

TITLE 6 PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION
CHAPTER 29 STANDARDS FOR EXCELLENCE
PART 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

6.29.1.1 ISSUING AGENCY: Public Education Department hereinafter referred to as the department.
[6.29.1.1 NMAC - Rp, 6.30.2.1 NMAC, 6-30-2009]

6.29.1.2 SCOPE: All public schools, state educational institutions and educational programs conducted in state institutions other than New Mexico military institute.
[6.29.1.2 NMAC - Rp, 6.30.2.2 NMAC, 6-30-2009]

6.29.1.3 STATUTORY AUTHORITY:

A. Section 22-2-2 NMSA 1978 grants the authority and responsibility for the assessment and evaluation of public schools, state-supported educational institutions and educational programs conducted in state institutions other than New Mexico military institute.

B. Section 22-2-2 NMSA 1978 directs the department to set graduation expectations and hold schools accountable. Section 22-2C-3 NMSA 1978 requires the department to adopt academic content and performance standards and to measure the performance of public schools in New Mexico.

C. Subsection E of Section 22-13-1.1 NMSA 1978 authorizes the department to establish a policy for administrative interpretations to clarify curricular and testing provisions of the Public School Code.

D. Section 22-5-13 NMSA 1978 grants authority to the department to develop mandatory training of local school board members.

E. Section 22-13-14 NMSA 1978 requires the department to establish penalties for non-compliance with this section prescribing the frequency with which public schools and private schools shall hold emergency drills.

F. Subsection D of Section 9-24-8 NMSA 1978 authorizes the secretary to adopt rules necessary to carry out the duties of the department.

[6.29.1.3 NMAC - Rp, 6.30.2.3 NMAC, 6-30-2009]

6.29.1.4 DURATION: Permanent.
[6.29.1.4 NMAC - Rp, 6.30.2.4 NMAC, 6-30-2009]

6.29.1.5 EFFECTIVE DATE: June 30, 2009, unless a later date is cited at the end of a section.
[6.29.1.5 NMAC - Rp, 6.30.2.5 NMAC, 6-30-2009]

6.29.1.6 OBJECTIVE:

A. This rule provides for the implementation for educational standards and expectations for all students who attend schools defined in the scope of this regulation.

B. The New Mexico content standards with benchmarks and performance standards specify the goals for instruction.

(1) Part 1. Standards for Excellence. General Provisions specifies general requirements for procedures and programs. Parts two through eleven outline content standards with benchmarks and performance standards for subjects as follows:

(2) Part 2. Arts Education

(3) Part 3. Career and Technical Education

(4) Part 4. English Language Arts

(5) Part 5. English Language Development

(6) Part 6. Health Education

(7) Part 7. Mathematics

(8) Part 8. Modern, Classical and Native Languages (content standards only)

(9) Part 9. Physical Education

(10) Part 10. Science

(11) Part 11. Social Studies

[6.29.1.6 NMAC - Rp, 6.30.2.6 NMAC, 6-30-2009]

6.29.1.7 DEFINITIONS:

- A.** “Ability program of study” means an alternative graduation option for students with disabilities. This option is based upon the student’s meeting or exceeding IEP goals and objectives, with or without reasonable accommodations of delivery and assessment methods, referencing skill attainment at a student’s ability level which provides a clear and coordinated transition to meaningful employment or other appropriate day habilitation or community membership and independent living, as appropriate to meet anticipated functional needs.
- B.** “Academic achievement” means the relative success of students in learning and mastering the school subjects that they study as measured by tests of the knowledge and skills that were taught.
- C.** “Academic choices” means required courses, elective courses, co-curricular activities and extra-curricular activities available to students.
- D.** “Accountability” means that individuals or organizations should be held responsible for improving student achievement and should be either rewarded for their success or sanctioned for their lack of success. In education, accountability requires measurable proof that teachers, schools, districts and states are teaching students efficiently and well.
- E.** “Accreditation” means the official recognition that a school or district meets required standards. Schools are accredited in two ways: by voluntary regional accrediting associations or by state government. Accreditation also refers to the process of certifying that institutions of higher education meet certain standards in relation to such matters as the qualifications of their faculty, the condition of their facilities and the appropriateness of their curriculum.
- F.** “Achievement” means demonstrated accomplishment and the mastery of a clearly identified essential skill or of knowledge as a consequence of the individual’s effort, learning and practice.
- G.** “Achievement gap” means the persistent differences in achievement among different groups of students as indicated by scores on standardized tests, grades, levels of educational attainment, graduation rates and other data.
- H.** “Adequate yearly progress (AYP)” means the state’s measure of yearly progress toward achieving state academic standards, as described in the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (NCLB). Adequate yearly progress is the minimum level of improvement that states, school districts and schools shall achieve each year. This progress is determined by a collection of performance measures that a state, its school districts and sub-populations of students within its schools are expected to meet if the state receives Title I, Part A federal funding.
- I.** “Advanced placement (AP)” means a course taught by high school teachers trained in advanced placement course delivery provided through the college board. These courses are more difficult and involve more work than a standard class. AP courses are considered college-level courses and may allow a student to earn college credit, depending upon college and university policies at an institution the student may later attend.
- J.** “Advisor” means a student’s guidance counselor or other designated school official, which may include teachers assisting students and their parents with course work planning.
- K.** “Aligned professional development” means professional development that is aligned to the instructional or organizational needs of the school or district, and to the district’s EPSS. Professional development is tied directly to the student achievement data of the school and district.
- L.** “Annual measurable objective (AMO)” means the target used to determine student performance for NCLB. This law requires states to develop target annual measurable objectives that will determine whether a school, a district or the state as a whole is making adequate yearly progress toward the goals of having all students performing academically at an acceptable rate by the year 2014.
- M.** “Applied technology education” means using technology in a course.
- N.** “Articulation” means planning a comprehensive and logical sequence of a program of studies.
- O.** “Assessment” means measurement. An assessment may be part of a system for testing and evaluating individual students, groups of students, schools or districts. Different types of assessment instruments include: achievement tests, minimum competency tests, developmental screening tests, aptitude tests, observation instruments, performance tasks, portfolio and authentic assessments. Assessments may contain questions in any of a number of formats. Common formats for standardized tests include: multiple-choice, short response and open-ended response.
- P.** “Benchmark” means a specific, measurable goal or objective for students to meet at various points during the school year. Benchmarks describe what all students shall know and be able to do in a content area by the end of designated grades or levels.
- Q.** “Bilingual multicultural education” means an instructional program that uses two languages (English and the home language of students) as mediums of instruction in the teaching-learning process.
- R.** “Career and technical education” means organized programs offering a sequence of courses, (including technical education and applied technology education) which are directly related to the preparation of

individuals for paid or unpaid employment in current or emerging occupations requiring an industry-recognized credential, certificate or degree. This phrase is also referred to as “vocational education” at 22-14-1 NMSA 1978.

S. “Career and technical education course” means a course with content that provides technical knowledge, skills and competency-based applied learning, and that aligns with the regulations for educational standards and expectations for all New Mexico students who attend schools as defined in the scope of 6.29.1.2 NMAC.

T. “Career cluster” means a grouping of occupations in industry sectors based on recognized commonalities. Career clusters provide an organizing tool for developing instruction within the educational system.

U. “Career pathways” means a sub-grouping used as an organizing tool for curriculum design and instruction of occupations/career specialties that share a set of common knowledge and skills for career success.

V. “Career readiness program of study” means an alternative graduation option for students with disabilities. This option is based upon meeting the department’s employability and career education standards with benchmarks and performance standards as identified in the student’s IEP.

W. “Caseload” means the total number of students receiving special education and speech-only services as special education, for whom a special education teacher or speech language pathologist has responsibility for developing and monitoring the students’ IEPs. “Caseload” may also mean the number of students for which individual support services staff members are responsible.

X. “Charter school” means a school authorized by a chartering authority to operate as a public school. Sections 22-2-1, 22-8-1 through 22-8-47, and 22-8B-1 through 22-8B-17, NMSA, 1978.

Y. “Chartering agency” means a school district or agency that approves and oversees a charter school.

Z. “Commission” means the public education commission.

AA. “Competency-based applied learning” means ensuring that applied learning courses are aligned with the appropriate content standards, benchmarks and performance standards.

AB. “Class load” means the number of students for whom a teacher structures activities at a given time.

AC. “Content standard” is a statement about performance that describes what students should know and be able to do in content areas at each grade level.

AD. “Core academics” are the required subjects in middle and high schools.

AE. “Core curriculum” means the body of knowledge that all students are expected to learn.

AF. “Correspondence course” means a form of distance learning that is conducted via traditional mail. A correspondence course is used to teach non-resident students by mailing them lessons and exercises, which upon completion, are returned to the correspondence school for grading.

AG. “Culturally and linguistically different” means a student who is of a different cultural background than “mainstream United States culture,” and whose home or heritage language, inherited from the student’s family, tribe or country of origin, is a language other than English.

AH. “Data-based decision making” means the process of making decisions about curriculum and instruction on the basis of statistical analysis of student performance data and schoolwide performance data.

AI. “Department” means the New Mexico public education department (PED), which is the state educational agency (SEA) for New Mexico.

AJ. “Diagnostic tools” means the category of measurement tools informing the effectiveness of instruction, materials or techniques that address the academic needs of students in their performance of expected levels of achievement of learning targets.

AK. “Distance learning” means the technology and the educational process used to provide instruction for credit or for a grade when the course provider and the distance-learning student are not necessarily physically present at the same time or place. Distance learning does not include educational software that utilizes only on-site teaching.

AL. “District” means the geographic boundary in which a K-12 set of public schools resides, under the supervision of a locally-elected board of education (22-4-1 and 22-4-2, NMSA 1978).

AM. “Dual credit program” means a program that allows high school students to enroll in college-level courses offered by public post-secondary educational institutions that may be academic or career-technical in nature, but may not be remedial or developmental, and through which students can simultaneously earn credit toward high school graduation and a post-secondary degree or certificate. (Refer to 6.30.7.6 NMAC.)

AN. “Educational plan for student success (EPSS)” is the strategic plan written by all districts and schools to improve student performance.

AO. “Elective unit” means a unit (“credit”) that is not specified as a graduation requirement, but that can be taken to complete the number of units required for graduation.

AP. “Emergency drills” means the requirement that a total of twelve drills be conducted in each public and private school. These emergency drills shall consist of nine fire drills, two shelter-in-place drills and one evacuation drill at the intervals set forth in Paragraph (1) of Subsection N of 6.29.1.9 NMAC.

AQ. “English language learner” means a student whose first or heritage language is not English and who is unable to read, write, speak or understand English at a level comparable to grade-level English proficient peers and native English speakers.

AR. “Formative assessment” means measures of academic achievement during the learning process.

AS. “Free appropriate public education (FAPE)” means special education and related services that are provided at public expense, under public supervision and direction without charge, which meet the standards of the department in providing appropriate preschool, elementary or secondary education in New Mexico; and which are provided in conformity with an individualized education program (IEP) that meets the requirements of 34 CFR, Sections 300.320 through 300.324.

AT. “Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA)” means rights, pursuant to 20 U.S. Code 1232(g) and 34 CFR Part 99, afforded to parents and students over 18 years of age with respect to the student’s education records, that include: the right to inspect and review the student’s education records within 45 days, the right to request amendment to the student’s education records for various reasons, the right to consent or refuse to consent to disclosures of personally identifiable information in the student’s records (except for those records that FERPA authorizes for disclosure without consent) and the right to file a complaint with the U. S. department of education concerning non-compliance with FERPA.

AU. “Fidelity” means the implementation of a program, strategy or intervention exactly as it was developed by the vendor, researcher or author. The commitment to fidelity is essential to determine if the change in instruction is based on a program, strategy, or intervention.

AV. “Final next-step plan” means a next-step plan that shows that the student has committed or intends to commit in the near future to a four-year college or university, a two-year college, a trade or vocational program, an internship or apprenticeship, military service or a job, as stated at 22-13-1.1(M)(1) NMSA 1978.

AW. “Gifted child” means a school-age person, as defined in Section 22-13-6 (D) NMSA 1978, whose intellectual ability paired with subject matter, aptitude/achievement, creativity/divergent thinking or problem-solving/critical thinking meets the eligibility criteria in 6.31.2.12 NMAC, and for whom a properly constituted IEP team determines that special education services are required to meet the child’s educational needs.

AX. “Grade configuration” means the grade band(s) in which schools are organized in a district, such as: K-5, K-6, K-8, 6-8, 7-8.

AY. “Heritage language” means a language other than English that is inherited from a family, tribe, community or country of origin.

AZ. “Home language” means a language other than English that is the primary or heritage language spoken at home or in the community.

BA. “Honors course” means a course developed locally to meet the needs of accelerated students. Honors courses offer the same curriculum that standard courses offer, but are more challenging. Honors courses are generally faster-paced and cover topics in more depth; however, these courses are not generally considered equivalent to college-level work.

BB. “Individuals With Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004 (IDEA)” addresses special needs of individual students with disabilities.

BC. “Individualized education program (IEP)” means a written statement for a student (with a disability) that is developed, reviewed and revised in accordance with 34 CFR, Sections 300.320 through 300.324.

BD. “Interim next-step plan” means an annual next-step plan in which the student specifies post-high-school goals and sets forth the course work that will allow the student to achieve those goals, as stated at 22-13-1.1(M)(2) NMSA 1978. The “interim next step plan” includes all next-step plans in grades 9 through 11.

BE. “Laboratory component” means an experience in the laboratory, classroom or the field that provides students with opportunities to interact directly with natural phenomena or with data collected by others using tools, materials, data collection techniques and models. Throughout the process, students should have opportunities to design investigations, engage in scientific reasoning, manipulate equipment, record data, analyze results and discuss their findings.

BF. “Local educational agency (LEA)” means a local educational agency as defined in 34 CFR Sec. 300.28. The LEA may be a public school district, a state-chartered charter school or a state educational institution.

BG. “Locally chartered charter school” means a charter school authorized by a local school board.

BH. “National standards” means an agreement at the national level about what students are supposed to learn in a given subject area at each grade level.

BI. “Next-step plan” means an annual personal written plan of studies developed by a student in a public school or other state-supported school or institution, in consultation with the student's parent and school counselor or other school official charged with course work planning for the student (22-13-1.1(M)(3) NMSA 1978).

BJ. “New Mexico school boards association (NMSBA)” means the organization made up of the local public school boards and the governing bodies of charter schools in New Mexico.

BK. “New Mexico standards-based assessment (SBA)” means the collection of instruments that assess student academic performance annually and the students' progress toward meeting the New Mexico content standards with benchmarks and performance standards.

BL. “No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB)” refers to the reauthorization of the federal Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which was originally passed in 1965. NCLB was passed in fall 2001 and signed into law in early 2002.

BM. “Occupational safety and health administration (OSHA)” means a division of the U.S. department of labor.

BN. “Online” means utilizing the internet.

BO. “Pathway” means the academic plan of study for a student to achieve graduation, including courses to take in Grades 9-12.

BP. “Performance standard” means the statement of a standard that describes the specific level of mastery expected in achieving the New Mexico content standards with benchmarks and performance standards.

BQ. “Positive behavior support (PBS)” means implementing individualized, classroom and school-wide behavior interventions and strategies to decrease inappropriate and disruptive behaviors.

BR. “Primary language” means the first language a child learns, also called the “native language.”

BS. “Prior written notice (PWN)” means the written notice that goes to parents from the school district, informing them that the district proposes or refuses to initiate or change the identification, evaluation or educational placement of their child, or the provision of FAPE to the child, and which meets the requirements of 34 CFR, Sections 300.503 and 300.504.

BT. “Professional development” means the continuing education process for teachers and administrators to provide them with the knowledge and skills needed to perform their jobs well.

BU. “Proficiency” means the mastery of skills and knowledge for a specific grade or subject.

BV. “Proficient” means one of four classifications of achievement levels of districts, schools and students based on the SBA and schools on the *national assessment of educational progress* (NAEP).

BW. “Program of study” is a progressive continuum of courses that may be offered across grades 9-14. A program of study is a means to provide technical training, training to prepare for employment and training to prepare for entry into post-secondary education.

BX. “Response to intervention (RtI)” means a multi-tiered organizational framework that uses a set of increasingly intensive academic or behavioral supports, matched to student need, as a system for making educational programming and eligibility decisions. It is a continuum of school-wide support that contributes to overall comprehensive school improvement efforts. In New Mexico, the RtI framework is called the “the three-tier model of student intervention.”

BY. “School improvement framework” means a document written by the department that is used by public schools and districts to develop and monitor their school improvement plans. The school improvement framework shall align with the district's EPSS.

BZ. “Schoolwide” means a Title I program model implemented at a school where all students could potentially benefit from Title I funding.

CA. “Scientifically-based research” means research that involves the application of rigorous, systematic and objective procedures to obtain reliable and valid knowledge relevant to educational activities and programs.

CB. “Secretary” means the secretary of the New Mexico public education department.

CC. “Short-cycle assessment” is a formative measure that is regularly used to assess student performance over a short time period.

CD. “Skills” are competencies or abilities, mental or physical, which may be improved by practice.

CE. “Socioeconomic status” means the stratification of groups of people by status ascribed through social constructs such as race, gender, ethnicity, educational attainment, economic resources, language and national origin.

CF. “Standard program of study” means a program of study that is based upon the student's meeting or exceeding all requirements for graduation as specified in Section 22-13-1.1 NMSA 1978.

CG. “Standardized grading system” means that all schools and districts are required by SY 2009-2010 to implement a standardized grading system for grades 5 through 12 (Section 22-2-8.13, NMSA 1978).

CH. “State-chartered charter school” means a charter school authorized by the public education commission.

CI. “State education agency (SEA)” is the agency primarily responsible for supervising a state's public schools.

CJ. “State educational institution” means a school that is under the direction of a state agency other than the department or a separate board of regents.

CK. “Strategy” means a plan or tactic to solve a problem or carry out a decision. In education, a strategy refers to almost every action that a teacher or a student does in a classroom, such as asking a question, reading a story, figuring out the meaning of a word, planning the next day's lesson.

CL. “Student and teacher accountability reporting system (STARS)” means the data reporting system directed by the department.

CM. “Student assistance team (SAT)” is a school-based group of people whose purpose is to provide additional tier II support (consistent with requirements of the three-tier model of student intervention provided in Subsection D of 6.29.1.9 NMAC) to students who are experiencing academic or behavioral difficulties that are preventing them from benefiting from general education, because they are either performing below or above expectations. (Public agencies may have similar names used for this team, such as “student success team” or “student support team.”)

CN. “Targeted assistance” means a Title I program model where Title I services are provided to a small number or a particular group of students.

CO. “Technical assistance” means support and guidance provided to states, districts, schools and classrooms.

CP. “Transition” means the goal of creating a seamless transition from one part of the educational system to the next.

CQ. “Transition plan” means a coordinated set of activities for a student with a disability, which specifies special education and related services designed to meet a student's unique needs and to prepare the student for future education, employment and independent living. The use of individualized educational program (IEP) transition planning, graduation planning and post-secondary transitions is described in Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (13) of Subsection J of 6.29.1.9 NMAC.

[6.29.1.7 NMAC - Rp, 6.30.2.7 NMAC, 6-30-2009; A, 10-31-2011]

6.29.1.8 IMPLEMENTATION: This regulation shall assist in the implementation of standards for excellence through the use of the *educational plan for student success (EPSS)*, content standards with benchmarks and performance standards, and additional program and procedural requirements specified in this regulation. The primary mechanism for planning and implementation is the *educational plan for student success (EPSS)*.

A. District responsibilities for the EPSS. The EPSS is a strategic improvement plan that is written or revised based on trend data and the academic achievement of the school and district. Each district is required to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate the plan on an annual basis. Additionally, the district shall ensure that a site-level EPSS is developed by each school within the district and by each charter school for which the district is the chartering agency. State-chartered charter schools shall develop a site-level EPSS. Districts with fewer than 600 students may write only one EPSS for the entire district; however, a district with a school in or receiving a school improvement status classification is not eligible for this option. The EPSS shall be guided by the following four questions:

(1) What is the current level of performance compared with the annual measurable objectives (AMOs)? This requires a review of student performance data using SBA trends, available short-cycle assessments and other assessments used at local sites.

(2) Where does the district or charter school need to be, compared with the AMOs? This requires a review of overall goals/target areas (performance indicators).

(3) How will the district or charter school achieve its stated goals/target areas? This requires development of strategies and activities for improvement.

(4) How does the district or charter school know it is meeting short-term and annual goals? This requires a review of available short-cycle and SBA data.

B. *The school improvement framework. The school improvement framework is the document that is used by public schools and districts to develop, implement, monitor and evaluate schools in the school improvement process. The department shall develop the framework in alignment with applicable state and federal laws. It shall be revised annually or as necessary, and approved by the secretary.*
[6.29.1.8 NMAC - Rp, 6.30.2.9 NMAC, 6-30-2009; A, 10-31-11]

6.29.1.9 PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS:

A. Duties and powers of the local board of education. In addition to the powers and duties set out in Section 22-5-4 NMSA 1978 and Section 22-1-1 et seq. NMSA 1978 of the Public School Code, the local board of education shall:

(1) review, approve and support the district's department approved improvement plan and each school site-level department approved improvement plan, or the charter school's department approved improvement plan;

(2) employ and evaluate the local superintendent or charter school administrator;

(3) develop a planned program of training annually, in which each member of the board participates, to assist in the performance of specified duties; this planned program shall align with the district's EPSS; training shall include the following requirements and procedures.

(a) All local school board members shall receive a total of five hours of annual training.

(b) Newly elected or appointed local school board members, who are in office for less than a year, shall receive three of the five hours from attending a training course developed by the department and sponsored by the New Mexico school boards association (NMSBA). The additional two hours of annual training for new board members shall consist of sessions sponsored by the NMSBA and approved by the department.

(c) All board members who have been in office for one or more years shall attend five hours of annual training sponsored by the NMSBA and approved by the department.

(d) In order to be credited with attendance at these courses, each attendee shall comply with written attendance procedures established by the department. Prior to September 1 of each year, the NMSBA shall provide each local superintendent with a list of training hours earned annually by each local school board member. The school district's accountability report shall include the names of those local school board members who failed to attend annual mandatory training (see Section 22-2C-11(G) NMSA 1978);

(4) delegate administrative and supervisory functions to the local superintendent or charter school administrator;

(5) refrain from involvement in delegated administrative functions;

(6) review district or charter school policies on an annual basis and revise as needed;

(7) award high school graduation diplomas to students who have successfully completed graduation requirements;

(8) ensure the alignment of district or charter school curricula with New Mexico content standards with benchmarks and performance standards;

(9) ensure that district or charter school funds are appropriately managed and disbursed in accordance with laws, regulations and terms of grants;

(10) approve the annual district or charter school budget;

(11) be responsible for oversight of revenue and expenditures within the district or charter school budget; and

(12) coordinate with the district's superintendent to establish the procedures for discharging and terminating school employees pursuant to Section 22-5-4 NMSA 1978 and the School Personnel Act (Chapter 22, Article 10-A NMSA 1978).

B. Duties and powers of the governing body of a charter school. In addition to the powers and duties set out in Section 22-5-4 NMSA 1978 and Section 22-1-1 et seq. NMSA 1978 of the Public School Code, the governing body of a charter school shall:

(1) review, approve and support the district's department approved improvement plan and each school site-level department approved improvement plan, or the charter school's department approved improvement plan;

(2) employ and evaluate the local superintendent or charter school administrator;

- (3) develop a planned program of training annually, in which each member of the governing body participates, to assist in the performance of specified duties; this planned program shall align with all requirements of statute and any other department regulations;
- (4) delegate administrative and supervisory functions to the local superintendent or charter school administrator;
- (5) refrain from involvement in delegated administrative functions;
- (6) review district or charter school policies on an annual basis and revise as needed;
- (7) award high school graduation diplomas to students who have successfully completed graduation requirements;
- (8) ensure the alignment of district or charter school curricula with New Mexico content standards with benchmarks and performance standards;
- (9) ensure that district or charter school funds are appropriately managed and disbursed in accordance with laws, regulations and terms of grants;
- (10) approve the annual district or charter school budget;
- (11) be responsible for oversight of revenue and expenditures within the district or charter school budget; and
- (12) coordinate with the district's superintendent to establish the procedures for discharging and terminating school employees pursuant to Section 22-5-4 NMSA 1978 and the School Personnel Act (Chapter 22, Article 10-A NMSA 1978).

C. Duties and powers of the district superintendent or the administrator of a charter school. In addition to the powers and duties set out in Section 22-5-14 NMSA 1978 of the Public School Code, the local superintendent (or charter school administrator, where relevant) shall:

- (1) administer local board's (or governing body of a charter school's) policies, state and federal requirements and applicable laws, including the Public School Code;
- (2) be accountable for student achievement; budget management; expenditure of funds; dissemination of information; district or charter school communications; development, implementation and evaluation of the EPSS and all other district or charter school business;
- (3) review, approve and support the district EPSS and each school site-level EPSS or the charter school's EPSS;
- (4) attend all local board or governing body of a charter school's meetings or, when necessary, designate a licensed administrator to attend;
- (5) ensure that school patrons and the public are informed and involved in the acquisition, planning and development of school facilities and that students are provided with adequate facilities which conform to state and federal mandates;
- (6) be accountable for student safety (see 6.12.6 NMAC - *School District Wellness Policy*):
 - (a) ensure that all students are supervised while on school property and while attending or traveling to school events or activities on school-provided transportation;
 - (b) ensure that all buildings, grounds and facilities provide a safe and orderly environment for public use (see Subsection P of 6.29.1.9 NMAC - *School Facilities and Grounds*; Paragraph (8) of Subsection D of 6.12.6.8 NMAC - *School District Wellness Policy* and 6.19.3 NMAC - *Unsafe School Choice Option*);
- (7) administer and implement the district's or charter school's approved staff accountability plan and procedures;
- (8) ensure that a process is in place to identify, train, assign and support the use of unlicensed content-area experts as resources in classrooms, team teaching, online instruction, curriculum development and other purposes as determined by the superintendent, which shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - (a) establish the specific expertise of the person;
 - (b) obtain a background check and fingerprint records;
 - (c) provide the person with a three-hour training, prior to entering a classroom, about how the school operates, appropriate teaching methods and expectations of principal and assigned teacher;
 - (d) establish a start date and ending date for the person;
 - (e) ensure that the person is under the direct supervision of the teacher assigned when students are present; and
 - (f) provide for an evaluation of services upon completion of the assignment;
- (9) shall issue the following notifications in accordance with Section 22-10A-16 NMSA 1978, in addition to any other parental notification requirements contained in the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001

(PL 107-110, 20 US Code Section 6301 et seq.); a school district or charter school shall issue these notifications in English and, to the extent possible, in the language of the parent or guardian (if it is known that the parent or guardian's primary language is not English); the district or charter school shall retain a copy of all notifications and shall ensure that information required under this paragraph is available to the public upon request.

(a) Within 60 calendar days from the beginning of each school year, a school district or charter school shall issue a notice to parents informing them that they may obtain written information regarding:

- (i) the professional qualifications of their child's teachers, instructional support providers and school principals or charter school administrators;
- (ii) other descriptive information, such as whether their teacher has met all qualifications for licensure for the grade level and subjects being taught;
- (iii) whether their child's teacher is teaching under a teaching or assignment waiver;
- (iv) the teacher's degree major and any other license or graduate degree held by the teacher;
- (v) the qualifications of any instructional support providers that serve their child.

(b) When, by the end of a consecutive four-week period, a child is still being taught by a substitute teacher or a teacher not holding the requisite licensure or licensure endorsement, the school district or charter school shall provide written notice to the parent or guardian that the child is being taught by a substitute teacher or a teacher not holding the requisite licensure or licensure endorsement.

(c) No class may be taught by a substitute teacher, in lieu of a licensed teacher under contract, for more than 45 school days during a school year.

(d) The secretary shall consider deviations from the requirements of Subparagraph (c) of Paragraph (9) of Subsection C of 6.29.1.9 NMAC when a written request by a local superintendent or charter school administrator is submitted. The request shall include:

- (i) the size of the school district;
- (ii) the geographic location of the district;
- (iii) demonstrated efforts to employ an appropriately-licensed person in the area(s) of need;
- (iv) the historical use of substitutes in the district; and
- (v) an estimation of the number of days that a substitute will be utilized

that exceed the 45 day limit.

D. Licensed staff and administrators.

(1) The licensed staff shall exercise duties specified in law and those assigned by the local district or charter school.

(2) As required by state and federal law, all licensed staff and administrators shall be evaluated on an annual basis.

(3) The detection and reporting of child abuse or neglect is required by both the Children's Code (32A-4-3 NMSA 1978) and the Public School Code (22-5-4.2 NMSA 1978). Abuse of a child under the Children's Code refers to the physical, sexual, emotional or psychological abuse of a child by a parent, guardian or custodian. According to the Children's Code, failure to report abuse or neglect of a child is a misdemeanor. The terms "abuse" and "neglect" are defined in detail in Section 32A-4-2 NMSA 1978 of the Children's Code. There is also the crime of child abuse, which consists of anyone who knowingly, intentionally, negligently or without cause, causes or permits a child to be placed in a situation of endangerment to the child's life or health, torturing or cruelly confining a child, or exposing a child to the inclemency of weather. To address the detection and reporting of child abuse or neglect in public schools:

(a) school districts and charter schools shall adopt written policies that establish a process for the coordination and internal tracking of child abuse or neglect reports made by district personnel;

(b) school districts and charter schools shall include in their policies a requirement that all personnel shall immediately report suspected child abuse or neglect to either a law enforcement agency, the New Mexico children, youth and families department, or a tribal law enforcement or social services agency for any Indian child residing on tribal land;

(c) school districts and charter schools shall not require their personnel to first report to or notify designated school personnel or go through their chain of command before making the mandatory report described in Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (3) of Subsection D of 6.29.1.9 NMAC;

(d) no school district or charter school shall adopt a policy that relieves any personnel of their duty to report suspected child abuse or neglect;

(e) school personnel detecting suspected child abuse or neglect, including the suspected crime of child abuse, shall immediately - i.e., the same day - report their observations to one of the offices designated in Subparagraph (b) of Paragraph (3) of Subsection D of 6.29.1.9 NMAC;

(f) all licensed school personnel, including substitute teachers, educational assistants, school nurses, school counselors, school psychologists and other instructional service providers shall complete training provided by the department in the detection and reporting of child abuse or neglect, within their first year of employment by, or providing services to, a school district or charter school;

(g) all persons who have never received training required under Subparagraph (f) of Paragraph (3) of Subsection D of 6.29.1.9 NMAC shall make arrangements to receive training before the end of their current school year;

(h) the department shall develop a training program to detect child abuse or neglect, in coordination with the New Mexico human services department and the New Mexico department of health. This program shall be made available to all colleges, school districts and charter schools in the state offering teacher preparation courses;

(i) nothing in Paragraph (3) of Subsection D of 6.29.1.9 NMAC shall be interpreted as preventing a school district or charter school from developing and providing its own training for all staff to detect and report suspected child abuse or neglect, in addition to the training offered by the department.

E. Student intervention system. The school and district shall follow a three-tier model of student intervention as a proactive system for early intervention for students who demonstrate a need for educational support for learning or behavior.

(1) In tier 1, the school and district shall ensure that adequate universal screening in the areas of general health and well-being, language proficiency status and academic levels of proficiency has been completed for each student enrolled. If data from universal screening, a referral from a parent, a school staff member or other information available to a school or district suggests that a particular student needs educational support for learning or behavior, then the student shall be referred to the SAT for consideration of interventions at the tier 2 level.

(2) In tier 2, a properly-constituted SAT at each school, which includes the student's parents and the student (as appropriate), shall conduct the student study process and consider, implement and document the effectiveness of appropriate research-based interventions utilizing curriculum-based measures. As part of the child study process, the SAT shall address culture and acculturation, socioeconomic status, possible lack of appropriate instruction in reading or math, teaching and learning styles and instructional delivery mechanisms in order to rule out other possible causes of the student's educational difficulties. The SAT shall create no undue delay for full initial evaluation to determine eligibility for special education for a student who is identified as homeless or in foster care under the state's foster care system or based on criteria to assess housing stability status under the federal McKinney-Vento Act and the 2015 ESSA Title IV, Part B, due to the high mobility of this specific population group. When it is determined that a student has an obvious disability or a serious and urgent problem, the SAT shall address the student's needs promptly on an individualized basis, which may include a referral for a full, initial evaluation to determine possible eligibility for special education and related services consistent with the requirements of Subsections D-F of 6.31.2.10 NMAC and federal regulations at 34 CFR Sec. 300.300.

(3) In tier 3, a student has been identified as a student with disability or gifted under the state criteria for giftedness deemed eligible for special education and related services, and an IEP is developed by a properly-constituted IEP team, pursuant to Subsection B of 6.31.2.11 NMAC and federal regulations at 34 CFR Sec. 300.321.

(4) The department's manual, *the student assistance team and the three-tier model of student intervention*, shall be the guiding document for schools and districts to use in implementing the student intervention system.

F. Records and reports.

(1) Each district and charter school shall maintain and treat all personally identifiable educational records in accordance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), the implementing regulations set forth at 34 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 99 and Inspection of Public Records Act, Sections 14-2-1 through 14-2-12 NMSA 1978.

(2) All records shall be safe from fire and theft and stored in a retrievable manner. All student records, including disciplinary and grading records, shall be retained and disposed of pursuant to 1.20.2 NMAC.

(3) Transcripts and copies of pertinent records of students transferring from one school to another, including disciplinary records with respect to suspension and expulsion, shall be forwarded promptly upon written request by the receiving school.

(4) Local school boards and governing bodies of charter schools shall establish policies providing for inspection of education records by students and parents.

(5) Effective July 1, 2009, after the administration of the eleventh grade SBA, school districts and charter schools are required to record test results on each student's official transcript. The information recorded shall include the following:

- (a) district and high school administering the examination;
- (b) date of examination administration;
- (c) results of the examination for each subject area tested; and
- (d) reports of the results in a format and language that is understandable to parents.

G. Organization of grade levels and establishing/closing schools. Any change in a school district or charter school's organizational pattern, including the establishment or closing of a school, shall have the secretary's approval prior to implementation. Requests for change shall be submitted using the department's *organization of grade levels and establishing/closing school waiver request form*. This form shall include: name of superintendent; district/school; mailing address; phone; fax; email address; name of a secondary contact person including the same information; date of submission; local board policy requirement and approval, if required; date of board approval; statement of applicable district or charter school policy and rationale for request. The waiver request shall outline the expected educational benefits.

H. Class loads. Class loads shall be in compliance with the most current class load requirements in Section 22-10A-20 NMSA 1978 and Section 22-5-15 NMSA 1978.

(1) The individual class load for elementary school teachers shall not exceed 20 students for kindergarten, provided that any teacher in kindergarten with a class load of 15 to 20 students shall be entitled to the assistance of an educational assistant.

(2) The average class load for elementary school teachers at an individual school shall not exceed 22 students when averaged among grades one, two and three, provided that any teacher in grade one with a class load of 21 or more shall be entitled to the full-time assistance of an educational assistant.

(3) The average class load for an elementary school teacher at an individual school shall not exceed 24 students when averaged among grades four, five and six.

(4) The daily teaching load per teacher for grades seven through twelve shall not exceed 160 students, except the daily teaching load for teachers of required English courses in grades seven and eight shall not exceed 135, with a maximum of 27 students per class; and the daily teaching load for teachers of required English courses in grades nine through twelve shall not exceed 150 students, with a maximum of 30 students per class. The teaching load for teachers assigned to laboratories and shops shall adhere to the current workplace safety codes of the industry.

(5) Students receiving special education services integrated into a regular classroom for any part of the day shall be counted in the calculation of class load averages. Students receiving special education services not integrated into the regular classroom shall not be counted in the calculation of class load averages. Only classroom teachers charged with responsibility for the regular classroom instructional program shall be counted in determining average class loads. In elementary schools offering only one grade level, average class loads may be calculated by averaging appropriate grade levels between schools in the school district.

(6) The secretary may waive the individual school class load requirements established in this section. Waivers shall be applied for annually, and a waiver shall not be granted for more than two consecutive years. Requests for class load waivers shall be submitted using the department's *class size waiver request form*. This form shall include: name of superintendent; district/school; mailing address; phone; fax; email address; name of a secondary contact person including the same information; date of submission; local board policy requirement and approval, if required; date of board approval; statement of applicable district or charter school policy and rationale for request. Waivers may only be granted if a school district or charter school demonstrates:

- (a) no portable classrooms are available;
- (b) no other available sources of funding exist to meet the need for additional classrooms;
- (c) the district or charter school is planning alternatives to increase building capacity for implementation within one year; and
- (d) the parents of all children affected by the waiver have been notified in writing of the statutory class load requirements; that the school district or charter school has made a decision to deviate from

these class load requirements; and of the school district's or charter school's plan to achieve compliance with the class load requirements.

(7) If a waiver is granted pursuant to Paragraph (6) of Subsection H of 6.29.1.9 NMAC to an individual school, the average class load for elementary school teachers at that school shall not exceed 20 students in kindergarten and grade one, and shall not exceed 25 students when averaged among grades two, three, four, five and six.

(8) Each school district or charter school shall report to the department the size and composition of classes subsequent to the 40th day report and the December 1 count. Failure to meet class load requirements within two years shall be justification for the disapproval of the school district's or charter school's budget by the secretary.

(9) The department shall report to the legislative education study committee by November 30 of each year regarding each school district's or charter school's ability to meet class load requirements imposed by law.

(10) Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph (6) of Subsection H of 6.29.1.9 NMAC, the secretary may waive the individual class load and teaching load requirements established in this section upon demonstration of a viable alternative curricular plan and a finding by the department that the plan is in the best interest of the school district or charter school; and that, on an annual basis, the plan has been presented to and is supported by the affected teaching staff. The department shall evaluate the impact of each alternative curricular plan annually. Annual reports shall be made to the legislative education study committee. Requests for alternative curricular plans shall be submitted using the department's *collaborative school improvement programs waiver request form*. This form shall include: name of superintendent; district/school; mailing address; phone; fax; email address; name of a secondary contact person including the same information; date of submission; local board policy requirement and approval, if required; date of board approval; statement of applicable district or charter school policy and rationale for request.

I. Student/staff caseloads in gifted and special education.

(1) The student/staff caseload shall not exceed 35:1 for a special education teacher and 60:1 for a speech-language pathologist for special education services or speech-only services, in which properly licensed special education teachers or speech-language pathologists travel from class to class or school to school, providing services to students with disabilities whose individualized education programs (IEPs) require a minimal amount of special education. (A minimal amount of special education services shall not exceed 10 percent of the school day/week.)

(2) The student/staff caseload shall not exceed 24:1 for a special education teacher and 35:1 for a speech-language pathologist for special education services or speech-only services which properly-licensed special education teachers or speech-language pathologists provide to students with disabilities whose IEPs require a moderate amount of special education. (A moderate amount of special education services shall be less than 50 percent of the school day.)

(3) The student/staff caseload shall not exceed 15:1 for special education services in which properly licensed special education teachers provide services to students with disabilities whose IEPs require an extensive amount of special education for a portion of the school day as appropriate to implement the plan. (An extensive amount of special education services shall be provided 50 percent or more of the school day.)

(4) The student/staff caseload shall not exceed 8:1 for special education services in which a properly licensed professional provides services to students with disabilities whose IEPs require a maximum amount of special education. (A maximum amount of special education services shall be provided in an amount approaching a full school day.)

(5) The student/adult caseload shall not exceed 4:1 for center-based special education services in which one of the adults in the program is a properly licensed professional providing three- and four-year old children with the amount of special education needed to implement each child's IEP.

(6) The student/adult caseload shall not exceed 2:1 for center-based special education services in which three- and four-year old children have profound educational needs.

(7) Adequate student/staff caseloads shall be provided to appropriately address needs identified in the IEPs. Paraprofessionals and assistants who are appropriately trained and supervised in accordance with applicable department licensure rules or written department policy may be used to assist in the provision of special education and related services to students with disabilities under Part B of IDEA.

(8) If the student/staff caseload ratio exceeds the standards provided above, a request for waiver shall be submitted to the department for review and approval by the secretary.

J. Length of school day and year.

(1) The district or charter school shall be in compliance with length of school day and year requirements as defined in Section 22-2-8.1 NMSA 1978. Within statutory requirements, the local board or governing body of a charter school determines the length of the school year, which includes equivalent hours. The local board or governing body of a charter school may delegate this authority to the superintendent or charter school administrator who, in turn, may delegate to others.

(2) Time for home visits/parent-teacher conferences. The local board or governing body of a charter school may designate a prescribed number of hours within the school year for home visits, to develop next-step plans for students or parent-teacher conferences up to the following maximum hours: kindergarten: 33 hours; grades 1 through 6: 22 hours; and grades 7 through 12: 12 hours.

(3) All students shall be in school-directed programs, exclusive of lunch, for a minimum of the following:

(a) kindergarten, for half-day programs: two and one-half (2 and 1/2) hours per day or 450 hours per year; or, for full-day programs: five and one-half (5 and 1/2) hours per day or 990 hours per year;

(b) grades one through six: five and one-half (5 and 1/2) hours per day or 990 hours per year; and

(c) grades seven through twelve: six hours per day or 1,080 hours per year.

(4) Testing and assessments are considered part of instructional hours. One group of students cannot be dismissed while another group of students is testing, unless the students being dismissed already have approved extended-day plans in place for participating in the minimum instructional hours required.

(5) Dismissing students or closing school for staff development and participation in other non-instructional activities does not count toward the minimum instructional hours required. This time is to be built into a district and school schedule as an add-on. Early-release days may be built into a district or charter school calendar when the minimum instructional hours' requirement is otherwise being met.

(6) The student lunch period each day shall be at least 30 minutes. Lunch recess shall not be counted as part of the instructional day.

(7) Districts or charter schools may request a waiver from the secretary if the minimum length of school day requirement creates an undue hardship. Such requests shall be submitted using the department's *instructional hours waiver request form*. This form shall include: name of superintendent; district/school; mailing address; phone; fax; email address; name of a secondary contact person including the same information; date of submission; local board policy requirement and approval, if required; date of board approval; statement of applicable district or charter school policy and rationale for request. Requests shall provide documentation that the following conditions exist:

(a) the educational, societal or fiscal consequences of operating the minimum length of a school day/year significantly impede the district's ability to provide a quality educational program; and

(b) the district or charter school has thoroughly investigated alternatives other than shortening the length of a school day/year in order to address the identified concerns.

(8) When an emergency arises and the emergency affects the required hours, the local superintendent or charter school administrator shall request in writing approval from the secretary regarding the manner in which the lost instructional hours will be made up, or requesting an exemption from the required instructional hours.

K. Graduation requirements.

(1) The New Mexico eleventh grade SBA. The district or charter school shall be in compliance with requirements as specified in Section 22-13-1.1 NMSA 1978 and Subsection L of Section 66-7-506 NMSA 1978 (offering driver education, service learning and financial literacy as electives). The department specifies that students shall meet all graduation requirements in order to be eligible to receive a diploma. This includes the requirement of passing the eleventh grade SBA.

(2) The next step plan. Each student shall complete a next step plan for each high school year. For students with individualized education programs (IEPs), the transition plan substitutes for the next step plan. The next step plan requires that:

(a) each grade-level next step plan shall be completed within the last 60 school days of the preceding school year (for example, the 9th grade interim next step plan shall be made before the end of the 8th grade year);

(b) only one grade-level next step plan shall be completed for a student each year;

(c) the development of the next step plan shall include the student, the student's parent or guardian and the advisor, but may include additional relevant parties;

(d) to write the next step plan, the advisor shall consult with the student and the student's parent or guardian on academic choices that target the student's interests and meet graduation requirements;

(e) the next step plan shall address career clusters in career and technical education, academic support and study skills, extracurricular experiences and out-of-school activities, exposure to post-secondary education and career options, family and social supports, assessments, credentials and any other relevant information; as part of the next step plan, the advisor shall disseminate and share information concerning advanced placement, honors, dual-credit and distance learning programs;

(f) the next step plan determines whether or not the student is on track with graduation requirements; the plan ensures that gaps in courses and test-taking are filled;

(g) the next step plan may be made in large-group, small-group or individual student settings;

(h) the advisor has the responsibility to see that the student is reasonably informed about curricular and course options, opportunities available that lead to broader post-high school options, and alternative opportunities available if the student does not finish a planned curriculum;

(i) the next step plan shall be signed by the student, the student's parent or guardian and the advisor;

(j) the completed next step plan shall be filed with the school principal or charter school administrator and only the final next step plan shall be filed in the student's cumulative file upon graduation;

(k) during the development of the student's next step plan for the eleventh grade and no later than the spring of the tenth grade, a plan allowing the student to complete a fourth mathematics course other than algebra 2 may be developed using data from the student's high school short-cycle assessments, the student's most recent SBA score in mathematics, other relevant assessment scores and coursework grades and educational career plans recorded in the student's next step plan;

(l) for the student to take four mathematics courses that contain a lesser content than that recommended for inclusion in algebra 2 or its equivalent, the student's parent shall provide written, signed permission on the student's next step plan; parental signature on the next step plan for the eleventh grade indicating the mathematics courses the student will take shall serve as the required signed permission.

(3) Transfer of credits. For students enrolling or re-enrolling in public schools, local school boards or governing bodies of charter schools will establish policies as follows.

(a) Credits shall be transferable with no loss of value between schools that are accredited by a state board of education in the United States, United States territories, Puerto Rico, the freely-associated states and outlying areas of the United States, department of defense schools or other authorized body.

(b) Policies of the local school board or the governing body of a charter school, for students transferring from home schools, private schools or foreign schools to the public schools, will be in accordance with Subsection D of Section 22-1-4 NMSA 1978.

(c) Acceptance of credits earned through correspondence extension study, foreign study, home study courses or non-department accredited, non-public schools is determined by the policy of the local school board or the governing body of a charter school.

(4) Correspondence courses. For students currently enrolled in public schools, local school boards or governing bodies of charter schools will establish policies addressing the use of correspondence courses to meet graduation requirements.

(a) Policies should be based on the following circumstances:
(i) when road conditions or distance from access to school transportation prohibit regular daily attendance;

(ii) when a student cannot attend school due to prolonged illness or recovery from injury, as part of the individual plan to address the student's educational needs developed in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations governing the education of students with disabilities;

(iii) when the occupation of the parent or student requires prolonged periods of time away from the school district;

(iv) when a student is housed in a long-term residential facility; or

(v) to enhance or supplement graduation requirements based on a student's individual need(s).

(b) Schools counting credit for correspondence courses for enrolled students shall ensure that such courses are part of the student's individual plan for graduation. If applicable, such courses are part of the IEP developed in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations governing the education of students

with disabilities, and schools shall ensure that assistance is available to students as needed to complete the correspondence courses.

(c) Correspondence courses used to provide graduation credit to currently enrolled students shall be provided by:

- (i) a school accredited by the state board of education of the state in which the school is located, or
- (ii) a college or university with regional accreditation to perform such function.

(5) Dual credit program. "Dual credit program" means a program that allows high school students to enroll in college-level courses offered by public post-secondary educational institutions that may be academic or career-technical in nature, but may not be remedial or developmental, and through which students can simultaneously earn credit toward high school graduation and a post-secondary degree or certificate. (Refer to 6.30.7.6 NMAC.)

(6) Distance learning courses. "Distance learning" means the technology and the educational process used to provide instruction for credit or for a grade, when the course provider and the distance-learning student are not necessarily physically present at the same time or place. Distance learning does not include educational software that utilizes only on-site teaching. Any program involving distance learning shall be governed by the department's distance learning rule, found at 6.30.8 NMAC.

(7) Standardized grading system. A standardized grading system is required to be implemented by each district and charter school. The system shall include the following components:

- (a) a written report to parents regarding the performance of their children tested with the New Mexico standards-based assessments;
- (b) for grades 3-12, a standardized alphabetic grading system, based on the 4.0 scale (i.e., a minimum of 4.0 or higher=A, 3.0=B, 2.0=C, 1.0=D); certain courses may be assigned a weighted score according to local policy;
- (c) alignment of all district and school curriculum to the New Mexico content standards with benchmarks and performance standards; and
- (d) all school report cards shall include the results of standards-based assessments and may augment the standardized grading system with a narrative or other method that measures a student's academic, social, behavioral or other skills.

(8) Final examination. A final examination shall be administered to all students in all courses offered for credit.

(9) Credit. Credit cannot be earned twice for the same course.

(10) Other elective credit. Elective credit courses shall meet all New Mexico content standards with benchmarks and performance standards, and shall:

- (a) include a written, sequential curriculum;
- (b) be taught by an instructor who is appropriately licensed and endorsed to teach the course;
- (c) include a final examination; and
- (d) be reviewed and approved by the local board of education or governing body of a charter school.

(11) Alternative credit. Local districts, charter schools or state educational institutions may design elective courses, known as alternative credit courses, to satisfy any of the specified credits required for graduation.

- (a) The process includes:
 - (i) review of the licensure and endorsements of affected staff;
 - (ii) review of required course content standards with benchmarks and performance standards with the proposed elective course, and summary of alignment between the two courses;
 - (iii) determination of the amount of credit that will be generated;
 - (iv) publication of information regarding what course is available for alternative credit and identification of STARS course number;
 - (v) inclusion of the availability of alternative credit in all next-step plans;
 - (vi) note on the student transcript that the graduation requirement course was completed using the named alternative credit course;
 - (vii) review and preliminary approval by the local board of education or governing body of a charter school.

(b) Once the process has been completed, the district superintendent or administrator of a charter school or state educational institution shall submit a written request, with appropriate documentation, to the secretary for approval.

(12) Excuses from physical education. The physical education graduation requirement may be waived by the secretary, based upon a request by the local superintendent or charter school administrator with documentation from a licensed medical doctor, osteopath, certified nurse practitioner with prescriptive authority or chiropractor, that the student has a permanent or chronic condition that does not permit physical activity. Such requests shall be submitted using the department's *physical education waiver request form*. This form shall include: name of superintendent; district/school; mailing address; phone; fax; email address; name of a secondary contact person including the same information; date of submission; local board policy requirement and approval, if required; date of board approval; statement of applicable district or charter school policy and, for each student for whom the waiver is requested: name, school and year of student graduation, district affirmation that it possesses required medical documentation, name and email address of school principal and rationale for the request. A student receiving special education supports and services pursuant to the IDEA or Section 504 of the federal Rehabilitation Act may also be eligible to request this waiver, when appropriate medical documentation is provided in the IEP.

(13) Graduation requirements for issuance of a conditional certificate of transition for students with an IEP. The development of a program of study and the granting of a diploma, or use of a conditional certificate of transition in the form of a continuing or transition individualized educational program (IEP) for students receiving special education services, includes the following governing principles:

(a) The IEP team is responsible for determining whether the student has completed a planned program of study based on the student's strengths, interests, preferences, identified educational and functional needs and long-term educational or occupational goals, making the student eligible to receive either a diploma or a conditional certificate of transition. A conditional certificate of transition allows the student to participate in graduation activities. If a student receives a conditional certificate of transition, the student shall then return to the program specified in the IEP to complete the student's secondary program and meet the requirements for a diploma. In addition, all IEPs shall provide a description of how the student's progress toward meeting annual goals and graduation requirements will be measured, and at what intervals progress will be reported to parents or guardians. A student shall be awarded a diploma upon completion of a planned program of study that meets the requirements of paragraph (b).

(b) A student may be awarded a diploma (Section 22-13-1.1 NMSA 1978) using any of the following programs of study described in (i) through (iii). All IEP team discussion points and decisions identified herein, including the identification of the student's program of study and any student or parent proposals accepted or rejected by the IEP team (if the student has not reached the age of majority), shall be documented on the student's IEP and in the prior written notice (PWN) of proposed action.

(i) A standard program of study is based upon meeting or exceeding all requirements for graduation based on the New Mexico standards for excellence (Subsection [F] K of 6.29.1.9 NMAC) with or without reasonable accommodations of delivery and assessment methods. In addition, a student shall pass all sections of the current state graduation examination(s) administered pursuant to Section 22-13-1.1(I) NMSA 1978 under standard administration or with state-approved accommodations, and shall meet all other standard graduation requirements of the district.

(ii) A career readiness alternative program of study is developed to provide relevance and is based on a student's career interest as it relates to one of the career clusters, with or without reasonable accommodations of delivery and assessment methods. In addition, a student shall take the current state graduation examination(s) administered pursuant to Subsection K of Section 22-13-1.1 NMSA 1978, under standard administration or with state-approved accommodations as determined by the SEA. Once the student has attempted the state graduation examination and is unable to meet the minimum requirements on all sections of the assessments and achieve a level of competency, the IEP team can set the minimum passing scores. The student shall earn at least the minimum number of credits required by the district or charter school for graduation through standard or alternative courses that address the employability and career development standards with benchmarks and performance standards, as determined by the IEP team. Course work shall include a minimum of four units of career development opportunities and learning experiences that may include any of the following: career readiness and vocational course work, work experience, community-based instruction, student service learning, job shadowing, mentoring or entrepreneurships related to the student's occupational choices. Credits for work experience shall be related to the program of study that the school offers and specific to the district's ability to offer work experience or community-based instruction credits. The student shall achieve competency in all areas of the employability and career development standards with benchmarks and performance standards, as determined by the

IEP team and the student's interest as it relates to the career clusters. The program of study shall address the New Mexico content standards with benchmarks and performance standards in other subject areas as appropriate.

(iii) An ability program of study was developed for students who have a significant cognitive disability or severe mental health issues. The IEP goals and functional curriculum course work shall be based on the New Mexico standards with benchmarks and performance standards and employability and career development standards with benchmarks and performance standards. Students in this program of study shall earn the minimum number of credits or be provided equivalent educational opportunities required by the district or charter school, with course work individualized to meet the unique needs of the student through support of the IEP. In addition, a student shall take either the current state graduation examination(s) administered pursuant to Subsection K of Section 22-13-1.1 NMSA 1978, under standard administration or with state-approved accommodations, or the state-approved alternate assessment. The student shall achieve a level of competency pre-determined by the student's IEP team on the current graduation examination or the state-approved alternate assessment, and meet all other graduation requirements established by the IEP team.

(c) The new requirements for the career readiness and ability pathways become effective beginning with students graduating in 2009.

(d) By the end of the eighth grade, each student's IEP shall contain a proposed individual program of study for grades nine through twelve. The program of study shall identify by name all course options the student may take and shall align with the student's long-range measurable post-secondary goals and transition services to facilitate a smooth transition to high school and beyond. This program of study shall be reviewed on an annual basis and adjusted to address the student's strengths, interests, preferences and areas of identified educational and functional needs. The IEP team shall document on the IEP the student's progress toward earning required graduation credits and passing the current graduation examination.

(e) A district or charter school shall provide each student, who has an IEP and who graduates or reaches the maximum age for special education services, a summary of the student's academic achievement and functional performance, which shall include recommendations on how to assist the student in meeting post-secondary goals.

(f) Students graduating on the standard program of study shall meet the state's minimum requirements on all sections of the graduation examination. IEP teams shall document a plan of action on the IEP and the PWN to be carried out by both the student and the district or charter school, to ensure that the student will pass all sections of the graduation examination.

(g) To establish a level of proficiency on the current graduation examination or the state-approved alternate assessment for students on a career readiness program of study or ability program of study, IEP teams shall review the student's performance on the first attempt, and establish a targeted proficiency on all sections that are below the state's minimum requirement. For those students who meet participation criteria for the New Mexico alternate assessment, IEP teams shall set targeted levels of proficiency based upon previous performance on the test. If the student has previously been administered the New Mexico alternate assessment and has achieved an advanced level of overall performance, the IEP team shall arrange for the student to participate in the general graduation examination, and shall identify appropriate accommodations that the student may require. IEP teams shall document the targeted levels of proficiency on the IEP and the PWN, outlining the plan of action to be taken by both the student and the district or charter school to ensure that the student will meet the targeted levels of proficiency. Districts or charter schools may submit a written request for a waiver to the secretary in cases where a student has medical or mental health issues that may result in regression or that negatively influence the student's ability to achieve targeted levels of proficiency. The written request shall be signed by the superintendent or charter school administrator and shall include documentation of the medical or mental health issues.

(h) Changes in programs of study.

(i) Departures from the standard program of study for students receiving special education services and supports shall be considered in the order of the options listed in Subparagraph (b) of Paragraph (13) of Subsection K of 6.29.1.9 NMAC. Any modified program of study may depart from a standard program of study only so far as is necessary to meet an individual student's educational needs as determined by the IEP team. Districts and charter schools are obligated to meet the requirements of IDEA to provide students with IEPs on any one of the three programs of study, and access to the general curriculum in the least restrictive environment. When an alternative program of study is developed, a building administrator or designee who has knowledge about the student shall be a member of the IEP team

(ii) Districts and charter schools shall document changes from the standard program of study on the PWN. IEP teams shall identify the reasons for changing the student's program of study, shall provide parents with clear concise explanations of the career readiness or ability programs of study, shall notify

parents and students of the potential consequences that may limit the student's post-secondary options, and shall make required changes to the IEP and course of study, to ensure that the student meets the requirements of that program of study.

(iii) The IEP team shall not change the program of study for a student entering the final year of high school (not the cohort with which the student entered high school) from the standard program of study to the career readiness program of study, nor from the career readiness program of study to the ability program of study, after the 20th school day of the final year of high school. IEP teams may change a student's program of study from the ability program of study to the career readiness program of study, or from the career readiness program of study to the standard program of study, if the student meets the graduation requirements of that program of study and if the change is made and documented appropriately in a revised IEP and PWN by a properly constituted IEP team in a properly convened meeting.

(i) A student who receives special education services may be granted a conditional certificate of transition in the form of a continuing or transition IEP when:

(i) the IEP team provides sufficient documentation and justification that the issuance of a conditional certificate of transition for an individual student is warranted;

(ii) prior to the student's projected graduation date, the IEP team provides a PWN stating that the student will receive a conditional certificate of transition;

(iii) the district or charter school ensures that a conditional certificate of transition is not a program of study and does not end the student's right to a FAPE;

(iv) the district or charter school ensures that a conditional certificate of transition entitles a student who has attended four years or more of high school to participate in graduation activities, and requires that the student continue receiving special education supports and services needed to obtain the high school diploma;

(v) the district or charter school ensures that, prior to receiving a conditional certificate of transition, the student has a continuing or transition IEP;

(vi) the student's continuing or transition IEP outlines measures, resources and specific responsibilities for both the student and the district or charter school to ensure that the student receives a diploma.

(j) A student who does not return to complete the program of study as outlined in the continuing or transition IEP will be considered as a dropout.

(k) A student who receives a conditional certificate of transition is eligible to continue receiving special education services until receipt of a diploma or until the end of the academic year in which the student becomes 22 years of age.

(l) Graduation plans shall be a part of all IEPs:

(i) by the end of eighth grade, or by the time the student turns 14 years of age, and concurrent with the development of the student's transition plan in accordance with federal regulations at 34 CFR 300.320;

(ii) when a student returns to a school after an extended absence, and if an IEP program of study may have been developed but needs to be reviewed; or

(iii) when evaluations warrant the need for a modified program of study at any time after development of an initial graduation plan.

(m) Graduation plans shall be a part of all of all IEPs and annual reviews, and shall follow the student in all educational settings. Receiving institutions that fall under the department's jurisdiction will recognize these graduation plans, subject to revision by new IEP teams, if appropriate to meet a student's changing needs.

(n) At the exit IEP meeting, the team shall review the student's transition plan, and shall confirm and document that all state and district requirements for graduation under the final IEP have been satisfied. A building administrator who has knowledge about the student shall be a member of this team, and shall sign specifically to verify and accept completed graduation plans, goals and objectives pursuant to (i) - (iii) of Subparagraph (b) of Paragraph (13) of Subsection K of 6.29.1.9 NMAC, or plans for a conditional certificate of transition with a continuing or transition IEP, pursuant to Subparagraph (i) of Paragraph (13) of Subsection K of 6.29.1.9 NMAC. The IEP team shall ensure that the student has current and relevant evaluations, reports or other documentation necessary to support a smooth and effective transition to post-secondary services for a student who will graduate on one of the three programs of study. The school shall arrange for any necessary information to be provided at no cost to the students or parents. The school shall submit a list of students who will receive the diploma through a career readiness or ability program of study to the local superintendent or charter school

administrator, using the students' identification numbers. This list shall be totaled and submitted to the local school board or governing body of a charter school. This information shall be treated as confidential in accordance with the FERPA.

(o) Students eligible for special education services are entitled to a FAPE through age 21. If a student turns 22 during the school year, the student shall be allowed to complete the school year. If a student becomes 22 prior to the first day of the school year, the student is no longer eligible to receive special education services.

(p) The receipt of a diploma terminates the service eligibility of students with special education needs.

(q) All diplomas awarded by a school district or charter school shall be identical in appearance, content and effect, except that symbols or notations may be added to individual students' diplomas to reflect official school honors or awards earned by students.

(14) Future changes in graduation requirements. Refer to 6.29.1.13 NMAC.

L. Statewide accountability program.

(1) Educational accountability. The local board of education or charter school governing body and the district superintendent or charter school administrator are responsible for providing educational services that support student learning. Educational accountability has two mechanisms and three indicators which impact the approval of the district's budget and accreditation status. The accountability mechanisms are accreditation and the program/budget review process. These two mechanisms shall align directly with the district or charter school's EPSS. The indicators are community representation, local accountability indicators and statewide accountability indicators.

(2) Accountability mechanisms.

(a) Accreditation. Accreditation will be conducted in accordance with Subsection F of Section 22-2-2 NMSA 1978. Verification of the district or charter school's EPSS and student progress will occur on a regular basis. State and federal regulations which fall within the scope of accreditation will also be monitored.

(b) Program/budget review and approval. The program/budget review and approval process, including assessment and evaluation, occurs annually. Its purpose is to link the district or charter school's program needs directly with budgetary resources. In order for a district or charter school to obtain an approved budget, the district shall:

(i) document the local board or charter school governing body's determination of needs as defined in its EPSS (Section 22-8-18 NMSA 1978);

(ii) document minimum budget requirements (Section 22-8-9 NMSA 1978);

(iii) document parent involvement in budget preparation (Section 22-8-11 NMSA 1978);

(iv) complete the annual program/budget questionnaire; and

(v) comply with requirements specified in Section 22-8-5 NMSA 1978.

(3) Accountability indicators.

(a) Community representation. Community representatives shall be involved in the budget preparation process, the EPSS process, the EPSS evaluation (including the establishment of local student performance indicators) and the accreditation process. Community representatives include parents, students and other community members who reflect the composition of the student population. Evidence shall be provided to verify different forms of representation.

(b) Local student performance indicators. Local student performance indicators shall:

(i) be identified by the local school district or charter school in conjunction with students, parents, community members and businesses;

(ii) be part of the local EPSS evaluation;

(iii) measure and demonstrate student progress toward the New Mexico content standards with benchmarks and performance standards;

(iv) demonstrate student progress toward identified EPSS goals/focus areas (performance indicators);

(v) be included as an integral part of the accreditation and program/budget review processes; and

(vi) use any other indicators the district or charter school shall choose for its students.

(c) Statewide student performance indicators. Statewide student performance indicators shall:

- (i) be included as an integral part of the accreditation and program/budget review processes;
- (ii) be part of the local EPSS evaluation;
- (iii) measure and demonstrate student progress toward the New Mexico content standards with benchmarks and performance standards;
- (iv) communicate clearly to parents and the general public the students' progress toward meeting the goals established by the district and school, or charter school; and
- (v) describe performance levels across the grade levels and across the curriculum.

M. Statewide student assessment system. As stated in 22-2-8.13 NMSA 1978, students' knowledge and skills are assessed and evaluated through the New Mexico content standards with benchmarks and performance standards, the New Mexico standards-based assessments (SBA) and local measures. All public schools, state educational institutions and educational programs conducted in state institutions other than New Mexico military institute, as noted in the scope of this rule, shall participate in the statewide student assessment system.

(1) The statewide student assessment system. All public school students, with the exceptions indicated below, shall participate in the SBA, which includes standards-based assessments in grades 3 through 8 and grade 11 and other tests, including short-cycle assessments in grades 9 and 10.

(2) Exceptions. Exceptions include special provisions and requirements for the assessment of English language learners and students with IEPs.

(a) English language learners. Students who have limited English language skills (i.e., students who are "English language learners" as determined by the department's language assessment instrument (the New Mexico English language proficiency assessment - NMELPA)) shall participate in the statewide testing program. The following considerations specify how assessment shall be conducted.

(i) Length of enrollment in U.S. schools. The options for participation of English language learners in the New Mexico standards-based assessment program depend on the length of time that the student has been enrolled in U. S. public schools. For students who are new to U.S. schools, the following applies: If the student has not been in the school for a full academic year at the time of testing, the student's test results will not be included in the performance data used to determine the AYP of the school. Students who are enrolled for the first year in a U.S. school may receive a language exemption from the SBA for the reading subtest only. In this situation, the student's score on the NMELPA, if available, will be substituted for the reading subtest and will count toward the district or school's required 95 percent participation rate. If this option is chosen for a student, the language exemption for reading only indicator shall be completed on the SBA's student biogrid sheet. In all other content areas of the SBA, the student shall participate in the Spanish-language version of the assessment (if available and appropriate) or in the English-language version with accommodations provided, if they are determined to be appropriate by the local school's team, as described in (iii) of Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph (2) of Subsection M of 6.29.1.9 NMAC. For the subtests other than reading, the test completion status shall be student tested all sessions, and the types of accommodations that are provided, if any, shall be indicated on the student biogrid sheet. Students who have been in U.S. schools for less than three consecutive years shall participate in the statewide assessment program in one of three ways: the student may participate in the standard administration of the English-language version of the assessment without accommodations; the student may participate in the English-language version of the assessment with appropriate accommodations; or the student may participate in the standard administration of the Spanish-language version of the assessment, where available and appropriate. Locally developed portfolio assessments are not permitted, under the terms of federal law.

(ii) Waivers for home language assessment. Students who have been in U.S. schools for three or more consecutive years shall participate in the English-language version of the assessment with or without allowable accommodations, unless a waiver request to continue the testing of the student in the home language of Spanish is approved by the secretary. If, after three consecutive years in U.S. schools, the district or charter school determines (on a case-by-case basis) that academic assessments in the student's home language of Spanish would yield more accurate and reliable information about the student's knowledge of a subject, the district or charter school may request a waiver from the secretary to continue to assess the student in the home language of Spanish. Approved waivers are effective for the current year only; annual waiver requests may be approved for a maximum of two years. The waiver request shall be submitted to the secretary for approval at least three months before the assessment, by the district's superintendent or the charter school administrator. The request shall take the form of a memorandum that includes: student name, student state identification number, school in which the student

is currently enrolled, student's grade level, student's English language proficiency scores (from the NMELPA) and date(s) of most recent NMELPA administration, an indication of whether this is the first or second waiver request for the student, the reason or justification for the waiver request, and names of the school team members involved in the decision to request the waiver.

(iii) Accommodations. Districts and charter schools shall provide accommodations to English language learners after consideration of their appropriateness for the individual student. To determine the appropriateness of allowing accommodations, the district or charter school shall consider the student's level of proficiency in all domains of language (listening, speaking, reading, writing and comprehension) and the nature of the school's instructional program. The district or charter school shall ensure that students do not receive accommodations without current justification supported by data. District and school staff may obtain the technical assistance on procedures for accommodations from the department's district test coordinator's manual or from the department. Each school shall utilize a team to review individual student progress in order to determine accommodations. For students being served on an individualized education program (IEP) or Section 504 Plan, those teams (IEP or Section 504) will respectively determine appropriate test accommodations. For all other students, the school may use its student assistance team (SAT) or form another school-based team for this purpose, but the team shall be comprised of at least three school staff, including staff who are familiar with the student's abilities and language needs, standardized test procedures and valid ELL test accommodations. Team members may include: the student's bilingual multicultural education- or TESOL-endorsed teacher, the bilingual multicultural education program coordinator, the student's other teacher(s), administrators or school test coordinators, or the school counselor. The student's parent or guardian, the student and other staff members may be also included, as appropriate. The team shall base its decisions about appropriate accommodations on the following: annual review of the student's progress in attaining English proficiency, student's current English language proficiency, including the student's experience and time in U. S. schools, student's expected date for exiting English language learner accommodations, student's familiarity with the accommodation under consideration, the primary language of instruction used in the content area to be assessed and the length of time that the student has received instruction in that language, and the student's grade level. Written documentation of accommodation decisions made by the team shall be stored in the student's cumulative file and shall be reported to the department's bureau of assessment and evaluation.

(b) Students with IEPs. Students with IEPs who receive special education and related services shall participate in all statewide and district-wide assessments of student achievement or in state-approved alternate assessments. Pursuant to Subsection E of 6.31.2.11 NMAC, 34 CFR 300.320 (a)(2)(ii) and 34 CFR 300.320(a)(6), the IEPs for such students shall specify which assessments each student will participate in and what, if any, accommodations or modifications in administration are needed to enable the student to participate. The IEPs for students who will not participate in a particular statewide or district-wide assessment shall meet state-approved criteria, methods and instruments.

(c) Waiver of the eleventh grade SBA (graduation requirement assessment).

(i) With the approval of the local board of education or charter school governing body, the local superintendent or charter school administrator may request written approval from the secretary to award a diploma to a student who has not passed the eleventh grade SBA. The district or charter school shall document student attainment of required competencies through an alternative assessment procedure and shall submit such a request using the department's *eleventh grade SBA waiver request* form. This form shall include: name of superintendent; district/school; mailing address; phone; fax; email address; name of a secondary contact person including the same information; date of submission; statement of applicable district or charter school policy, list of students for whom the waiver request is being made including: student name, school, date of board approval, and statement of whether or not competencies are documented through an alternative assessment; and rationale for request.

(ii) With appropriate documentation, a passing score on another state's graduation requirement assessment shall substitute for the eleventh grade SBA.

N. Indigent identification and guidelines.

(1) A student who has been deemed eligible for free or reduced-price school meals, or a student who has been identified by the children, youth and families department as being in the custody of the state, shall be deemed indigent for the purposes of remediation programs and damage of instructional materials, as discussed in Sections 22-2C-6 and 22-15-10 NMSA 1978.

(2) A parent or guardian of a student who has not applied for free or reduced-price school meals shall be notified in writing by the local school board or governing body of a charter school of the availability of remediation at no charge upon an eligibility determination for free or reduced-price school meals.

O. Emergency drills and practiced evacuations.

(1) Emergency drills shall be conducted in each public school and private school in the state, as follows:

(a) at least once per week during the first four weeks of the school year, and at least once per month during the remainder of the school year;

(b) two of these drills shall be shelter-in-place drills;

(c) one of these drills shall be an evacuation drill;

(d) nine of these drills shall be fire drills, with one fire drill required each week during the first four weeks of school;

(e) in locations where a fire department is maintained, a member of the fire department shall be requested to be in attendance during the emergency drills for the purpose of giving instruction and constructive criticism;

(f) it shall be the responsibility of the person in charge of a school to carry out the provisions related to emergency drills.

(2) Requirements to comply and penalties for non-compliance:

(a) It shall be the responsibility of the superintendent of a school district, a charter school administrator or private school counterpart(s) to ensure that each school under the person's authority follows the requirements set forth in Subsection O of 6.29.1.9 NMAC.

(b) In the event that the person responsible for complying with Subsection O of 6.29.1.9 NMAC fails or refuses to comply with this subsection, the department may, in the case of a public school, take any action designed to ensure prompt corrective action or future compliance, including reporting the non-compliance to either the state fire marshal or to a local fire department. In the case of a private school, the department will report the non-compliance to either the state fire marshal or to a local fire department and may consider adverse licensure action.

(c) Failure or refusal to comply with the requirements in Subsection O of 6.29.1.9 NMAC for holding emergency drills shall constitute grounds to suspend or revoke the license of the person responsible for compliance. The due process procedures under the Uniform Licensing Act (Sections 61-1-1 through 61-1-31 NMSA 1978) shall apply.

P. School facilities and grounds. Pursuant to Subsection C of 6.29.1.9 NMAC (*Duties of the Superintendent*); Subsection D of 6.12.6.8 NMAC (*School District Wellness Policy*); and 6.19.3 NMAC (*Unsafe School Choice Option*), each school district or charter school shall ensure that all buildings, facilities and grounds provide a safe and orderly environment for public use; i.e., that they shall be:

(1) safe, healthy, orderly, clean and in good repair;

(2) in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act-Part III and state fire marshal regulations, Sections 59A-52-1 through 59A-52-25 NMSA 1978;

(3) safe for conducting experiments and school projects in all school laboratories and shops, as established in written school safety procedures which are reviewed annually; these procedures include, but are not limited to:

(a) personal protective equipment;

(b) adequate ventilation and electrical circuitry;

(c) material safety data sheets;

(d) body and eye washes; and

(e) training appropriate for each teaching situation;

(4) the maximum number of occupants in a laboratory or shop teaching space shall be based on the following:

(a) the number of work stations;

(b) the building and fire safety codes;

(c) the design of the laboratory or shop teaching facility;

(d) appropriate supervision and the special needs of students; and

(e) all applicable OSHA regulations;

(5) appropriate procedures for the storing, handling and removal of toxic or dangerous substances shall be established and implemented; all school programs (including those areas noted above and custodial areas, art room, library and cafeteria) shall comply with standard safety practices and all applicable state and federal regulations;

(6) use of pesticides by districts and charter schools will be governed by the following standards:

(a) Definitions as used in this section:

(i) "Pesticide" means any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling or mitigating any pest.

(ii) "Pest" means any living organism injurious to other living organisms, except humans, viruses, bacteria or other microorganisms in or on other living organisms other than plants, which is declared to be a pest pursuant to the Pesticide Control Act, Sections 76-4-1 through 76-4-39 NMSA 1978.

(b) Districts and charter schools will develop procedures for the implementation of pest management with consideration for reducing the possible impact of pesticide use on human health and the environment, including people with special sensitivities to pesticides. Procedures will include, but are not limited to, the following:

(i) No pesticide may be applied to public school property and no pest control device, as defined in the New Mexico Pesticide Control Act, may be used on public school property except those pesticides and devices currently registered for legal use in the state by the New Mexico department of agriculture.

(ii) No pesticide may be applied to public school property except by those persons certified in the applicable category and currently licensed by the New Mexico department of agriculture or by employees under their direct supervision.

(iii) Pesticides will only be applied in or on the outside of school buildings when a pest is present, and will not be applied on a regular or calendar basis unless it is to treat an infestation and is a part of a pest management system being implemented to address a particular target pest. A pest is considered to be present when it is observed directly or can reasonably be expected to be present based on finding evidence, such as droppings, body parts, or damage that is typically done by the pest. This section of the regulation does not apply to pre-construction termite treatments or the use of outdoor herbicides.

(iv) Pesticides that are applied in a liquid, aerosolized or gaseous form through spraying, aerosol cans, bombs, fumigation or injections into the ground, foundation or plants will not be applied on public school property when students, staff or visitors are present, or may reasonably be expected to be present within 6 hours of the application. In emergency cases, where a pest infestation threatens the health or safety of the occupants of public school property, and which requires the immediate application of a pesticide to remediate, students, staff and other school occupants will be removed from the treatment area prior to the application. Small amounts of gel or liquid pesticides applied to cracks and crevices or baits used to treat pest infestation are exempt from this section.

(v) At the beginning of each year, and when new students register, schools will develop a list of parents and guardians who wish to be notified prior to pesticide application during the school year. These parents/guardians will be notified in writing prior to pesticide application. General notification of anticipated pesticide applications will occur by posting or dissemination of notices, by oral communication or other means of communication. In emergency cases where a pest infestation threatens the health or safety of the occupants of public school property, no pre-notification is required. Immediately following the application of a pesticide in emergency cases, signs will be posted indicating an application was made.

(vi) Written records of pesticide applications will be kept for three years at each school site and be available upon request to parents, guardians, students, teachers and staff.

(vii) If any part of Paragraph (6) of Subsection P of 6.29.1.9 NMAC is found to be in conflict with the provisions of the Pesticide Control Act, the remainder of the regulation will remain in full force and effect.

Q. School district budgeting. Section 22-8-4 NMSA 1978 requires the department to prescribe forms for, supervise and control the preparation of all budgets of all public schools and school districts, and to compile accurate information concerning public school finance and administration. Sections 22-8-5 through 22-8-12.1 NMSA 1978 set out specific budget preparation and submission requirements for the department, public schools and public school districts. Regulations governing budgeting and accounting for New Mexico public schools and school districts are set out in 6.20.2 NMAC.

R. Final course and other student grade changes. Any changes to students' course or other grades shall be governed by the state rule, "*Final Course and Other Student Grade Changes*" (6.30.10 NMAC). [6.29.1.9 NMAC - Rp, 6.30.2.10 NMAC, 6-30-2009; A, 02-12-2010; A, 10-31-2011; A, 02/28/2017; A, 07/25/2017]

6.29.1.10 WAIVERS:

A. To obtain a waiver from the department for procedural or program requirements, a district superintendent or the administrator of a state-chartered charter school shall submit a request to the secretary, in the

manner required by the department, with justification for the change. The request and the response shall be kept on file by the district or charter school and the department, and these records shall be available for review by the public.

B. The secretary may waive a graduation requirement for a student based upon the written request of the superintendent or the administrator of a state-chartered charter school, using the department's *graduation waiver request* form. This form shall include: name of superintendent; district/school; mailing address; phone; fax; email address; name of a secondary contact person including the same information; date of submission; local board policy requirement and approval, if required; date of board approval; statement of applicable district or charter school policy and rationale for request.

C. No other waivers of provisions of the Public School Code shall be permitted unless authorized by law.

[6.29.1.10 NMAC - N, 6-30-2009]

6.29.1.11 PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS:

A. Curriculum.

(1) Local curricula shall be aligned with the applicable New Mexico content standards with benchmarks and performance standards. In accordance with Section 22-13-1.6 NMSA 1978, each school district shall align its curricula to meet the state standards for each grade level and subject area so that students who transfer between public schools within the school district receive the same educational opportunity within the same grade or subject area. Each school district's aligned grade level and subject area curricula shall be in place for mathematics by the 2009-2009 school year.

(2) Adopted instructional materials shall support the aligned local curricula. The state standards revision cycle, the local curriculum cycle and the instructional materials cycle shall be aligned and sequenced to provide standards-based curricula that are supported by aligned instructional materials. At the completion of each standards revision cycle, the standards-based state assessment program shall be reviewed to determine the need for realignment.

(3) All courses offered for credit shall have written, delivered, assessed and sequential curriculum.

(4) Written and delivered curricula shall be congruent, state what students should know and be able to do, and include an assessment process.

(5) The curricula shall be assessed as part of the EPSS process.

(6) The curricula shall support the EPSS.

B. Subject areas. The district or charter school shall be in compliance with subject area requirements as specified in Section 22-13-1 NMSA 1978.

(1) The department shall require instruction in specific subject areas as provided in Paragraphs (2) through (7) of Subsection B of 6.29.1.11 NMAC. Any public school or school district failing to meet these minimum requirements shall not be accredited by the department.

(2) All kindergarten through third grade classes shall provide daily instruction in reading and language arts skills, including phonemic awareness, phonics and comprehension; and in mathematics. Students in kindergarten and first grades shall be screened and monitored for progress in reading and language arts skills, and students in second grade shall take diagnostic tests on reading and language arts skills.

(3) All first, second and third grade classes shall provide instruction in art, music and a language other than English, and instruction that meets content standards, benchmarks and performance standards shall be provided in science, social studies, physical education and health education.

(4) In fourth through eighth grades, instruction that meets academic content and performance standards shall be provided in the following subject areas:

(a) reading and language arts skills, with an emphasis on writing and editing for at least one year and an emphasis on grammar and writing for at least one year;

(b) mathematics;

(c) a language other than English;

(d) communication skills;

(e) science;

(f) art;

(g) music;

(h) social studies;

(i) New Mexico history;

(j) United States history;

- (k) geography;
- (l) physical education; and
- (m) health education.

(5) In eighth grade, algebra I shall be offered in regular classroom settings, through online courses or agreements with high schools.

(6) In fourth through eighth grades, school districts and charter schools shall offer electives that contribute to academic growth and skill development, and provide career and technical education.

(7) In ninth through twelfth grades, instruction that meets academic content and performance standards shall be provided in health education, including:

(a) age appropriate sexual abuse and assault awareness and prevention training that meets department standards developed in consultation with the federal centers for disease control and prevention that are based on evidence-based methods that have proved to be effective;

(b) lifesaving skills training that follows nationally recognized guidelines for hands-on, compression only, psychomotor skills (skills that use hands-on practice to support cognitive learning) cardiopulmonary resuscitation training including:

(i) use of a course curriculum, which allows for demonstration of competency in performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation and associated skills;

(ii) training that conforms to the most recent, national, evidence-based guidelines established by the American heart association, the American red cross, or another nationally recognized, NM public education department-approved non-profit organization;

(iii) training to recognize the signs of a heart attack;

(iv) training on use of an automated external defibrillator; and

(v) training on how to perform the Heimlich maneuver for choking

victims;

(c) lifesaving skills training that may use the following instructors if qualified to teach hands-on psychomotor skills cardiopulmonary resuscitation training:

(i) school nurses;

(ii) health teachers;

(iii) athletic department personnel as instructors; and

(iv) any qualified volunteers, as defined by 6.50.18.8 NMAC, providing training at no cost to the school district that the school district determines to be eligible to offer instruction as prescribed in Subparagraph (b) of Paragraph (7) of Subsection B of 6.29.1.11 NMAC including, but not limited to, emergency medical technicians, paramedics, police officers, firefighters, representatives of the American heart association or the American red cross, or other similarly qualified individuals;

(d) training and instructional materials related to Subparagraph (b) of Paragraph (7) of Subsection B of 6.29.1.11 NMAC in both English and Spanish to include:

(i) materials, equipment and services that are needed as part of the instruction obtained on loan from state-recognized organizations, such as the New Mexico heart institute; and

(ii) materials, equipment and services received by schools as in-kind donations; and

(e) combined instruction, whereby school districts and charter schools may work with other school districts and charter schools to provide the training or with a regional education cooperative to provide or facilitate the training.

(8) The requirements as prescribed in Subparagraph (b) of Paragraph (7) of Subsection B of 6.29.1.11 NMAC for health education shall not be required for students in grades nine through 12 who are enrolled in a virtual charter school.

(9) A school district or charter school may submit a waiver request to the department for the requirement as prescribed in Subparagraph (b) of Paragraph (7) of Subsection B of 6.29.1.11 NMAC for health education for a student receiving special education supports and services pursuant to the IDEA or Section 504 of the federal Rehabilitation Act in grades nine through 12 with a disability as documented through an individualized education program (IEP) if the requirement as prescribed in Subparagraph (b) of Paragraph (7) of Subsection B of 6.29.1.11 NMAC cannot be reasonably met with accommodations for a given student.

(10) In every grade, inquiry-based laboratory components are at the core of the science program, and shall be woven into every lesson and concept strand. For required science units in grades nine through twelve, "laboratory component" means an experience in the laboratory, classroom or the field that provides students with opportunities to interact directly with natural phenomena or with data collected by others using tools, materials,

data collection techniques and models. Throughout the process, students shall have opportunities to design investigations, engage in scientific reasoning, manipulate equipment, record data, analyze results and discuss their findings. The laboratory component comprises at least 40 per cent of the unit's instructional time. All science classes that include dissection activities as part of the curriculum shall provide virtual dissection techniques as alternative activities for any student who is opposed to real dissections for ethical, moral, cultural or religious reasons. Alternative techniques shall approximate the experience of real dissection activities as closely and appropriately as possible. A virtual dissection technique means carrying out dissection activities using computer two-dimensional or three-dimensional simulations, videotape or videodisk simulations, take-apart anatomical models, photographs or anatomical atlases.

C. Bilingual multicultural education. Bilingual multicultural education shall be provided to meet the identified educational and linguistic needs of linguistically and culturally different students, including Native American children, and other students who may wish to participate, in grades K-12, with priority to be given to programs in grades K-3. These programs shall:

- (1) provide services in accordance with the Bilingual Multicultural Act (Sections 22-23-1 through 6 NMSA 1978) and the Bilingual Education Regulation (Sections 6.32.2.7 through 6.32.2.11 NMAC);
- (2) be implemented in accordance with the identified needs of qualifying culturally and linguistically different students and ensure equal educational opportunities;
- (3) be assessed as part of the EPSS process; and
- (4) support the local curriculum and EPSS.

D. Career and technical education (CTE). Career and technical education programs for both elementary and secondary levels shall:

- (1) be in accordance with Section 22-14-1 through 22-14-30 NMSA 1978 and the Carl Perkins Act;
- (2) provide exploratory and skill development program offerings;
- (3) ensure students' mastery of the New Mexico career and technical education content standards with benchmarks and performance standards;
- (4) include competency-based applied learning;
- (5) be assessed as part of the EPSS process; and
- (6) support the local curriculum and the EPSS.

E. School health. School health programs provide opportunities for all students to develop healthy behaviors. Districts and charter schools shall provide or make provisions for school health programs that address the health needs of students and staff. Districts and charter schools shall provide the following programs: health education, physical education, health services and school counseling. Additional programs may include: nutrition, staff wellness, family-school-community partnerships, healthy environment and psychological services. These programs shall:

- (1) be in accordance with Section 22-10A-34 and Section 24-5-1 through 24-5-6 NMSA 1978;
- (2) provide education and skill development program offerings;
- (3) provide community partnerships which help to achieve the goal of healthy students and staff;
- (4) be assessed as part of the EPSS process; and
- (5) support the local curriculum and EPSS.

F. Special education. Special education is specially-designed instruction that is provided at no cost to parents to meet the unique needs of a student with a disability, as defined in the IDEA regulations (34 CFR Part 300 and state special education regulations (6.31.2 NMAC). Special education programs shall:

- (1) provide specially-designed instruction in career and technical education and travel training for students whose IEPs require such services;
- (2) provide instruction to students placed on homebound services as per their IEP; and
- (3) provide instruction in state-supported educational programs, hospitals, institutions and other settings. As set forth in the state special education regulations at Paragraph (15) of Subsection C of 6.31.2.7 NMAC, special education may include speech-language pathology services consisting of specially-designed instruction that is provided to enable a student with a disability, as recognized under IDEA, to have access to the general curriculum and to meet the educational standards of the public agency that apply to all children;
- (4) provide instruction, in accordance with Section 22-13-1 (D) NMSA 1978, for the unique needs of gifted and talented students;
- (5) be assessed as part of the EPSS process; and

(6) support the local curriculum and EPSS.

G. Supplemental programs. Programs which supplement, but do not replace, state operational programs may include, but are not limited to: Title I - Improving the Academic Achievement of the Disadvantaged (NCLB); Title II - Preparing, Training and Recruiting High Quality Teachers and Principals (NCLB); Title III - Language Instruction for Limited English Proficient and Immigrant Students (NCLB); Title IV, Part A - Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities (NCLB); Title V - Promoting Informed Parental Choice and Innovative Programs (NCLB); Title VI - Flexibility and Accountability (NCLB), Title VII - Indian, Native Hawaiian and Alaska Native Education (NCLB), Title VIII - Impact Aid Program (NCLB), the Johnson-O'Malley Act and Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act (IDEA, 2004). Supplemental programs shall:

(1) provide services as required by federal laws and assurances, including Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Equal Educational Opportunities Act (EEOA) of 1974;

(2) be assessed as part of the EPSS process; and

(3) support the local curriculum and EPSS.

H. Support services. Districts and charter schools shall provide support service programs which strengthen the instructional program. Required support service programs are: library media, school counseling and health services. Support services shall:

(1) have a written, delivered and assessed program, K-12;

(2) provide licensed staff to develop and supervise the program;

(3) be assessed as part of the EPSS process; and

(4) support the local curriculum and EPSS.

I. Technology in education. The Technology for Education Act establishes a fund and a system for equal distribution of funds based upon final funded student membership within each school district and charter school. The Technology for Education Act requires annual review and approval of each school district and charter school's educational technology plan, through which every school district and charter school reports to the department the fiscal distributions received, expenditures made and educational technology obtained by the district or charter school, and other related information. As districts and charter schools develop, refine and implement strategic long-range plans for utilizing educational technology, each plan shall:

(1) be in accordance with Section 22-15A-10 NMSA 1978;

(2) be assessed as part of the EPSS process; and

(3) support the local curriculum and EPSS.

[6.29.1.11 NMAC - Rp, 6.30.2.11 NMAC, 6-30-2009; A, 02/28/2017]

6.29.1.12 SEVERABILITY: If any part or application of this rule is held invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder or its application to other situations shall not be affected.

[6.29.1.12 NMAC - N, 6-30-2009]

6.29.1.13 FUTURE CHANGES IN LAW THAT AFFECT THIS RULE: This rule will be periodically amended to reflect changes in law or laws that were enacted with delayed effect provisions.

[6.29.1.13 NMAC - N, 6-30-2009; A, 10-31-2011]

HISTORY OF 6.29.1 NMAC:

Pre-NMAC HISTORY: The material in this part is derived from that previously filed with the State Records Center:

SDE 74-17, (Certificate No. 74-17), Minimum Educational Standards for New Mexico Schools, filed April 16, 1975.

SDE 76-9, (Certificate No. 76-9), Minimum Education Standards for New Mexico Schools, filed July 7, 1976.

SDE 78-9, Minimum Education Standards for New Mexico Schools, filed August 17, 1978.

SBE 80-4, Educational Standards for New Mexico Schools, filed September 10, 1980.

SBE 81-4, Educational Standards for New Mexico Schools, filed July 27, 1981.

SBE 82-4, Educational Standards for New Mexico Schools, Basic and Vocational Program Standards, filed November 16, 1982.

SBE Regulation No. 83-1, Educational Standards for New Mexico Schools, Basic and Vocational Program Standards, filed June 24, 1983.

SBE Regulation 84-7, Educational Standards for New Mexico Schools, Basic and Vocational Program Standards, filed August 27, 1984.

SBE Regulation 85-4, Educational Standards for New Mexico Schools, Basic, Special Education, and Vocational Programs, filed October 21, 1985.

SBE Regulation No. 86-7, Educational Standards for New Mexico Schools, filed September 2, 1986.

SBE Regulation No. 87-8, Educational Standards for New Mexico Schools, filed February 2, 1988.

SBE Regulation No. 88-9, Educational Standards for New Mexico Schools, filed October 28, 1988.

SBE Regulation No. 89-8, Educational Standards for New Mexico Schools, filed November 22, 1989.

SBE Regulation No. 90-2, Educational Standards for New Mexico Schools, filed September 7, 1990.

SBE Regulation No. 92-1, Standards for Excellence, filed June 30, 1992.

History of Repealed Material:

6.30.2 NMAC, Standards for Excellence, filed November 2, 2000 - Repealed effective June 30, 2009.

NMAC History:

6 NMAC 3.2, Standards for Excellence, filed October 17, 1996.

6.30.2 NMAC, Standards for Excellence, November 2, 2000, replaced by 6.29.1 NMAC, General Provisions; 6.29.2 NMAC, Arts Education; 6.29.3 NMAC, Career and Technical Education; 6.29.4 NMAC, English Language Arts; 6.29.5 NMAC, English Language Development; 6.29.6 NMAC, Health Education; 6.29.7 NMAC, Mathematics; 6.29.8 NMAC, Modern, Classical and Native Languages; 6.29.9 NMAC, Physical Education; 6.29.10 NMAC, Science; 6.29.11 NMAC, Social Studies; effective June 30, 2009.