20 evaluation performed in accordance with the standards of the  
21 department before the students may be counted in the  
22 determination of special education program units as provided in  
23 Subsection C of this section.

24 C. The number of special education program units is  
25 the sum of the following:

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1 (1) [~~for class A and class B programs as~~  
2 ~~defined in Subsection A of this section, the product of the~~  
3 ~~number of approved class A and class B programs requested by the~~  
4 ~~local school board and certified by the department multiplied by~~  
5 ~~the cost differential factor 20]~~ the MEM in approved class A and  
6 B programs as defined in Subsection A of this section multiplied  
7 by the cast differential .7;

8 (2) the [~~special education~~] MEM in approved  
9 class C programs as defined in Subsection A of this section  
10 multiplied by the cost differential factor [~~1.9~~] 1.0;

11 (3) the [~~special education~~] MEM in approved  
12 class D programs as defined in Subsection A of this section  
13 multiplied by the cost differential factor [~~3.5; and~~] 2.0;

14 (4) the [~~special education~~] MEM for  
15 developmentally disabled three- and four-year-old children as  
16 defined in [~~Paragraph (5) of~~] Subsection A of this section  
17 multiplied by the cost differential factor [~~3.5~~] 2.0; provided  
18 that no developmentally disabled three- or four-year-old student  
19 shall be counted for additional ancillary service units; and

20 (5) for related services ancillary to providing  
21 special education, the number of full-time equivalent certified  
22 or licensed ancillary service and diagnostic service personnel  
23 multiplied by the cost differential factor 25.0.

24 D. For the purpose of calculating membership in  
25 class C and class D programs, students shall be counted in

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1 actual grade placement or according to chronological age if not  
2 in actual grade placement."

3 Section 5. Section 22-8-23 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975,  
4 Chapter 119, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

5 "22-8-23. SIZE ADJUSTMENT PROGRAM UNITS.--

6 A. An approved public school with a MEM of less  
7 than 400, including early childhood education full-time  
8 equivalent MEM but excluding [~~special education class C~~  
9 ~~and class D MEM~~] membership in class C and class D programs and  
10 excluding full-time equivalent membership in three- and four-  
11 year old developmentally disabled programs, is eligible for  
12 additional program units. Separate schools established to  
13 provide special programs, including but not limited to  
14 vocational and alternative education, shall not be classified as  
15 public schools for purposes of generating size adjustment  
16 program units. The number of additional program units to which  
17 a school district is entitled under this subsection is the sum  
18 of elementary-junior high units and senior high units computed  
19 in the following manner:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Elementary-Junior High Units} \\ \frac{200 - \text{MEM}}{200} \times 1.0 \times \text{MEM} = \text{Units} \end{array}$$

22 where MEM is equal to the membership of an approved elementary  
23 or junior high school, including early childhood education full-  
24 time equivalent membership but excluding special education class  
25 C and class D membership;

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25

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Senior High Units} \\ \frac{200 - \text{MEM} \times 2.0 \times \text{MEM}}{200} = \text{Units} \end{array}$$

or,

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Senior High Units} \\ \frac{400 - \text{MEM} \times 1.6 \times \text{MEM}}{400} = \text{Units} \end{array}$$

whichever calculation for senior high units is higher, where MEM is equal to the membership of an approved senior high school excluding special education class C and class D membership.

B. A school district with total MEM of less than 4,000, including early childhood education full-time equivalent MEM [~~and special education MEM~~], is eligible for additional program units. The number of additional program units to which a district is entitled under this subsection is the number of district units computed in the following manner:

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{District Units} \\ \frac{4000 - \text{MEM} \times 0.15 \times \text{MEM}}{4000} = \text{Units} \end{array}$$

where MEM is equal to the total district membership, including early childhood education full-time equivalent membership [~~and special education membership~~].

C. A school district with over 10,000 MEM with a ratio of MEM to senior high schools less than 4,000:1 is eligible for additional program units based on the number of approved regular senior high schools that are not eligible for senior high units under Subsection A of this section.

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1 The number of additional program units to which an eligible  
2 school district is entitled under this subsection is the  
3 number of units computed in the following manner:

$$\frac{4000 - MEM}{\text{Senior High Schools}} \times 0.50 = \text{Units}$$

4 where MEM is equal to the total district membership, including  
5 early childhood education full-time equivalent membership [~~and~~  
6 ~~special education membership~~], and where senior high schools are  
7 equal to the number of approved regular senior high schools in  
8 the district.  
9

10 ~~D. A school district with a total MEM of greater~~  
11 ~~than ten thousand but less than fifteen thousand, including~~  
12 ~~early childhood education full-time equivalent MEM and special~~  
13 ~~education MEM, is eligible for additional program units. The~~  
14 ~~number of additional program units to which an eligible district~~  
15 ~~is entitled under this subsection is the number of units~~  
16 ~~computed in the following manner:~~

$$\frac{MEM - 10,000}{10,000} \times .15 \times MEM = \text{Units}$$

17 where MEM is equal to the total district membership, including  
18 early childhood education full-time equivalent membership and  
19 special education membership.  
20

21 ~~E. A school district with a total MEM of~~  
22 ~~greater than fifteen thousand but less than thirty five~~  
23 ~~thousand, including early childhood education full-time~~  
24 ~~equivalent MEM and special education MEM, is eligible for~~  
25 ~~additional program units. The number of additional program~~

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1 ~~units to which an eligible district is entitled under this~~  
2 ~~subsection is the number of units computed in the following~~  
3 ~~manner:~~

$$\frac{\text{MEM} - 15,000}{15,000} \times .15 \times \text{MEM} = \text{Units}$$

4  
5 ~~where MEM is equal to the total district membership, including~~  
6 ~~early childhood education full-time equivalent membership and~~  
7 ~~special education membership.~~

8 ~~F. A school district with a total MEM of greater~~  
9 ~~than thirty five thousand, including early childhood education~~  
10 ~~full-time equivalent MEM and special education MEM, is eligible~~  
11 ~~for additional program units. The number of additional program~~  
12 ~~units to which an eligible district is entitled under this~~  
13 ~~subsection is the number of units computed in the following~~  
14 ~~manner:~~

$$\frac{\text{MEM} - 35,000}{35,000} \times .023 \times \text{MEM} = \text{Units}$$

15  
16 ~~where MEM is equal to the total district membership, including~~  
17 ~~early childhood education full-time equivalent membership and~~  
18 ~~special education membership.]"~~

19 Section 6. A new section of the Public School Finance Act,  
20 Section 22-8-23.3 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

21 "22-8-23.3. [NEW MATERIAL] AT-RISK STUDENT PROGRAM  
22 UNITS.--

23 A. A school district that establishes programs and  
24 provides services to students at risk of academic failure is  
25 eligible for additional program units. The number of additional

1 units to which a district is entitled under this section is  
2 computed in the following manner:

$$3 \quad \text{At-Risk Index} \times \text{MEM} = \text{Units}$$

4 where MEM is equal to the total district membership, including  
5 early childhood education, full-time equivalent membership and  
6 special education membership, and where the at-risk index is  
7 calculated in the following manner:

$$8 \quad \text{Refined At-Risk Cluster} \times \text{Assigned Value} = \text{At-Risk Index.}$$

9 B. To calculate the refined at-risk cluster, the  
10 department shall rank order each school district in the state on  
11 the basis of the district's percentage of membership used to  
12 determine its Title I allocation, the percentage of membership  
13 classified as limited English proficient using criteria  
14 established by the federal office of civil rights, the  
15 percentage of student mobility and the percentage of dropouts in  
16 the school district. Using this data, the department shall  
17 initially group districts into nine clusters using a Kohonen  
18 mathematical analysis. Each school district shall be assigned a  
19 whole number from 1 to 9 reflecting its initial cluster  
20 assignment, with higher need districts receiving a higher number  
21 and lower need districts receiving a lower number. This number  
22 shall be modified on the basis of a school district's relative  
23 position in the cluster. That number shall be further refined  
24 through the use of a second mathematical calculation, a back  
25 propagation. Using a back propagation, the department shall

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1 refine the cluster assignment and the number assigned to each  
2 school district. The number obtained from this calculation is  
3 the refined at-risk cluster.

4 C. To establish the assigned value necessary to  
5 calculate the at-risk index, the department shall assign a value  
6 to each district based on the district's refined at-risk cluster  
7 number. The value assigned shall not be less than .01 or be  
8 more than .15. School districts with a lower refined at-risk  
9 cluster number shall receive a lower value assignment; school  
10 districts with a higher refined at-risk cluster number shall  
11 receive a higher value assignment. The value assigned to each  
12 district shall be the number used to calculate the at-risk  
13 index."

14 Section 7. Section 22-8-25 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1981,  
15 Chapter 176, Section 5, as amended by Laws 1993, Chapter 226,  
16 Section 23 and also by Laws 1993, Chapter 231, Section 14) is  
17 amended to read:

18 "22-8-25. STATE EQUALIZATION GUARANTEE DISTRIBUTION--  
19 DEFINITIONS--DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT.--

20 A. The state equalization guarantee distribution is  
21 that amount of money distributed to each school district to  
22 ensure that the school district's operating revenue, including  
23 its local and federal revenues as defined in this section, is at  
24 least equal to the school district's program cost.

25 B. "Local revenue", as used in this section, means

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1 ninety-five percent of receipts to the school district derived  
2 from that amount produced by a school district property tax  
3 applied at the rate of fifty cents (\$.50) to each one thousand  
4 dollars (\$1,000) of net taxable value of property allocated to  
5 the school district and to the assessed value of products  
6 severed and sold in the school district as determined under the  
7 Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act and upon the assessed  
8 value of equipment in the school district as determined under  
9 the Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem Tax Act.

10 C. "Federal revenue", as used in this section, means  
11 ninety-five percent of receipts to the school district,  
12 excluding amounts which, if taken into account in the  
13 computation of the state equalization guarantee distribution,  
14 result, under federal law or regulations, in a reduction in or  
15 elimination of federal school funding otherwise receivable by  
16 the school district, derived from the following:

17 (1) the school district's share of forest  
18 reserve funds distributed in accordance with Section 22-8-33  
19 NMSA 1978; and

20 (2) grants from the federal government as  
21 assistance to those areas affected by federal activity  
22 authorized in accordance with Sections 236 through 240 of Title  
23 20 of the United States Code (commonly known as "PL 874 funds")  
24 or an amount equal to the revenue the district was entitled to  
25 receive if no application was made for such funds but deducting

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1 from those grants the additional amounts to which school  
2 districts would be entitled because of the provisions of  
3 Subparagraph (D) of Paragraph (2) of Subsection (d) of Section  
4 238 of Title 20 of the United States Code.

5 D. To determine the amount of the state equalization  
6 guarantee distribution, the state superintendent shall:

7 (1) calculate the number of program units to  
8 which each school district is entitled using the ~~[membership of~~  
9 ~~the fortieth day of the school year, except for school districts~~  
10 ~~with a MEM of 200 or less where the number of program units~~  
11 ~~shall be calculated on the fortieth day membership of either the~~  
12 ~~prior year or the current year, whichever is greater, for all~~  
13 ~~programs except special education, which shall be calculated by~~  
14 ~~using the membership on December 1 of the school year]~~ basic  
15 program membership of the fortieth day for all programs;  
16 provided that special education program units shall be  
17 calculated using the membership in special education programs on  
18 December 1; or

19 (2) calculate the number of program units to  
20 which a school district operating under an approved year-round  
21 school calendar is entitled using the basic program membership  
22 on an appropriate date established by the state board; or

23 (3) calculate the number of program units to  
24 which a school district with a basic program MEM of 200 or less  
25 is entitled by using the basic program membership on the

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1 fortieth day of either the prior or the current year, whichever  
2 is greater; provided that special education program units shall  
3 be calculated using the membership in special education programs  
4 on December 1 of either the prior or the current year; and

5 [~~3~~] (4) using the results of the calculations  
6 in Paragraph (1), [~~or~~] (2) or (3) of this subsection and the  
7 instructional staff training and experience index from the  
8 October report of the prior school year, establish a total  
9 program cost of the school district;

10 [~~4~~] (5) calculate the local and federal  
11 revenues as defined in this section;

12 [~~5~~] (6) deduct the sum of the calculations  
13 made in Paragraph [~~4~~] (5) of this subsection from the program  
14 cost established in Paragraph [~~3~~] (4) of this subsection; and

15 [~~6~~] (7) deduct the total amount of guaranteed  
16 energy savings contract payments that the state superintendent  
17 determines will be made to the school district from the public  
18 school energy efficiency fund during the fiscal year for which  
19 the state equalization guarantee distribution is being computed.

20 E. The amount of the state equalization guarantee  
21 distribution to which a school district is entitled is the  
22 balance remaining after the deductions made in Paragraphs [~~5~~  
23 ~~and~~] (6) and (7) of Subsection D of this section.

24 F. The state equalization guarantee distribution  
25 shall be distributed prior to June 30 of each fiscal year. The

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1 calculation shall be based on the local and federal revenues  
2 specified in this section received from June 1 of the previous  
3 fiscal year through May 31 of the fiscal year for which the  
4 state equalization guarantee distribution is being computed. In  
5 the event that a district has received more state equalization  
6 guarantee funds than its entitlement, a refund shall be made by  
7 the district to the state general fund.

8 G. Notwithstanding the methods of calculating the  
9 state equalization guarantee distribution in this section and  
10 Laws 1974, Chapter 8, Section 22, if a school district received  
11 funds under Section 2391 of Title 42 U.S.C.A. and if the federal  
12 government takes into consideration grants authorized by  
13 Sections 236 through 240 of Title 20 of the United States Code  
14 and all other revenues available to the school district in  
15 determining the level of federal support for the school district  
16 for the sixty-fourth and succeeding fiscal years, the state  
17 equalization guarantee distribution for school districts  
18 receiving funds under this subsection shall be computed as  
19 follows:

20	fiscal year program cost		prior fiscal year
21	excluding special education		state equalization
22	for the year for which the	x	guarantee distribution
23	state equalization guarantee		excluding special
	<u>distribution is being computed</u>		education
	prior fiscal year program cost		
	excluding special education		

24 plus special education funding in accordance with Paragraphs  
25 (1), [~~or~~] (2) [~~and~~] or (3) and (4) of Subsection D of this

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1 section and Section 22-8-21 NMSA 1978 plus an amount that would  
2 be produced by applying a rate of eight dollars forty-two and  
3 one-half cents (\$8.425) to each one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of  
4 net taxable value of property as defined in the Property Tax  
5 Code for property taxation purposes in the school district and  
6 to each one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of the assessed value of  
7 products severed and sold in the school district as determined  
8 under the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act and upon the  
9 assessed value of equipment in the school district as determined  
10 under the Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem Tax Act  
11 and then reduced by the total amount of guaranteed energy  
12 savings contract payments, if any, that the state superintendent  
13 determines will be made to the school district from the public  
14 school energy efficiency fund during the fiscal year for which  
15 the state equalization guarantee distribution is being computed,  
16 equals the fiscal year state equalization guarantee distribution  
17 for the year for which the state equalization guarantee  
18 distribution is being computed.

19 If at any time grants from the federal government as  
20 assistance to those areas affected by federal activity  
21 authorized in accordance with Sections 236 through 240 of Title  
22 20 of the United States Code (commonly known as "PL 874 funds")  
23 are reduced or are no longer available, the state equalization  
24 guarantee distribution shall be computed by the formula  
25 contained in this subsection plus an increase by fifty percent

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1 of the amount the prior year's PL 874 funds exceed PL 874 funds  
2 for the year for which the state equalization guarantee  
3 distribution is being computed."

4 Section 8. APPROPRIATION.--Fifty-five million dollars  
5 (\$55,000,000) is appropriated from the general fund to the state  
6 equalization guarantee distribution for expenditure in fiscal  
7 year 1998 for the purpose of funding additional program units  
8 authorized by law. Any unexpended or unencumbered balance  
9 remaining at the end of fiscal year 1998 shall revert to the  
10 general fund.

11 Section 9. APPROPRIATION.--Two million four hundred  
12 thousand dollars (\$2,400,000) is appropriated from the general  
13 fund to the state department of public education for expenditure  
14 in fiscal year 1998 for the purpose of making additional  
15 distributions to those school districts receiving a reduced  
16 state equalization guarantee distribution as a result of the  
17 enactment of amendments to the Public School Finance Act by the  
18 first session of the forty-third legislature. Any unexpended or  
19 unencumbered balance remaining at the end of fiscal year 1998  
20 shall revert to the general fund.

21 Section 10. EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the  
22 provisions of this act is July 1, 1997.

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HOUSE BILL

43RD LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 1997

INTRODUCED BY

FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDING FROMULA TASK FORCE

AN ACT

MAKING AN APPROPRIATION TO PROVIDE FOR A STUDY PERTAINING TO THE  
CAPITAL OUTLAY NEEDS OF NEW MEXICO'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

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

Section 1. APPROPRIATION.--Five hundred thousand dollars  
(\$500,000) is appropriated from the general fund to the state  
department of public education for expenditure in fiscal year  
1998 for the purpose of enabling the public school capital  
outlay council to contract for a comprehensive review and  
assessment of public school buildings statewide and to prepare a  
comprehensive capital outlay needs assessment for public school  
buildings statewide. Any unexpended or unencumbered balance  
remaining at the end of fiscal year 1998 shall revert to the  
general fund.

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HOUSE BILL

43RD LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 1997

INTRODUCED BY

FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDING FORMULA TASK FORCE

AN ACT

RELATING TO EDUCATION; AMENDING AND ENACTING CERTAIN SECTIONS OF  
THE PUBLIC SCHOOL FINANCE ACT TO AUTHORIZE ADDITIONAL PROGRAM  
UNITS FOR SCHOOL DISTRICTS EMPLOYING CERTAIN NATIONAL BOARD  
CERTIFIED INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF.

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

Section 1. Section 22-8-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1974,  
Chapter 8, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read:

"22-8-18. PROGRAM COST CALCULATION--LOCAL SCHOOL BOARD  
RESPONSIBILITY.--

A. The total program units for the purpose of  
computing the program cost shall be calculated by multiplying  
the sum of the program units itemized as Paragraphs (1) through  
(4) in this subsection by the instruction staff training and  
experience index and adding the program units itemized as

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1 Paragraphs (5) through [~~(7)~~] (8) in this subsection. The  
2 itemized program units are as follows:

3 (1) early childhood education;  
4 (2) basic education;  
5 (3) special education, adjusted by subtracting  
6 the units derived from class D special education MEM in private,  
7 nonsectarian, nonprofit training centers;

8 (4) bilingual multicultural education;

9 (5) size adjustment;

10 (6) national board certified teacher program  
11 units;

12 [~~(6)~~] (7) enrollment growth or new district  
13 adjustment; and

14 [~~(7)~~] (8) special education units derived from  
15 class D special education MEM in private, nonsectarian,  
16 nonprofit training centers.

17 B. The total program cost calculated as prescribed  
18 in Subsection A of this section includes the cost of early  
19 childhood, special, bilingual multicultural and vocational  
20 education and other remedial or enrichment programs. It is the  
21 responsibility of the local school board to determine its  
22 priorities in terms of the needs of the community served by that  
23 board. Funds generated under the Public School Finance Act are  
24 discretionary to local school boards, provided that the special  
25 program needs as enumerated in this section are met."

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Section 2. A new section of the Public School Finance Act, Section 22-8-23.3 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:

"22-8-23.3. [NEW MATERIAL] NATIONAL BOARD CERTIFIED INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF--PROGRAM UNITS.--A school district employing instructional staff who are certified by the national board for professional teaching standards is eligible for additional program units. The number of additional program units to which an eligible district is entitled under this section is as follows:

$$\text{(Number of Full-Time-Equivalent National Board Certified Instructional Staff x 4) = Units}$$

where "instructional staff" means the personnel assigned to the instructional program of the school district, excluding principals, substitute teachers, instructional aides, secretaries and clerks."

Section 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 1997.

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1 HOUSE BILL  
2 43RD LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 1997

3 INTRODUCED BY  
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8 FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDING FORMULA TASK FORCE  
9

10 AN ACT

11 MAKING AN APPROPRIATION TO EXPAND AN ACCOUNTABILITY INFORMATION  
12 SYSTEM PILOT PROJECT TO AN INCREASED NUMBER OF LOCAL SCHOOL  
13 DISTRICTS.  
14

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

16 Section 1. APPROPRIATION.--Seven hundred thousand dollars  
17 (\$700,000) is appropriated from the general fund to the state  
18 department of public education for expenditure in fiscal year  
19 1998 for the purpose of purchasing computer hardware and  
20 software and paying training costs associated with the expansion  
21 of an accountability information system pilot project currently  
22 being conducted in local school districts around the state. Any  
23 unexpended or unencumbered balance remaining at the end of  
24 fiscal year 1998 shall revert to the general fund.

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