1	BEFORE THE PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION
2	STATE OF NEW MEXICO
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9	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS COMMUNITY INPUT HEARING
10	Columbus Community School August 21, 2015
11	8:30 a.m. Deming Public Schools - Boardroom
12	1001 South Diamond Deming, New Mexico
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20	REPORTED BY: Cynthia C. Chapman, RMR-CRR, NM CCR #219 Bean & Associates, Inc.
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25	JOB NO.: 3510L (CC)





1	APPEARANCES
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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: I am going to call into session this New Mexico Public Education

Commission Community Input hearing for the Columbus

Community School.

Today is Friday, August 21st, 2015. We, of course, are located here in the Board Chambers of the Deming Public Schools to conduct this community input hearing.

I'm going to do a little different roll call than you might be used to. I am Vice Chairman Vince Bergman. I represent District 8. I live in Roswell. My districts are Chaves, Lincoln, Otero Counties, DeBaca, Guadalupe, Torrance, San Miguel, and Mora. So I stretch from the Texas border down south to Alamogordo, almost to the Colorado border north of Mora. It's a large geographic district, and I've enjoyed representing it.

This is my seventh year on the Commission, and I've enjoyed every minute of it.

I would note for the record that the reason I'm sitting here is Commissioner Shearman, until this year, had never missed one of these community input hearings. She's our chair; but she had a health issue, a late health issue, that came up. And her doctor forbade her to drive. And she



really regrets not being here, and she sends her regrets because she loves to come to these, too.

So that's why I'm sitting here today.

Commissioner Armbruster -- we'll go down the row here -- and introduce yourself.

COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: I'm Karyl Ann Armbruster. I live in Los Alamos. I represent District 4, which is all of Los Alamos, a little bit of Santa Fe, a little bit of Albuquerque, a little bit of Corrales, a little bit of Rio Rancho, and some of Jemez.

And I've been a teacher for 39 years. I taught special education. And -- and I just -- this is my first time doing this.

COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: I'm Carmie

Toulouse. I represent District 3, which is the bulk

of Albuquerque, where most of the charter schools

that are State-chartered are, and most of the

APS-chartered schools.

My background is not in education; it's in -- I was trained to be an archeologist, became a single parent. I spent 30 years in the State Human Services Department, most of it in management.

My skills are budget, personnel, governance, those kinds of things; but I also was on

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the CNM, Central New Mexico Community College,
Governing Board for 12 years, chaired their finance
committee for all of those years, and was for five
years on the executive board of the Association of
Community College Trustees.

So that's why I have pretty good knowledge of purchasing, budget, those kinds of things, as well as my State background.

I do want to apologize for my glasses today. We had a minor crisis. The screw came out. We couldn't find one that fit. But duct tape always works. So otherwise, I would have been sitting here and being very nice, but everything would have been enough of a blur, you know, I wouldn't have known who was who.

So -- but I do apologize for looking a little less than put together today. But I can see you. Thank you.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: I am Patti Gipson, and I represent District 7, which is all of Doña Ana and a smidgen of Otero County, that part that goes to Gadsden School District. And I was a career secondary school educator.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Thank you, all.

I will note that there -- we have four

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1	members present, four Commissioners present, and
2	that satisfies the statutory requirement for this
3	community input hearing.
4	Commissioner Gipson, would you lead us in
5	the Pledge of Allegiance; Commissioner Toulouse, the
6	Salute to the New Mexico Flag.
7	(Pledge of Allegiance and Salute to
8	the New Mexico Flag conducted.)
9	VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Thank you, all, for
LO	that.
L 1	Before we get started or I guess this
L 2	is starting us I have a statement that I will
L 3	read into the record.
L 4	This meeting is being conducted oh, I
L 5	did it again, didn't I, guys? Sorry. We need to
L 6	approve our agenda. It's a very short agenda, very
L 7	brief; but I would welcome a motion to approve the
L 8	agenda.
L 9	COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: So move.
20	VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Commissioner
21	Toulouse.
22	Do I have a second?
23	COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: Second.
2 4	VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Commissioner
2.5	Ambruster seconded All in favor say "Ave "



25 equitable opportunity to present applications. SANTA FE OFFICE 119 East Marcy, Suite 110 Santa Fe, NM 87501 (505) 989-4949

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total time allocated to each application is

90 minutes, which will be timed to ensure an

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. 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 their 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 a manner they deem appropriate.

The Commission will not accept any written documentation from the applicant; but the applicant

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may use exhibits to describe their school, if 1 necessary. However, the setup time for exhibits, 2 3 et cetera, will be included in the 20 minutes. 4 Following the applicant's presentation, the local school district representatives, which 5 includes the superintendent, administrators, and board members, will be given ten minutes to comment. 7 Subsequently, the Commission will allow 20 8 minutes for public comment, as described above. 9 10 Finally, the Commission will be given 11 40 minutes to ask questions of the applicant. 12 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Commissioners, are 13 you ready to proceed? 14 (Commissioners so indicate.) 15 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Then it is time for 16 the applicant to come forward. If you would, come 17 to the front table. Looks like we might have a 18 microphone laying there. 19 And while you're getting situated, I would 20 note if you have founders, other founders and governing council members here, if they signed up to 21 22 speak, they need to speak during your 20 minutes. 23 They can't speak in the separate public comment 24 thing. I just remember going through -- that's the



case.

1 So please sit down and identify 2 yourselves. State your role with the charter 3 school, for the record. And your time has not 4 started yet. After you're done with your introductions, then I will start your time. 5 So go ahead, please. 6 7 DR. E. ARMENDARIZ: I'm Dr. Emma 8 Armendariz, and I'm a consultant with the Columbus 9 Charter School committee, and a community member 10 who's very interested in this situation. 11 MR. SKINNER: And my name is Philip 12 Skinner, and I'm a founder. VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: All right, 13 14 Mr. Skinner. Katie, are you ready? 15 Cindy, are you ready? You're already typing; I assume you're ready. 16 17 You may proceed. Your 20 minutes has 18 started. 19 MR. SKINNER: Thank you. I would like to 20 welcome the Commission to Luna County. This is our fifth year of applying for a charter school for the 21 22 Village of Columbus. And, of course, we were 23 saddened to see that a community input hearing was 24 not being held in our community. 25 We don't disagree with the law. The law



says that you can hold it in the district in which you certainly are. But you are not holding it in our community, and so that saddens us.

We're 30 miles from here, and we're a poor community, and it's difficult for people to travel up here. We're a highly -- we're an 85 percent Hispanic community. And so there -- would not be necessarily comfortable coming up here to this -- to this location.

And I'm a little -- always a little perplexed. You state that the community hearings are to gather input from the community. But we've always been told by this Commission, too, that the community input hearing doesn't count for anything.

Could you clarify that for me a little

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: I will, when you're finished with your 20 minutes.

MR. SKINNER: Oh. And so I'm going to let Dr. Armendariz say just a couple of words. We don't have a big presentation about the -- the school today; but I'll let her speak just a little.

DR. E. ARMENDARIZ: I just wanted to say that I actually have a lifelong knowledge of Columbus. My parents grew up in Columbus. My

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father graduated from Columbus High School, which at that time, in the early '30s, was still a viable school. My mother went to school as far as eleventh grade, never got to graduate, because that year, after her eleventh-grade year, the high school got closed down. And at that time, unlike now, the Deming Public Schools did not provide transportation for them, and so she was unable to travel to Deming High School to graduate.

My family has lived there forever, and I still have relatives there. So I feel I have a very, very profound knowledge of the needs of the community; in particular, the needs of the students there.

I also taught here in Deming Public
Schools, as well as a lot of other districts in the
state. My husband and I pride ourselves in being
education migrants. We went to lots of different
areas of the state, not only to learn to be better
educators, but also to serve those communities. We
both earned our doctorates at UNM and proceeded to
continue helping the community in a variety of ways.

I put in 48 -- 48 years in education and taught at every level, from elementary through university; so I feel that I have a very strong



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background for addressing the needs of Columbus.

I get emotional when I consider, you know, that as much as Deming Public Schools has attempted to do for Columbus -- and they really have -- that still has not addressed the needs of those communities that basically are a binational area.

And, in particular, the students from Columbus, I would venture to say that if a study were done of the history of those children coming here, that you would find that their graduation rate has been very low, and continues to be, as it was when I was teaching here. It was very difficult for those students to come to school in Deming, put in 12-hour days for nine months.

In case some of you -- and that was part of our application, which was not addressed -- and I think that should be one of the elements that we should consider the most -- is that those students are picked up on the border at 5:30, I understand; at the school -- the old school, maybe 15 minutes later; and then they proceed to come to Deming Public Schools to attend middle and high school to arrive here by 8:00.

At the end of the day, it's the same situation. When they are picked up, you know, it



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takes them an equal amount of time, arriving back in Columbus around 5:30. Many of them do not have the opportunity to participate in extracurricular activities. And those who do, there is a bus provided for them to return home; but they get home between 7:30 and 8:00.

I don't know that, as an adult, I could stand 12-hour, 14-hour days, nine months of the year. And that is what is being asked of these students, and has been asked.

And, yes, we appreciate the fact that

Deming Public Schools provides the support that they

do. The new elementary school there is wonderful.

And it's quite an improvement over what they had

before.

However, the sixth through twelfth grades -- or seventh-through-twelfth-grade students still continue to have those challenges in their lives. And because I have relatives on both sides of the border, I know that many of them quit coming to school, because they become tired, and they try to find other ways of making a living.

I don't know about you, but I feel that our obligation as educators is not just to educate the mind, but to educate the entire child. And it



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is by being empathetic and realizing the kinds of things that these children go through that we can address that area, which oftentimes, in education, we forget.

As a binational area, you know, I know that it brings up a lot of controversies. They've always been there, unfortunately. But I think that as our world shrinks, if we don't help one another as nations, if we don't assure that the children growing up on either side of the border have a better opportunity to serve their communities in a positive way, then they're going to find other ways of making it in their community.

And unfortunately, that is sometimes the case in situations like what we have in the Columbus area.

I guess I'm pleading, because this situation isn't just five years old. The Columbus community, since the '80s, when we were here -- I was a teacher here in 1981 to 1985. And at that time, people from Columbus were concerned and said, "What can we do?"

At that time, there was a trend to create new districts. And they attempted to do that. And, of course, we didn't think that was a very good



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idea, because Columbus doesn't really have the -the financial foundation to support a separate
district; but a charter school that either could be
independent, and a State school, or one affiliated
with the district, would certainly provide the
students there a much better opportunity to be
successful in life and to be able to give back to
the community.

I know that one of the elements that was noted was that this application has nothing innovative. I beg to differ. I respectfully differ. As an educator of 48 years, I have yet to see a school that tries to do what this application indicates they will try to do with those students; and that is to give them skills in construction, in engineering, in science, using the environment of that area.

And I know that there may have been a lot of detail eliminated from -- or omitted or left out from the application. The assumption was that everybody knows, you know, what STEM means and what it implicates. And for us to go into finite detail, as the responses indicated to us, to us did not make any sense.

The other elements -- you know, for





example, the defining of average. I think anyone who has been in education or anywhere knows average is a C; right? And above average is anything above a C. So it seemed to me that many finite details that are being asked that this charter school provide -- this charter school application provide -- are things that are not even required in the regular public schools, at least none of the ones that I ever was affiliated with.

And as I have said, you know, I've been in Silver City Public Schools, Cobre Public Schools, Deming Public Schools, Albuquerque Public Schools, Las Cruces Public Schools; and then I have served as a consultant to many of the other districts here in New Mexico, as well as Arizona, California, and Texas. And so I've never seen the detail that I understand is required in this application for it to be other than insufficient or inadequate required even in a regular public school.

So I really would like to appeal to the Commission and to those of you making the decisions that you really look at the children. Don't look at the paper. Look at the possibilities, you know, because the rammed earth construction and the adobe construction are very viable avenues through which



children can learn all of those STEM principles and can develop into, as our application says, not only careers for them, but it can develop into research, which is part of the plan.

And this type of construction is done worldwide; so it could become actually a center for others to come, if the students and the teachers have an opportunity to work through a constructivist approach to curriculum development, which is another area that I am concerned about.

I am old-school. You know, I started teaching in the '60s. And it was when we were handed our curriculum in a folder -- a notebook and the books that we were to use in our classes. And we were told, "Start on Page 1, and by the end of the school year, be on the last page of that book."

Society, children, don't work that way anymore. They did when I was a student and when I first started teaching. But our society has changed tremendously. Our students are not the same students. They have so many more resources, like the technology, that I know I didn't grow up with.

And so considering that we are in a very different world with a lot of very different learners, I really would like for you all to





consider that a constructivist curriculum cannot be handed to you complete, as is mentioned time and time again. A constructivist curriculum happens as you are working with children.

And actually, the old-time curriculum should have worked that way, as well, but it didn't. We did not make any accommodations as children went in different directions. We kept them stuck to the book, and the ditto pages, you know, that were part of the book, and the answers that they needed to respond to at the end of each chapter.

Life does not happen that way anymore.

And I wish that you all would take the chance and allow this school to actually -- to be actualized, because I think you will be very, very surprised at what the potential is that these students and the community could realize from a charter like this one.

Thank you. And I'm open to questions.

MR. SKINNER: Thank you. We're done with our presentation.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: You are done?

Thank you so much.

At this -- oh, let me address a couple of things you said. Now I will address them.





As you correctly noted, the statute requires us to have a community input hearing in the local school district. I would just note -- I understand your travel situation -- I'm 250 miles from my home. Some of my Commissioners are more like 300. So travel sometimes is a part of our lives, and it's sometimes something that we have to do.

I understand your situation. I'd more like to address the comment you made that someone has told you that these hearings are not important. That is absolutely untrue. These hearings are extremely important. They are one part of a continuous review process that starts on July 1st, when you submit your application, and the Charter School Division then starts processing those applications and reviewing them. We are reading those applications while they're doing that.

Then we get to read their preliminary analysis, which I understand has been submitted to you, and you have the opportunity to read.

So we do a lot of reading. Make no mistake; these hearings are absolutely important.

And I will just state, you correctly state that we consider the students. I can only speak for



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myself; but I know I'm also speaking for every other
Commissioner on the -- this Public Education
Commission. The students are the reason we are
here. We receive no salary. This is not a salaried
position like the Public Regulation Commission. I
wish I was getting the \$90,000 that they get. We
are here as volunteers. That's how we're considered
to be.

So we definitely care about the students;

I have said that many times. And I believe every

person on this Commission has said that in public

meetings.

So, here again, be absolutely certain that we are considering your kids in the Columbus area when we read this stuff and when we read what you propose to do. And that's why we go over it so carefully and so finely, because you have to prove to us that you have the capacity to properly and qualitatively educate those kids.

So we take our responsibilities in that area very seriously.

So now, let me move on to the second part of the proceeding, if you would just step away for just a second. This is where I call up the local school district, the Deming School District, to



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please come forward, if they wish to comment.

Please identify yourself and your role, and, sir, you will have ten minutes after you make

4 your introduction.

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MR LERE: Commissioners, my name is Dan

Lere. I'm the Superintendent of Schools for Deming

Public Schools. Welcome back to Deming. I hope you

had a pleasant evening in Silver City.

I come before you as a representative of the school district and the school board to voice our concerns about this charter application.

I'd like to start off and talk about one of the issues that was addressed, and that is that of curriculum. We are concerned that when we have students who have the option to go to our middle school and high school, where we offer a comprehensive program, vocational, foreign language, AP classes, art, music, PE, clubs, activities, sports, that the Columbus school is proposing to start their school with basically no curriculum.

As you heard, they talked about a constructivist approach. But the curriculum that they have identified is a very, very narrow vocational program, which has to do with the construction of adobe structures and solar energy.

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That probably is a very viable vocational program.

We have serious doubts as to whether it's the basis

3 for a comprehensive secondary school, though.

Also in their application, they make a statement that said the driving question of the school district -- of the new charter school is to -- and I'll quote -- "How can we utilize the local climatic and natural resources for the betterment of the community?"

Well, when I read that statement, I don't see anything about students. I didn't hear anything about instruction. I didn't hear anything about curriculum. What I heard was -- sounded to me more like an economic development plan, rather than a development of a secondary -- comprehensive secondary school.

So we have some concerns about that.

There's one correction I think I need to make. They stated that they were planning on having a 50/50 dual language program. And the reason they stated that was because at the Columbus Elementary School, that there was no English taught until third grade.

I need to correct that. There is a very, very robust 50/50 English -- Spanish-English





program, kindergarten, first, and second, at
Columbus. We are entering the third year of that,
and we are starting to see and show very, very good
results from that. So they probably should have
done their homework and done their research on that
to make sure that was a correct statement before
they put that in there.

The other thing that concerns us is the process of curriculum development. No less than six times in their program -- in their application -- do they state that if -- the curriculum, the assessments, the rubrics, and the activities will all be student designed.

Now, I have a lot of faith in students. I think we underestimate them many times. But I'm not sure that it's appropriate to put the development of all of those critical pieces for a secondary school in the hands of students. I can see them having some input and having -- and working with staff.

But it sounded to me -- like I said, time and time and time again, they talked about the students were the ones that were going to be doing the development of these pieces.

They also mentioned a community volunteer group that was going to have something to do with



developing a scope and sequence. And then in addition to that, they also talked about a computer software program called "Building Your Own Curriculum."

So I'm not quite sure that they're sure how they're going to develop their curriculum. It seemed a little confusing and a little muddled to me.

They also -- their student-teacher ratio.

In their application, they state that it's going to be a 20-to-1 ratio. If you analyze their budget -- depends on what year you look at -- it's right around 30-to-1. So the kind of instruction that they're talking about doing, which is very intense individual education, could be pretty difficult to do with a 30-to-1 ratio.

And speaking of the staff, as I've stated before, this part of the state, we have difficulty attracting and retaining highly qualified teachers in a -- in numerous content areas. They are asking that their staff be certified bilingual,

TESL-endorsed, work a longer day, be required to do home visits, sometimes across the border, and, if they don't live in Columbus, to travel to and from Columbus. They plan on doing this and paying them



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the same that we pay our Tier III teachers.

We are struggling to find qualified teachers here in Deming. I would dare to say that it's going to be difficult, if not impossible, to find the qualified teachers to do this at that price in Columbus. I think that's going to be a real stumbling block for them.

They also talk about an extended day; but also in there, they have a half-an-hour daily assembly of all students, every day. They also have, at the end of the day, a half-an-hour daily reflection period. So there is an hour out of each day that is spent in an assembly and in a reflection period. So the extended day does not really get to the heart of the matter, which is increased instructional time.

This one is a question more than a statement. As I read through there, I could only find their plan on having only three members of their governing council. They may be planning on having five; but in their application, it looked like there was only going to be three. So that may be something that needs to be clarified.

One of the issues that was brought up during your presentation was travel time for



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students. I want to let you know that we have several students in this district who do not travel from Columbus, who ride on our buses as long, if not longer, than the students from Columbus do. We have students that come from the Uvas Valley and from southwest corner of this district that ride longer than children from the Port do. We don't have plans on starting charter schools in either one of those areas, either.

The last item, I want to say, is that this is -- I just wanted to point out a possible perception of a conflict of interest. In their application, they suggest that they are going to lease the building and request lease reimbursement from the State at the rate of \$735 per student, per year.

is, is that that money would be paid to the Village of Columbus, who owns the building. And unfortunately, one of the founders is currently the mayor of the Village of Columbus. And so I believe Mr. Skinner is an honest person; I believe this is just an oversight. But I believe it could be perceived as a conflict of interest, when the -- one of the founders of the school is paying money to the



1 City, of which he is the mayor of. That's just something I think they need to 2 3 kind of reconcile within their own -- their own group there. 5 For these reasons, we see some real holes We really strongly believe that the ride 6 for students from the Port to our Red Mountain 8 Middle School and to Deming High School is well 9 worth it, because of the wide variety of programs that we can offer them at this school here in Deming 10 11 that they will not be able to receive at a charter 12 school in Columbus. 13 So, therefore, we would ask that -- we 14 would recommend that this charter not be approved. 15 So I thank you for your time. 16 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Thank you, 17 Superintendent Lere. Appreciate your input. We are now to the public comment 18 session -- section -- of this. And I will read 19 20 this. We will now hear public comment from the 21 22 community of Columbus. 23 I'm going to read the name and the -- in 24 just a second. You will have time to make a



statement regarding the Columbus Community School.

The total time for all speakers during this part of the hearing will be 20 minutes.

Actually, I see three names have been checkmarked; but two of them are the founders. So they have already had their -- so we have one person. And I guess theoretically, you could use a full 20 minutes, if you wanted. Gregorio Corona.

I think in the interest -- I would probably limit it to about five minutes. I don't think we've ever allowed anybody to speak more than five minutes.

Let's see if you can get it all in in five minutes. If you'd like to come up front, use the microphone.

MR. CORONA: Thank you.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Please identify yourself for the recorder, and then you may proceed.

MR. CORONA: Good morning, everyone. Hi.

My name is Gregorio Corona. I live in Palomas,

Mexico. I've got two daughters, one in the school

here and one in Columbus Elementary. I got another

son that he has -- almost three years old that he's

Me, like all the fathers -- I think I'm the only one from Palomas here; so I'm going to try

going to come to this school here, also.

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1	to fight for everyone there. Me, like all the
2	fathers, all they want is the best for his child's
3	education. I want they have what I don't have.
4	So I want to be as close as I can from their
5	education.
6	First, I apologize for my English. It's
7	not very good.
8	But I want the best for my childs, like
9	all the parents in Palomas. And I want to be as
10	close as I can from them. And for me it's kind of
11	difficult to travel from Palomas to here for, like,
12	a for meetings or things like that.
13	I can go to Columbus. It's closer, and I
14	got no difficult to be there for the meetings. And
15	I think that's all. I just want to support the
16	school, to give us an option for the child.
17	Thank you.
18	VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: All right. Thank you
19	very much for your input.
20	If you guys want to come back up to the
21	table now?
22	We are now to the portion of the community
23	input hearing where the Commissioners themselves may
24	ask questions or make comments on the application.



This will be timed at 40 minutes, and you

may start the clock now.

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I am going to start. I want to talk about your goals. If you'll remember from past years, I always look at the goals. You listed three goals, and, of course, we're also calling them "academic performance indicators."

You put the general paragraphs for each of those three goals. I'm looking at the Charter School Division's review team's comments on the goals, and I'm just going to read a few of them, because I think that's very important.

For the goal number one -- they had a long paragraph explaining each of these. But the summary of the paragraph was that the goal number one was neither specific, attainable, rigorous, or time-bound, because you provided no metrics in those general descriptions of your goals.

The review team actually said -- they agreed that the goal was measurable, because growth is measurable. Well, I frankly disagree with the review team in that area, because I also don't think these goals are measurable, because you did not provide any metrics.

Certainly, growth is measurable; anything is measurable. But if you don't have metrics to



measure something against -- so I would even throw in that that goal number one is not measurable.

On your second goal, here again, the review team noted that the goal number two, it was neither specific, attainable, rigorous, or time-bound.

And then I -- here, again, they made the same statement about measurable, because you can measure anything. But without a metric, I don't know how you can do it. So I would disagree with their assertion that the thing was measurable.

Because what will we -- you can't even compare apples and oranges if you don't have an apple and an orange to compare them to.

And same thing. It was even a fairly longer paragraph on your goal number three. Here, again, the review team noted that goal number three was neither specific -- and on this one, they did not even feel you could measure what you proposed on goal number three. It was not attainable; it was not rigorous; it was not time-bound.

And you've been here before. I know you know what the SMART format is, because I have discussed this with you each and every one of those five times you've been here.





And they went on to say that the goals are not specific; they're not written in the SMART format, and they explain why what I just said, because you did not provide the measures and the metrics.

There is a suggested goal -- academic performance indicator and goal. It's laid out in the instructions; so I'm fairly certain that you saw it. That -- we did not just arbitrarily arrive at that suggestion. I can tell you that the last two years, under the new statute governing performance contracts, we are required, as a Commission, to negotiate a performance contract with the associated performance frameworks with every school. It's being grandfathered in, so it's going to be a five-year process.

Every new applicant that's approved, we have a negotiation. Every renewal application, we have a negotiation. I'm intimately familiar with that, because we've done 48 of them in two years, and I've been at 45 of them, because the Chair asked me to take responsibility for that section of our work. And that is the format that we use.

If you go and look at the final performance frameworks for every one of the schools,



you will see literally what we put -- so I wanted to ask you, why did you ignore the suggested format and not give us the metrics that we asked for?

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I'm talking about the percents and the -why did you not use the four categories, "exceeds," "meets," "does not exceed." And the fourth one is just total failure.

That's not what it's called; I can't remember off the top of my head.

Why did you choose to just give us some generic kind of goals? Would you like to address that?

DR. E. ARMENDARIZ: No, there is nothing that we can say that will convince you otherwise. But to me, it's almost ludicrous to have to redefine them when you have defined them for us. That was just, you know, an assumption that what you have defined is what we are going to follow.

And as you indicated, for example, in proficiency in English and Spanish, we used metrics there, as measured by the tests that are indicated there. But that seems to have not been attended to.

I -- I'll be very honest with you. read the analysis, the more deeply I went into it, the greater my heart sank into my stomach, because I





knew that it didn't matter what we would come here and say. It's a lost cause. And that's honestly how I feel at this point.

I'm not going to try to explain it. You can continue to, you know, point out all the deficiencies. All I know is that we cannot give you the specificity that you're asking for. If I were in the regular public schools, I could not give it to you, either, because it isn't there.

And as I hear teachers who are now in all the systems of New Mexico, their job is getting harder and harder, because these things are being required on paper; but, in fact, they're not happening. Even in the public schools, they're not happening. And I don't know, you know, how to convince you that we cannot be as specific as you request with just a paper application.

I understood that the planning year that every charter school is given to put all of these things in place was for that purpose, to define exactly and be able to make those decisions with the people that are going to be working at that school.

A committee such as what we have cannot put in writing everything that teachers, you know, are being -- are going to be asked to do. They need



to have input into that, as well. And that is -- at least that was -- that's our plan, is that -- although I know that this isn't going to be approved.

But if it were to be approved, the people that were to be hired were going to be hired through grant money that we're already starting to identify to come in and help to put all of this --

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Now, see, I don't think you're specifically addressing my question. You've gone into generics now.

And I'm sorry you feel that way, that you think it's not going to be approved. I have no idea what's going to happen with this application. My fellow Commissioners, I never know how they're going to vote. I only know how I'm going to vote, once I have all the facts. And I never decide until the day I have to vote.

I've had times when it was my turn to vote and I hadn't decided yet. And those that witnessed that will tell you they see me -- when it's my turn, I actually have sat there and hesitated. And they may not know why; and it's because I still haven't decided how I'm going to vote, based on what I know.

And other applicants did provide plenty of



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specificity. I will just -- like I say, we've worked with these goals now for the last two years; so I would probably respectfully disagree with that.

I'm going to let it go. I understand you chose to do what you wanted to do on that. I am now going to allow my fellow Commissioners the option to -- who would like to begin?

8 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: I guess I'll 9 start --

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Commissioner Gipson, if you would start us then, please.

question about the budget, because, once again, I looked for it, and there wasn't a whole lot of specifics in terms of how you're outlining your -- your budget. And just so that you know, I live in a ram -- I built a rammed earth house; so I understand the nuances. And I also understand the expenses that go into that kind of building.

So I'm just -- I'm concerned about your basic budget for the curriculum that you're going to develop, in addition to the specific equipment that you're going to be required to have and the talent that you're going to be required to have to come in to teach these students these skills.



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1 I don't see any budget that I can look at to be comfortable with your adequately -- and, in 2 3 fact, you made a statement in -- I don't remember if it was in the capacity hearing -- just so you know, 5 I look at this completely blank and make my own notes, and then I compare it to CSD, so that I do go 7 into it as blind as I hopefully can and make my own assessments and then look at it; so it is blended. 8 9 But you indicated that if there were 10 shortfalls, you'd have to -- there was no true 11 planning on what happens if you didn't get the 12 enrollment that you were going to get. 13 would be tuition that would be necessary for some 14 students, as far as I know. 15 MR. SKINNER: No, we never have mentioned 16 tuition for some students. 17 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: My understanding was tuition would have to be --18 19 MR. SKINNER: No. 20 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: No? 21 MR. SKINNER: Not on our part. 22 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Well, outside of 23 that, if you don't get the enrollment that you 24 anticipate -- and you indicated that, you know, you 25 don't have a plan for how you're going to --



1 MR. SKINNER: We do have a plan. And we have kept the entire budget, maybe with very few 2 3 exceptions, where it could be flexible and move up 4 and down with the enrollment. We're, I think, 5 planning -- the first year enrollment, I think, was -- now I can't remember off the top of my 6 head -- around 100. 8 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: I think it was 100, 9 yeah. 10 MR. SKINNER: And as you know, 85 percent 11 of the budget is usually around staff or the labor 12 component, teachers and that type -- those type of 13 things. So if we are careful in our -- how we 14 commit to our contracts with teachers and those type 15 of things, so that we are not overcommitting staff until we have a firm enrollment. 16 17 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Okay. But so what 18 about your -- the other components of your budget 19 which would be specific to your trades in terms of --20 MR. SKINNER: It's -- it's -- and -- it's 21 22 not a trade school. It's not a vocational school. 23 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: I understand that. 24 But building a rammed earth house requires specific 25 equipment.



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1 MR. SKINNER: I understand. And our goal 2 was to -- well, we're starting with sixth, seventh 3 and eighth grade. 4 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Right. 5 MR. SKINNER: All right. So we didn't envision sixth-, seventh-, and eighth-graders 6 7 getting out there with a damper and ramming walls. 8 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: But you were to 9 provide a five-year budget, my understanding. 10 MR. SKINNER: Right. Right. So by your fifth 11 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: 12 year, you're into that programming. 13 MR. SKINNER: And I believe that I put in 14 enough money in the -- in -- and I can't remember 15 specifically the area. But there's an area for 16 supplies for the students, such as computers and 17 those type of things, where I kept a pretty healthy amount of money in there all the time to buy those 18 19 types of equipment. 20 But also, we would anticipate our community stepping up and donating some things. 21 22 I'm not so sure that I agree with you that it 23 requires a big capital outlay to do rammed earth. 24 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: I think that 25 equipment doesn't come cheaply, in all honesty.



when you're looking at the kinds of equipment that you're going to need, having watched the rammed earth houses being put up, I don't think -- and I also have some concern of my own about additional liability insurances that you would have to have.

I'm not sure about that; but I would think when you're looking at the kind of activities that they would be doing, I'm not sure if normal school liability insurance would cover that. But I don't know. That's just -- that's just a guesstimate of mine, with that kind of -- but we did not get a budget that indicated anything like that. I don't know if we didn't get it attached, or it wasn't.

It indicates here that it wasn't on the attachment. I looked -- I looked. And I have a very, very small --

COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: Mr. Chair, may I indicate to our staff? None of us had the appendixes.

MS. POULOS: They've been available. They were made available on the disks.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: I looked last night, because I looked again. And what was on the disk was this just small little grid that has very little on the budget. So I really couldn't -- so I --





1	VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Let's not devote a
2	lot of time to that. But, Staff, please make sure
3	the Commissioners you may need to resend those
4	attachments.
5	So let's go forward. Yeah, yeah. Let's
6	go forward.
7	What you're finished?
8	COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Uh-huh.
9	VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Commissioner
10	Toulouse?
11	COMMISSIONER GIPSON: For now.
12	COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: Mr. Chair,
13	Dr. Armendariz, I want you to understand, I respect
14	you. And even though he's not here, I respect your
15	husband tremendously and what both of you have done
16	for education in New Mexico, and my mind is open.
17	This is my third time through on your
18	school. And if you remember, I voted for it each of
19	the other two times; so certainly, my mind is open.
20	We have two people who have never heard
21	your proposal before. So I don't think any
22	application we have heard and you're the
23	seventh anybody's mind is totally made up.
24	And all of the others will have to read
25	these documents and read the transcripts before we



vote in September. So your chances are as good as any of the other applicants that we've heard, you know, this time. We started on Monday, and now we're ending up with you. But every one of them are equal.

I have a few questions about -- in the area I'm more comfortable with, which is your governance council. I think you've got some fantastic folks here. If bothers me there's no women. It also bothers me that there isn't a whole lot of background in actual administration of the schools, you know, secondary education, those sorts of things.

You have the higher ed background. You have the background in trades. You have background in business. But you don't have it in regard to the school. So I have some concerns about that. But I don't think any of the people are lacking.

What I wanted to ask, too, in going through here and looking at your training, the part that bothers me is I don't see that when you talk about you're going to attend the trainings, you're going to get the Open Meetings Act -- things; and as an aside, you have one paragraph that said if you have an emergency meeting, you don't have to



pre-post an agenda.

And while that is correct, emergency meetings still require 24 hours' notice, public notice. And so you may not necessarily have an agenda you post; but you have to post an announcement of an emergency meeting and the topic it will cover. So just -- but that's an aside.

I don't see the training for the Board of Finance, which, to me, is the most important piece of this, that your governance council has to become your Board of Finance.

Do you have plans for that training, because I didn't find it in here?

MR. SKINNER: In the budget, did you see board training and --

about when you're talking about your governance council, and before we can really let you go, you have to be certified as a Board of Finance and have the official training. And I didn't see that.

MR. SKINNER: Oh, okay. Certainly, we know that that's a requirement and that would need to be -- to be done. I'm sorry that we didn't address it properly.

COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: That's -- for now,





that's --

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2 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Thank you.

Commissioner Ambruster?

COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: I particularly liked you providing mentorship for new teachers.

I have a couple of questions, just because of the state of America for teachers. I'll sort of go with what the Superintendent said, how difficult it is to find people. And it becomes more and more difficult, because when you say that you're going to have -- at least that's how I understood it -- the one week of instruction in English and one week of instruction in Spanish, that would require a teacher who was not -- was not TESL-endorsed, but bilingual, to be able to do that. And you would need that for every class.

Or is it just some classes?

DR. E. ARMENDARIZ: Actually, there are numerous ways to address that. In Las Cruces, where I last worked as director of bilingual programs, we were part of the State initiative with Spain and Mexico, to bring teachers for three-year periods, up to three-year periods, to help support programs like that, as one option.

The other option, which I started when I



was there -- and it continues to be used -- is a teaming option, where we have an English-speaking teacher, whom we encourage and pay for their TESL endorsement, for them to get their TESL endorsement, if they don't have it, to team with a bilingual, Spanish-speaking teacher. So, in essence, the teachers work as a team. They each have a full classroom, and they flip back and forth.

You know, their curriculum is identified specifically, you know, in terms of what are we teaching in English this week, and then what are we teaching in Spanish next week? And Group A of students is in English this week; next week, they'll be in Spanish, and vice versa.

So those are -- are very viable options that are currently being implemented in schools that are trying to promote bilingualism, which, as all of us know in terms of brain research, it's a lot better than knowing just one language.

COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: I would agree, and I'm one of those with one language.

I thought that what they were talking about here is -- when you're saying "dual language," it's kind of going one direction.

DR. E. ARMENDARIZ: One-way dual language.





1	COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: Right.
2	DR. E. ARMENDARIZ: And I assumed, you
3	know, from the comments, that not everybody is a
4	bilingual educator. So you don't necessarily know
5	that lingo of "one-way" and "two-way" bilingual
6	education.
7	One way is that the population is
8	primarily Spanish-speaking; there isn't another
9	language group, a substantial large group, that
10	would make it a two-way bilingual. Two-way
11	bilingual is when you have speakers of two different
12	languages, both trying to learn each other's
13	language, as well as continuing developing their
14	own. So in this case
15	COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: I liked the
16	part, actually, that it was actually one-way;
17	because, regardless, you have to speak English to be
18	successful in America.
19	DR. E. ARMENDARIZ: Exactly. I know,
20	and both of them.
21	COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: It would be nice
22	to learn both; I did understand that.
23	And for the mentors of new teachers, as I
24	was starting, I'm not sure how you would choose the
25	mentor, because just because someone has taught for



ten years doesn't mean that's a good mentor, unless you have evaluations from other schools, and that's how you're doing it.

But you're mentoring just brand new teachers. So would someone be mentoring -- I've taught for 30 years. Would I be a mentor of someone from Spain? Is that what you envision?

I wasn't sure how that --

DR. E. ARMENDARIZ: Essentially, I think mentors, even now, in most districts, are assigned to beginning teachers. And they're usually teachers that have some years of experience, I believe, that they're even required to have at least five years of experience to become a mentor.

I think that in a school such as ours, that -- that as many charter schools, also, they do hire consultants to come in and work on specific things, you know, not necessarily -- not necessarily being involved with the school 100 percent of the time.

And I do know that there are a great number of retired bilingual teachers in the state, in every area of the state, that, you know, would be able to -- to mentor. And there are, as well, practicing teachers who serve as mentors already





that they could be hired to mentor, as well.

The mentoring program may not be exactly like it happens in the public schools. It has a greater number of staff; but it is possible.

The teachers who come here from other countries, like Spain, in Las Cruces, we had as many as 12 teachers at one time from Spain that were teaching content areas that we did not have teachers that were certified or competent.

For example, teaching chemistry in Spanish, because many of our teachers are taught in English, are prepared in English; and so those teachers come in. And oftentimes, they do work as a team with another person who -- for whom they serve as a mentor in terms of learning the academic language related to that specific subject. And they learn techniques and approaches that oftentimes are used here in the United States that are not used in other countries, which tend to be more traditional educational settings.

COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: So on -- because I am going to just guess -- and I do not know -- but I'm going to guess -- that many of these students -- certainly not all, but a large -- a group of these students will be underperforming in the basic math



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and reading areas, if they're going to be developing
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     their own curriculum, I'm not sure how that works
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     with that.
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               Do you have a set way that you -- that
     would be different from what Deming is doing to --
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     to teach reading and to teach math? And is there
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     extended time? Is -- I didn't see all that sort
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     of --
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               DR. E. ARMENDARIZ: It all begins with
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     testing, with assessment, to see where is a student.
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               COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER:
                                         And what were
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     you using to assess them?
               DR. E. ARMENDARIZ: Well, there are --
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     just the way that assessments are done in schools.
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     For example, I know, just recently, Las Cruces
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     Public Schools just started, about two weeks ago --
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     this week, this coming week, their spending every
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     single day using some of the State-required
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     assessments, you know --
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               COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: Like MAPs or
     Discover?
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               DR. E. ARMENDARIZ: -- exactly -- to find
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     out where children are. Those would not be
     different in the charter school.
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               The standards -- and at one time, it used
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to be the New Mexico State standards; now we're 1 using Core standards -- are actually what you're 2 3 striving to reach, you know. The standards basically define what is it that children need to 5 know and be able to do by the end of the school year, whether it's, you know, in elementary, middle, 7 or high school. And you start, you know, where 8 they're at, and then you're always working toward 9 meeting that standard.

Now, even in the public schools, that standard isn't met by every student every year. And we work toward meeting that standard. And certainly, how it works in constructivist curriculum development, if you have that standard, that's your goal. That's what you ultimately want the child to know. Whether it's in math, reading, science, whatever it is, you've got standards for each of those curriculum areas, as well as grade-level standards within those curriculum areas.

So that's what you would shoot for.

The process of using students and teachers to develop the curriculum is not so much that the students are going to sit there and write out the tests and write out the -- the texts and so forth; but that, as -- and in a school -- most charter



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schools are very small.

In a school like that, where the teacher and the students would be discussing, you know, "This is where each of you is, you know, in terms of this particular curriculum area. This is where we need to be by the end of a semester or wherever it is that you're planning. How are we going to get there together?"

And that way, the student knows, "What is it I don't know yet that I need to find out or know or learn?"

And, then, "What do I already know that I don't need to spend time doing?"

And they work together with the teacher.

And the teacher is the one who brings in the content of the curriculum, but constantly, constantly in dialogue with students, so that students learn that learning isn't just regurgitating what's in a book and what the teacher tells them to take down in notes, but that it is constantly also evaluating, "What is it that I'm having trouble learning? Why am I having trouble with it?"

And we need to have a conversation -
COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: I mean, they're

not developing their own curriculum, then, and





building their own curriculum. There is a curriculum; but you just haven't really stated what exactly that was, or what the plan for your school is.

DR. E. ARMENDARIZ: The content is there already. The State standards tell you what the content should be. It is traveling, in a sense, in the learning journey with a student and constantly asking of them, "What are you still not too sure about? What do you still have to learn?"

Or, "What do you know that you could help your friend over here, who's having problems learning a little better," because oftentimes, peer teaching is more effective than --

COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: So do you think that's only possible -- I forget to tell you that my crown -- I also taught middle school for all those years. And so I truly have a sixth-, seventh-, and eighth-grade mentality now, and understand it.

But I think it's just confusing to me about building your own curriculum. And you're absolutely right. They have Common Core standards they have to meet, and there are numerous ways to meet that; because I don't see a real plan of how that would work, or whether there's increased time,



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or how it would be different than it would be at any 1 2 other school -- and I'm not just saying Deming 3 Schools -- I'm just saying any other school, traditional school, to make it different for your students, other than, of course, it would be easier 5 if they lived five minutes away from their school 6 rather than 30. And so I'm not understanding 7 exactly how that would be different. 8 9

DR. E. ARMENDARIZ: Well -- and I think the way it would be different -- all of my teaching experience -- and I don't know about yours. But when I taught, I was given the curriculum completely, you know, what I was going to do from day one to day -- whatever, you know, the end of the school year was, with textbooks.

And as a teacher, I would adjust, you know. But that curriculum was set. And they had to learn that. They had to answer the questions at the end of each chapter. They had to finish the ditto sheets that supposedly were provided, and so forth. There was not as much leeway in terms of individualizing instruction when a child was having problems, unless --

COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: I taught special education; so --



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1 DR. E. ARMENDARIZ: Exactly. But in a 2 regular classroom, that usually doesn't happen. You 3 know, if you get it, you get it; if you don't, too bad, you know. We're going to continue on. It's a very unique teacher. And I had a 5 lot of unique teachers as an administrator. 6 I was one. I still have students come to me and 8 thank me for going out of my way and doing certain 9 things, like here in Deming, teaching ESL through field trips to the community. And I had to come 10 11 before the board and get that approved. 12 But guess what? All of my students that 13 started in that ESL class graduated within four 14 years from Deming Public Schools; whereas, that had 15 never happened before. And I -- you know. 16 COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: Thank you. 17 DR. E. ARMENDARIZ: Yeah. VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: You addressed her 18 Actually, on 19 question. A couple, here, again. 20 Page 28 of your application, you made this 21 statement: 22 "Students will simultaneously be designing 23 curriculum..." -- in which you kind of just have a discussion of -- "...creating course materials, 24 25 designing assessments, as they work on their



projects..." -- and I assume the projects is making adobe bricks and building the buildings, the solar adobe classrooms that you discussed -- that you -- would plan to put on that campus.

The one thing I see absent from that is when are they going to be in class, reading, learning how to read, how to do math, how to do science, what is the history of our great state and our country, the things that they're supposed to be in school doing?

For the life of me, I do not believe that sixth-, seventh-, and eighth-graders have anywhere near the knowledge or the experience to be working in such complex areas as curriculum and course material, and especially assessments.

You, yourself, said earlier that you, for some reason, couldn't provide specifics in the area of the academic performance indicators. Very briefly, please, how do you -- when are the kids going to be in class learning what they're supposed to be learning?

DR. E. ARMENDARIZ: It's simultaneous.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: How can you simultaneously do that, being out building a building and being in class at the same time?





DR. E. ARMENDARIZ: They're going to have to learn how to plan that building. They're going to have to get into some engineering, some science, some, you know, writing. They're going to be writing about their plans. It happens simultaneously.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: I understand. When you do a task, yeah, you hopefully will learn from it. But -- and we had the discussion last year, because you put forth that very same idea last year. I said then that students are not in school to be laborers. That may be a little harsh. But that's what not what they're there for.

They're not there to design curriculum and assessments. Even the people that do assessments tell you how complex that is. And so I'm not going to repeat myself there.

In a couple of places in your application, you considered your school as a -- as a part of the local economic development plan. You and I had a discussion about that last year. You brought that forward from last year's application.

Here, again, I, for the life of me, do not believe students are a part of anyone's economic development plan. They're in school to learn.





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They're not a part of a -- your economic
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 2
     development.
 3
               So I wanted to kind of make that point
 4
     again.
 5
               COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Can I just put in a
     quick question?
 6
 7
               VICE CHAIR BERGMAN:
                                     I'm going to scan
 8
     here for just a second.
 9
               COMMISSIONER GIPSON: I have a question
10
     about your facility and its viability for being able
11
     to be up and going a year from now.
12
               MR. SKINNER: What is the question?
                                                     Ιs
13
     it?
14
               COMMISSIONER GIPSON:
                                     Yeah.
15
               MR. SKINNER: Yes, it can be up and going
16
     a year from now.
17
               COMMISSIONER GIPSON: It's -- it's been
18
     approved by PS- --
19
               MR. SKINNER:
                             Yes.
                                   Yes, it has, I think.
               COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Not that the plan
20
21
     has, but the building itself has an E-Occupancy?
22
               MR. SKINNER: Yes, ma'am.
23
               COMMISSIONER GIPSON: It does?
24
               MR. SKINNER: We go over this time each
25
     year -- okay? -- as many of these things.
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PROFESSIONAL COURT REPORTING SERVICE

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the -- we state certain things. They're not
 1
 2
     believed. They're not.
 3
               COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Okay.
                                             I'm not.
                                                       I'm
 4
     sorry.
             I wasn't here. I'm just asking about now,
 5
     in the now.
 6
               MR. SKINNER:
                             Okay.
                                    In the now.
 7
               COMMISSIONER GIPSON: It has an
 8
     E-Occupancy?
 9
               MR. SKINNER: I have a note here, an
     e-mail from John Valdez, who's with PSFA.
10
11
               COMMISSIONER GIPSON:
                                     Right.
12
                             The school has a -- with the
               MR. SKINNER:
13
     corrected enrollment and the additional portable --
14
     it says, "A portable classroom, the weighted
15
     New Mexico average is 18.62 percent."
16
               We qualify -- we're probably the only
17
     charter school that has an approved facility that
18
     meets the State standards.
19
               COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Does that e-mail say
20
     you have an E-Occupancy on that?
21
               VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: That's not correct.
22
               MR. SKINNER: Because it's always had a
23
              It automatically has an E-Occupancy.
               COMMISSIONER GIPSON: No it doesn't --
24
25
               VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: No, sir, it does not.
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COMMISSIONER GIPSON: -- because, to my knowledge, that school hasn't been occupied. So the E-Occupancy is not grandfathered; it has to be gained by you.

MR. SKINNER: The school has an E-Occupancy, okay?

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Okay. I'm --

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: I think we're going to disagree on that, because we've discussed that in the past, as you just noted. The Deming Public Schools, based on the information they provided to us years ago, abandoned that structure to build a new one. They abandoned it, because we were told at that time -- and this was some years ago -- that it would take \$4 million to renovate that building.

In fact, it has sat abandoned now for six years, or seven, whatever it is. It will not have an E-Occupancy until someone from the PSFA actually comes to Columbus and inspects that building. And I can tell you, they're very stringent. If they gave you an E-Occupancy it would state that in that letter, sir. It really would.

But let's -- I think you've answered our question. I think we're going to disagree on that one.

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I wanted to address --1 MR. SKINNER: The buildings are not 2 3 abandoned, also. They belong to the Village, and they are being used. 5 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: The classrooms are being used? 6 MR. SKINNER: The complex is. 8 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: We went to the gym, 9 and we have been to your place a number of years. 10 MR. SKINNER: Gym. But some of the 11 buildings are being used, is all I'm saying; not all 12 of them at this time, no. VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: So I guess now we 13 14 went ahead and addressed the facility issues. 15 Were you finished with that part, or shall 16 I go on? 17 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: I'm finished with facilities, yes. 18 19 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Let me go on. You 20 actually did put forth a fairly novel concept when 21 you stated that you're going to put your kids in 22 multi-age settings in your classrooms. That's the 23 way you put it. It sounded like you envision that 24 you might have as many as three grades in a 25



classroom.

And the review team said that -- their quote exactly -- "The applicant has not provided any information to understand how the proposed school would ensure students in those mixed classrooms would receive their grade-level instruction or would ensure that the students would actually achieve mastery of their grade-level instruction."

DR. E. ARMENDARIZ: Yeah. This is being done in public schools, currently. And there are some multi-age classrooms in some public schools that I know.

Can you briefly address that, please?

And essentially, how you address it is you look at those standards. There's a lot of overlap on the standards. And as I said, everything starts with assessment. You know what that final objective is and what the child needs to learn and be able to do in each grade level. And within the structure of a classroom, you can address that individually, as well as jointly, you know.

There will be some -- for example, sixth-graders -- who are at an eighth-grade level in math. There will be eighth-graders who are at a sixth-grade level of reading. And so the way that you address it is you assess, and then you determine



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where are they and where do they need to be, and you work with them.

I can't explain it any more than that.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Okay. And I will note here that just in relation to what you said, the review team went on to say that, "The applicant did not provide specific evidence of which standards these programs would address, and, thus, did not demonstrate alignment to the Common Core and New Mexico content standards."

Commissioner Toulouse, did you have something?

COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: Well, again, I am going back and forth, because I'm trying to stick to the areas that I'm pretty good at. So I have some of the employee things that I pick up out of the comments that they gave us.

And I -- at some point, I would be very interested in knowing, on all seven of these, whose comments were whose, because we get a series of comments; and as we know the staff, it's helpful to know the person that reviewed it. But that's not necessary for this.

It has to do with your employees and that sort of thing.





The first comment reads, "The applicant 1 2 provided a limited description of the terms and 3 conditions of employment by not mentioning the classes of employees, administrative professional 5 staff, and administrative staff, exempt, nonexempt, permanent, temporary, full-time, part-time, within 6 the narrative. The applicant..." -- and this is the important part to me -- "...did not address job 8 9 responsibilities, required workdays, hours, breaks, 10 vacation, and sick days, all of which define the 11 employer-employee relationship. Additionally, the 12 narrative did not include information about..." --13 (Timer sounds.) 14 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Is that our time? 15 MS. POULOS: Forty minutes. COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: -- "...insurance 16 17 or retirement plans." Those last two sentences are 18 important. 19 And the other one over here having to do 20 with it is on the appeals process, where they 21 question in this that the applicant -- in the 22 appeals process, you go through it, and you have all 23 of it set up, until there's no time limits on the 24 governance council. And the governance council



should also have a time limit.

1	It simply says, in your statement, "If the
2	grievant is not satisfied with the head
3	administrator's decision, the employee may, within
4	seven days after receipt of the head administrator's
5	written response, request a hearing before the
6	governance board. The governing board's decision is
7	final."
8	But there has to be a finite end on that;
9	because otherwise, you get into all kinds of
10	problems, and then you haven't allowed for
11	additional and that's probably okay. It doesn't
12	go forward. I'm not sure. That would be an
13	attorney's decision. But there needs to be a time
14	limit on that one.
15	MR. SKINNER: I understand.
16	COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: So those are my
17	personnel things I picked up, both in my own reading
18	and from the comments.
19	MR. SKINNER: Understand.
20	COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: So what are you
21	going to do about vacation time, sick time, those
22	kinds of things, and health insurance?
23	MR. SKINNER: Obviously, they would all
2 4	need to be addressed in a personnel policy. So
25	you didn't see it within the application in the



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1
     personnel policy?
 2
               COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: No, I didn't.
 3
     if it was in an appendix, we don't -- we have not
     received those.
 5
               MS. POULOS: We actually verified that you
     have; so I'd like to take a look at the disks today
 6
 7
     and what's --
               COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Mine's home.
 8
 9
               MS. POULOS: Maybe somebody else has one.
10
               DR. E. ARMENDARIZ: And the application
11
     contains both appendices, as well as --
12
               COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: But what we are
13
     looking at -- and I'm going on written ones -- I do
14
     not read online well, because of problems with my
15
     eyes. So I'm going on this.
16
               And in general, if the reviewers have said
17
     they've seen it in the appendix, which they did, a
18
     number of things; their analysis in here can relate
19
     to items in the appendix. I'm not going there;
20
     they've seen it; they've done it.
21
               But when it doesn't say that.
22
               MR. SKINNER: With -- is our document a
23
     perfect document?
24
               No.
25
               Is -- is the -- I would hope that the
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1 planning year and the contract -- I know you can't 2 go totally on faith on everything and just say, 3 "Well, we said we'd do something," or -- you know, I 4 understand that, that -- that -- but for 5 shortcomings in the application, I think can be -or should be -- can be and should be addressed in 6 the planning year and in the contract. 8 COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: And, Mr. Skinner, 9 I do appreciate that and understand that. And I'm 10 not -- some of our people are sticklers more than I 11 But I also know, having had 30 years in public 12 employment, that if it isn't in writing, it doesn't 13 exist. 14 Oh, I agree. MR. SKINNER: 15 COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: And, of course, 16 the old saying, "The road to hell is paved with good 17 intentions." 18 MR. SKINNER: Right. 19

COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: And we've been dealing with putting schools that have been around for a long time on contracts for the first time, because that's new. And there are some of the, "Yeah, that's been our intent," or, "Yeah, we've done that."

And so I think that's why we all try to



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get these --

MR. SKINNER: I agree that those things need to be in there.

COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: I say, I'm not as much of a stickler. But I do need some indication. And having spent many years as an employee and as a supervisor and all, I am really aware, just like I am on the governing -- governance side of things, what I'd like to see and become comfortable with.

And I do know all these other things have to be in your budget.

MR. SKINNER: Yes, I agree.

VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: And we have run over a little. And I'm going to be flexible on that, because it is absolutely important that these -- we, as Commissioners, are given the opportunity to explore fully your application.

And I can tell you, sir, I have not seen a perfect application yet, and I do not ever expect to see a perfect application. It is not a finite process. And as with the things we've said about your kids doing curriculum, it is a complex process.

And the problem with asking us to rely on what you're going to do in your planning year is that your planning year occurs after our vote. This





Τ	application forms the major basis of making our
2	decision. You have to, in this application,
3	convince us that you can operate the school, not
4	say, "Well, we're going to do this next year in our
5	planning year." By then, you're voted in, and if it
6	turns out you can't do it, then we're in a bind.
7	So it's it's so I think you can see
8	the dilemma that that puts us in.
9	MR. SKINNER: You can approve with
L 0	conditions, though; correct?
. 1	VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Well, I'm afraid we'd
2	have to put numerous conditions on this one, I will
L 3	say that. Because I have a number of areas I wanted
L 4	to explore but the time is up the questions I
L 5	had in a variety of areas that I just wanted to
6	explore with you.
_7	But I think I will call a quit to it at
8 .	this point, unless Commissioners, you had any final
L 9	something that you wanted to explore.
20	Are you sure that you're satisfied with
21	what you've explored?
22	COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: (Indicates.)
23	It's hard. There's a lot of information, you know.
2 4	VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: It really is. It is
25	a complex process. And it's not a done deal. Like



1 I say, I'm going to reassure you of that again. 2 I --3 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Oh, I did have one 4 quick question. 5 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Okay. Go ahead. COMMISSIONER GIPSON: You had a chart that 6 7 you referenced in regards to where you were going to 8 be taking the students from. And you referenced that you would be taking -- anticipating 15 from one 9 middle school and 15 from another school. 10 11 I'm just wondering how you're figuring 12 you're going to get those exact numbers when you 13 have to do a lottery. 14 You know, that's -- it piqued my curiosity 15 when I saw that you had a breakdown of where your --16 that -- and it didn't come to quite 100. 17 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: That was just the 18 kids that you have from the Columbus area that 19 currently -- wasn't that what that was? 20 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: It didn't say. Ιt 21 just -- you know. So I was just wondering how --22 MR. SKINNER: I'm not seeing what you're 23 referencing; so I'm answering --24 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Yeah. I'm trying to 25 scroll through to find it.



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MR. SKINNER: But I'll kind of answer 1 2 that. 3 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Please. 4 MR. SKINNER: We have an elementary school 5 in Columbus. We have no mid-high or high school. So basically, our feeder school will be Columbus 6 7 Elementary. 8 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Right. 9 MR. SKINNER: And so it stops at fifth 10 grade, and they come up here as sixth grade. 11 we would be relying heavily on recruiting out of 12 that --13 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Correct. 14 MR. SKINNER: -- that school, that class, 15 and probably put some small amount, 15 coming from seventh grade or coming -- that we would return to 16 17 us from -- from Deming Schools for one reason or 18 Their parents wanted them to be closer. another. 19 But no, the heavily [verbatim] amount has 20 to be recruited out of the local elementary school. 21 Did that kind of answer your question? 22 VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: It's actually in the "Rationale" section for their academic --23 24 Commissioner Ambruster found it. They provide a 25 little table, showing --



1	COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: Page 8.
2	COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Yeah. Okay. Thank
3	you.
4	VICE CHAIR BERGMAN: Anything else,
5	Commissioners?
6	Okay. I will before we close this
7	session, then, today, I'll read the following.
8	Any member of the public, including the
9	applicants, may submit written input following this
L 0	hearing. Written comments can be sent to the
L1	Commission via the PED website. And it goes on to
L 2	say "mailed" or "hand-delivered."
L 3	I would tell you, just my personal
L 4	opinion, if you mail something, it's probably not
L 5	getting to Santa Fe by the deadline, which I'll give
L 6	you in just a minute. I would suggest you even
L 7	e-mail and I'll tell you who in just a second
L 8	or fax it or something.
L 9	They don't give their fax number; but I
20	know PED has a fax somewhere in that building.
21	Maybe even CSD has a fax in there.
22	The details and addresses are listed on
23	the back of the agenda form that you might have
2 4	seen. The bottom two paragraphs that give the name
2.5	of Linda Olivas, that's her e-mail And here.



again, you have that; so you may wish to address a few of the things that you disagreed with in the analysis or what you've heard today. Feel free to do that.

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The thing is you have three days to do Make sure you identify the school you're commenting on. You'd be amazed how many people send comments and don't tell us who they're talking about, and it's kind of hard to tell who they're talking about.

Now, please note that any written input must be received -- and this also would apply to the e-mails -- 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 this school, for the Columbus Community School, that will be Wednesday, August 26th, 2015. And that's at 5:00 p.m.

They're sticklers for that. Anything that arrives after 5:00 p.m., they will not -- they will delete, I quess. I don't know how they do it; but they will not accept it. Please do that and be aware of that. Here, again, like I say, anyone in the public can send something, if they wish.

Here, again, I thank everyone for their



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presentations today. Yeah, I'm reading that, yeah.

She reminded me that my memory has sometimes left me wandering in the wilderness. That's what I'm reading right now.

The Public Education Commission will meet in Santa Fe -- but thank you -- September 24th and 25th, 2015, and render the decision on approval or denial of this and the other new charter school applications. As we said, we have a total of seven of these; so it's a -- it is a rigorous process. It's designed to be a rigorous process.

The citizens of this state want this

Commission to fulfill its statutory duties. And
they want us to be absolutely certain that we're
awarding schools to people that have proved they
have the capacity and the ability to operate it.

That's why we're -- ask the questions we do and make the comments we do. And here, again, it's because of the students. It's not because of us; it's not because of you; it's not because of the adults in the community. It's because we all care about the students and their academic success and their ability to translate that academic success into a successful life.

And so, yes, we are well aware that we're



1	doing it for the students. So thank you for your
2	comments.
3	Anything else, Commissioners?
4	Then I believe we are actually through
5	with our tour. I'm going home.
6	I'm going to adjourn this meeting once
7	again.
8	(Proceedings adjourned at 10:02 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 certify that the foregoing pages constitute a true 10 transcript of proceedings had before the said 11 NEW MEXICO PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION, held in the 12 State of New Mexico, County of Luna, in the matter 13 14 therein stated. 15 In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my 16 hand on August 31, 2015. 17 18 19 Cynthia C. Chapman, RMR-CRR, NM CCR #219 20 BEAN & ASSOCIATES, INC. 201 Third Street, NW, Suite 1630 21 Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102 22 23 24



Job No.: 3510L (CC)