1	BEFORE THE PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION
2	STATE OF NEW MEXICO
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9	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS COMMUNITY INPUT HEARING
10	The STEAM Academy August 17, 2015
11	1:09 p.m. St. Joseph's Mission School
12	26 School Road San Fidel, New Mexico
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20	REPORTED BY: Cynthia C. Chapman, RMR-CRR, NM CCR #219 Bean & Associates, Inc.
21	Professional Court Reporting Service 201 Third Street, NW, Suite 1630
22	Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102
23	
24	TOD NO 25021 (GG)
25	JOB NO.: 3503L(CC)





1	APPEARANCES
2	COMMISSIONERS:
3	MR. VINCE BERGMAN, Vice Chair
4	MS. KARYL ANN ARMBRUSTER, Member MR. JAMES CONYERS, Member
5	MS. PATRICIA GIPSON, Member MS. CARMIE TOULOUSE, Member
6	STAFF:
7	MS. KATIE POULOS, Director, Charter Schools Division
MS. JULIE LUCERO, General Manager, Options for Parents	
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Τ	VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: This is I will
2	actually call back into session this Community Input
3	hearing, conducted by the Public Education
4	Commission, for The STEAM Academy.
5	It is Monday, August 17th, 2015. Before I
6	read my statement here, we will do an informal roll
7	call, I guess.
8	I am Commissioner Vince Bergman. I
9	represent District 8. I am vice chair of the
10	Commission. I will conduct this hearing today.
11	I represent Roswell and the southern
12	counties and the central counties, running all the
13	way up to Mora County.
14	So why don't we start down with
15	Commissioner Gipson? Please identify yourself and
16	where you're from.
17	COMMISSIONER GIPSON: I am Patti Gipson,
18	and I represent District 7, which is Doña Ana and a
19	little bit of Otero County.
20	COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: I'm Carmie
21	Toulouse. I represent District 3, which is the
22	majority of Albuquerque.
23	COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: And I am
24	Karyl Ann Armbruster. I am in District 4. I
25	represent Los Alamos, Jemez, some part of Santa Fe,



1	Rio Rancho, and all those places at the top of
2	Albuquerque that you don't.
3	COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: Corrales. That's
4	right.
5	COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: Corrales.
6	COMMISSIONER CONYERS: I'm Jim Conyers.
7	I'm from Bloomfield. I represent District 5, which
8	is all of San Juan, all of McKinley County, part of
9	Sandoval County, and part of Rio Arriba County.
10	VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Excellent. Thank
11	you. That gives us five members present. By State
12	statute, we have to have three; so we have satisfied
13	that requirement.
14	I here again, I think, even though we
15	did it this morning, this is a different agenda.
16	Would someone move that we accept this
17	agenda?
18	COMMISSIONER GIPSON: So moved.
19	VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Do I have a second?
20	COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: Second.
21	VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: All in favor, say
22	"Aye."
23	(Commissioners so indicate.)
24	VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: All right. We have
25	an approved agenda.





As I noted, this is the Community Input hearing for The STEAM Academy. And I'll read this following statement:

This meeting is being conducted pursuant to the New Mexico Statutes Annotated, Title 22, Section 8B-6J, 2009. The purpose of these community input hearings that will be held from August 17th through August 21st, 2015, is to obtain information from the applicant and to receive community input to assist the Public Education Commission in its decision whether to grant the proposed charter application.

According to this section of the law, the Commission may appoint a subcommittee of no fewer than three members to hold a public hearing.

According to law, these hearings are being transcribed by a professional court reporter. The total time allotted to each application is 90 minutes, which will be timed to ensure an equitable opportunity to present applications.

During the hearing, the Commission will allow for community input about the charter application. The time for public comments will be limited to 20 minutes. If you wish to speak regarding the application, please sign in at least



15 minutes before the applicant's presentation.

Here again, I remind you if you just arrived, and you haven't signed the list and you want to speak, please do so.

Please be sure that you indicate on the sign-up sheet whether you are here in opposition or support of the charter school.

The Commission Chair -- or in this case, the Acting Chair -- based on the number of requests to comment, will allocate time to those wishing to speak. If there are a large number of supporters or opponents, they are asked to select a speaker to represent common opinions. We will try to allocate an equitable amount of time to represent the community accurately.

The Commission will follow this process for each community input hearing:

The Commission will ask each applicant or group to present at the table in front. They will be given 20 minutes to present their application in the manner they deem appropriate. The Commission will not accept any written documentation from the applicant; but the applicant may use exhibits to describe their school if necessary. However, the setup time for exhibits, et cetera, will be included



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in the 20 minutes. 1 Following the applicant's presentation, 2 3 the local school district representatives, which includes the superintendent, administrators, and 5 board members, will be given ten minutes to comment. Subsequently, the Commission will allow 7 20 minutes for public comment, as described above. 8 Finally, the Commission will be given 9 40 minutes to ask questions of the applicant. 10 I believe we are ready to proceed. 11 Commissioners, are you ready to proceed? 12 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Yes. 13 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: I would ask The STEAM 14 Academy to come forward. And I assume you are 15 already forward. I will ask that you speak up, 16 because we don't have microphones. And if you feel 17 it's necessary, please spell your name for the court 18 reporter. 19 I will ask you to introduce yourselves. 20 Your clock is not running yet. That will not start until after your introductions. Please tell us who 21 22 you are and your relationship to this application. 23 Go ahead, wherever you want to start. 24 DR. FRANCIS: Oh, me. Good afternoon.



name is Dr. Lee Francis. I am one of the founders

1 for The STEAM Academy. My name is Shannon Douma, 2 MS. DOUMA: Hi. 3 and I am a parent and community member and involved 4 in The STEAM Academy, and a founder, also. 5 MR. SANCHEZ: My name is Gilbert Sanchez. I'm a supporter of the charter community school, 6 7 original -- originally, the person who was --8 applied for this and supporter of the program itself. 9 Philip Riley from the Pueblo 10 MR. RILEY: 11 of Acoma. I'm part of The STEAM Academy. 12 MS. CAVNAR: And good afternoon again. 13 Carmen Cavnar, Director of Finance. 14 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Okay. Thank you very 15 You all just have quiet voices. Can you hear much. 16 in the back, or -- I see some heads shaking "No." 17 Please, when you speak, you're going to have to 18 almost shout. I know it's not part of your nature; 19 but they need to be able to hear in the back.

All right. I think we're now ready to proceed. Katie, will you be taking the time again?

Katie will be timing you. She will tell you when your time is up. You may proceed in any way you like. Your 20 minutes starts now.

DR. FRANCIS: Well, good afternoon again,



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Commissioners. Thank you for being here, and to all of our guests and supporters and folks that are here, as well, as well as our young people that are part of this. We really like to see all of you sitting here and being a part of this process.

We really appreciate the opportunity to be able to present to all of you about our proposal and our application for The STEAM Academy. "STEAM" stands for "Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Mathematics," for those of you that were unaware of that. And the "Academy" is what we have put together.

But I'll begin a little bit sort of setting the scene. I began working out here in the community -- my family is from the Pueblo of Laguna from the Village of Paguate, which is about 20 miles in that direction, straight as the crow flies. I started working here in Laguna in 2002, the winter of 2002. I was fresh out of working a number of workshops and programs. I had no educational background; but I came out here with Mr. Sanchez to be able to teach the Laguna History and Culture class at the high school.

And what I saw was a lot of wonderful students doing some amazing things; but there was



not a lot of support for these students.

And over the course and a number of years, we saw a lot of issues that were going on with the high school itself, local high schools, as well as Laguna-Acoma High School. Part of that is around the demographics. It's a rural school. 90 percent of the students are considered Native American, about 45 percent of those, 45 percent from the Pueblo of Acoma, 45 percent from the Pueblo of Laguna. And the other 10 percent are from the communities of Seboyeta and Cubero, the other land grants around here. We worked with all of these students throughout the years.

In my role as a teacher, we were able to interface with them. We had a number of students who came into the class. What we saw was the way that the school was not really as supportive of the students as they could have been. That began a lot of conversations in the community stretching back even farther than when I began, around something to do to be able to improve the education of the students, but also to improve the general culture around the students and the supportive nature from the school itself.

And I'll actually let Mr. Sanchez talk a



little bit about the history, because he's been here for quite some time; so I'll let Mr. Sanchez talk about that at this moment.

MR. SANCHEZ: Okay, thanks. Yes, I guess I can say I've been here -- geez -- probably as long as whatever has been growing around here. It feels that way.

But I originally got my start back at the '80s at Acoma, when I was the assistant principal there at the BIA school. I later moved on to Laguna as the elementary principal, and then spent some years there with the BIA in the elementary school, and then founded the Laguna Department of Education, which was a tribal education system, back in 1992 and up to 2007.

Currently, I'm the director of the Laguna Community Foundation.

But I think one of the things I wanted to do is frame the -- the -- the education system that we've had here from those years up to the present and to see how the evolution has taken us. So everything from back then has been driven by Public Education or federal, the Bureau of Indian Affairs. And one of the issues that has always arisen has been the quality of education.



And communities always strive for wanting
the best for their children to the point where they
would even send their children off on their own,
either to a school outside the system or to a
boarding school. And so this evolution of education
has been where the tribes have now taken on the
responsibility of the schools itself to serve their
communities, and to the point where now that we have
this opportunity for a charter school, it's going to
the point where the community it's a
community-based approach, where rather than have a
governmental system and that's how we found out
about this, because on the Laguna side, prior to
2012, I was leading the effort to establish a
charter school, working with the tribal government.
But looking at the laws and regulations, tribal
governments couldn't be involved in a charter
school. It had to come from the grassroots level.
And that's when at that point, we stopped the
movement of continuing on with the charter school
from the government side, supporting it.
And then the other thing that drove it to



that point was New Mexico had lost, I guess, its

provide start-up funds for charter schools back in,

grant with the U.S. Department of Education to

I think, 2013. So at that point, we suspended that.

And later on, this whole initiative, from the grassroots level, developed.

But one of the things that, you know, we saw -- or I saw as to be important here is that the community wanted to see, you know, quality education. So the emphasis of this STEAM Academy, I think has been over the years, we've talked about, talking about having a rigorous curriculum to something that will best reflect preparing the students for tomorrow, the world of work; but also inclusive of language and culture, as well, and hence, the whole aspect of focus of art to be an integral part of the school.

So I think with that, this next part, where, if given the opportunity, I think this charter school could really be an asset to the community of providing choice, the choice of either something of what's been there for a number of years, over the years, a public education system, with something now that more reflects the values of the communities of the eastern side of Cibola County, the land grant communities, along with the tribal communities, as well, working collectively to look at, you know, what they would



like to see for their children and providing those opportunities, as well.

So just a brief overview in terms of where we came from, and at this point, looking at a community-based charter school.

DR. FRANCIS: Thank you. And I think that that's one of the things that we've tried to -- when we began this process and I took this process over from Mr. Sanchez, I think that one of the things that we really hit on was that not all schools fit all students. And that's one of the main principles that we understand about charter schools, that it is about this idea of choice.

We know that within this community, we have a choice of five elementary schools, three middle schools, but only one high school. Anybody else has to drive 50 miles into Albuquerque or 30 miles into Grants to have any other choice for their education from nine through 12.

What we also know is that a number of students and families have made that choice, the choice not to be within their own local community, to uproot those families to drive that distance to be at a different school. We know directly that there are 64 students that are split between the



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Native American Community Academy and the Santa Fe Indian School that don't attend school in the local community.

And the parents that we've talked to and the families that we talked to have expressed an interest and a desire to be rooted here, to be rooted where their families come from, either from Acoma or from Laguna, within this particular community and this area. And that's one of the things that we also point out with this is that not only is it with Native communities, but rural communities, very rarely get that kind of a choice.

Rural communities don't have a particular option to be able to open up a number of institutions for young people to attend to get a different type of education, not simply a straight-up public education, but something that is innovative, that's imaginative, and they can fit a different type of learner.

I think that's where we came from. When we interviewed our community, when we talked to our community members the response and feedback we got was around real-world skills, the necessity for real-world skills, the necessity for science and math training. They talked to us about being ready



for college or careers, because there's a definite need within the community for both of those.

And so what we developed was our strategy, our vision, and our mission that talks about post-secondary success, that's determined by the students and their families, to find out what's best here. Some will want to go off to college. Some will want to get a job. Some will want to be anchors in the community.

We have a number of community positions that are often not considered within those fields, you know, either a workforce or a college preparation.

And so as this has gone on, we are -- we know that, in the past, one of the main reasons

Laguna-Acoma High School was founded was because all the students 40 years ago were being bussed into

Grants. And so the community enacted and wanted something different here then; and now the community is enacting and wanting something different now.

We're at that next iteration.

So as we said -- Mr. Sanchez used the word "evolution." That was a really striking word.

Developing the school has been, and continues to be, a process of collaboration and evolution. I think



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in our initial document, you can see part of that evolution. We started out as Kawaik'a High School of Tradition and Technology. Talking with some of our colleagues from down the road and one of our possible governance council members, we felt that that wasn't inclusive enough of our communities that were existent here.

So it wasn't just dependent upon Laguna, and it wasn't dependent upon that area. We wanted to bring in more, create those options for Acoma students who wouldn't feel disenfranchised by something that was located in a different section.

So we decided to expand that; we continue that evolution, we continue to try to engage those particular communities, because we also know that as this evolves, this is -- it has to be done from that level. We have to take into consideration and talk with our communities and our families and our young people to make sure that their input is taken, because what we know is that we're not going to have the right answers immediately. This is not a school in a box. Schools are living organisms. Schools are developed because there's people in them.

And that's part of -- that's one of the most amazing things that makes our schools different



than anything else. So I think that as we continue to move forward, we continue to work towards that direction of being more inclusive for the number of students that may or may not be in the system, that may want a different option.

Our initial intent was to try and bring those kids that were not here back in the system, the students that were dropouts, that didn't quite fit in the local public education, the students that are traveling outside of the bounds of this community, to go to school.

There are a number of key supporters to help us with this. I think we've got the smartest people in the room at the table. I like all of them, a lot of them in the back; so -- I'm glad they're all here. I'll give you all credit. I'm glad they're all here to help me in this process and to help provide a lot of guidance.

I think that, you know, one of the assets that we have, we have some great supporters. We have the Laguna Community Foundation that's a part of this process. We have the NACA Inspired Schools Network that's been a part of that process. We have a number of supporters and partners that have helped us move into this direction. And I think that that



is really critical that we make these decisions as a group and that we move forward as a group when we're thinking about this.

That brings us to the question of readiness, and we know that's kind of what we're here for today. That's what the PEC decides is how ready is this school and the community for this thing, that it is a process, and we're here as a part of that process.

We know that there's three areas that we have kind of identified in this area of readiness.

One is the ability to raise academic achievement; the second is the ability or the structure to govern and be fiscally responsible; and the third is to be sustainable. So it's not something that's here and gone, which is something that we often see in rural communities and Native communities, as well.

So as we established our mission and our goals, we were really thinking about how we would build a culture for the school. That's the most important part as we think of all of this coming together is how this culture is built and developed. The best schools that we know have a culture of success. Whatever that success geared towards for, that culture is developed year after year after



year. And so we wanted to set high standards for our students, and we wanted to have a culture that focused on the students, that they have post-secondary success. That's our goal, however the students themselves define that.

It's not just getting the student through the system and then waving at the doors I've seen at many schools I've looked at. The water -- it stops at the water's edge. Twelfth grade. Thank you very much. We've got our numbers. Because this is the community we're looking to develop their skills, because we believe they are capable of growing, but also giving back to the community, to renew, revitalize, and reengage their communities in a way that makes the whole area prosperous.

So one of the things we looked at is how we would do that. Looking at the fact that oftentimes rural communities, Native American communities, don't get the access to technology, we wanted to get a focus on that. One of the things we learned from our middle school is they wanted to have a technological focus. Students needed to be ready for the 21st Century. So we wanted to have an access to that.

Although there has been some turnaround at



Laguna-Acoma High School, science scores aren't quite where they could possibly be; so we wanted to be able to provide that alternative, to provide something for students to be able to work towards.

We looked at STEAM, because bringing that arts component in, science, technology, engineering, arts, and mathematics, to bring that in with the STEM foundation, and art is the expression the students have as they move forward in their projects.

And so "STEAM" is the learning that takes place. The other is our project-based learning; so putting students together to be able to do projects and put those projects in the community.

And that final aspect is the community-mindedness; so the idea that students when they engage in these particular activities, that it's not just about a public service that they do some hours and they're done, but that all of their work, all of their commitment, all of their learning is dedicated towards supporting their community. This is the way that we've been raised, all of our communities here; the land grant communities and our pueblos have all been raised in that way.

One of the things we wanted to do is



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create that strong, supportive system and create that community, because what we realize is that a healthy community lends to a well-prepared and a healthy child.

And engaging these students in these types of activities and projects that require them to have deeper thinking, solve and apply real-world skills, this aligns with Common Core; this aligns with the real-world skills and the college readiness that they need when they move beyond these doors.

We know this is going to take strong professional development and to bring in some amazing supporters and people to be able to do this kind of work with young people.

We know that we're also going to draw upon the internal resources that we have. We ask a lot of people to make these types of commitments and some sacrifices. When you're working within a new school, we realize with any start-up, any nonprofit, any type of start-up, we realize that this is -- sometimes there are not always the resources available. So we're asking for that commitment; but we're drawing upon the knowledge, we're drawing upon the intentions, we're drawing upon the heart of the people in the room to be able to create this



community, so we're all learning from each other.

The second part that we look at is fiscal accountability and the policies and structures that are there to be able to govern and to be able to seek two things, which we look at as efficiency and effectiveness.

When we focus on the professional development aspect, we're looking for our governance council to bring in their skills and their ability.

Mr. Sanchez brings in 20-plus years as a founder of a school district, as well as a superintendent, can bring in a lot of background knowledge.

As we continue through the planning year, hopefully, we'll be able to look at how we continue to develop and evolve these particular aspects, to continue to strengthen the school. We know that particular roles between the head administrator, as well as the school director, will directly focus on engaging both the governance council, as well as the staff in this type of learning.

Furthermore, within terms of our fiscal accountability, as we develop the policies that -- that continue to strengthen that, we also realize that we are very, very cautious and conservative in the ways that we approached our budget, using only



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the SEG formula. We wanted to also make sure that we had something that we could build from, with extra resources that would become available, federal as well as private dollars, working with Laguna Community Foundation, as well as outside entities that would continue to be able to help support our students in these areas. And all of these are the types of things that we could continue to develop if we move forward.

Finally, we look at sustainability. One of the main issues with sustainability that we look at is the facilities. And, of course, you're sitting in one of the facilities. We've had some amazing conversations. Although an older school, it is an integral part of these communities.

My uncle went to school here about 50 years ago; so this is very special to me. And if you look around at the students and the faculty and the staff that are here, it is a representation in this particular community here at St. Joseph's Elementary.

We have had the chance to speak with

Principal Trujillo about the possibility of

co-locating here. And so those conversations will

be ongoing. We have not, at this particular moment,



had the chance for PSFA to come out and review the facility; but we believe that this is one of the major aspects, is making sure that there's a place to exist and to operate that will be supportive of young people and the mission and vision of the school.

We also know that -- we also realize that part of this is about continuing our outreach and our planning with our community. And I'll let Ms. Douma talk about that for a few minutes, about the efforts that have been done so far.

MS. DOUMA: Hi. My name is Shannon Douma. I'm here as a community member, but also as a mother. I have a son who is entering eighth grade today, and he'll be a freshman next year. So currently, I am looking for options for him.

I live in this area, have grown up here.

I have been involved in my community and been involved in education through my mother, who is -- who is an educator, who has been a teacher here 30-plus years at Laguna, and also at Sky City Community School.

And so I'm -- part of my involvement is really looking for what's a good option for him, as a parent; because I have been involved at another





charter school, at NACA, and that's where I've learned about the whole charter school and the charter school process.

as part The STEAM Academy team is being able to talk with our community members in Laguna, in the surrounding communities. A lot of the outreach has been at our village meetings that we have every Thursday in our community. And a lot of the conversation has been around education and what are the options for our students, because our students are traveling 30 to 50 miles outside of our community, and so what can we do to bring our children back into our community, to utilize the resources that we do have so that we're building the capacity of our joung people.

And so the outreach that we're doing in terms of getting that input is parents wanting another option, parents wanting students to have the hands-on experience that they can relate to the real-world experience, and also being able to go to college.

And so in terms of our outreach now and into the future is really about the door-to-door and



having that conversation with our families and making sure that their feedback is heard, and, you know, part of the school, in terms of the development, will prosper into -- into the year.

DR. FRANCIS: So I think, sort of, as we close this out, as we move into this transition, I have been blessed to be able to be a fellow, to be able to work through, as part of this, through the NISN, this network. And this is my full-time role. Part of this is my responsibility to continue to guide and do this. I get to do this for the whole next year.

If this moves forward, this is my full-time role, to be able to work with everybody in this particular space. And I think that's a major advantage and a major asset, in terms of being able to move all these particular pieces forward.

I'm blessed to have the option of being this guide for this school, and to be able to come back and continue the work in the community where I began my teaching career.

I think we are embarking on something incredibly unique. We have this option to be able to do this. We have young people that are engaged and excited, and families that are looking for



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1	something different, something unique, something
2	new, something that can fulfill this promise of
3	education and this engagement with their community.
4	Thank you very much.
5	VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Thank you. That's
6	all? Yeah, okay. Thank you very much.
7	The next part of that will be the local
8	school district, which, in this case, is Grants.
9	I'm a little confused, because we're so far from
10	Grants. But you're setting your school in the
11	Grants School District; is that correct?
12	DR. FRANCIS: Yes, sir.
13	VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Okay. Not in the
14	Laguna District.
15	DR. FRANCIS: Unh-unh.
16	VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: You'll be in the
17	Grants so is there anyone from the Grants School
18	District that is here to speak to this application
19	today?
20	Could you guys give him the table for a
21	second, please?
22	DR. SPACE: I can stand. That way it's
23	easier for everybody to see me.
24	VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Do you mind that?
25	DR. SPACE: I was a principal for seven



1 years; so everybody should be able to hear me. 2 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Okay, sir. You have 3 ten minutes. 4 DR. SPACE: I'm Dr. Marc Space. I'm the 5 Superintendent for the Grants-Cibola County Schools. And we go from Seboyeta Elementary all the way to 6 Bluewater Elementary. We have two high schools in 8 between, as well as a middle school in town. I was absolutely floored that this meeting 9 10 was taking place. Nobody told me. There was no 11 open communication on this. In fact, on your own 12 schedule, you guys have this located in Gallup. 13 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Yeah, that's a 14 mistake. 15 DR. SPACE: So I think, in openness, we 16 have one meeting -- we had scheduled the meeting 17 with the board of directors. They had wanted to 18 meet with us. And by "us," I mean my board 19 representative from Laguna, Emily Hunt-Dailey, and 20 my board representative from Acoma, which is -well, he's not on the board now -- but Will Estevan. 21 22 I thought let's meet at Laguna-Acoma High School. 23 That way, it's closer for everybody. 24 So we met; but the only board of director 25 that was there was Dr. Francis. So we had what I



thought was a very good, productive conversation.

We talked about what could even be an alternative to
a charter school, such as a magnet school.

When I was a superintendent in the Taos

Municipal Schools, I created that magnet school on

Taos Pueblo to serve the population that they had

made reference to. As a matter of fact, next week,

I go back -- I was invited to return there. They're

celebrating their tenth anniversary of being open.

I'm not opposed to charter schools; but I am concerned about a couple of things. And one is the -- what I see as a lack of transparency. After that meeting, we were going to have subsequent meetings. The one that was scheduled was canceled, and not by us.

I actually did not know that there had been a formal application made until I got the information from the Executive Director of the New Mexico School Boards Association, who told me about the hearing, who told me that indeed The STEAM Academy had made a formal application.

I didn't even know that there was opportunities for the school district to speak at this. I thought -- I signed in because I thought I was going to be just like a community member



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So I -- I have some real concerns there, just on the terms of communication. I worked very closely with my charter schools in Taos. And, you know, you could speak to them to this day. Michelle Hunt is still the director of Anansi Charter School. And we had a very positive relationship.

But I don't know what kind of relationship we're going to have here, because I don't see that openness of communication. And that really worries me.

I do know that the Laguna Tribal Council does not support the creation of this school. I do know that.

And the other, and probably most important concern I have is there is, in the state, a lack of science and math teachers. We're struggling just to find science and math teachers at Laguna-Acoma. I know Rio Rancho Public Schools, just to the east of us, is also struggling to find them. And now we're going to be in competition with a charter school, if approved, to try to find science and math teachers.

So those are some of my concerns that I have. And I do hope, if indeed this is approved, that that communication will be a little bit more



1 open, because, again, you wouldn't have seen me here if Joe Guillen hadn't sent me the e-mail about this. 2 3 No knowledge of it. 4 I thank you for your time. 5 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Thank you, sir, for And let me clarify. I don't wish to 6 your comments. 7 be argumentative -- I'm not going to be argumentative. But a part of State statute states 8 9 that every applicant must also send a letter to their local school district. 10 11 And, Katie, was it verified that they sent 12 the notification -- so someone in the Grants School 13 District got that letter. 14 DR. SPACE: We received a letter. And 15 that's what prompted the meeting, okay? 16 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Okay. 17 DR. SPACE: But we thought there was going 18 to be a follow-up conversation. That letter was in 19 January that we met. There was nothing that 20 followed after. I thought we were -- then I asked 21 My -- my board member from Laguna, my board 22 member from Acoma. None of them had heard anything. 23 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: That's all the 24 statute requires of them, to send that letter. 25 There's no requirement for follow-up.



1 DR. SPACE: Right. 2 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: It would be nice. 3 an ideal world, it might be. 4 DR. SPACE: I think in a real world, when 5 you're going to be working with the same kids, that you have that open communication. 6 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: And I would encourage that in the future, too; but since they did not 8 9 apply to you, they applied to us, they will be an 10 independent school and will not answer to the Grants 11 Schools. 12 DR. SPACE: That's correct, yeah. 13 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: I'm sure you 14 understood that. 15 But thank you for taking the time to be 16 here today, sir. Thank you for your input. 17 DR. SPACE: Thank you. 18 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: We are now ready for 19 the public input portion of this. She will get me 20 the sign-in sheet, and we will then move forward. Just as further clarification, as this 21 22 State statute I quoted, there were actually seven 23 applicants that did not notify their local school 24 districts. And that's part of the law, and their



applications were not accepted. So we do not accept

it if they don't let the local folks know they're applying. We're very firm on that.

It looks like I have six people who have indicated they'd like to speak. I would ask for your forbearance if I happen to mispronounce your name. I try to get them right.

This session actually allows for 20 minutes, total. So I will allow each speaker to have three minutes. Your three minutes will be timed, and I will interrupt you at the end of the three minutes. I'm not doing it to be rude; but we try to adhere to the time limit. So it will be three minutes.

The first name on the list is Claudia
Douma.

MS. C. DOUMA: I'm just going to sit here,
because I can't --

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: You'll need to speak up and spell your name for our recorder, please.

MS. C. DOUMA: Okay. My name is Claudia Douma. D-O-U-M-A is the last name. And I live in Laguna. I work at Sky City Community School, and I've been an educator for many years. I've worked at Laguna Elementary; I've worked at Tohajilee Community School; and I've worked at Sky City

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Community School.

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And I have four children. And I sent two of them here to this school, St. Joseph's School.

And I've had kids at Laguna Elementary School, and I sent one of my children to school in Albuquerque, to high school.

And I -- I have a passion for Native students to really get a good education. And I don't think I've been in any school where they've really offered that. They say, "Yeah, we have culture. We have -- we have art. We have science. We have" -- but they're -- it doesn't fully touch on all of that. And our students are missing out on what some students at public schools are getting.

And to me, as a student at Laguna-Acoma

High School, I was a number to Grants community

school [verbatim], a head count, money for their

school. \$300, my -- my -- that's what I was worth.

But we didn't get half the things Grants school system students got. We were over here with what we used to call our Easter egg bus. We had an activity bus that was just so -- it was really grand, and they had all the high-tech stuff here in Grants.

So here in our community, as a teacher, I



have always advocated for our students to really get
a quality education. I sent my youngest son to
Highland High School. He commuted every single day
for four years to high school to get the best
education. But he always came back home, because he
says, "Mom, I need to go home every night to get
re-energized to go back to the city."

And now my son is an attorney. And that's what he's given back to our community; because he's had the opportunity to be exposed to the dominant society, the outside world. He went to Highland High School -- I mean, Highland High School. And he went to the Haskell Indian Nations University, where there's also a diversity in tribes out there.

And I would like -- my passion is for all of our students here, our minority, our pueblo, our Hispanic kids, to get an education like the kids in Grants get, like the kids in Albuquerque get.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Time is up. Thank you for your comments.

MS. C. DOUMA: Thank you.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: The next name on the list is Philip Riley.

MR. RILEY: I'm right here. I'm one of -25 I'm part of the STEAM council. I'll go ahead and



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start and speak two minutes on my experience as a student who came out of this system.

I was -- I went to Laguna-Acoma High School, and I wasn't prepared. As a product of GCCS, I was not prepared at all. The standard of education over at Laguna-Acoma High School was not adequate for me to survive in college.

But with the help of the organization that Dr. Francis just spoke about in the beginning, the organization that came out of it, it helped my class succeed. Most of the graduates from there didn't think about going to school. And so what his -- what came out of that was that it offered us a choice.

And what The STEAM Academy is opening is that chance to have those students who didn't get what they need from Laguna-Acoma High School to come over here and to get that college preparatory. And that -- it's a choice. And a lot of Acoma students who -- who -- we're stuck in the middle. Either we go to Laguna-Acoma High School, or we go to Grants 20 miles away.

And this is going to be an academy right down the street, which will offer us good preparation for college and workforce, whether we



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choose or not to go.

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So it's a choice that will be available for the communities.

But also, I have to read a letter from Mr. Ahmie, who's also -- who sits on our board.

John "Chris" Ahmie. He's a part of -- the business development officer at The STEAM Academy.

And he says, "As a Pueblo of Laguna
Registered Tribal Member and parent of three
children enrolled at Laguna Head Start, Laguna
Elementary School, Laguna Middle School, and Laguna
High School, I am in complete support of the
community-based charter school effort.

"I've resided in the Pueblo of Laguna for over 25 years and recognize the need for developing a skilled workforce to support planned economic growth in the future, creating educational options and that's aligned with our vision of the future and our core values in excellence in education.

"Over the years, I've witnessed a decline in our communities' participation in our own educational system. More and more parents are opting to send their children off reservation for their education. Obviously, they believe their education needs are better met outside our



community.

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"This trend needs to be reversed, and our community is in desperate need of an alternative approach. Dr. Francis has proposed to our community such an alternative in the form of a new charter high school, a positive way to reengage with the community.

"Pueblo of Acoma is committed to supporting education for its tribal members, and I believe that the school will be great benefit for those families and students who desire strong educational outcomes rooted in community-based educational activities."

And this is a signed letter from, again, John "Chris" Ahmie.

That's all I have to say.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Thank you very much.

18 Jodi Burshea [ph] or Burshia.

19 MS. BURSHIA: Hello. Good afternoon.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Speak up and spell

21 your name, please.

MS. BURSHIA: Okay. Hello. Good afternoon. My name is Jodi Burshia, B-U-R-S-H-I-A. And I actually live in Albuquerque, but I'm from the Pueblo of Laguna from the Village of Seama. And I'm

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very, very supportive of this STEAM Academy. And I definitely acknowledge what Dr. Francis had said earlier, that our students and our youth need an actual choice, and in terms of the actual school district or the school, the choices they have available currently. And so I think it would be fantastic.

As a former educator, I've worked with Laguna-Acoma High School. I've worked with schools here in New Mexico. And then I'm finishing up work over at the University of New Mexico there. I think it's really imperative that our students have the choice there to do that. And so I'm very, very supportive of this actual school here, to see how it comes together.

Thank you.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Thank you. Next speaker actually was at our hearing this morning.

Alan Brauer?

MR. BRAUER: Good afternoon,

Commissioners. Thanks for the opportunity to speak to you both morning and afternoon today.

I am here to speak on behalf of STEAM

Academy and Lee Francis as part of our fellowship

with NACA Inspired Schools. As I mentioned earlier



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today, Lee and his governing council has a team of 1 2 ten folks that work within our nonprofit 3 organization to support everything from facility build-out, financial support, as well as other 5 operational support. And we also have a team that focuses on the educational support, as well, 6 teaching them learning, building curriculum and 7 instruction, and coaching teachers when the time 8 9 comes.

And I -- I have been really impressed, you know, in reviewing -- in reviewing STEAM's application. I think the thing that really draws me to -- to really support this school, beyond my role, is the innovation that's within it. I grew up on a small dairy farm about 60 miles away from Baltimore, Maryland, very similar to San Fidel or Acoma or Laguna in terms of its proximity to the big city.

When I hear from the governing council and Lee Francis the desire to open up a school that would allow our local students to not have to go to the big city to learn about, you know, student leadership development, to learn about project-based learning, to learn about STEAM, which, in itself, is an innovation to me -- I've never heard that before. I've heard a lot about STEM in the last ten years,



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but never STEAM.

Hearing about that happening right here in the community and serving Laguna-Acoma and our Latino students is just really heartening to me. The combination of STEAM, along with the big focus on -- big focus on community, you know, service, I think is another thing that just makes the school really innovative.

Instead of counting hours -- I'm from Maryland, so I had to get 75 hours of community service before graduating from high school. I'm not sure what it's like here in the State of New Mexico. But Lee and his team have created a system where instead of counting hours, there are real purposeful projects that students are going to sink their teeth and their souls into that are going to make dramatic impact in the communities in which they live. And I think that is something that truly speaks to the focus in on student leadership at its finest.

And finally, I'll just share that all of that is through the lens of college readiness, you know, making sure that our students locally are ready for college and their careers for the long-term, and coming here to their community and staying here in their community to do the hard work



of the transformation that I think a lot of folks here are really deserving of and desire at this point.

So thank you very much.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Thank you.

Antonio Trujillo?

MR. TRUJILLO: Yes. My name is Antonio Trujillo, T-R-U-J-I-L-L-O. And I'm the principal here at St. Joseph's School. I live up the road. I'm from San Fidel, originally from San Rafael.

And I've been the principal for five years here. I came when there was only 12 students in the school; right now, we're at 46, and we're hoping to grow every year.

One of the things is that education is a big buzz word that's always a lightning rod in many issues. One of the things is that Catholic education in this area has always been one of those choices. Most of -- all of the students here are driven from Paguate, from Mesita. Their parents really make an effort to come, not only bring their children, but also pay at -- the tuition. And so there is a commitment from the community to have the best that's available.

One of the things that I'm very proud of,



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that in our time that I've been here, I have some wonderful, fantastic teachers, so much so that I like -- we're going toward "STREAM." The only thing is "R" is for "Religion" in our thing. But we've had a lot of people who have graduated from St. Joseph's. And one of them is Michael Gottlieb, who was down in Roswell for many years. He came to the school; he's from this area.

But we have a lot of tribal leaders.

We've had a lot of others that have gone to

Creighton, Georgetown, to Notre Dame, because here,

our goal has always been -- our goal is to make sure
that our students hit those top-level universities.

And it just happens to be Catholic for us.

But anyway, the thing is, is that that's our standard; that's our goal. But the thing is, is that we're a choice that parents make to send their kids here, and we have to deliver.

The other part is that I like what I hear, because -- and I was getting to -- is our students, they all -- most of them went to the State finals for the science fair. That's real big for us. Not only do we have science, but we also have a garden, agriculture. And so we're teaching the kids how to do that according to their traditional ways.



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Τ	90 percent of our students are from
2	Laguna-Acoma, and, again, 10 percent come from here
3	in San Fidel and Cubero and Seboyeta. I think
4	another choice is good. I always put myself into
5	the shoes of what if it was another elementary
6	school in the area? How would I feel?
7	I would feel very defensive. I would have
8	to get my act together, being another principal.
9	What am I doing that I need to do to get my school
10	in top shape?
11	So I'm all for competition. And it helps
12	us get on our toes. And if STEAM Academy came here,
13	I think it would up the the accountability for
14	everyone.
15	Now, on the other hand, I just want to
16	say
17	VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Time is up.
18	MS. TRUJILLO: communication. Final
19	thing is communication is very important.
20	VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Thank you for that
21	about "Mike." I did not know that. Next time I see
22	him, I'm going to ask him about his history here.
23	The last name on the list I didn't notice
24	is Mr. Space, who's already spoken. So you've said
25	vour piece?



DR. SPACE: Yeah, yeah. I don't want to bore people.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: It's not boring at all. But that leaves us, I would say, three minutes. So is there anyone that did not sign up? I want to be sure everybody had the opportunity to speak today.

Well, I can't do three of you. I can do one person. So pick a member. Come sign the list, please. Then I'll let you speak.

Like I say, I can't allow three of you to speak; just one of you.

SPEAKER: No? Are you joking, or that's what -- that's it? Okay.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: We had had the 20-minute limit.

I will tell you how to make a written comment after the meeting and where to send it and everything. You will all have an opportunity to do that.

Actually, if you want -- and I just told -- if you want to just speak for a minute, you can't really say anything in a minute. But I'll let all three of you speak for one minute each; but you can't really say anything in a minute. Are you

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1 Morris [verbatim] Aragon? 2 MR. FELIPE: No, Nicholas Felipe. 3 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Here again, if you 4 want to split up the time --5 MR. ARAGON: All I have to say, Mr. Vice Chair, is I believe choice is helpful in our 6 7 community. Again, I'm Marvis Aragon. I'm from the 8 Acoma community. And having more choice where our 9 high school students can go would be good. 10 Thank you. 11 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Nicholas, go ahead. 12 And, ma'am, if you want to speak, come on up. 13 give you a very short amount of time. I want to be 14 fair and be sure to hear from the community. 15 to stick to the guidelines; but I don't want anyone 16 to say they didn't get the chance. 17 MR. FELIPE: My name is Nicholas Felipe, 18 I'm a member of the Pueblo of Acoma. F-E-L-I-P-E. 19 I graduated in 2012 from the Native American 20 Community Academy; so it's -- so NACA is the 21 foundation for that NACA Inspired Schools. 22 And I'm here to support the STEAM Academy, 23 because I communicated with Lee Francis, Dr. Lee 24 Francis quite a bit. He's helped me do a number of



things, through national competitions, to applying

to different schools and stuff like that. 1 And I 2 think what he's doing within this community is very 3 unique. 4 STEM is a program -- or STEAM -- is a 5 program that's more -- more recent in its 6 development. The collegiate -- on the collegiate 7 level, it's still being acknowledged, and even 8 accepted, in some respects. I am a part of the 9 STEAM community at Lawrence University in Appleton, Wisconsin, where I attend school, and I will be a 10 11 rising senior this next year, majoring in 12 environmental studies with a focus in business and 13 anthropology. 14 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: I hate to cut you 15 off, but you've gone past your limit. 16 MR. FELIPE: Oh, that was three? 17 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Would you -- you're 18 sure? 19 Go ahead and finish your thought, then. 20 MR. FELIPE: I think it's a very unique 21 program, very innovative, and I think we should all 22 support it, because it not only represents the idea 23 of community, but also the value of culture. 24 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Okay. Thank you very 25 As I say, we make every effort to be fair.



1	We try to be fair with the folks; so all right.
2	That was the end of that list, huh?
3	All right. We have finished with the
4	Public Comment period.
5	We now move into the Public Education
6	Commission's question period. We will now ask you
7	questions. We will give ourselves since this is
8	our hearing, we'll give ourselves 40 minutes.
9	And I can tell you, Katie cut me off right
_0	in the middle of a sentence this morning herself.
1	COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: And then you
2	continued.
L 3	VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: But then I continued,
L 4	because that's part of the privilege of being the
L 5	Chair of the proceedings.
- 6	So, Katie, if you'll start the clock.
_7	Commissioners, who would like to get us
8 ـ	started with some questions for the applicant?
L 9	COMMISSIONER GIPSON: I guess I will. I'm
20	sorry. I'm scrolling through my notes that I put on
21	the application, and I left the computer; so I'm
22	reading off my phone. So it's not the easiest
23	thing.
24	I guess I'm looking at and I I'm
25	looking at your school day. And I'm looking at



the -- the early -- I think your morning is going to 1 2 be with the blended instruction with some online. 3 And I just can't find anything about afternoon. It -- you know, I'm trying to scroll 5 through. And I know you're looking at community-based projects. 6 Do you have any sort of idea of what they 8 might be doing and what that day is going to better look like? DR. FRANCIS: Absolutely. Let me pull up 11 my document, as well. But I can begin talking while

I'm doing that.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Okay. That's fine.

DR. FRANCIS: We're actually really careful to consider the amount of time for studies within that, as well as the blended instruction. So the morning has the instructional period. a -- basically, an A and B block. So the A block will be, I think, science and -- science and social studies; and then the B block is the language arts and mathematics. And those alternate days.

The way that we set -- we have big blocks of time -- and this was very intentional -- was the idea that we have a longer advisory period in the morning than most schools do; because part of that



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advisory is to have the one-on-one facilitation with the instructor, based on some of the needs that they may have to do. Maybe they are missing some homework; they need to do that. So that fills in that time in terms of the instructional hours.

In the back half of the afternoon, they have, I believe, their technology coursework and the project itself. And that project is really the application of what they're doing in the morning with a hands-on approach with their instructors.

So those instructors will be doing things like we have things within -- that we talked about on the Laguna side, say, re-stuccoing houses. So one aspect is to be able to bring in the engineering, the science, the language arts.

Dr. Shelley Valdez who also serves on our board and is our science adviser in all of this has worked for years on the Chaco Canyon expedition.

And so the idea of being able to work in Chaco Canyon where, in the morning, you would learn the skills, the blended learning; you're learning your isosceles triangles; you're learning grammar, and you're learning those various things.

And then all in the afternoon is the application. How do you take the first part in the



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morning, and the teacher -- the instructor there, being able to guide that through, saying, "You just learned triangles," to apply this to how they built their buildings in Chaco Canyon.

We're going to build a scaled project of that. We're doing an astronomy project to be able to see how pueblo people and ancient people looked at the stars, and then we're going to calculate actual distances from what you just read. And so the online instruction, that blended coursework, go both from class, as well as online, based on the Common Core standards and Benchmarks.

So -- and I think we built out additional time during the -- almost a full day, which I think is the Wednesday, as we set -- but it can really be any day -- but it is a full day where they will continue to engage in those projects. And whatever is necessary to be able to bring that in with both their community engagement piece, as well as that -- the learning that comes in, that's all sort of blended in with that, so that they make sure they have the correct number of hours for their courses; but then they also do something that engages in the community.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: And I quess just a



follow-up. I guess I have a concern about
facilities, because we've heard that, fortunately,
their -- their student population is growing. And
I'm -- I'm not the building expert. And I recall
out at lunch someone saying someone needs to become
the building expert; but I'm not. I'm thinking you
may have trouble with PSFA.

DR. FRANCIS: So we've looked at -- this is the one that we've talked with Mr. Trujillo about mostly. I know that we've talked about a number of spaces within this --

MS. TRUJILLO: There's a building that might be vacated by next year, that it's about the same size as this school; but we would not use it. So it's the building across the street there.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Okay.

DR. FRANCIS: So in our conversations, we have both -- there's a building in the back that you can see that we've identified as one area, the building that's over here, as well as we've talked about if the necessity grows, that there is land that's available that's wired and powered and has the ability to be able to put some portables. And we've also had that discussion in addition to that.

So there are -- at least there's the



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1 facility options. We have not had a review of this 2 particular facility. 3 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Right. 4 DR. FRANCIS: We have -- we have received 5 our business license from the Pueblo of Laguna. so we can continue to engage them in a conversation about the Mesita facility, which is out there. at the western -- or the eastern entrance to the 8 9 pueblo itself. And that was actually what -- the 10 facility that was reviewed by PSFA in the initial 11 application. And that --12 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: It was approved? 13 DR. FRANCIS: That one was reviewed and 14 approved, with minor improvements. We haven't done 15 contracting or the E-Occupancy rules. 16 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Those minor things 17 that cost money. 18 DR. FRANCIS: We did look at that. So 19 those are two options. 20 The third option that we looked at that we 21 reviewed, as well, was the Laguna Department of 22 Education may have some facility space coming up; so 23 we've looked at that one. 24 As we talked with Mr. Trujillo and what



Mr. Riley outlined, we would like to be in this

community, because it is closer to Acoma, because it is our first choice. We're waiting to get back with PSFA to review the sites, the facility itself.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: My last comment is the mission-specific indicators are not in percentage format -- are not in formats that we normally use when we negotiate; so that those would, you know, certainly have to be fixed.

And the one -- you know, although I know it's a graduation one, it can't be measured until they're gone. So there needs to be something that can be looked at on a yearly basis with them, what the math -- I think it was your math -- the math SMART goal isn't in a format that we negotiate.

DR. FRANCIS: The percentage. What we wanted to do -- and it was sort of a hybrid. Our initial goal was set up around ACT Prep, because we're looking at -- we were looking at the college benchmarks. But we did -- when we started discussing what the contract work would be as part of our network conversations, based on this NWEA percentage of growth for each one of the students, what we wanted to do was we benchmarked that, sort of a hybrid model with both, that could be -- you know, if we do move forward, partly for



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But we wanted it still benchmarked on those ACT scores, because the work that I've done with higher education out here, we still found that that is one of the prime indicators for how well they're going to do, being able to remain in college, not just being able to matriculate to college.

So when we looked at it, we looked at sort of a range. And I think that was in our Appendix A, the research that supports that for the benchmarking.

And I think, you know, as we move forward we'll kind of see what the process looks like. If it needs to be more percentage-based, then that's fine; but we also wanted to have our students kind of keep an eye on the prize.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: All right. Thanks.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Is that all,

20 Commissioner?

Yeah, let me address that. Is

St. Joseph's -- is that a private religious school?

MS. TRUJILLO: Yes, it is, under the

24 Diocese of Gallup.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: I would say you have



1 to be very careful. As I say, the State statutes 2 and the Charter School Act, they say there can't be 3 I can't say I agree with that. religious. 4 what the statute is. You would have to explore 5 whether you could use private -- are these facilities used by a church? 6 MS. TRUJILLO: Yes. 8 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: McCurdy -- you've 9 heard of McCurdy Mission for a number of years. 10 They were a private school up by Española. 11 they came to us and applied to be a private school. 12 All their buildings were owned by a church 1.3 foundation. 14 We had a mess with that. They're still 15 having problems with their facilities. You'd have 16 to explore that very greatly and probably get an 17 attorney involved to do that. I don't give legal advice. That's not my 18 19 job. But there are folks that get very upset when 20 we talk about religious-attached. So if we did share spaces, you'd have to be very careful with 21 22 that. 23 DR. FRANCIS: Thank you, sir. 24 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Commissioners? 25 Commissioner Toulouse?



1 COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: Mr. Chair, there's 2 one of the things -- and this has to do with 3 facilities, too. If you're going with the technical side of things, you would also need to make sure 5 that all of these buildings could do your modern technology; not just computer stuff, but laboratory 6 7 equipment, the design equipment. And I would not be sure that the wiring in all the old buildings and 8 all would function with that. 9 10 So before I would approve any final 11 facility, we would need to make sure that that all 12 worked; because it's -- you know, as you know, it's 13 more than you're going to need if it was a regular, 14 all-purpose school. And I'm concerned that you have 15 the proper equipment, if you're going to teach 21st 16 Century science, that you have 21st Century 17 equipment. 18 I know computers are in most classrooms 19 now, and that isn't usually a big problem. But what 20 is your computer access here? Is it good? 21 DR. FRANCIS: We do -- you do have the lab 22 set up here? 23 MS. TRUJILLO: No, we don't.

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looked at -- our initial conversations are talking

Not yet? Okay.

DR. FRANCIS:

So who we

about how we would bring out the type of wiring that would be necessary; so we have been considering that in terms of our planning-year dollars and the things we would be looking for.

I know I've spoken with that with both

Mr. Sanchez with the Laguna Community Foundation,

and we've been investigating some of the technology

grants that we could apply for, as well as

Ms. Carmen, as well, in terms of our budget

management through our transition year with the

Network. So we have some of the resources that may

be available for that.

The other option is we do have some -especially if we look over at the Laguna Department
of Education and some of the options that we have in
some of the local spaces is to be able to use some
of the labs that are available there for the
technology.

We know some of the charter schools have

Learning Lab-type situations and setups;

specifically, I think Taos has something like that.

So that's also -- we're investigating that, as well.

So we are trying to keep an eye on making sure we do have the technology infrastructure to be able to meet our goals.



1 COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: I just know for 2 various computer access, when you're not in the 3 Rio Grande Corridor, it's much more difficult for anybody, whether it's a citizen, school, State 5 government, or anybody, to have adequate access that stays up, works fast enough to get something done. 6 7 So I would want to make sure, because you 8 are looking at the technical side -- which, by the way, I am very glad you added the "A" in there. 9 10 DR. FRANCIS: Me, too. 11 COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: Students need the 12 And they need all the arts. And you can 13 teach math and science around art very nicely. 14 am very glad that you added that in there. 15 So at this point, Mr. Chair, that's all I 16 have thought of. I don't quarantee I won't think of 17 something, as other answers go on. But right now, that was the main thing I thought about this. 18 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: I understand that. 19 20 have a coherent thought myself that was a little 21 late. Next? Commissioner Armbruster? 22 23 COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: I want to say 24 that I was trying to read it, and mine's smaller 25 than hers. So I wasn't being impolite and reading



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But it's very difficult with this tiny
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     e-mail.
 2
     screen.
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               So I have some questions, some of which
 4
     are just informational. So parents got together,
 5
     and there's a Laguna-Acoma High School that the
     parents pushed for and were able to succeed in
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     getting; is that what I understood?
 8
               I was trying to take notes here.
               MR. SANCHEZ: That was in 1963 under 874,
 9
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     federal funds that the Pueblo of Laguna advocated
11
     for the creation -- or the building of Laguna-Acoma
12
     High School.
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               COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: So did they get
14
     the SEG funds from the State then?
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               DR. FRANCIS: Yes. And it is located in
16
     Grants-Cibola County. So it is a public high
17
     school.
               COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: Got it.
18
19
     This is sort of an omnibus question, because it's
20
     really true of everything.
               I understand what the Superintendent,
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     Marc -- I don't know to spell your name.
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               DR. SPACE: How could you forget Space,
24
     "Space" as a last name?
25
               COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER:
                                          Space.
                                                  How
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could I forget? It is a concern of mine, also. I live in Los Alamos. I came from California. And everywhere in the country, because of different regulations and evaluations and blah-blah-blah, are having problems getting -- I'm going to add one to your science and math. Special ed.

DR. FRANCIS: Uh-huh.

COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: Which is what I taught for 39 years. Very difficult to get.

So my question is, if you have teachers here whom -- you know, to be a charter, you want to do something different. And you're not the only one to whom I'm saying this, by the way.

So where are you going to get those teachers from? Possibly from the same teachers who are already teaching. And are they not doing as good a job, or they're not caring about kids, or they're not having advisory?

They're not -- you know, I -- it concerns me, like, how is this going to -- how will you find people who are better? Does that make sense to you what I'm asking you?

DR. FRANCIS: Yes, absolutely. I think in terms of the point that the Superintendent brought up -- and I've seen this in a number of locations --





first off, we have two different points of access than the district would have. I think that's one of the things that the flexibility of a charter school enables is that there are the State requirements and the laws that are in there; but there are different pools that we can draw from.

I can tell you that I've already talked to two young people, that went through my college prep program, that have science degrees and science backgrounds and wanted to come back and teach and didn't have the option to be able to do that. So they wanted to have that particular space.

Our adviser, you know, Dr. Valdez, who is not in attendance today, has access to a number of -- she teaches Native American science. So she is a scientist that has access to a number of institutions of higher education that we can draw from, and we can draw those resources from.

In fact, one of them we got through her is our connection and partnership with the University of California-Berkeley and their STEM/STEAM NASA training that they do. So that allows us a number of different options that we would not be seeking from the same pool.

I think we've given this a lot of thought,



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because this was one of the questions that came from our community, as well, when we were having these conversations, is this idea of being able to start our pipeline. And that's one of the things that, in my background, in my expertise, and when we initially thought of this, starting this school, is the idea of, like, we've got to start now, of, like, you know, our students that are graduating, "Want to teach? Want to teach? Want to teach? We've got science and math. Come on."

We have a young man right here that's going to be completing his college education next year. He's a fellow with the First Nations

Development Institute around science and agriculture who is interested in staying here in this community and teaching.

We have a lot of options. I think our work needs to be about getting them through that process as quickly and efficiently as possible.

That's the other partnership that we have with the University of New Mexico and their -- what they call the ZETAC program, which is "Zuni Engaging Teachers And Community," and their whole work around that -- and we've already discussed with them about being the second location -- is helping to get all



their teachers certified and accredited. 1 2 So we've been trying to make the 3 groundwork to try and do that; so different pools and creating our own pipeline system for that. COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: So are these 5 mostly Native American? 6 7 DR. FRANCIS: A number of them are; and 8 some of them are not. COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: It's a mix. 9 No, it's not. 10 DR. FRANCIS: It's a mix of 11 It's for any teacher within the Zuni Public them. 12 School District, and that's a range of both. 13 COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: So can 14 Superintendent Space use the same people? 15 DR. FRANCIS: Yes, absolutely. 16 COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: So everybody is 17 grabbing these folks; right? 18 DR. SPACE: We have two -- we have at 19 least two, if not three, teachers that it's -- the 20 shortage is so bad, we have three teachers on 21 waivers, two engineers that are looking to get 22 either a math or a science waiver. 23 Here at Laguna-Acoma, we were kind of 24 torn -- I hire principals by committee. And our 25 committee, which was representative of faculty and



community members from Laguna and Acoma, selected the principal, the new principal of Laguna-Acoma, who was one of our math teachers. And we knew for a while, "Well, what do we do there?" But we went with the wishes of the committee.

And we had to restructure. She had to come in and restructure, so as not to fill that position, when ideally, we would have loved to fill that position.

I see it as an ever increasing burden. Special ed, I agree with you. I don't think that's going to be a challenge here, though, specifically, with this school.

COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: But you're still kind of concerned about the teachers that --

DR. SPACE: Well, I think we're -- I think everybody --

okay -- of the current high school -- what I'm hearing -- and I'm not necessarily hearing this correctly. But what I'm hearing is, "We want to start a different school, because our kids are going to Grants; they're going to Santa Fe; they're going to Albuquerque, because this high school is not giving them the technology, the -- I don't know



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what -- love -- you know, the connectedness."

And so that's why -- so we're not really improving that school; we're just thinking we need to start a new school.

DR. FRANCIS: The point is the high academics and continuing that on. I think that's a component of it; it needs to be. I think that is some of the response that we've received from parents is that they want that particular opportunity.

But I also think it's around the support and the culture. I think it's very important; because we do have -- I serve on the Rural Schools and Community Trust, you know. It's this board that looks at, you know, rural schools in rural communities. And what we know is a lot of them are dying because of the brain drain.

What happens is if you do really excellent work, and you send the students, they don't necessarily come home. So what we're trying to do is also develop that, as well. So it's not only the academic excellence, but also the option to be connected within the community, to come back and help revitalize those communities, these communities.

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1	COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: And that's a
2	hard thing to do. It's, like, the State of New
3	Mexico.
4	DR. FRANCIS: Absolutely.
5	COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: Thank you.
6	VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Thank you.
7	Mr. Conyers, do you have anything? Any
8	questions?
9	COMMISSIONER CONYERS: I guess going last,
10	or next to last, my question was kind of the same as
11	Mrs. Armbruster on the staffing.
12	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We can't hear you
13	back here.
14	COMMISSIONER CONYERS: I think you've
15	answered that adequately on staffing; so
16	VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Anything else?
17	COMMISSIONER CONYERS: No.
18	VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Thank you. I have
19	some specific questions; yes, I do.
20	First thing I noted down there, you
21	mentioned a business license. Why would you
22	require what kind of a business license were you
23	required to get? Charter schools don't need
24	business licenses.
25	DR. FRANCIS: To operate on the Pueblo of



1 Laguna on Pueblo land, it's a requirement, for them, 2 that you have to have a business license, if we were 3 going to utilize their space, their location at the 4 Mesita facility. That was one of the things -- when 5 we first started negotiating with them and began 6 talking with them, that was one of their 7 requirements. To operate any nonprofit, school, 8 whatever, to utilize a facility, you have to have a 9 business license, as required by the Pueblo. 10 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: That's a new one for 11 me. 12 DR. FRANCIS: It was a new one for us, 13 too. 14 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: All right. Let me --15 Commissioner Gipson has already talked about your 16 goals. 17 I'm just speaking personally now, solely for myself, as a single Commissioner. 18 I'm always 19 disappointed when applicants choose -- we provide an 20 example of how we like to see your academic

indicators laid out for us. We want to know you

understand what we're talking about when we talk

whatever you want to talk about.

about an academic performance indicator or a goal,

You used a cohort average. We use cohorts



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all the time to define the pool; but you're the first group that's ever just wanted to take all the students and average their scores together and send that to the PEC as a goal.

Just, here again, speaking personally, I am not comfortable with that. I don't like that concept. I understand that you went to great lengths to try and explain why you were doing that; but I'm not comfortable with that aspect, because we're talking about individual students. We're not talking about groups.

When we average scores like that, as you well know, 30 percent can ace the test, and the other 70 can do poorly; but the average score is going to look at least acceptable. Do you see what I'm saying?

And what about that 70 percent that needs the -- I know you, internally, will know what all your students did. But you've got to convince us that you know how you're doing. And we want to know how those individual students are doing, also.

So you're going to need to -- should you be approved, a part of the current Charter School Act, every approved new or renewal application, that group has to sit down with the Public Education



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Commission at some point in the future, and we negotiate -- it's been briefly mentioned -- a performance contract with you.

The Legislature is very adamant about that word "performance." Senator Sapien was the sponsor of that bill, and he told me, personally -- he said, "That's the key word, because I did this bill because I wanted the students in this state to perform. They're not performing to the levels, as most of us feel that they probably should be."

And that's what you want to do here with your school. You want them to perform. Those performance contracts come with three associated performance frameworks: An academic -- that's where we will do the goals, should we get to that point. A financial, where you go through all the financials that you're going to have, because you're talking about taxpayers' money; you've got to prove you're spending it wisely. And there's an organizational part, which is part of your organization.

We've done 48 of those so far, and I've been at 45 of them; so you will probably see me, if it comes to that, at that session. And we will then talk about those goals very specifically.



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Like I say, we need to do something different in that area. So you may need to want to start thinking about it. The Charter School Division will, at the appropriate time, be there to help you with that. Should it come to that, you would have a specific charter school employee that would be assigned to you as a liaison.

So that's down the road; but I want -that -- this is -- I'm just uncomfortable with the
way you did this.

Let's talk about innovative and unique, because that's a part of the Charter School Act, to specific- -- those two words are in the Charter School Act. A charter must be unique, and it must be innovative. I think it may even go on to say, "If you're just duplicating existing schools..." -- whether they're in Grants or Laguna or wherever they are -- "...that's not a suitable reason for us to authorize a charter school." Some of you have heard that before.

So tell me now. You've already done that in some of the comments and the answers that have been given. But what will set your school apart from, let's say, Grants High School and Laguna-Acoma High School, or whatever it's called?





DR. FRANCIS: So I think we're looking specifically -- I mean, we've mentioned STEAM; but that idea of rural technology and community engagement, and community engagement different than what I've seen at the local public school level and even some charter schools, where it's measured on community service hours.

We're focusing all our projects and efforts on community betterment and community engagement. So that means that the students are going to be in the field; they're going to be in the community; they're going to be working with the communities -- communities -- I'm saying "communities," one. But each student has the option to work within their home location, home area.

That's really what we're trying to bring to this.

The second area that we have is the difference in our approach towards guiding our students through; so we have what's called our "mentoring core circle of care." What we've noticed is when we have high performing schools, especially in urban areas, they have a number of supports that are built in automatically. And so what we wanted to try and do is provide more than, say, just an adviser or parent-teacher committee. We -- or a



counselor.

What we wanted to do was surround these students all the way through with five particular mentors. So we have a community elder to be able to pass on that community knowledge. We have a health-care provider, and we've worked out some arrangements with some of the health-care systems in here to work through both the physical health, the mental health, any of the issues that students may have.

We have a community professional. That, I think, is actually one of the key and innovative components that we have, because I am where I am because I had someone to mentor me. Mr. Sanchez brought me out here to work, and I still have a relationship with him almost 15 years later.

We know that that's instrumental in young people's lives. That's why they have a system, support groups, like Big Boys -- Boys and Girls Club; we have one out in Acoma. And so we also want to do that at the school level; so that it's about moving beyond just the school, just the grade work, but how are you going to be out in life? How are you going to be in the world?

And then finally, engaging parents or



quardians, as part of that whole group.

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And then lastly our teacher, our adviser, that person to kind of keep track on day-to-day helping with their academics. And as this particular group, can guide them all the way through, support the student through all of their efforts and help them.

And I think one of the things with what we've seen with the NACA Inspired Schools, and NACA itself, is the fact that you have a number of students -- that's, in many ways, the way that NACA is configured, on an informal basis, to provide those supports.

And what they're seeing is students coming back, students coming back and working during the summer, students coming back and being a part of -- and we've seen this in a number of schools, at least in Albuquerque, in charter schools that have these really strong connections with young people in their communities.

So I think those are some of the unique features and the innovative features that we have, being smaller and more flexible. I think that's one of the things. And trying to find a niche so that it's not duplicating the same services. We know



that students are -- you know, Laguna-Acoma High
School has a great athletics program. There's a
number of other benefits. We know students can go
there, too.

So we try to find this particular niche for students that want to learn differently. And I think that core route, project-based learning revolving around STEAM, I think that's what gives us that uniqueness and innovation.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Thank you for that.

Now, one of the things that the Charter School Division does for us is they give us a preliminary analysis of your application. I understand that they gave that to you; so you've, I'm sure, had a chance to review that.

I just -- I'm a dinosaur, see? All these computer -- young people that I serve with are computer people. When I went to school, you had to move the dinosaurs to get into the building. And so I do paper. I keep telling the staff, I've got to have paper, because I can write on paper and make myself notes.

I can't write on a computer screen. Or at least, I don't know how, if you can, do that. So I make myself little notes, as I read.

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COMMISSIONER GIPSON: You're killing trees.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: That's why I'm shuffling paper here. It's old-fashioned and slow. That's -- I just want to read this one paragraph. They were talking about your assessments and what you want to do with your students. And the word in there was "student."

That's why I am kind of harping on the individual instead of the group, because you look at the prompts, and what we're talking about here is "students." I'll say that again.

"This description did not provide research as to how this program..." -- and here's the key words -- "...will increase student achievement."

That's what you guys want to do, as opposed to what you have apparently available to you now, and your kids. And that's what this Commission firmly believes in. Every Commissioner -- I don't normally speak for my fellow Commissioners. I've heard them all say it. We believe in improving student achievement, and we're willing and will do whatever we can to help you do that.

But they said, "And it does not articulate how it is innovative." That's why I'm kind of -- I



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1 know you tried. I know you made a good-faith 2 effort on that. We are concerned about the student 3 achievement. 4 Does anyone else have a follow-up question 5 while I thumb through my paper? I think we have a few minutes yet. 6 COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: I will address 8 special education. I can see you're going to have somewhat of a dual certification, which may or may 9 10 not be true, because a lot of people, such as I in 11 New Mexico, I must say, only had a special ed 12 credential. In California, I had many. 13 So you're going to have this person who is 14 going to oversee all these other classrooms, because 15 those students won't have special ed. 16 So you're going to have an EA? 17 Instructional assistants, whatever you call them. 18 MR. SANCHEZ: EAs. 19 COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: EAs, in 20 Los Alamos -- or IAs -- you'll have those people helping students individually? Because I'm assuming 21 22 you're going to have a significant population of 23 special education students. 24 DR. FRANCIS: What we looked at in terms



of planning for the EAs and the folks that we have

with our -- our special education population, what I
know from my research around the schools is it's
around between 15 and 19 percent that's been
identified as needing special education, various
ranges for that, some that need individual
assistance, some that don't.

We have planned initially for around -for using this surrounding -- and I don't know if we
initially planned for an EA within that particular
setup for the individual. But if it's required, and
we start to screen, as students come in -- we do
have some flexibility or at least some movement in
the budget to be able to bring in EAs for that
individual support.

So -- and I think that's just based on my previous experience, that there was not a lot of students that I've seen -- I have not spoken with the District on this -- but that have significant additional assistance requirements. So that's where we were -- it's kind of a wait-and-see would be the closest.

COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: Depending on who comes.

DR. FRANCIS: Depending on who comes in the door. We would be able to move within our



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network structure and find some of the resources we would need.

Katie, maybe you can correct me. It's certainly possible. But under a 504 plan, if you have a child who has major physical or mental impairments, I'm thinking that's probably an IEP and not a 504 plan; because 504 plans may just be -- you could just have an EA with a child in a wheelchair with a ventilator; that's a possibility.

But if you have a child with significant mental impairments -- I don't know -- I'm just saying that to you, and maybe you all know more than I do at the moment. But I just think that might be a child -- if you have something significant, it's, like, a lot of time and time in the day is what determines the difference between a 504 student and someone who has an IEP. And it's a funding thing, too, by the way, of course.

DR. FRANCIS: Absolutely. And we have that. We didn't sort of stretch that out in the application; but we did address that, and we have the notes for that, as well.

COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: Did I give you enough time?





1 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: You tell me. I'm fine 2 COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: 3 just odd for me to look at that, and I wasn't putting those pieces together. 5 DR. FRANCIS: Okay. VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: 6 Yeah. I'm just --7 I'm just checking my notes, because I don't ask on 8 everything I make notes on. But I did want to touch on this a little 9 10 bit. In the application, your target students are 11 going to be those that have dropped out -- okay? --12 who do not attend the local high school, or are 13 traveling, or students who would prefer a 14 project-based, real-world approach. 15 That's greatly admirable. Yes, it is. 16 Here, again -- and I don't want to be redundant, 17 because it's already been talked about. So to get that target audience, you're going to have to be 18 able to offer them -- you're going to have to have 19 20 facilities with the proper technology, and you're 21 going to have to have the proper teachers. You've 22 set yourself a higher standard, really.

And even as the Superintendent -- highly qualified science and technology teachers are not just wandering out on every street corner, and



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they're hard to find. Same with mathematics. And there's all -- even the public schools and the charter schools are all competing for this same small pool.

And then you put in the fact that you're way out here in rural New Mexico, away from everywhere. They noted that your plan was a little weak in that area, on your staffing, particularly. You're really going to have to work on that if we get to that point.

And, yeah, it's a chore. The major problems that charter schools face right now is facilities and special ed. We're having all kinds of fun in charter schools with all kinds of special ed. That's why we sometimes harp on it. That's why the staff and the review teams harped on them so much in their analysis. That's how important it is.

Those kids deserve the same quality education as everybody else does; but it's difficult because the Feds are involved, and the State is involved. And I guess the book with the rules is probably that thick or something. And we're all just human beings. So I just wanted to talk about that.

And we haven't talked about budget. That



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is because our chairman, who had a very late health issue and couldn't be here -- which kills her, because she's -- until this year, she had attended six solid years of these hearings and never missed a one -- she was our budget expert. She's on the board at the Artesia Schools; and so she was our budget expert.

But the staff noted you did not provide for student recruitment. You probably thought you did. But can you address that, just very briefly?

DR. FRANCIS: Yeah, very quickly on that.

12 Carmen and I have been working on that, as well.

Late in the game, we had some issues in technology with me receiving the e-mails; because when Mr. Sanchez handed it over, he stayed on the list. So I actually didn't get the 2015 budget worksheet until about the last day.

And we were told that we needed to have -we had to use that one. So I was, like, "Okay." So
I was trying to transfer everything over from 2014
to 2015. There was various things that got
misaligned.

There's a few things in the review that they're -- some things got doubled; some things got switched or swapped. The main thing is, in terms of

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recruitment, that's my position. So part of this fellowship is to be able to go out and do recruitment. With Ms. Douma here, we're going to tag-team that together.

The resources are not necessarily to be built in, because that was pretty much on my shoulders. And I think that's also part of the school director's job. I think there was a little bit of misunderstanding between the head administrator and the school director, in terms of the language. And those are two separate positions.

So I'm sort of filling the school director's role. I'll be pounding the pavement.

And it's not necessarily something that's budgeted in.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: And I understand, you just said it again, that's your responsibility. I'm old-fashioned, as I've already noted. If you're operating a quality charter school, as far as I'm concerned, every person that works in that charter school, down to the custodian, is responsible for student recruitment and is a potential recruiting tool for you, because they all know people. They all know kids.

That's, I guess, what I was trying to go



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1 It's a joint effort is what I would like to 2 see. 3 DR. FRANCIS: Yes. COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: Mr. Chair? 4 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Go ahead. 5 I just wanted to 6 COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: 7 say, sometimes recruitment is easier in these rural 8 communities, because everybody talks to everybody 9 else. In the urban communities, you don't always 10 talk to your neighbors, much less other people. 11 So I think word of mouth, once you 12 actually are approved and are getting ready for your 13 planning year, if that's what works this year, the 14 word will get out. 15 DR. FRANCIS: Yes. 16 COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: Everybody will 17 So I think recruitment will be easier from 18 that standpoint. 19 DR. FRANCIS: Yeah, I agree. Thank you. 20 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Thank you. 21 Commissioner Gipson, we do have a couple I do have one more comment. 22 of minutes. Do you 23 have something? 24 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Are you confident 25 that you're going to get the 40 you said you were



1 going to start with? Pretty confident at this 2 DR. FRANCIS: 3 We've already done internal -- we've done some folks. We don't have commitments, obviously. 5 But we do have some folks that are significantly interested if this school's opened. I think we can 7 reach the 40; although -- and also speaking to the 8 budget, we're planning multiple variations of that. 9 So if we reach -- we're going to plan for 10 20, as well; so about 50 percent of that. 11 reach that, that's our bottom. That's our floor. 12 And anything over that will be good. 13 But I think we can probably reach about 14 20 -- excuse me -- reach about 40. 15 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Forty? I'm done. 16 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Good? 17 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Uh-huh. 18 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: One last question, 19 and I expect we're about to run out of time, I 20 We try to hold our shows to the time, too, think. 21 also. 22 You indicated you're going to do food 23 However, the staff noted in their analysis 24 that you've provided no money in the budget.



little bit hard to do food service without money.

1 And you just have minimal information. That is 2 something that would certainly have to be fleshed 3 out. 4 DR. FRANCIS: That was one of the 5 transitory pieces that got lost in the budget, the 6 year-to-year budget shuffle. So that was -- our 7 apologies, and we've actually talked about where 8 we'll be able to pick that up, should this be 9 approved. 10 COMMISSIONER BERGMAN: That's something 11 the Feds have a book this big that you've got to 12 serve food to your kids. Probably rightly so; but 13 maybe not. 14 How much time do we have? 15 MS. POULOS: A minute and four seconds. 16 COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: Now it's two

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Now it's two seconds.

All right. Let me see if there's anything else I wanted to talk about. They did have questions on your outreach efforts. That goes along with identifying the students and so on and so forth and making the community aware that you're available, that there might be a school down the road potentially here.



seconds.

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I -- I think we will just stop a minute or so early then. I mean, I do have some instructions for you.

As we noted before, there is an opportunity, here, again, for any of you that are hearing me today, to make additional comments. But you have a very short amount of time to do it. You see this over there? (Indicates.)

I think it's on the table. It's our agenda. Down in the bottom last two paragraphs, it tells you who you would send your comments, or your information to, the -- now, it says you can mail them. I don't think you're going to mail it to Santa Fe and get it there in three days. So I would suggest either a fax or an e-mail or however -- e-mail, probably, however you can do that.

You can send it to -- I have a date here for this. Your deadline for sending that information would be Thursday, August 20th, 2015, at 5:00 p.m.; not 5:01 or 5:02. They shut it down exactly at 5:00 p.m.

The person it gets to will then see that it gets to the proper people that should have that information. So you have one final opportunity.

And make sure you identify which school





you're talking about. You'd be surprised how many people send an e-mail promoting a school, and they don't mention which school they're promoting.

Please be sure you mention the applicant, that you're doing that.

Let's see if I'm missing anything.

I do thank you for your presentations today. I thank you for the water that you took time to provide. And whichever one of you took the time to put those signs out there on the road, I thank you for that. It made it easier for us city folks to drive around in the country.

I enjoy this tour. That's not what it's called, but -- because we're on this thing until Friday. We'll be in Deming and Silver City on Friday. It's a long week for us; but we enjoy it. We get a chance to meet people and talk about something we're all interested in, and that's the school kids.

DR. FRANCIS: Thank you very much.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Again, I thank you for your presentation. We will meet in Santa Fe -- these are important dates for you -- September 24th and 25th, 2015. That's what we call our "decision" days. Each of the seven applicants will then hear



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1 at that time. There will be a short opportunity for 2 you to speak again. 3 If you've thought of anything that you 4 missed today or didn't cover in your application, 5 you'd have that -- it's not a very long time, five or ten minutes -- to make any final comments you want to make. That's your chance to, again, get 8 face to face with the Commissioners, and do -- make 9 your last effort. So the public doesn't comment; 10 but you will have that opportunity for that. 11 when we'll either approve or deny the applications. 12 I believe if there's nothing else, 13 Commissioners, or Staff --14 COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: I move we adjourn. 15 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Let me say this. Actually, we're going to recess. 16 17 COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: You mean, so we 18 don't have to go through all that stuff? 19 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Actually, I do want 20 to go through that. Would you rather adjourn and 21 start over tomorrow? 22 COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: Let's start at a 23 new location. 24 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: I have a motion to 25 adjourn. Do I have a second?



1	COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Second.
2	VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: All in favor?
3	(Commissioners so indicate.)
4	VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Opposed? No?
5	We are adjourned. Again, thank so you
6	much and thank you for having us in your community.
7	(Proceedings adjourned at 2:45 p.m.)
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BEFORE THE PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION 1 2 STATE OF NEW MEXICO 3 4 5 6 7 REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE 8 I, Cynthia C. Chapman, RMR, CCR #219, Certified 9 Court Reporter in the State of New Mexico, do hereby 10 certify that the foregoing pages constitute a true 11 transcript of proceedings had before the said 12 NEW MEXICO PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION, held in the 13 State of New Mexico, County of Cibola, in the matter 14 therein stated. 15 In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my 16 hand on August 26, 2015. 17 18 19 Cynthia C. Chapman, RMR-CRR, NM CCR #219 2.0 BEAN & ASSOCIATES, INC. 201 Third Street, NW, Suite 1630 21 Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102 22 23 24



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