

HB 116 ADDITIONS TO 3-TIERED TEACHER LICENSES (Elizabeth "Liz" Thomson)**Position:** **Priority:** **Category:****Current Location:** HEC**Referrals:** HEC/HSEIC*[2] HEC/HSEIC-HEC***Scheduled on - Date:** **Time:** **Location:****Updated on - Date:**2021-01-19**Introduced on - Date:**2021-01-19[HB 116 PDF](#) | [HB 116 FIR](#)**Bill Action History****Date [Legislative Day]**

2021-01-19 [2]

Action

Sent to location ()

Next Step

House Education - HEC

Synopsis:

House Bill 116 (HB 116) adds the dual-licensed instructional support providers and dual-licensed instructional support program administrators to the School Personnel three-tier licensure system.

Analysis:

House Bill 116 (HB 116) adds the dual-licensed instructional support providers and dual-licensed instructional support program administrators to the School Personnel three-tier licensure system.

House Bill 116 (HB 116) adds dual-licensed instructional support providers and dual-licensed instructional support program administrators throughout HB 116.

SECTION 1. Amends School Personnel Section 22-10A-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 153, Section 35, as amended by Laws 2005, Chapter 315, Section 4 and by Laws 2005, Chapter 316, Section 1) to add dual-licensed instructional support providers and dual-licensed instructional support program administrators to the title.

A. Provides that the primary responsibilities of dual-licensed instructional support providers are to assist and support students and teachers and to improve the professional practices and ethical conduct of their members.

C. Inserts additional responsibilities to a level two license, as follows:

or primarily responsible for ensuring that students with physical or intellectual developmental delays or disabilities, behavioral problems or other conditions that need the services of a dual-licensed instructional support provider are being treated as required.

HB 116 inserts a new subsection to provide a list of the professions in which a dual-licensed instructional support provider be licensed, as follows:

F. A dual-licensed instructional support provider is licensed in one of the following professions: (1) audiologist; (2) interpreter for the deaf; (3) speech-language pathologist; (4) diagnostician; (5) psychologist; (6) social worker; (7) nurse; (8) counselor; (9) physical therapist; (10) occupational therapist; and (11) any other professional that meets the educational, licensure and other qualifications to be a dual-licensed instructional support provider.

SECTION 2. Amends Level One Licensure Section 22-10A-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 153, Section 38, as amended by Laws 2019, Chapter 206, Section 21 and by Laws 2019, Chapter 207, Section 21).

HB 116 renumbers and reletters this section. Subsection D lists requirements for a licensed professional seeking dual licensure as an instructional support provider as follows:

(2) if a licensed professional seeking dual licensure as an instructional support provider: (a) holds a baccalaureate or higher degree from an accredited educational institution as required for professional licensure; (b) holds a New Mexico license to practice the instructional support provider's profession; and (c) has passed any department examination or additional qualification requirements required by the department, including clearance of the required background check.

HB 116 raises the salary fro a level one teacher or dual-licensed instruction support provider

G. Raises the minimum salary for a level one teacher or dual-licensed instructional support provider (which is inserted in this Subsection) from \$40,000 to \$45,000i for a standard nine and one-half month contract.

SECTION 3. Amends Level Two Licensure Section 22-10A-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 153, Section 41, as amended by Laws 2019, Chapter 191, Section 1 and by Laws 2019, Chapter 206, Section 22 and also by Laws 2019, Chapter 207, Section 22).

D. The minimum salary for a level two teacher or dual-licensed instructional support provider (which is inserted in this Subsection) from \$50,000 to \$55,000 for a standard nine and one-half month contract.

SECTION 4. Amends Level Three Licensure Section 22-10A-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 153, Section 42, as amended by Laws 2019, Chapter 206, Section 23 and by Laws 2019, Chapter 207, Section 23) to change the title to include Tracks for Dual-licensed Instructional Support Providers.

HB 116 inserts Subsection C and reletters this section.

C. The department shall grant a level three-A license to an applicant who has been a level two dual-licensed instructional support provider for at least three years and holds a master's or doctoral degree in the provider's licensed profession.

D. Raises the minimum salary for a level three-A teacher or dual-licensed instructional support provider (which is inserted in this Subsection) from \$60,000 to \$65,000 for a standard nine and one-half month contract.

The original Subsection D addressing the minimum salary for a counselor who holds a level three or level three-A license is deleted.

SECTION 5. Amends Level Three-B Administrator's License Section 22-10A-11.4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2015, Chapter 74, Section 2, as amended by Laws 2019, Chapter 206, Section 24 and by Laws 2019, Chapter 207, Section 24) to insert And Dual-Licensed Instructional Support Program Administrator Licensure.

Subsection B details the requirements for the department to grant a level three-B administrator's license and renumbers and reletters this subsection as follows:

B. The department shall grant a level three-B administrator's license to an applicant who: (1) for school administrators: (a) has completed a department approved administrator preparation program; (b) holds a current level two or level three teacher's license; and (c) holds a post-baccalaureate degree or national board for professional teaching standards certification; and (2) for dual-licensed instructional support program administrators: (a) has completed a department-approved dual-licensed instructional support program administrator preparation program, if required by the department; (b) holds a professional license and a current level two or three-A instructional support provider license; and (c) holds a post-baccalaureate degree.

C. The minimum salary for a level three-B dual-licensed instructional support program administrator (which is inserted in this Subsection) shall be the same as an assistant school principal multiplied by the applicable responsibility factor.

SECTION 6. APPLICABILITY.--The provisions of this act apply to the 2022-2023 and subsequent school years.

SB 42 INCREASE ED RETIREMENT CONTRIBUTIONS (Mimi Stewart)

Position: Priority: Category:

Current Location: SEC

Referrals: SEC/SFC

[1] SEC/SFC-SEC

Scheduled on - Date: Time: Location:

Updated on - Date:2021-01-19

Introduced on - Date:2021-01-19

[SB 42 PDF](#) | [SB 42 FIR](#)

Bill Action History

Date [Legislative Day]

2021-01-19 [1]

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Senate Education - SEC

Synopsis:

This bill increases certain contributions to the Educational Retirement Fund, and repeals a section of law to correct a technical conflict.

Analysis:

This bill amends Section 22-11-21 NMSA 1978 by increasing certain contributions to the Educational Retirement Fund. Currently, each local administrative unit makes an annual contribution to the Fund of 14.15% of the member's annual salary. This bill removes this amount and replaces it with a tiered schedule: 15.15% from July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022; 16.15% from July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023; 17.15% from July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024, and 18.15% on and after July 1, 2024.

The bill further amends Section 22-11-49 by increasing the amount of contribution that a qualifying state educational institution makes to an alternative retirement plan fund (??). Currently, the contribution amount is 3.25% of the annual salary of each participant. This bill removes that amount and replaces it with a tiered schedule: 4.25% from July 1, 2021 through June 30, 2022; 5.25% from July 1, 2022 through June 30, 2023; 6.25% from July 1, 2023 through June 30, 2024; and 7.25% on and after July 1, 2024.

This bill repeals Laws 2019, Chapter 237, Section 18, which is another, older version of Section 22-11-21 NMSA 1978.

This bill is effective July 1, 2021.

SJR 1 FUNDS FOR TEACHER SALARIES AND INSTRUCTION (Peter Wirth)

Position: Priority: Category:

Current Location: SRC

Referrals: SRC/SJC

[1] SRC/SJC-SRC

Scheduled on - Date: Time: Location:

Updated on - Date:2021-01-19

Introduced on - Date:2021-01-19[SJR 1 PDF](#) | [SJR 1 FIR](#)**Bill Action History****Date [Legislative Day]**

2021-01-19 [1]

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Senate Rules - SRC

Synopsis:

Senate Joint Resolution 1 (SJR 1) proposes an amendment to Article 12, Section 7 of the NM Constitution to provide a new annual distribution of the Permanent School Fund of the Land Grant Permanent Funds for teacher salaries and instruction purposes

Analysis:

Senate Joint Resolution 1 (SJR 1) proposes an amendment to Article 12, Section 7 of the NM Constitution to provide a new annual distribution from the Land Grant Permanent Funds (defined as the Permanent School Fund) for teacher salaries and instruction purposes. SJR 1 sets the distribution at one percent of the average of the year-end market values of the Permanent School Fund for the preceding five calendar years, unless such average is less than seventeen billion dollars (\$17,000,000,000).

It clarifies that the annual distribution from the Land Grant Permanent Fund of five percent of the average of the year-end market value for the preceding five years will be distributed to the beneficiaries under the Enabling Act and the Ferguson Act.

SJR 1 defines Enabling Act, Ferguson Act, and Permanent Land Grant Fund. It clarifies that the fund refers to the Land Grant Permanent Funds which in Article 12, Section 7 means the Permanent School Fund..

If passed, SJR 1 will be submitted to the people of the state who will approve or reject this proposed amendment at the next general election or at any special election prior to that date that may be called for that purpose.

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