

NEW MEXICO

Changes

- ▶ New Mexico's score remained at 148 points.
- ▶ Its ranking stayed at No. 25 (out of 44).

Recommendations

- ▶ New Mexico's law provides multiple authorizers and a fair amount of accountability but contains some caps on public charter school growth and provides insufficient autonomy and inequitable funding to charter schools.
- ▶ Potential areas for improvement include increasing operational autonomy, allowing multi-school charter contracts and/or multi-charter school contract boards, ensuring transparency regarding educational service providers, and strengthening accountability for full-time virtual charter schools.

25

RANK (OUT OF 44)

148

TOTAL POINTS (OUT OF 240)

1993YEAR PUBLIC
CHARTER SCHOOL LAW
WAS ENACTED**97**NUMBER OF PUBLIC
CHARTER SCHOOLS IN
2017-2018**26,600**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF
PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL
STUDENTS IN 2017-18

ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS OF STRONG PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL LAW		RATING	WEIGHT	TOTAL
1	No Caps The state has a cap with room for adequate growth.	2	3	6
2	A Variety of Charter Schools Allowed The state allows new start-ups but not public school conversions.	3	2	6
3	Non-district Authorizers Available The state allows two or more authorizing paths in all situations, with direct access to each option. There is considerable activity in at least two of those options.	4	3	12
4	Authorizer and Overall Program Accountability System Required The state law includes some of the elements of the model law's authorizer and overall program accountability system.	2	3	6
5	Adequate Authorizer Funding The state law includes many of the model law's provisions for adequate authorizer funding.	3	2	6
6	Transparent Charter Application, Review, and Decisionmaking Processes The state law includes some of the model law's provisions for transparent charter application, review, and decisionmaking processes.	2	4	8
7	Performance-based Charter Contracts Required The state law includes many of the model law's provisions for performance-based charter contracts.	3	4	12
8	Comprehensive Charter School Monitoring and Data Collection Processes The state law includes many of the model law's provisions for comprehensive charter school monitoring and data collection processes.	3	4	12
9	Clear Processes for Renewal, Nonrenewal, and Revocation Decisions The state law includes many of the model law's clear processes for renewal, nonrenewal, and revocation decisions.	3	4	12
10	Transparency Regarding Educational Service Providers The state law includes a small number of the model law's provisions for educational service providers.	1	2	2
11	Fiscally and Legally Autonomous Schools with Independent Charter School Boards The state law includes all of the model law's provisions for fiscally and legally autonomous schools with independent charter school boards.	4	3	12
12	Clear Student Enrollment and Lottery Procedures The state law includes many of the model law's requirements for student enrollment and lottery procedures.	3	2	6
13	Automatic Exemptions from Many State and District Laws and Regulations The state law allows schools to apply for exemptions from state and district laws and requires all of a school's teachers to be certified.	1	3	3
14	Automatic Collective Bargaining Exemption The state law does not require any charter schools to be part of district collective bargaining agreements.	4	3	12
15	Multischool Charter Contracts and/or Multicharter Contract Boards Allowed The state law is silent regarding these arrangements.	1	2	2
16	Extracurricular and Interscholastic Activities Eligibility and Access The state law provides charter student access to extracurricular activities at noncharter public schools.	3	1	3
17	Clear Identification of Special Education Responsibilities The state law includes some of the model law's requirements for special education responsibilities.	2	2	4
18	Equitable Operational Funding and Equal Access to All State and Federal Categorical Funding The state law includes many of the model law's provisions for equitable operational funding and equal access to all state and federal categorical funding, and evidence demonstrates an equity gap between district and charter students of less than 10 percent.	3	4	12
19	Equitable Access to Capital Funding and Facilities The state law includes some of the model law's provisions for equitable access to capital funding and facilities.	2	4	8
20	Access to Relevant Employee Retirement Systems The state law requires participation in the relevant employee retirement systems.	2	2	4
21	Full-time Virtual Charter School Provisions The state law does not include any of the model law's requirements for full-time virtual charter schools.	0	3	0
TOTAL SCORE				148