

The Local School Board
Member Recall Act

Article XII, Section 14
New Mexico Constitution
NMSA 1978 Sections
22-7-1 to 22-7-16

Sec. 14. [Recall of local school board members.]

Any elected local school board member is subject to recall by the voters of the school district from which elected. A petition for a recall election must cite grounds of malfeasance or misfeasance in office or violation of the oath of office by the member concerned. The recall petition shall be signed by registered voters not less in number than thirty-three and one-third percent of those who voted for the office at the last preceding election at which the office was voted upon. Procedures for filing petitions and for determining validity of signatures shall be as provided by law. If at the special election a majority of the votes cast on the question of recall are in favor thereof, the local school board member is recalled from office and the vacancy shall be filled as provided by law. (As added November 6, 1973 and as amended November 4, 1986.)

22-6-29. Repealed.

Repeals. — Laws 1985, ch. 168, § 22 repeals 22-6-29 NMSA 1978, relating to the candidacy for membership on a local school board, duties of the

election officials and absentee voting, effective June 16, 1985. For present comparable sections, *see* 1-22-7 to 1-22-19 NMSA 1978.

22-6-30. Repealed.

Repeals. — Laws 1985, ch. 168, § 22 repeals 22-6-30 NMSA 1978, relating to the candidacy for membership on a local school board, duties of the

election officials and absentee voting, effective June 16, 1985. For present comparable sections, *see* 1-22-7 to 1-22-19 NMSA 1978.

22-6-31. Repealed.

Repeals. — Laws 1985, ch. 168, § 22 repeals 22-6-31 NMSA 1978, relating to the candidacy for membership on a local school board, duties of the

election officials and absentee voting, effective June 16, 1985. For present comparable sections, *see* 1-22-7 to 1-22-19 NMSA 1978.

22-6-32. Repealed.

Repeals. — Laws 1985, ch. 168, § 22 repeals 22-6-32 NMSA 1978, relating to the candidacy for membership on a local school board, duties of the

election officials and absentee voting, effective June 16, 1985. For present comparable sections, *see* 1-22-7 to 1-22-19 NMSA 1978.

22-6-33. Repealed.

Repeals. — Laws 1985, ch. 168, § 22 repeals 22-6-33 NMSA 1978, relating to the candidacy for membership on a local school board, duties of the

election officials and absentee voting, effective June 16, 1985. For present comparable sections, *see* 1-22-7 to 1-22-19 NMSA 1978.

22-6-34. Repealed.

Repeals. — Laws 1985, ch. 168, § 22 repeals 22-6-34 NMSA 1978, relating to the candidacy for membership on a local school board, duties of the

election officials and absentee voting, effective June 16, 1985. For present comparable sections, *see* 1-22-7 to 1-22-19 NMSA 1978.

ARTICLE 7**Local School Board Member Recall**

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22-7-1. Short title.

This act [22-7-1 to 22-7-16 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Local School Board Member Recall Act".

History: 1953 Comp., § 77-4A-1, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 308, § 1.

Cross references. — For constitutional provision authorizing recall of local school board members, *see* N.M. Const., art. XII, § 14.

Compiler's notes. — Laws 1993, ch. 152, § 1 provided for the repeal of 22-7-1 to 22-7-16 NMSA 1978 effective on the date that election results are canvassed

and certified that a majority of people voting approved an amendment repealing N.M. Const., art. XII, § 14. That amendment, proposed by S.J.R. No. 15 (Laws 1993), was submitted to the people at the general election held on November 8, 1994, and was defeated by a vote of 115,411 for and 281,588 against. Thus, the repeal is not given effect.

22-7-2. Purpose of act.

The purpose of the Local School Board Member Recall Act [22-7-1 NMSA 1978] is to establish the methods and procedures by which a local school board member may be recalled as provided in Article 12, Section 14 of the constitution of New Mexico.

History: 1953 Comp., § 77-4A-2, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 308, § 2.

22-7-3. Definitions.

As used in the Local School Board Member Recall Act [22-7-1 NMSA 1978]:

- A. "canvasser" means a registered voter who circulates a petition and collects signatures;
- B. "date of closure" means the date on which the county clerk receives signed petitions for the recall of one or more named members;
- C. "date of initiation" means the date on which the county clerk stamps the face sheet of the petition initiating the recall procedure;
- D. "face sheet" means the first page of a petition containing the information as provided in Subsections D and E of Section 22-7-6 NMSA 1978;
- E. "member" means any person elected to the local school board of a school district;
- F. "named member" means a local school board member named on a petition and subject to recall;
- G. "petition" means a document consisting of a completed face sheet or exact duplicate thereof and as many subsequent pages as are necessary for signatures;
- H. "petitioner" means a person, group or organization initiating the petition;
- I. "registered voter" means any qualified elector who is registered to vote as provided in the Election Code [1-1-1 NMSA 1978];
- J. "signature" means the name of a person as written by himself;
- K. "subsequent page" means the pages in a petition after the face sheet arranged as provided in Subsection G of Section 22-7-6 NMSA 1978; and
- L. "county clerk" means the clerk of the county in which the school district is situated or, in the case of a multi-county school district, the clerk of the county in which the administrative office of the school district is situated.

History: 1953 Comp., § 77-4A-6, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 308, § 3; 1985, ch. 169, § 1.

22-7-4. Members subject to recall.

Any elected member of the local school board of any school district may be recalled as provided in the Local School Board Member Recall Act [22-7-1 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 77-4A-4, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 308, § 4.

22-7-5. Expenses.

The local school board shall ensure the payment of the cost of a special recall election and any costs incurred by the county clerk in carrying out his duties as provided in the Local School Board Member Recall Act [22-7-1 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 77-4A-5, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 308, § 5; 1985, ch. 169, § 2.

22-7-6. Petition.

- A. A separate petition shall be initiated for each named member.
- B. The petition shall be on eight and one-half inch by fourteen inch paper.
- C. All information written on the petition form shall be in compliance with the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended.
- D. Each face sheet of a petition shall contain the following:
 - (1) a space for the initiation date;
 - (2) a notice at the top of the sheet stating: "Recall is a local decision to be funded by local money. Additional state funds will not be advanced to support recall.";
 - (3) a space for the name of the named member;
 - (4) a space for the name of the person, group or organization initiating the petition;
 - (5) a space in which to list the specific charges in support of the recall of the named member that constitute malfeasance in office, misfeasance in office or violation of oath of office; and
 - (6) a notice stating "Signatures are valid for a maximum of one hundred ten days from date of initiation."

E. The remaining portion of the face sheet shall be substantially in the following form:
 "I, the undersigned, a registered voter in the county of, New Mexico, and a resident of the school district, hereby petition for the recall of the local school board member named on the face sheet of this petition.

1.

Usual signature	Name printed As registered	Address as Registered	City	Date
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2.

Usual signature	Name printed As registered	Address as Registered	City	Date
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- F. One completed face sheet or duplicate thereof shall be the first page of all circulated petitions.
- G. Each subsequent page of the petition shall have approximately twenty-five lines numbered one to twenty-five and shall be substantially in the form as provided in Subsection E of this section.

History: 1953 Comp., § 77-4A-6, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 308, § 6; 1993, ch. 226, § 17.
Cross references. — For signatures on petition, see 22-7-10 NMSA 1978.
 For challenges to petition, see 22-7-12 NMSA 1978.
 For the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965, see 42 U.S.C. §§ 1973 to 1973bb-1.

The 1993 amendment, effective July 1, 1993, substituted "this section" for "section 6 of the Local School Board Member Recall Act" at the end of Subsection G and made stylistic changes.

22-7-7. Affidavit with petition; penalty.

- A. When submitted to the county clerk, each petition shall have a notarized affidavit attached. The affidavit shall state that the canvasser is a registered voter of the district and that the canvasser circulated that particular petition and witnessed each signer write his signature and any other information recorded on the petition.
- B. According to the best information and belief of the canvasser, the canvasser shall insure the following:
 - (1) each signature is the signature of the person whose name it purports to be;
 - (2) each signer is a registered voter of the county and school district listed on the petition;
 - (3) each signature was obtained on or after the date of initiation; and
 - (4) each signer had an opportunity to read the information on the completed face sheet or an exact duplicate thereof.

C. Any knowingly false statement made in the affidavit constitutes a fourth degree felony.

History: 1953 Comp., § 77-4A-7, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 308, § 7; 1985, ch. 169, § 3.

22-7-8. Responsibilities of petitioner.

A. The petitioner may obtain a face sheet form and a subsequent page form from the county clerk, or the petitioner may assemble both as provided in Section 22-7-6 NMSA 1978.

B. The petitioner shall complete the following portions of the face sheet:

(1) name of the named member; and

(2) name of the person, group or organization initiating the petition.

C. The petitioner shall cite the specific charges in support of the recall of the named member on the face sheet in compliance with the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended. The charges shall constitute misfeasance in office, malfeasance in office or violation of oath of office.

D. The petitioner shall submit the completed face sheet to the county clerk for affixing of the initiation date.

E. The petitioner shall duplicate the completed face sheet with the initiation date affixed.

F. The petitioner shall file all petitions collected to recall the named member with the county clerk on the same day within one hundred ten calendar days from the initiation date.

History: 1953 Comp., § 77-4A-8, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 308, § 8; 1985, ch. 169, § 4.

Cross references. — For the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965, see 42 U.S.C. §§ 1973 to 1973bb-1.

Improper motive as component of misfeasance. — When a public officer has a right to perform an act which is discretionary, the manner in which the discretion is exercised does not rise to the level of misfeasance unless the discretion is exercised

with an improper or corrupt motive; therefore where the school board engaged in a site selection process spanning approximately two years, including consideration of 15 sites and a myriad of relevant factors, and nothing in the record indicated that any of the challenged board members acted out of an improper or corrupt motive, there was no misfeasance. *CAPS v. Board Members*, 113 N.M. 729, 832 P.2d 790 (1992).

22-7-9. Duties of county clerk.

A. The county clerk shall perform the following duties:

(1) provide standard face sheet forms to include a place for the mailing address of the petitioner, standard subsequent page forms and standard affidavit forms to the general public upon request;

(2) affix the initiation date to the completed face sheet only after the district court has issued an order permitting the continuation of the recall process after a hearing pursuant to Section 22-7-9.1 NMSA 1978 on the sufficiency of facts supporting the charges of malfeasance or misfeasance in office or violation of oath of office;

(3) send one copy of the completed face sheet to the named member by registered mail, return receipt requested; and

(4) keep one copy of the completed face sheet on file.

B. Upon receipt of completed petitions, the county clerk shall stamp the petitions with the date of closure. All completed petitions for the recall of one or more named members shall be filed with the county clerk on the same day within one hundred ten calendar days from the date of initiation.

C. The county clerk shall verify the signatures on the completed petitions within ten working days.

D. Within five working days of the validation by the county clerk, the county clerk shall determine whether the verified signatures meet the minimum number required by Section 22-7-10 NMSA 1978.

E. If the county clerk determines that sufficient signatures have not been submitted, he shall notify the petitioner at the mailing address listed on the face sheet and the named

member by registered mail, return receipt requested, within three working days after the determination.

F. If the county clerk determines that sufficient signatures have been submitted, he shall do the following within three working days after the determination:

- (1) notify the petitioner at the mailing address listed on the face sheet and the named member by registered mail, return receipt requested; and
- (2) initiate procedures for a special recall election as provided in Section 22-7-13 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 77-4A-9, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 308, § 9; 1979, ch. 277, § 1; 1985, ch. 169, § 5; 1987, ch. 142, § 1.

Cross references. — For penalty for violating this section, see 22-7-16 NMSA 1978.

Exclusion of names on list by superintendent. — Superintendent may exclude those signatures not listing a date, but his exclusion of signatures with names not "printed as registered" or with "city" not listed, as required by 22-7-6 NMSA 1978, was inconsistent with the purpose of 22-7-10D NMSA 1978 and was, therefore, improper. State ex rel. Citizens for

Quality Educ. v. Gallagher, 102 N.M. 516, 697 P.2d 935 (1985).

Name withdrawal petitions valid before final action on petition. — Where superintendent received name withdrawal petitions after receiving clerk's certification of signatures, but before taking final action on petition, superintendent properly refused to count names to those persons who submitted name withdrawal petitions. State ex rel. Citizens for Quality Educ. v. Gallagher, 102 N.M. 516, 697 P.2d 935 (1985).

22-7-9.1. Court hearing.

A. Prior to affixing the date of initiation to the completed face sheet, the county clerk shall file an application with the district court within five days from the date the completed face sheet is presented to the county clerk, requesting a hearing for a determination by the court of whether sufficient facts exist to allow the petitioner to continue with the recall process.

B. Upon the filing of the application, the district court shall set a hearing date on the issue of sufficiency of the facts alleged, which hearing shall be held not more than ten days from the date the application is filed by the county clerk. The court shall notify the petitioner at the mailing address listed on the face sheet of the time and place of the hearing.

C. Upon review of the completed face sheet together with affidavits submitted by the petitioner setting forth specific facts in support of the charges specified on the face sheet, the district court shall make a determination whether sufficient facts exist to allow petitioners to continue with the recall process.

D. Upon entry of an order by the court that sufficient facts exist to allow the petitioner to continue the recall process, the county clerk shall affix the date of initiation to the completed face sheet.

E. The district court's decision is appealable by the petitioner only to the supreme court, and notice of appeal shall be filed within five days after the decision of the district court. The supreme court shall hear and render a decision on the appeal forthwith.

History: 1978, Comp., § 22-7-9.1, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 142, § 2.

When no appeal as of right, statute governs. — Since the state has no constitutional appeal as of right from a suppression order, the time for filing such an appeal is governed by the ten-day limit set forth in Subsection (B)(2) of 39-3-3 NMSA 1978 and not the thirty-day limit provided for in Paragraph A of Rule 12-201 NMRA. State v. Alvarez, 113 N.M. 82, 823 P.2d 324 (Ct. App. 1991).

Late filing of appeal. — Because timely filing of an appeal is a mandatory precondition rather than an absolute jurisdictional requirement, a trial court may,

under unusual circumstances, use its discretion and entertain an appeal even though it is not timely filed. The decision to dismiss an appeal is extreme and must be determined on a case-by-case basis. Trujillo v. Serrano, 117 N.M. 273, 871 P.2d 369 (1994).

Court error may excuse late appeal. — One unusual circumstance which would warrant permitting an untimely appeal is if the delay is a result of judicial error. To deny a party the constitutional right to an appeal because of a mistake on the part of the court runs against the most basic precepts of justice and fairness. Trujillo v. Serrano, 117 N.M. 273, 871 P.2d 369 (1994).

22-7-10. Signatures.

- A. No signature may be signed on the petition prior to the initiation date.
- B. Signatures are valid for a maximum of one hundred ten calendar days from the date of initiation.
- C. Each signer of a recall petition shall sign but one petition unless more than one member is a named member, and in that case not more than the number of recall petitions equal to the number of named members shall be signed.
- D. The signature shall not be counted unless the entire line is filled in full and is upon the form prescribed by the Local School Board Member Recall Act [22-7-1 to 22-7-16 NMSA 1978].
- E. A signature shall be counted on a recall petition unless there is evidence presented that the person signing:
- (1) is not a registered voter of the county and of the school district listed on the face sheet of the petition;
 - (2) has signed more than one recall petition for one named member or has signed one petition more than once; or
 - (3) is not the person whose name appears on the recall petition.
- F. The minimum number of verified signatures needed to validate a petition is thirty-three and one-third percent of the number of registered voters who voted for the school board position of the named member at the last preceding school board election.

History: 1963 Comp., § 77-4A-10, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 308, § 10; 1985, ch. 169, § 6.

Cross references. — For petition generally, see 22-7-6 NMSA 1978.

Subsection B is not intended to prevent withdrawal of signatures but is intended to determine when signatures expire as a matter of law. State ex rel. Citizens for Quality Educ. v. Gallagher, 102 N.M. 516, 697 P.2d 935 (1985).

Signer of petition has right to withdraw his name before the superintendent has taken final action. State ex rel. Citizens for Quality Educ. v. Gallagher, 102 N.M. 516, 697 P.2d 935 (1985).

Effect of incomplete lines on petition. — Superintendent may exclude those signatures not listing a date, but his exclusion of signatures with names not "printed as registered" or with "city" not listed is inconsistent with the purpose of Subsection D and is, therefore, improper. State ex rel. Citizens for Quality Educ. v. Gallagher, 102 N.M. 516, 697 P.2d 935 (1985).

22-7-11. Repealed.

Repeals. — Laws 1979, ch. 277, § 4, repeals 22-7-11 NMSA 1978, relating to duties of the attorney

general in relation to a petition for a recall of a local school board member.

22-7-12. Recall petition; limitation on appeals of validity of recall petition.

A. Any person filing any court action challenging a recall petition provided for in the Local School Board Member Recall Act [22-7-1 NMSA 1978] shall do so within ten days after the determination of the county clerk as set forth in Section 22-7-9 NMSA 1978. Challenges to the recall petition shall be directed to:

- (1) the validity of the signatures on the petitions;
- (2) the determination of the county clerk as to the minimum number of signatures;

or

- (3) the sufficiency of the charge.

Within ten days after the filing of the action, the district court shall hear and render a decision on the matter. The decision shall be appealable only to the supreme court, and notice of appeal shall be filed within five days after the decision of the district court. The supreme court shall hear and render a decision on the appeal forthwith.

B. For the purpose of an action challenging a recall petition, each petitioner filing a recall petition under the Local School Board Member Recall Act [22-7-1 NMSA 1978] appoints the proper filing officer as his agent to receive service of process. Immediately upon receipt

of process served upon the proper filing officer, that officer shall, by certified mail, return receipt requested, mail the process to the person.

History: 1953 Comp., § 77-4A-12, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 308, § 12; 1979, ch. 277, § 2; 1985, ch. 169, § 7.

When no appeal as of right, statute governs. — Since the state has no constitutional appeal as of right from a suppression order, the time for filing such an appeal is governed by the ten-day limit set forth in Subsection (B)(2) of 39-3-3 NMSA 1978 and not the thirty-day limit provided for in Paragraph A of Rule 12-201 NMRA. *State v. Alvarez*, 113 N.M. 82, 823 P.2d 324 (Ct. App. 1991).

Late filing of appeal. — Because timely filing of an appeal is a mandatory precondition rather than an absolute jurisdictional requirement, a trial court may,

under unusual circumstances, use its discretion and entertain an appeal even though it is not timely filed. The decision to dismiss an appeal is extreme and must be determined on a case-by-case basis. *Trujillo v. Serrano*, 117 N.M. 273, 871 P.2d 369 (1994).

Court error may excuse late appeal. — One unusual circumstance which would warrant permitting an untimely appeal is if the delay is a result of judicial error. To deny a party the constitutional right to an appeal because of a mistake on the part of the court runs against the most basic precepts of justice and fairness. *Trujillo v. Serrano*, 117 N.M. 273, 871 P.2d 369 (1994).

22-7-13. Special recall election.

A. The date of the special recall election shall be set no later than ninety days after the date of the determination by the county clerk.

B. The question to be submitted to the voters at the special recall election shall be whether or not the named member shall be recalled.

C. A special recall election may be held in conjunction with a regular or a special school district election.

D. Whenever a special recall election is called, the county clerk shall give public notice of the special recall election by publishing information regarding the election once each week for four consecutive weeks. The first publication of the information shall be made between forty-five and sixty days before the date of the special recall election.

Information regarding the election shall be in compliance with the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended, and shall include the date when the special recall election will be held, the question to be submitted to the voters, a brief description of the boundaries of each precinct, the location of each polling place, the hours each polling place will be open and the date and time of the closing of the registration books by the county clerk as required by law.

E. The ballot shall be in compliance with the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended, and shall present the voter the choice of voting "for the removal of the named member" or "against the removal of the named member".

F. All special recall elections shall be held in compliance with the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended.

G. Except as otherwise provided in the Local School Board Member Recall Act [22-7-1 NMSA 1978], special recall elections in a school district shall be conducted as provided in the Election Code [1-1-1 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 77-4A-13, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 308, § 13; 1979, ch. 277, § 3; 1985, ch. 169, § 8; 1993, ch. 226, § 18.

Cross references. — For the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965, see 42 U.S.C. §§ 1973 to 1973bb-1.

The 1993 amendment, effective July 1, 1993, substituted "the Election Code" for "Sections 22-6-1 through 22-6-34 NMSA 1978" at the end of Subsection G.

22-7-14. Vacancy.

A. The vacancy created by a recalled member shall be filled as provided in Section 22-5-9 NMSA 1978.

B. Under no circumstances may a recalled member be appointed to fill any vacancy for the remainder of the term of office for which he was elected.

History: 1953 Comp., § 77-4A-14, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 308, § 14.

22-7-15. Mandamus.

If the county clerk or local school board fails or refuses to do or perform any of the acts required in the Local School Board Member Recall Act [22-7-1 NMSA 1978], the petitioner may apply to any district court for writ of mandamus to compel the performance of the required act, and the court shall entertain that application.

History: 1953 Comp., § 77-4A-15, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 308, § 15; 1985, ch. 169, § 9.

Cross references. — For failure, neglect or refusal of local public officer to perform duties of office as cause for removal, see 10-4-2 NMSA 1978.

22-7-16. Penalties.

Any person violating Section 9 [22-7-9 NMSA 1978] of the Local School Board Member Recall Act is guilty of a petty misdemeanor.

History: 1953 Comp., § 77-4A-16, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 308, § 16.

Severability clauses. — Laws 1977, ch. 308, § 17, provides for the severability of the act if any part or application thereof is held invalid.

ARTICLE 8

Public School Finance

Sec.

- 22-8-1. Short title.
- 22-8-2. Definitions.
- 22-8-2. Definitions. (Effective July 1, 2007.)
- 22-8-3. Office of education abolished; functions transferred.
- 22-8-4. Department; duties.
- 22-8-5. Rules; procedures.
- 22-8-6. Budgets; submission; failure to submit.
- 22-8-6.1. Certain school district budgets.
- 22-8-6.1. Charter school budgets. (Effective July 1, 2007.)
- 22-8-7. Budgets; form.
- 22-8-7. Budgets; form. (Effective July 1, 2007.)
- 22-8-7.1. Certain school district budgets.
- 22-8-8. Budgets; minimum student membership.
- 22-8-9. Budgets; minimum requirements.
- 22-8-10. Budgets; fixing the operating budget.
- 22-8-11. Budgets; approval of operating budget.
- 22-8-11. Budgets; approval of operating budget. (Effective July 1, 2007.)
- 22-8-12. Operating budgets; amendments.
- 22-8-12. Operating budgets; amendments. (Effective July 1, 2007.)
- 22-8-12.1. Membership projections and budget requests.
- 22-8-12.1. Membership projections and budget requests. (Effective July 1, 2007.)
- 22-8-12.2. Repealed.
- 22-8-13. Reports.
- 22-8-13. Reports. (Effective July 1, 2007.)
- 22-8-14. Public school fund.
- 22-8-14. Public school fund. (Effective July 1, 2007.)
- 22-8-15. Allocation limitation.
- 22-8-15. Allocation limitation. (Effective July 1, 2007.)
- 22-8-16. Payment to school districts.
- 22-8-17. Program cost determination; required information.
- 22-8-17. Program cost determination; required information. (Effective July 1, 2007.)
- 22-8-18. Program cost calculation; local school board responsibility.

Sec.

- 22-8-18. Program cost calculation; local responsibility. (Effective July 1, 2007.)
- 22-8-19. Early childhood education program units.
- 22-8-19.1. Preschool programs; selected districts.
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- 22-8-22. Bilingual multicultural education program units.
- 22-8-23. Size adjustment program units.
- 22-8-23.1. Enrollment growth program units.
- 22-8-23.1. Enrollment growth program units. (Effective July 1, 2007.)
- 22-8-23.2. New district adjustment; additional program units.
- 22-8-23.3. At-risk program units.
- 22-8-23.4. National board for professional teaching standards; certified teachers program units.
- 22-8-23.4. National board for professional teaching standards; certified teachers program units. (Effective July 1, 2007.)
- 22-8-23.5. Fine arts education program units.
- 22-8-23.6. Charter school student activities program unit. (Effective July 1, 2007.)
- 22-8-24. Instructional staff training and experience index; definitions; factors; calculations.
- 22-8-25. State equalization guarantee distribution; definitions; determination of amount.
- 22-8-25. State equalization guarantee distribution; definitions; determination of amount. (Effective July 1, 2007.)
- 22-8-25.1. Additional per unit distribution from public school fund.
- 22-8-26. Transportation distribution.
- 22-8-26. Transportation distribution. (Effective July 1, 2007.)
- 22-8-27. Transportation equipment.
- 22-8-27. Transportation equipment. (Effective July 1, 2007.)
- 22-8-28. Repealed.
- 22-8-29. Transportation distributions; reports; payments.