1	BEFORE THE PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION
2	STATE OF NEW MEXICO
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9	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
10	COMMUNITY INPUT HEARING Academic Opportunities Academy
11	August 20, 2015 8:30 a.m.
12	Deming Public Schools Board Room 1001 South Diamond
13	Deming, New Mexico
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20	REPORTED BY: Cynthia C. Chapman, RMR-CRR, NM CCR #219
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2	COMMISSIONERS:
3	MR. VINCE BERGMAN, Vice Chair MS. KARYL ANN ARMBRUSTER, Member
4	MS. PATRICIA GIPSON, Member MS. CARMIE TOULOUSE, Member
5	STAFF:
6	MS. KATIE POULOS, Director, Charter Schools Division
7	MS. JULIE LUCERO, General Manager, Options for Parents
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VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Ladies and gentlemen, again, I apologize for my technical colleagues and their trouble getting on, because they had their notes and everything there.

But we're now on, so I am going to call this Community Input session of the New Mexico
Public Education Commission for Academic
Opportunities Academy into session.

Today is Thursday, August the 20th, 2015.

And we are not using the mics, you might notice.

Apparently, there's a buzz today. So we're going to have to speak up; be sure everyone hears us.

Before I go any further, please mute or vibrate or buzz your cell phone, so we don't have those interruptions. If you have any other electronic devices, please quiet them somehow. I appreciate your cooperation on that. It's great to be in Deming this morning. I certainly want to thank the Deming Public Schools for being -- allowing us to use this great facility for our input hearing this morning. Very nice of them. We greatly appreciate it.

I'm going to do a little different kind of roll call this morning. My name is Vince Bergman,
I'm the Vice Chairman of the Public Education





Commission. Our Chairwoman, Commissioner Shearman, 1 until this year, had never missed one of these 2 3 hearings for the past six years. But she has a health issue, and she's having a terrible problem because her doctor said she can't drive; and so she 5 6 can't go anywhere. 7 So she sends her regrets and is sorry she 8 couldn't be here this morning. 9 I would ask -- start over here to my 10 right. 11 Commissioners, please identify -- oh, 12 in District 8. I live in Roswell. I have the 13 southern counties, Chavez, Otero, running all the 14 way up to Mora County. 15 Please identify your district and say a little bit about them. 16 17 COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: I'm Karyl Ann 18 Armbruster from Los Alamos. My district is No. 4, 19 which covers Los Alamos, some part of Santa Fe, 20 Corrales, Rio Rancho, a little bit of Albuquerque 21 and Jemez, but not all of it. And it's just kind 22 of -- I think I pick up everybody's little 23 half-districts. COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: I'm Carmie 24



Toulouse. I represent District 3 in Albuquerque.

1	And it's the bulk of Albuquerque. So as I tell each
2	group, I have most of the State-chartered charter
3	schools and most of the APS-chartered schools in my
4	district.
5	I don't have the South Valley. I don't
6	have the far Northeast Heights. I don't have the
7	West Side, except for one little chunk of it that
8	runs up along the county line in Paseo.
9	So it's a very but it goes to the
LO	river. So I have the Downtown area; I have the Old
L1	Town area; I have the whole North Valley.
L 2	So I have where most of the charter
L 3	schools are located.
L 4	And I am not an educator by practice. I'm
L 5	a bureaucrat. I spent 30 years in State government.
L 6	So my expertise in most of these is understanding
L 7	purchasing and budgets and those kinds of things.
L 8	But I'm learning rapidly. I know higher
L 9	ed; so now I'm learning K through 12.
20	COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Hi. I'm Patti
21	Gipson. I represent District 7, which is all of
22	Doña Ana County, plus a smidgen of Otero County.
23	And I am a career educator.
2 4	VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Thank you,



Commissioners.

I will note for the record that we have four Commissioners present. We therefore satisfy the legal statutory requirements for these kind of hearings.

And I'll just add that I always love the way the Legislature designs all our districts. As I said, I live in Roswell. Believe it or not, I have one precinct in Socorro County. I'm not sure even where it is. And I have two precincts in Bernalillo County; and I know where they are. They touch on Torrance County, because Torrance County is in my district.

But it's an interesting process how they
do -- divide that up. And the district -- or the
precinct that the Commissioner has mentioned about
Otero County, that comes from mine -- that's the one
precinct I don't have in Otero.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: That I don't have.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: So they have to make the numbers match somehow.

Commissioner Ambruster, would you lead us in the Pledge of Allegiance, please, and I'll do the Salute to the New Mexico Flag.

(Pledge of Allegiance and Salute to the New Mexico Flag conducted.)

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applicant and to receive community input to assist the Public Education Commission in its decision whether to grant the proposed charter applications.

According to this section of the law, the Commission may appoint a subcommittee of no fewer than three members to hold a public meeting. We have satisfied that.

According to law, these hearings are being transcribed by a professional court reporter. The total time allocated 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.

A sign-in sheet is back there by the door.

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 of them.
They will be given 20 minutes to present their
application in a 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 in the 20 minutes.
Following the applicant's presentation,
the local school district representatives, which
includes the superintendent, administrators, and
board members, will be given ten minutes to comment.
Subsequently, the Commission will allow
20 minutes, as noted, for public comment as



described above.

1 Finally, the Commission will be given 2 40 minutes to ask questions of the applicants. 3 Commissioners, are you ready to proceed? 4 Then let us do so. I will ask the applicant to come forward. 5 6 And I see he's already sitting here. 7 I would ask that, for the record, that you 8 please state the name of your school, your name, 9 your -- your -- your role in the school, the names of the founders of the school, and any other person 10 11 who is here today on behalf of your school. 12 You will have 20 minutes to present your 13 information, and that clock will not start until 14 after you've done your introduction. 15 MR. CASAVANTES: Good morning, Commissioners. Our school --16 17 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Hold on a sec. MR. CASAVANTES: Oh, I'm sorry. 18 I'm 19 sorry. 20 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Yeah, that's a good idea. We've had some confusion. If you have 21 22 founders here that have signed up to speak, they 23 need to speak during your 20-minute allocation. 24 They're not -- they're not a part -- they're public; but they have to speak during your 20 minutes. 25



1 I just want to announce that. 2 Go ahead. Sorry. 3 MR. CASAVANTES: Okay. No problem. Му 4 name is Mark Casavantes, C-A-S-A-V-A-N-T-E-S. And I am one of the founders. Ben Tice is a founder from 5 Carrizozo, New Mexico. And Wes Clarkson is also a 6 7 founder, and he is in Carlsbad, New Mexico. 8 Is there another component that I was 9 supposed --10 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Have you identified 11 the founders as they exist right now? 12 MR. CASAVANTES: Yes, sir. 13 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: All right. You all 14 got that? Are you ready, Katie, to --15 MS. POULOS: I am. 16 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: You have 20 minutes, 17 sir, to begin. 18 MR. CASAVANTES: Thank you very much, 19 Commissioners. I want to first say we wish Chairman 20 Shearman a speedy recovery in her health issues and want to thank the Commissioners, the New Mexico 21 22 Public Education Commissioner [verbatim], the 23 Commission, the PED, Charter School Division, 24 Dr. Dan Lere, the Deming Public Schools, and 25 everyone that showed up for this public meeting.



I'm grateful, and I thank you all for coming.

2 We are committed to improve education. I

3 know that great improvement in education is

4 possible. We've worked hard towards this objective,

5 and we will continue to work hard towards

6 accomplishing this objective.

7 | I cannot wait till the day that we have a

8 | charter school and can show the world the

9 improvements we will be able to make in the

10 | communities we serve.

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11 And I think we do have a unique charter

12 | school application. It's also creative and

13 effective. We have been told that our application

14 did not meet this criteria; but I think I would be

15 hard-pressed to find another charter school that

16 | matches what we're trying to do.

There may be some other schools that have

18 | components of our ideas; but I don't think

19 | collectively, there's a charter school that has all

20 our components.

21 Our application was designed to solve

22 | major education problems that students face. It was

23 | not designed to make anyone rich; nor was it

24 designed to be easy.

It was -- you know, some of the components



of our -- which we think are creative is developing a metric, which we call "Learning Per Second," which I think nobody is doing -- it was developed by us -- to measure how fast students are learning. And -- and base -- and that's based on the requirements of how much a student should learn in a given school year, and then just breaking that down into smaller increments and measuring it in smaller increments to see that they're on track at any given point.

We're also working on a development of another metric called "Retention" to see how long students retain a lesson, so that we can study and evaluate lessons to improve the long-term retention of that knowledge and skills.

Best of my knowledge, there is not another charter school that is going to offer a computer programming component like we have, in New Mexico. They may have some classes in it; but I don't think that to the extent and the duration, there is -- in the middle schools, particularly -- there is a computer programming component.

We strongly believe that all students should graduate from high school able to earn a self-sustaining income, not only for themselves, but for their families, because we seek to end poverty



in the communities that we serve. And I think that's a very important component to improving education. It -- you know, not everybody's going to college, and we want them to be ready to go to college; but if they can't, for whatever reason, we wish them to be able to earn a self-sustaining income.

Okay. We developed this model to be more efficient and not waste the students' time. When a student has failed in a regular public school, they are put to the beginning of the school year. Our plan is to find out where they left off and continue from there. That will save a significant amount of time when you multiply that over a lot of other students, okay?

Also, we believe that as soon as a student is capable -- has fully completed the requirements of a grade level, that they're able to move to the next grade level. That also prevents the holding pattern, that the brightest students that the schools have are in a holding pattern and not able to progress. And we think that should be eliminated.

And we also want to empower our teachers to -- our classes are going to be -- the teacher is



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going to be empowered to prepare the lesson as necessary, take the time necessary to prepare an excellent lesson. They will have up to 90 minutes per session to teach the lesson to their fullest capacity necessary, so that those students are successful. And -- and then they can dismiss students as they see fit and not waste their time, once they've been able to have all the necessary skills to be successful in that area.

And if more than one session is necessary, the teacher is empowered to schedule more than one session. This -- this eliminates a lot of the problems that public schools have, where they're just on the time clock, and the class period ends, and they've got to go to the next class, and so forth. We are breaking all those cycles, okay?

Many countries around the world have an extended day. And if you look at -- you know, they either have extended days or extended years. And we believe that's an important component of our school for many factors.

One is our students are not released when their parents are still at work, and unsupervised, to the community. I think that eliminates a lot of issues due to lack of supervision, crime, drugs,



bullying, gangs, and other issues that maybe occur.

And it allows for us to remediate the problems that many students would have. Many students are two, three grade levels behind and getting further behind. They're on their way to becoming a dropout and having -- and being a problem to our society.

We wish to try to solve that problem -okay? -- and catch these students up. And even with
a two-hour-per-day extended day, it would take three
years to recover a student one school year. But
that's -- you know, I'd like to do better than that.
But I see that that's -- that's a significant chunk.
And we hope -- you know, we've thought also about
having an extended year; but, you know, funding and
all that would have to be available to do that sort
of thing. But I think that the extended day is an
important component for the school.

And then for those students that are caught up, we plan to provide computer programming instruction. And we're developing that curriculum, and we've discussed the curriculum with the New Mexico -- NMSU Computer Science Department. And we -- once this is finished, we're going to continue to have meetings with them and fully develop that curriculum.



We're finding a lot of issues and so forth about what to teach and so forth that's appropriate for the grade level. Java is the charter -- is the computer programming used by NMSU; but that's way over the head of a middle school child, okay? I've tried to learn a little bit of it, and I -- it's a challenge.

So we're looking for a bridge program -- a bridge computer language. And we've looked at Python, and we've looked at JavaScript and C++ and some others; and we're working on that. And that's an area that, once developed, I think would be a strong component of our curriculum.

And part of the reason that the -- we were not able to fully complete it is that when we went -- attended the meetings with the Charter School Division, we -- our mission statement was changed; and in doing that, it required us to throw out about a third of our application and restart on a lot of areas.

And like I said, the computer programming aspect is -- is a challenging component, and I think it would be a very important component and will align with New Mexico State University -- I mean, NMSU -- and it will prepare students to be able to



be employable, if this program was continued through
a high school program.

We know that there are some areas of that -- of our application that needs to be providing additional detail and maybe some revision. And we'd like to be able to communicate with the Charter School Division, Commissioners, anyone else that's interested, the Deming Public Schools, on any improvements, corrections, or anything that would make the charter school better, and that our plan is to continue to work towards approval of a charter, even if it takes one or more years from now.

Thank you very much.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: You're finished with your time, then?

MR. CASAVANTES: Yes, I am. Yes, I am.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Thank you for your presentation. At this point, it is time for the local school district to be given their opportunity. I would ask if there is someone from the Deming Public Schools to come forward. Come forward, please. Please identify -- you can -- if you'd

MR. LERE: I will. I'm just walking

25 around.

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rather sit?



MS. POULOS: It's hard to get through.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Identify yourself and

3 your role.

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MR. LERE: My name is Dan Lere. I'm

Superintendent of Schools for Deming Public Schools.

First of all, welcome to Deming. I appreciate you visiting us here for this hearing.

I have reviewed all the paperwork submitted by the applicant. And we have some pretty significant concerns.

I'll start off with our first one is curriculum. We feel that they have focused in on a very narrow focus of curriculum with a strong emphasis on computer programming. We see this as an intense occupational training in a very technical field for 12-to-14-year-olds. We believe that that demonstrates somewhat of a lack of knowledge of child development and child -- and adolescent cognition.

They're planning on 300 hours per year of computer programming. That's fully 25 percent of instructional time. And the reason that that's important is that we see this as, compared to our middle school students who come out of Red Mountain Middle school, these students will have 900 hours



less of regular instruction time by the time they get to ninth grade than our students coming out of Red Mountain.

Now, the applicant spoke of the extended year -- extended day program; but if you read all of the documents, you will see that they're -- in their budget revisions, they have indicated that they have insufficient funds to support that extended day. So there really will be a loss of 900 hours in a three-year period of instructional time by the students, which we think will put those students at a distinct disadvantage when they go to ninth grade, that they will be significantly behind in language arts, reading, science, social studies.

They may be strong in computer programming and algebra; but our fear is that they're going to be weak in many of the other areas because of the lack of instruction time.

He also mentioned about this being continued through the high school. We have no intentions of doing this kind of intense computer programming instruction at our high school. Our high school is a comprehensive high school. We have a strong vocational program. We have strong fine arts and music, art programs. We -- we try to



teach -- we have many, many AP classes, honors classes.

We simply do not have the room, nor the desire, to convert our high school curriculum into a computer programming-based program. So students going through this program would get three years of intense computer programming and may not be exposed to much of that again until they go to college four years later.

It seems that this occupational training is -- may be appropriate for young adults, post-high school, or even late high school. We do not see it as appropriate for 12-, 13-, and 14-year-olds.

They also -- in the paperwork, you'll see that they're -- we believe that they have insufficient programs to meet the needs of middle school students. They have no dual language program; they have eliminated that out of their application. As you know, we have a very high percentage of monolingual Spanish students in this district. If they have no dual language program -- in the budget, you will see they have no money for translators or an interpreter, which indicates to me that all instruction is going to have to be in English, which will eliminate a lot of students



having the possibility of going to this school, simply because they don't speak the language.

They do not have a STEM or a STEAM program; that has been eliminated. And that would fit well with computer programming, if they had it. They also have no developed program — at their own admission, in their own paperwork, they have no developed curriculum for the fine arts, art, or music. They have no developed program for physical education; nor do they have facilities for that.

The curriculum instruction that they do have in their program seems to be based on a very long list of computer software programs. There were 20-plus computer programs that were listed as both the basis of their curriculum and their instruction.

Anybody who's attempted to take an online class realizes that that takes a certain amount of self-discipline; it takes a certain amount of commitment. And there's also, in this proposal, no indication as to the amount of time a student would spend in the classroom, versus how much time they would spend online. Both things are talked about; but there's really no specifics as to what that time split would be.

They also mentioned a scope and sequence



plan, which they are going to use from another entity; but they also admitted in their paper that they haven't got a copy of that scope and sequence yet.

I find it interesting that you would adopt a scope and sequence that you hadn't seen yet; so I have some concerns about that.

So that's the curriculum part.

And the staffing part, we also have some concerns. The application states that they are going to have a 20-to-1 ratio. But if you read their Intent to Submit letter, and if you analyze their budget, it indicates a 40-to-1 ratio. They strongly emphasize throughout their application that this is going to be an individualized education with individualized instruction and a lot of small group work. I find it hard to believe that you would be able to accomplish that with a 40-to-1 ratio.

We have about a 25-to-1 ratio here in Deming, and we still have teachers that struggle to individualize education to students that need it.

So I think that's another misunderstanding as to how the dynamics work in the classroom, especially with sixth-, seventh- and eighth-graders.

The other issue we have with staffing is



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in order to have staff that would be able to do

this -- this intense training in computer

programming, you're going to have some pretty highly

trained people. And they're going to have to want

to come here to Deming and work in this school.

I can tell you, if my -- if -- I don't know if Nancy Patterson is here; but we have -- she's my HR director. We have a very, very difficult time attracting and retaining qualified teachers in this school district. Last year, out of 350 teachers, we had 55 on alternative license. We expect a similar number this year.

I think that it is maybe unrealistic for this proposal to expect that they're going to hire highly trained, technical people into these fields. They're going to be hard to find; they're going to be hard to convince to come teach here in Deming, and it's going to be even more difficult for them to retain them. So I think that could be a big issue for them.

They also indicate, in their application, that they would hire a TESL-endorsed bilingual teacher. If you look in the budget, there is no money in the budget for that position.

Lastly, they have -- I think they have



some real facility issues. They have no facility at this time. They have a lot that they have considered leasing. They've talked about getting a building built that is leased.

I can't find anywhere in their paperwork or in their budget and everything that there's indication as to how they're going to pay for this. So I think that that's a pretty big loophole right there.

I do want to make a comment about their application. In one of the sections, they have listed current status of education in Deming. If you read that section, you will see that it is completely void of any statistics. It has no survey results. It is merely a list of hearsay comments by disgruntled students that say that -- that claim that there is bullying and racism and massive failure of students at Deming High School.

I would -- I would say to them -- I would request from them -- I would like to see their survey results that support those conclusions. I'd like to see some sort of data that they have gathered that states that is the climate at that school. I would love to see that, because I know better. I know that that is not the case at that



school.

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My guess is that you could go to any high school in this whole country, and you could find a few students who would say some bad things about their high school; and I think that's exactly what happened here.

The paper says, "A few students have told us there's bullying."

"Some students have told us that there is racism."

"Some students have told us that teachers don't answer questions."

That is -- that is purely hearsay, and I would request that they remove that from that document, because there is -- they have no evidence to support that whatsoever.

I think from what you heard from the applicant earlier and from the information I've presented, to us, it's clear that they are not ready to open a charter school that would meet the needs of the students of this community. And in fact, we believe that would actually put students behind into their ninth and tenth grade and would actually reduce their chances of graduating from high school.

So on behalf of the school district, I



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would -- I would -- we would not be in favor of
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     granting the charter for this charter school.
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               VICE CHAIR BERGMAN:
                                     Thank you,
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     Mr. Superintendent. I appreciate your comments very
 5
     much. And once again, thanks for having us in this
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     nice room today.
                          Thank you for coming.
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               MR. LERE:
               VICE CHAIR BERGMAN:
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                                   We are now at the
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     part for public comment.
               Can you bring me the list, please, Julie?
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               The list indicates that we have two
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     individuals that wish to speak. We're going to hear
13
     public comment from the community of Deming.
     noted earlier, there's a full 20 minutes available.
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     So I guess, theoretically, I could give ten minutes,
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     if you really wish to go on for ten minutes, making
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     comments. But that would be the limit, I can assure
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     you.
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               So the first name on the list is Sarah
20
     Bottomley.
               Please identify yourself, which I just
21
22
     did.
23
               MS. BOTTOMLEY:
                               That's fine. My name is
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     Sarah --
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               VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Please say it for the
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record, please.

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MS. BOTTOMLEY: My name is Sarah

Bottomley. And I'm retired, and I have a Bachelor

of Science in Computer Science and a Bachelor of

Arts in Music Performance; but I have never done any
educating beyond tutoring.

And I talked with Mr. Casavantes about volunteering to tutor the kids as they worked on the computer on their lessons.

I'd like to clear up one thing. Am I allowed to ask a question and see if either of those two can answer it?

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: No.

MS. BOTTOMLEY: Well, my understanding was that the computer time was when the students went to botany class, learned about botany, and then got on the computer, and there was designed, through the package that he hasn't bought yet, all the botany material, where they could chunk through and drill themselves. And they can do it slowly if they don't understand, and they can repeat a question if they don't understand, and they can go on quickly and go back to the teacher and say, "I'm done," and say, "I'm ready for the new material," if they do understand.



That was my understanding. And, of course, in addition, the computer classes are going to be taught.

When I first talked with him about what computer classes we were going to teach, I was imagining the things that I learned, which was systems programming, which was not what he has any intention of teaching middle-school kids. He wants to teach them to run these little programs where you type in commands to draw lines and circles, and then you can move them. And so it's sort of like an introduction to animation. It's not college-level computer programming.

That is to get the kid to understand that you tell the computer what to do; you write a program, and then you run it, which I think is an excellent introduction to computer programming. I think it's unfortunate that they have no computer instruction in the high school; because when I was in college, the kids that had had some computer experience had a tremendous advantage.

Okay. One of the things, when computers got on the desktop, and everybody had a computer, and I saw that you could get online -- all this stuff, you know, happened throughout my life -- I

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thought, "Oh, this is great. The kids can all learn their stuff online. Everybody can learn at their own pace. Everybody can learn what they're interested in."

Why don't we put French classes, German classes, engineering, you know, anything that's where the largest amount of the material is information, rather than, you know, psychology or history or something, where a lot of it is interpretation, and it needs to be done by a teacher?

But there's no reason why kids can't do a lot of their drill and take the burden off of the teacher. You know how teachers have to repeat things and say, "Okay. Now, you, Johnny, you answer it. Now, you, Sarah, you answer it," which wastes the time of all the other kids that are sitting there waiting?

So the two big advantages that I want to make sure to point out of a system where the teacher gives the lesson and the kid does the drilling on the computer and at their own pace, the two advantages is you don't have smart kids sitting there in class listening to the same material over and over so that the other kids can catch up; and



number two is you don't have a kid that is 1 2 unprepared and doesn't have the foundation, 3 listening to material that he can't possibly understand and going home and knowing that. So it puts -- it rewards a student based 5 on his merit, rather than based on how old he is, 6 shoving him to the next grade level with poor 8 And it gives everybody the opportunity to 9 do what they want to do with their life. 10 So those are my comments. VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Thank you very much. 11 12 There is one other name on the list, and I 13 can't read the last name. So pardon me. Is it 14 "Georgine Bonalas" [ph]? 15 MS. GONZALES: Georgina Gonzales. 16 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Please -- you've got 17 a soft voice; you're going to need to speak up. 18 Please identify yourself for the reporter. 19 MS. GONZALES: My name is Georgina Gonzales. I'm here from El Paso. I'm here to 20 support Academic Opportunity Academy. 21 If it wasn't 22 because of Opportunity Academy, I wouldn't have 23 graduated from college. And there's other students that are currently receiving their -- their 24 25 associate's or other degrees from Academic



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And I'm thankful for that -- for Academic

Opportunity and Mark for helping me. So that's all

I had to say.

5 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Thank you for your 6 input.

We are now finished with that portion of our agenda. We are now down to the Public Education Commission question period.

We will have 40 minutes to ask those questions.

12 Katie, are you ready?

MS. POULOS: Uh-huh.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: All right. Start the time on that, please. I think I'll get the ball rolling on this one.

Right in the very beginning, on Page 3 of your application, the Superintendent did already note in his remarks, you showed a student-teacher ratio of 40-to-1. That -- that, of course, is a statutory violation of the limits in this State. Schools can approach the Secretary and request a waiver; but I have never seen her allow anyone to put 40 children in a classroom.

And below that, you did say that that



would be above the normal ratio. And it certainly is.

And then you say you will hire additional teachers when it's financially feasible to do. So to me, that suggests a lack of understanding of what we're trying to accomplish. Every school has to be financially competent; but every school works with the money they have, and they have to be able to hire the teachers. So that's to take care of the kids, and that's what they take care of.

So I wanted to note that, okay? And that was not the only place you used the term "financially feasible."

MR. CASAVANTES: Do you want me to respond to that?

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: No, sir, you cannot.

MR. CASAVANTES: Okay.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: And then I want to go to the academic performance indicators, slash, goals. We use both terms for that.

You stated we, of course, require each applicant to provide indicated academic performance indicators and goals. We have a very time-tested format. It was right in the instructions that we asked.

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So in the beginning of your application, when you came to that section, you said you did -- you decided not to put any goals in your application, and you said something about CSD staff.

Now, I've worked with CSD staff, and I seriously doubt that they told you not to put any academic performance indicators in your application. I don't know if that's what you were referring to or not; but that would surprise me, because I've sat in many performance contract negotiations with them. And they're just like me. They insist on strong and rigorous and smart academic performance indicators for the school.

The reason why we ask applicants to do that is because that shows us that you have the capacity to understand assessment, the ability to figure out how you're going to teach the kids and how they're going to perform well in your school.

So that kind of threw me for a -- and I will then note that later on, you switched again and you threw in some academic performance indicators in another section of the application; and that, at least, satisfied that requirement.

But as I read those -- in that section -- I'll come to them when I read my notes later -- they



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still were not in the SMART format that we ask for. 1 2 Some of them were not even measurable -- you've got 3 to be able to measure them when you have a goal -and in many cases were not rigorous. It's -- so that was what I noted. 5 And you mentioned Python in your comments. 7 You used -- you indicated that there was some 8 assessment there, and that CSD pointed out in their 9 analysis, there is no assessment of Python, 10 apparently; so that kind of concerned me. 11 You talked about having a pre-AP test for 12 The College Board doesn't do a pre-AP vour kids. 13 test. And that also concerns me. 14 And one of the -- your goal for Algebra 1 15 apparently is not informed instruction during the 16 year; that's only an after-the-fact situation. 17 that concerned me. And then when you did provide -- you 18 19 apparently proposed a pass rate of 5 percent. 20 that is certainly not rigorous. I've got the ball rolling. I'm now going 21 22 to take a breath here, and, Commissioners, do any of



you have questions for --

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VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Commissioner Gipson,

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Oh, Lord.

would you like to start us off, please?

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COMMISSIONER GIPSON: I guess. I mean, I read through this application more times than I think I'd like to admit to, to try to understand it.

I looked at a number of the programs that you were using, or mentioned you might use, to teach programming; and I had a number of concerns with them.

One of them -- at least one of them pairs middle-school students with an adult in cyberspace, and has open chat rooms. And you did make a mention that there would have to be parental approval. But I have serious concerns with even looking at programs that would partner up unknown adults out there with sixth-, seventh-, and eighth-graders.

So that's -- and I just have a real concern over why are we choosing -- and you mentioned in your statement that you're looking for computer -- you're looking at the computer programming aspect, and you think it'll be an important component; but in your application that is the reason why you're setting this up.

So I've got a confused message here about, in your statement, you think it would be an important component; but in your application, that



is the reason you're setting up this school, to teach sixth-, seventh-, and eighth-graders who have no opportunity to go out into the workforce.

We don't want them to go out in the workforce. I will applaud you for trying to work with sixth-, seventh-, and eighth-graders. I absolutely will. I taught high school my entire career. I would have had no career trying to work with sixth-, seventh-, and eighth-graders; so I truly -- you know, I appreciate anyone who's willing to devote that time to those challenging folks.

But at the same time, I just -- you know, I don't think they're ready for -- and I don't think they even have a mindset for a career. And why are we pigeonholing them into computer programming as what they want to do? Sixth, seventh and eighth, ninth and tenth grade should be opening up the world to these students to show them what they can do, not forcing them, when their brain isn't even fixed yet, to say, "This is what I want to do," and then they get into high school or whatever and say, "I don't like this"; but this is -- this is all they've been given.

I have grave concerns about your student-teacher ratio. It fluctuates. It's not --



it's not budgeted for. And in the capacity hearing, you -- I do believe, when you were so significantly over budget, you said you were going to cut staff to make up for the budget losses.

And you don't have a budget for a building. And a building -- and you -- you know, you mention speaking with -- I forget his name from NMSU. But there's no clear understanding that this is -- this is a partnership with them. And so I quess I'm not taking everyone's time.

I have concerns with you using Edmentum. You mention a number of studies; but if you look at those studies, there's ads on the side and notations that they were sponsored by Edmentum; so that when I've looked at state school boards and their analysis of Edmentum, they consistently mention that Edmentum does not provide rigor; so that you're using -- your use of Edmentum, I don't -- and it's come up with a number of other schools, as well. And I don't think there's -- there's rigor there.

And using -- I don't even know what AP classes sixth-, seventh-, and eighth-graders would be taking. I taught AP my entire career; so I don't know what -- but you're mentioning using AP tests as an end-of-year; but unless you're an exceptional



student, a sixth-, seventh-, or eighth-grader is not going to be taking an AP course, or -- or using the ACT, the SATs. Those would be given, at best, maybe at the end of the seventh grade or eighth grade; but it's not an assessment of what was done during the school year. And, you know, the lack of indicators not -- in that application was startling, to say the least. I'm done for now.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Thank you. And, yes, I -- we'll be going back and forth, I'm sure. So I'm going to jump back in here, as I get to a page with my notes on them.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: I know. Me, too.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: And you did mention this in your comments. You rewrote your mission statement after meeting with the CSD.

I seriously doubt if they asked you to rewrite your mission statement; but you said you had to throw out a third of your application. That is not normally their role. I don't -- I'm not sure -- I just wanted to comment on that.

If you rewrote it -- I assume you rewrote it for your own purposes; but -- I want to then reference, at one point in your application, you did mention New Mexico Connections Academy. And they



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are one of the two statewide virtual schools in this state. And they are the ones that you were trying to get a scope and sequence from, which they didn't share with you; and that is correct.

But the thing that was troubling for me with what you proposed there is that they were insisting that their teachers teach your students.

Well, I understand why they might make that insistence. And I am not a lawyer; but I don't believe one charter school's teachers can be teaching another charter school's students, because the first thing that occurred to me is a funding issue there.

You've got your students under your SEG funding. If New Mexico Connections pays teachers to teach classes to your students, I'd almost bet my entire life on the fact that they're going to insist on counting those students as a part of their enrollment. And we're talking about a double-funding issue there; and so, as a non-lawyer, that just sounds illegal to me.

And you also used the term, when you were talking about that -- I think it was a little later on -- you called that a "dual enrollment" situation. I don't believe we have dual enrollment between



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comparable schools. Dual enrollment always talks about students in high school taking college courses.

Well, your sixth-, seventh-, and eighth-graders aren't going to be taking college courses; so I don't believe dual enrollment was the correct terminology there. So that certainly concerned me a little bit.

Ah, yes. And you even touched on this a little bit. You were talking about doing your curriculum mapping and things like that. You kept citing a nonexistent way to assess that and to handle that. And you said, "We will develop that curriculum mapping software later."

Well, you're going to start a school year without that -- without that curriculum mapping.

It's just -- and there's no guarantee that you would actually be able to develop a suitable software program for that. That sounds very -- as I've already noted -- I'm not a computer person -- but it certainly sounds very complicated to me.

And a lot of what you proposed in that curriculum area, here, again, was with a limited number of teachers. And I -- here, again, I found that troubling.





I'm going to, here, again, dig through my paperwork a little bit.

Commissioner Toulouse, do you have something?

COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: I have a couple of things, Mr. Chair.

Mr. Casavantes, I want to first say, I feel your sincerity, and I see it in here. And I think you honestly want to teach kids. I would suggest -- and, again, I'm not the educator. I spent 12 years with higher ed on the CNM governance -- Governing Board. But having spent 30 years in human service programs, looking at these, having children and having grandchildren going through school, I would think -- and I think you picked the worst age to try to do anything with, and I do -- again, as Commissioner Gipson said, I salute you for that -- I would look at redeveloping this as a STEM or STEAM program. And you can still put your emphasis on the computer.

I'm serious. This is what the needs are.

I don't see kids around here being able to go get

jobs with being able to just do programming. Almost

everybody can program now. And you're going to have

to look at them -- kids do. I mean, I guarantee



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you. My two-year-old grandson took -- and he knew enough. He was looking at my pictures, and he did some stuff I couldn't fix. And my nine-year-old grandson gets right in there in the system, and he can do it. He doesn't even think he's doing something. Kids can learn those.

I had a concern, having worked for many years with computer systems and having started out completely computer illiterate when I worked in the Human Services program, and went through the first food-stamp online program.

And when we put all the other programs on, then I was developing systems. And, no, I didn't know programming languages; but I knew how to read the process of it.

But I do know that if you're going to really get a job in programming, you have to have at least some knowledge of computer languages. And I think, like anything else, kids learn languages easier than older people do. And I would think some basic computer language needs to be a part -- if you're going to train them to be computer programmers.

But if you're going to use the ability to program to teach them other skills that are in the



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engineering, math, arts area -- you know, computer animation, those things -- then they need the programming.

But I just -- I think your -- I think your heart is in the right place; I think your mind is going the right way. But I think it needs to give them a whole compact area to use these skills you want to teach them in.

And so I would like to see you rethink it in that way, maybe work with the Charter Schools

Association folks to do this and bring your sincerity back to working with these kids.

I mean, I have two grandsons that are going to be in mid-school pretty soon. And I'm not looking forward to it, especially with one of them who's in a charter school, a dual language school, and that's the only thing keeping him out of trouble now in a classroom is he's got to do everything in two languages.

And so I think there is a group of students, whether they're in Albuquerque, whether they're in Deming or El Paso or Carlsbad or Silver City, or anywhere else, that will respond to this. But I think it needs to be a package.

MR. CASAVANTES: Appreciate it. Thank



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1 you. 2 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Okay. Commissioner 3 Ambruster? 4 COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: Yes. Well, I'd 5 like to say that I was a teacher for 39 years in special education and middle school. 6 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: God bless you. COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: And I feel so 8 9 much better, because I know that they're all going 10 to love me more, because I just said that. 11 I love those children; I have become like 12 them. 13 But I do want to say thank you for 14 submitting this, because I can see that you spent a 15 lot of time writing this and thinking about it. 16 I have some concerns, of course, also. 17 One is -- now, you're the -- my 18 understanding from reading this is that you are 19 currently the superintendent of an AOA school in 20 El Paso, and that you would -- I hate these things -- one of the other -- two of the other 21 22 founders -- one lives in New York, and one lives in 23 someplace -- Carlsbad, I think? -- El Paso? 24 So those people are helping with this 25 founding kind of thing, but they're not going to be



here, I quess. You will be here, and Mr. Tice, if 1 2 I'm saying these names correctly. 3 So I'm understanding -- and I know you 4 can't talk -- but I'm assuming that. VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: He can answer a 5 If you have a specific question for him, 6 he can certainly talk. 8 COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: Oh, thank you. 9 Okay. Is this -- just briefly, is this, what you 10 11 wrote for us, what are you doing currently that's 12 being successful in Texas? 13 MR. CASAVANTES: In Texas, it's a little 14 bit different. I'm working with basically from 15 kindergarten to adults. I am working with the Navy 16 in getting these students to prepare for the ASVAB 17 And I've helped students graduate from 18 community college in various degrees. 19 I am helping with students that are in --20 needing grade-level recovery, and have helped some students that have been significantly behind be 21 22 successful. 23 COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: Is that the 24 school's mission, or are you kind of personally



doing that?

1	MR. CASAVANTES: I'm personally doing
2	that. That's that's and I have and I have
3	some students that have done some of the computer
4	programming aspects at the school, as well. They
5	they primarily having them use Code.org, which,
6	starting off, is I've had students as young as first
7	grade being able to work on that. And they seem to
8	like it.
9	And and then I've had other students
10	working on Khan Academy, the computer programming
11	component, as well.
12	COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Can I just jump in
13	for a second?
14	MR. CASAVANTES: Yeah, sure.
15	COMMISSIONER GIPSON: The question really
16	is, what is AOA in El Paso? That's
17	MR. CASAVANTES: We're also trying to
18	start a charter school in El Paso and writing
19	applications to the Texas Education
20	COMMISSIONER GIPSON: But currently, AOA
21	in El Paso is
22	MR. CASAVANTES: We kind of are helping
23	some students in various
24	COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: It's not really
2.5	a school, as such: it's more like a tutoring thing?



1 MR. CASAVANTES: Yes, yes. 2 COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: It's not a 3 school where kids go and do whatever they do. 4 Okay, that's fine. I didn't understand 5 that. Sorry. 6 MR. CASAVANTES: I didn't --7 COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: So as a 8 middle-school teacher -- no applause; that's fine --9 I'm not sure, you know, in terms of credit, at least 10 in New Mexico, they don't actually get credit. 11 there's a number of students for a number of 12 reasons -- they don't care; they don't want it; it's 13 not important; it doesn't count -- who don't do 14 really well in middle school. 15 It's certainly important that they do. 16 But the credit recovery isn't really -- they can 17 still go on to high school. We try not to tell them that. So I hope we're not publishing that. 18 19 really, they can go on to high school, even if they 20 bail all their subjects. It's not -- not as --21 credit recovery, which is imperative in high school. 22 And so I also wanted to say that I admire 23 that you were going to pay teachers an additional 5 percent. I think that's one of the issues right 24 25 now with getting teachers; because if you're really



very good at computers, you probably would not go into teaching for \$34,000.

You can do many -- and I can just tell
that you -- just, in general, to make the
Superintendent feel better -- just in Los Alamos, I
know of four teachers, two special ed and two math
teachers, who left that. And they left because they
were minimally effective. And so they thought, "Oh,
wait. I'll just go into social studies, because I
can be more effective in social studies by the
rubric, not by design."

And one went to the Lab; one went to regular ed, because that's just the way things go.

So I looked at the extended day, which is, really, we're talking about 20 -- ten hours a week.

And I just made up a number. So I said \$40,000, which is a Level II teacher. So that's really about a dollar an hour that that teacher would get for working two extra hours.

And then I saw -- and I may be incorrect on this, but I -- the kids would come at 8:00. They have -- school kind of starts at 8:00 with announcements and that type of thing. And they're going to 6:00. But somewhere in there, they're going to have to have dinner, because they're not



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going to go from lunch to 6:00.

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And I'm just thinking that that's good to have that for the credit recovery. But, again, I'm not sure that credit recovery is -- tutoring, yes; but I'm not sure if credit recovery is the thing that we would want to do on that.

So let me let you go a second, and then I'll come back.

 $\label{thm:policy} \mbox{VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Thank you very much.}$ We will do that.

I want to move on to your Section 504 plans. In their preliminary analysis of your application, CSD noted that in that area, that your application was incomplete and/or inadequate. And they question that you had not identified who -- who will identify, who will evaluate, and who will serve the students with 504 plans.

Can you tell me who's going to do that, and how are you going to do that?

MR. CASAVANTES: We're going to have a special ed teacher as one of the first teachers that would be hired. The first one, I believe, we put as a TESL-endorsed teacher, and the second would be a special ed teacher. And they would be involved in those issues: identifying, monitoring.



And as far as diagnosticians and all the other required services, we would plan to contract that out. And I believe that was in the application.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Okay. Thank for you that.

There were a number of questions in the English Language Learner section. The analysis of the CSD staff was that there seemed to be a lack of understanding in that area of -- either that, or you just did not give enough information to show that lack -- or to show that level of understanding on it.

MR. CASAVANTES: Okay.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: I normally can formulate a lot of really great questions for applicants; but I went over this all again last night, and I just had a hard time even finding questions I could ask you because of the -- there were just -- throughout the application, there was just a lack of information.

You had 250 pages; but there seemed to be a lack of information in that. You accomplished some of that by you had five standard paragraphs, and you put those five standard paragraphs in every



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And that actually almost gave me a 1 section. headache, tell you the truth. I think that added 40 2 3 or 50 pages to your application. 4 We're not interested in length of an 5 application. In fact, we discourage that. We don't do it very heavily. But I would have much rather you do those 40 pages for some real solid information and research. 8 You used -- in one place, you talked about 9 10 a Marzano Group. The staff noted that the 11 research -- that research was done for Edmentum, 12 which you talk about throughout your -- but it was 13 paid research. Sometimes that might call into 14 question when research is paid for, that there might 15 be a potential bias there; so that concerned staff, 16 and it certainly concerned me. 17 Like I say, I just had a hard time. 18 think I'll pause again. 19 And, Commissioner Toulouse? COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: I have a question. 20 MR. CASAVANTES: Sure. 21 22 COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: You have, on the 23 one section here, where you're talking about the 24 additional money that you plan to pay your staff. 25 And you say, "We" -- that you are anticipating



1	additional federal money which is not included in
2	your budget, what federal money are you anticipating
3	that would do that?
4	MR. CASAVANTES: Well, we we point out
5	a couple of things. We just submitted a grant for
6	\$100,000 for a start-up. We'll know in about a
7	month where that stands.
8	I've talked to a couple of other funders,
9	like the Daniels Fund, about proposals for for
LO	grants. Daniels Fund, of course, told us that we
L1	first have to
L 2	COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: They're not
L 3	federal; so
L 4	MR. CASAVANTES: I understand. But you're
L 5	asking about funding.
L 6	COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: You said "federal
L 7	funding"; so I was specifically asking.
L 8	MR. CASAVANTES: I know the food service,
L 9	the transportation there are several other funds,
20	and they all contribute to the budget, so to speak.
21	And then, also, there may be a start-up grant from
22	New Mexico and so forth. And none of that is in the
23	application.
2 4	And so we know that there's more money
25	available for the school to operate and that some of



these items that are -- the line items and so forth, are -- we tried to fit the -- fit the budget, the money variables the best we could with -- with the dollars available.

And the other thing I just want to quickly mention about the -- the teachers. Can we also plan to use educational aides? And that also will reduce the -- the staff-to-student ratio, and that they would be used in the main academic space, which would -- we want to have the lowest student-teacher ratio possible for the school.

And with limited funding, it -- you know, you can get more staff with educational aides to assist and monitor the computer operations and provide that support. And -- and I think that addresses some of the concerns.

COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: Just be careful of -- that any ongoing expenses need to be funded with ongoing anticipations, and not things like start-up funding.

The other thing I had -- I can't find where I marked it now. But I think in your personnel policies, when you were talking about the discipline of employees, that they wouldn't -- at different levels, but they would meet with the



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1	principal or the head of your school or whatever,
2	and a social worker. And I know having been in
3	management a long time, it's usually not appropriate
4	to have another person in on most disciplinary
5	discussions.
6	Definitely, I you know, I don't know if
7	you just took what you were doing with students,
8	where it would be appropriate to have a social
9	worker, and put it in with the personnel reg;
_0	because, to me, that would be very inappropriate.
L 1	Unless you're in a very, very specific circumstance,
2	it needs to be a private discussion, or you're in
L 3	all kinds of personnel problems.
4	MR. CASAVANTES: Must have been a
. 5	cut-and-paste.
6	COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: So that probably
_ 7	is you copied it over?
8 ـ	MR. CASAVANTES: Yes, I think so. Sorry.
_ 9	VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Commissioner Gipson,
20	did you
21	COMMISSIONER GIPSON: She just took one of
22	my I had a question of whether the social worker
23	was going to be a certified administrator; because
24	you did have them involved in a number of employee
5	situations



But I had a question about your grading system, which was an "A" or an "I," and how that's going to translate over to Deming Public Schools when a student's going into high school.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: That sounds like a question. So you may respond to that.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: It is. I'm sorry.

MR. CASAVANTES: Well, you know, I've looked at a lot of ideas to try to improve things. And one of the things was this standard of 70 as acceptable. And if you're going to try to improve the academic rigor of a school and so forth, and require -- and one of the problems that students have, often, is that they just know enough to be dangerous, and keep moving along the system until the point they fall apart.

And if a student has mastery of their content as they progress, they're able to be more successful. I've talked to students, who -- in college, when they get the placement tests, and they go for the most advanced class they can test into, because they don't want to take courses, and they test in a course where they barely can make it -- and if they don't fail that class, they fail the next class.



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So we're wanting them to have a higher 1 2 And we plan to transition it. And we're 3 willing -- we're thinking of adjusting it, as necessary. But with about 90 school days, and -- so first started at 70, and a few days later, 71 and 5 72, and so forth, until you reach a 90, and that the 7 students would be having an A or -- in progress. 8 And, of course, when they transfer to Deming Public Schools and they end with us, we could 9 10 easily put the 80s as B's and the C's and so forth, 11 and transfer them to Deming Public Schools. 12 But within our school, we are planning to 13 have "A" and "I." 14 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: So you're keeping 15 two sets of records? 16 MR. CASAVANTES: No. It's just that we 17 know what their current performance mastery is. 18 we're using "A" and "I" within the school while 19 they're here with us. But when they transfer 20 somewhere else, you can send -- because we know no 21 other school is using that system, we would say, 22 "Okay, you had a B or you had a C." 23 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: How do you know you 24 had a B? That's what I'm asking. Are you keeping 25 two separate records? So how did I know they had a



В?

MR. CASAVANTES: The "I" would include all the masteries below 90; so if they had 84, 74, just like everything else is graded, it would be the same criteria. It's just that with us, anything other than a 90 would be an "I."

But we're grading their work and know what percentage mastery they have and are keeping the data, just like you would do in any other school.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Okay. Well, just one more.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Good. Okay, go.

OMMISSIONER GIPSON: I have a concern over your lack of being able to get a governance council, because you indicated -- and on the application, even yourself, all the addresses are out of state. And so I had a -- and if you were on the governance council, you can't be an administrator at the school.

MR. CASAVANTES: Uh-huh.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Because that violates New Mexico State law. And you indicated that, you know -- and I -- honestly, I had some personal concern about advertising on Craigslist for a governance council.





MR. CASAVANTES: Uh-huh.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: That's just -- but I have a concern that you don't have anyone. At least on the application, you said you don't have -- you have been unable to find anyone from the local Deming area to serve on a governance council.

MR. CASAVANTES: It's been a problem in

Deming; but I have people from Roswell. I have

people from Las Cruces. I have people from Anthony.

And they are willing to serve. But within Deming.

And I've had newspaper advertisements and so forth. And I have -- and I've had public meetings in Deming and so forth. Nobody from Deming has come forward.

At the capacity meeting, Mr. Paco Wong, who owns Paco Wong's restaurants, is on our board. And he has a ranch in Anthony, New Mexico. And he's willing to serve as a board member in New Mexico. He's currently serving on our Texas board; but he's willing to resign that position to be -- you know. And I'm going to resign my position as soon as I'm compensated.

But until I'm compensated, I'm -- I'm acting as -- the role of president of the board.

And that -- you know, I'm not going to violate any





1 law. I'm going to resign when it's appropriate, 2 like I said, as soon as we get compensation. 3 not intending to be part of the New Mexico board at all; only in the transitioning requirements to establish a new board. 5 And I don't know. I was thinking there 7 was some misunderstanding about -- about that. We do currently have a board. 8 It does -- and -- and --COMMISSIONER GIPSON: I understand that. 9 10 But currently, the board has no New Mexico 11 residents. 12 MR. CASAVANTES: It has one. It has one, 13 Paco Wong has a residence in El Paso, and he also 14 has a ranch. 15 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: I'm looking at the And the application --16 application. 17 MR. CASAVANTES: Some of that might have 18 changed during the -- during the -- well, yes. 19 Wong became a new board member during the 20 application. 21 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: So -- because the 22 application that we received has no New Mexico 23 residents in it. And I'll also say that I think, 24 even my short time here, we have -- I have seen -- I



can't speak for anyone else -- that it's

increasingly difficult, I believe, when you have a governance council that is not local.

MR. CASAVANTES: I understand. I'm all -COMMISSIONER GIPSON: So that that becomes
problematic for dealing with the school when
you've -- when you've got absentee board members,
you know. And it just -- I guess my personal
opinion, that maybe it's indicative of support for
the school if you can't find local people to sit on
the governance council. That's just a -- you know,
my thought.

MR. CASAVANTES: Appreciate it.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Is that it, Patti?

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Yeah, for now.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: And since she expanded on it, that struck me, also. To me, the lack of a response from the community of Deming, which is where you want to put your school, is certainly indicative to me that there is just not a lot of interest in this school in Deming.

There is -- we have other schools,

certainly, that have -- everybody resides -- the

governing council, not all of them reside in the -
in the community where the school is; but there

should be some representatives from the -- because



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I live in Roswell. I know very little

about the Deming schools. I know very little about

that's the people that know the school.

the makeup here of the Deming schools.

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So, yes, that is concerning.

Katie, how much time we got left?

MS. POULOS: About three minutes.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Oh, wow. Actually, we will probably run over a little. We allow ourselves a little bit of flexibility, because we want to fully explore each application. So we may run a little over today.

But I mentioned the ELL, for instance. I finally found the statement in the preliminary analysis, which the CSD review team provided. And I know they've provided it to you.

In the area of ELLs, they noted that, "The applicant does not provide a budget description that meets the needs of ELL students."

How -- I can assure you, in New Mexico, you're going to have ELL students. Every school in this state has them. And it's not -- we don't say, "Well, we don't have the money; so we're not going to have ELL students."

You're going to have ELL students, and



then you find the money to educate them.

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or staffing.

2 So how -- how -- it said you did not

3 have -- you did not provide for materials, training,

5 Please -- please just talk briefly about 6 that. That is a question, yeah.

MR. CASAVANTES: Well, my opinion is that -- well, first of all, I put in the application one of the first teachers we would hire would be a TESL-endorsed teacher. And then our -- our staff, we anticipate to -- and I think in this area, you could get bilingual-educated and teachers that could teach their content area in both languages, if necessary. So our teachers will be bilingual.

But I didn't place that in the application. But we intend to have bilingual speaking teachers.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: In the area where you discussed the rationale and things for assessment, you had a very limited plan for how you're going to assess the kids. And that's -- I know we debate in this state how many tests, how much time and all that. But we have to have some method to assess the students to know whether they're progressing academically or not.



So until everything changes, we do the testing. And that's -- so you have to -- it says you had a limited plan for that. That concerned me.

Throughout your application, you made references to high school students. You're not going to be a high school. You propose to be a sixth, seventh, and eighth grade. That concerned me.

In the area for corrective actions -- and that's a -- all the areas in this application are extremely important. But when you come up short, you have to have a corrective action plan.

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VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: I have sat in on all but three of those, the 48 that we have done in this state so far. I understand that all schools will not necessarily meet their academic performance indicators. So when you don't meet it, you have to have a corrective action plan of, "How are we going to meet those goals in the next cycle?"

So you were very limited there. And here, again, the CSD staff said that you were unable to identify corrective measures during the capacity interview. That concerned me.



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That -- and here, again, it just showed a 1 2 lack of understanding, I think, of what is really 3 necessary to operate a quality, successful charter school, or any school for that matter, in the State of New Mexico. 5 And there's certainly one other thing I 7 wanted to get, is -- do you have some? 8 COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: Unh-unh. 9 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Commissioner Gipson, 10 do you have any? 11 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: No. 12 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Commissioner 13 Armbruster? 14 COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: Go ahead. And 15 then I -- you can use it. 16 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Oh. You -- at one 17 point, you called your proposed school a "nonprofit 18 corporation." And New Mexico schools are not 19 corporations. That's -- there, again, that 20 displayed to me a lack of understanding of the 21 process. 22 And I think, here, again, the staff review 23 noted that you -- that because you're from Texas, 24 you did make frequent references to Texas, also, in 25 your -- and you, at one point, actually said you



would train your governing council members in Texas.

No, sir. I haven't asked a question on that one. I'll ask you a question and let you answer it in a second.

MR. CASAVANTES: Okay. Thank you.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: We don't train our governing council members in Texas. They're trained in New Mexico. So I will now ask you, since you obviously have something, why did you say you would train them in Texas?

MR. CASAVANTES: Well, I had communication with the Region 19 in El Paso, Texas. And they told us that they would -- they would allow our Texas and New Mexico board members to be train- -- we planned to supplement the training, not to -- to -- we plan to have all the training that's necessary in New Mexico; but they would also be able to attend the training we have in Texas provided by Region 19 at no additional cost, and that they were welcome. And that's why it was there.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Okay. I could understand that. But I would say, because Texas and New Mexico's statutory requirements are probably -- there's a lot of differences in them, that that would be a -- it just would not work. We don't





train our governing -- for whatever -- whether it's well-attended or not, we train them here in New Mexico by people that understand New Mexico charter school law and all the other associated departmental concerns that have to go in there.

So I wanted to be sure I talked about that.

It's already been discussed. I was also concerned about the lack of local persons on your governing council, and, as I've already stated, why that would concern me.

Your description of how the governing council would monitor the outcomes in your school was deemed to be inadequate by the review team.

You had a limited description of a plan to hire an administrator here in New Mexico; again, from the review team.

You actually mentioned us in several different places. We -- you indicated here -- and you have -- you have attended many of our public meetings, as is the right of anyone to do. But I think you made a reference or two that you would do whatever the PEC wants.

Well, that's nice, too. We expect that. But we don't set the statutory requirements. The



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State Legislature does that.

Your organizational chart, I thought, was inadequate. You actually had -- on your chart, you had students unlisted, apparently -- you had the campus improvement team, the computer advisory group, the assistant principal, the office manager, social workers, teachers, and educational aides, were all -- the students were reporting to all those people.

I think that's an under- -- they are perhaps all above the student, everything in a school affecting students. But the students don't report to the community advisory group. And that also showed a lack of understanding, to me.

And -- oh, this is -- this is what I wanted to be sure to get into the record.

In the area of job descriptions, when you were talking about licensure requirements -- and it does -- for your business manager, you actually said one of the requirements for your business manager would be working knowledge of PIEMS and related reports.

Well, PIEMS is a Texas reporting system.

And certainly, our business manager in the state is
not going to report to Texas; he's going to report





to the -- to your governing council.

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That concerned me, showed a lack of understanding of how we're doing things here in New Mexico. I definitely wanted to get that in.

Now, I $\operatorname{\mathsf{--}}$ I could talk about the budget for a long time, but I'm not going to.

There were so many areas in your budget that you just -- you had this -- proposed this over here in the application; but when you go and compare it to your budget, you had no -- just like with ELL -- you had no funding for it. It's got to be funded. Everything has to be funded.

The Superintendent here wrestled with that. He gets "X" amount of dollars from the State, and he's got to figure out how to educate the kids with that.

It's not a question, "Well, I'm not going to do this, because I don't have the money; and I'm not going to do that."

It has to be done with the available money. So keep that in mind, should you -- as we go forward. It -- there has to be money for it.

Your professional development plan, the CSD review team indicated that they consider that to be inadequate.

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The review team noted that there is no 1 2 demonstrated understanding of the New Mexico School 3 Personnel Act and its requirements. 4 Here, again, if you're going to operate a 5 school, you've got to understand the personnel 6 requirement and meet the statutory requirements. 7 And I -- I'm not finding it. I wanted to 8 comment on it. I know at some point in here, I 9 remember seeing that you said, "Public would not be 10 allowed to speak." 11 And the public is always allowed, with 12 their -- I think that's -- if I can find it, I'll 13 actually --14 MR. CASAVANTES: That's definitely not our 15 intention. 16 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Commissioner 17 Toulouse? I want to try and find that; because I 18 remember seeing that. 19 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: It might be with the 20 Open Meetings Act. It might be in that section. 21 COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: My concern, again, 22 for a procedural thing is the conflict of interest 23 statement. The State has a very clear law that is 24 the minimum that you have to go by. And it's pretty



extensive on who is connected and related and what

an interest is.

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And, basically, you're letting -according to this, is you're going to let your
governing board decide what's a conflict of
interest. And that's -- I doubt the law works that
way in Texas, either.

I know here in New Mexico, with everybody being related to everybody else, it can get difficult, and/or -- you know. And then -- or they're in business with somebody's relative, and you get -- and it isn't just the small towns. I can guarantee you in Albuquerque, everybody here jokes, because I recuse myself from about half of our votes because I have a relative either working in a charter school.

And I have a large family; but I don't think it should be that large. There are some of them in public school; but -- and so you really do have to be careful, because you can get into awful community hassles if people perceive that you have a conflict.

Because I also worked in very small counties. I ran the welfare office in Torrance County. So you have Estancia, Moriarty, and Mountainair. And the conflicts with all of that,



1 and everybody up and down the mountains is related, 2 you've got to be really, really careful how you 3 deal -- found it? 4 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: No, I -- so I'll --5 COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: If you want to keep looking, I'll say a couple more things. 6 7 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Go ahead. I can't find it. 8 COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: I'm a little 9 10 confused; but at the same time, I see how much work 11 you've put into this and how much thought you've put 12 into this. But in general, what I would address is 13 when you're doing an application, and you're 14 concerned about bullying -- and I know that you have 15 bullying; I know that Los Alamos has bullying. 16 If there's a place that doesn't have 17 bullying, there's only dead kids. There's just no 18 possibility of that. 19 So I think you might want to address how 20 that would be handled. It's certainly a major topic 21 in -- every place in the world, not just, you know, in Deming or in New Mexico. 22 23 The other thing is also, you talked about 24 character development. Of course, how can you argue against character development? But, again, I'm 25



not -- and I might have missed it. It was a long application. I was reading what you were going to do or how that was going to be instituted.

Was there going to be an advisory period,

Was there going to be an advisory period, or -- I may have missed it. So let me give you that information.

The other thing is that, you know, I don't -- I'm not sure about where the teachers stand. And you didn't mention whether you would be entertaining a union to set up for you terms and conditions of employment and discipline procedures or time, prep periods, whatever; that's an option here in New Mexico; I know it is not in Texas.

And I gather that you are -- you are trying to set up the AOA to be a Texas charter school, as well as New Mexico?

MR. CASAVANTES: Are you asking me a question?

COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: That's a question.

MR. CASAVANTES: AOA exists in Texas right now as a 501(c)(3). I know, in New Mexico, you become a part of the State, and that you -- and it has to be completely separate, okay?

The thing is that during the transition





period, we have the New Mexico -- the Texas portion, 501(c) -- and it exists and it's in full place, and it's -- and so forth.

But the transi- -- there's going to be a transition. And I think this is where everybody gets, I guess, hung up on. It's going to be a transition, where it will be split apart like a dividing cell, and there will be a New Mexico portion and a Texas portion. And the only interaction we plan to have is exchange of information, like we had a good idea or something like that.

We're not going to put any -- there's no supervision. There's no -- there are two separate entities that have no interaction with each other, other than to learn better ways to do things or something like that. And if an MOU is necessary to indicate that information, we will gladly prepare such a document. And any -- any references to Texas is from right now until we eventually become a separate entity in New Mexico.

COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: So let me restate. Your goal is to open a charter school in New Mexico, but not to incorporate what you already know about Texas and open a charter school in Texas?



You're choosing New Mexico over Texas? 1 MR. CASAVANTES: No, we plan to have both; 2 3 but the entity in Texas will stay in Texas. 4 COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: MR. CASAVANTES: And that there will be a 5 6 transition to the New Mexico entity, which will be a 7 separate, individualized -- individual entity, you know, that reports to Santa Fe and has no contact 8 9 or -- other than to -- let's say we found this 10 program that you might like, and it would help your students, et cetera. 11 12 But, I mean, I don't see any -- any other 13 activity that would come from Texas. But we --14 everything is in the -- would be in the transition. 15 Currently, right now, we have no New Mexico entity, 16 you know; and eventually, we will. 17 COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: And the other comment -- and I know that CSD looked at this -- is 18 19 if you are a student with a 504 plan, you don't 20 necessarily have to have a special ed teacher. You 21 have accommodations. Because you're not getting 22 paid for 504 plans; you're getting paid for IEPs. 23 MR. CASAVANTES: Uh-huh. 24 COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: And so I was



having a little difficulty finding this IEP business

and how the kids were going to be least restrictive environment, get the free and appropriate education; but I don't think that was addressed as well as you might have wanted to do that.

MR. CASAVANTES: Okay.

COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: And I wanted to address the comment that the young lady made over there. And I think that attests to your tutoring ability and how you've helped people, and I want to commend you on that. That's really wonderful when you can do that. Thank you.

MR. CASAVANTES: Thank you.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Thank you,

Commissioner Ambruster.

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I've got a couple of things, and then Commissioner Toulouse has something.

The CSD review team, in the area of the lottery, which is vitally important -- if -- of course, the lottery doesn't kick in until you get more applicants in your enrollment cap. But you have to know how to do it if you have to do it.

They noted that your application provided an inadequate description of the lottery procedures, or what is provided does not comply with State statutes. So that was a concern.

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And then just briefly on the budget again, the review team noted that you did not provide an adequate five-year budget. There were numerous errors in the budget plan. And I suspect if I did an educational budget, there would probably be errors in my plan; it is a very complex process; but they were still there. And they went on to say that there was an inadequate budget narrative. So that's very important.

And they closed by saying all of these combined together, indicated a lack of understanding, again, of how we budget here in New Mexico.

Commissioner Toulouse?

COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: I have a follow-up question on your connection with Texas. Are you, right now, as of this moment, a part of the Texas entity?

MR. CASAVANTES: Yes.

COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: Okay. Then that brings up to me a question. And it's a legal question, because I don't -- haven't seen this before. But right now, State law doesn't let somebody set up a second school -- whatever your school is -- outside of a school district. You can



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have several within a school district, but not in others.

We've already had to be addressing this, and it's been in court, and no decision. And nobody's done it yet.

I have a real problem, then, whether this could even be done without you already being separate from that entity. At least it looks like you want a local board. But right now, your board isn't. And so that was one of the concepts behind the State. We didn't want chain schools coming in here and for-profit schools coming in here.

And I know one of the major architects of the original Charter School Act in New Mexico was Representative Rick Miera, who has just resigned. And he is very clear that the intent, and then some additional amendments they made, was to keep each one a local school, so that if you had more than one, it had to, each one, be a totally local school.

You could share ideas, you know. You could go back and forth. We're wrestling with some ideas right now about what is replication; in other words, we have a marvelous sign language academy in Albuquerque that's recognized by Gallaudet University in Washington, D.C., as to the only way



1 they think schools should be run for 2 hearing-impaired children. We would love to see 3 that replicated; but not run out of Albuquerque, just provide the help to do it and extend it. 5 There's this fine line between. So right now, with all of this, I have a major concern with 6 all of this, that there would to be need to be some sort of legal opinion, if we were looking to go 8 9 forward with this, as long as you are part of that 10 entity. Sorry. 11 No, I understand. MR. CASAVANTES: 12 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Commissioner Gipson, 13 do you have anything further? 14 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: No, I'm sufficient. 15 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Commissioner 16 Armbruster, do you have anything further? 17 No, thank you. COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: I will 18 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Thank you. note for the record that we did run a little bit 19 20 over. We have the statutory responsibility to say 21 "Yay" or "Nay" on the approval or denial of an 22 application, and I allow that flexibility so we can 23 fully explore some of this application and give you 24 an opportunity to answer any questions that were 25 made.



We are now -- at this point, I will read this. Please pay attention closely.

Any member of the public, including the applicant, may submit written input following this hearing. Now I will tell you, on written input, if you mail it to Santa Fe, it's not going to get there by the deadline; so it's going to have to be done e-mail or fax or something.

You ask where are you going to send it?

On these agenda forms that are laying over here,

there's two paragraphs at the very bottom there that

give you the name of the PED employee that you

should e-mail or fax those comments to.

You may do that, send -- written comments can be sent to the Commission via the PED website, mailed -- and I just addressed that -- or hand-delivered. The details and addresses are listed on the handout on the agenda sheet.

And please do this: Make sure you identify what school -- or what application you're commenting on. You'd be amazed how many people make comments and don't identify who they're commenting on, so the staff doesn't know -- "Where do I put this?"

And now, here's the key thing. Please



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note that any written input must be received by no later than 5:00 p.m. on the third business day following the hearing on the application on which you wish to comment.

And for Academic Opportunities Academy, that would be Tuesday, August 25th, 2015. And, again the time is 5:00 p.m.; not 5:01 or 5:02. While I was flexible on our time, the folks up in Santa Fe -- as we all know, they're not flexible on anything. 5:00 p.m. please, you may make additional comments that way.

Again, I appreciate your taking the time to submit this application and all the hard work you did on it.

Again, I appreciate Deming, and we'll be back here tomorrow, actually, for another hearing. And I appreciate that.

We are -- and one other thing to read here. Again, the Public Education Commission -- and this is the really important part, too -- will meet in Santa Fe September 24th and 25th, 2015, to render its decision on approval or denial of this and the other new charter school applications.

So we'll look forward to seeing some of you in Santa Fe during that occasion.





Anything further? I'm going to recess 1 2 this community input hearing that is being held here 3 in Deming. We will be driving to Silver City in just a few minutes. We have a hearing there this 5 afternoon, and then we will come back, and, as I noted, we'll finish up here tomorrow morning. 6 This is -- for the members of the 7 Commission, I have always found it interesting. I 8 call it "the tour." We started in Gallup Monday 9 10 morning, and we were in Albuquerque and then came 11 here. We have had occasions --12 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Don't forget Grants. 13 COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: San Fidel. COMMISSIONER GIPSON: San Fidel. Don't 14 15 forget San Fidel. 16 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: I could never say I 17 haven't been to San Fidel. Hopefully, any of you 18 know where -- it's about 25 miles east of Grants, 19 out in a field, I believe, off the road, anyway. 20 COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: Well, it was on 21 66, being -- because I remember in college, it was 22 one of the little bars that if you stopped, they 23 didn't ask you for your ID. The bar is closed now. VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Ah-ha. Ms. Toulouse 24 has led a wide and varied life. 25



1	But, anyway, yeah but I enjoy it.
2	We've got a beautiful state we live in. In just the
3	last four days, I've seen every climate zone in
4	every part of the state we have.
5	And I've lived in this state since 1957.
6	There's a reason for that. Because I love this
7	state. And I love the people in it, which is why I
8	chose to serve on this Commission.
9	You folks may not be aware, but we have no
10	salary. We are all considered to be volunteers. We
11	do this because we care about kids. We care about
12	the schools, and we care about people. So, again,
13	thank you. We're temporarily recessed.
14	Superintendent, thank you for your input.
15	We will like I say, we will now be moving on to
16	Silver City. Thank you, folks, for being here.
17	(Proceedings in recess at 10:15 a.m.)
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1 BEFORE THE PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION 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 1.1 transcript of proceedings had before the said 12 NEW MEXICO PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION, held in the 13 State of New Mexico, County of Luna, in the matter 14 therein stated. 15 In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my 16 hand on August 28, 2015. 17 18 agrilhia Chapman 19 Cynthia C. Chapman, RMR-CRR, NM CCR #219 BEAN & ASSOCIATES, INC. 20 201 Third Street, NW, Suite 1630 21 Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102 22 23 24 25 Job No.: 3508L (CC)



