1	BEFORE THE PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION
2	STATE OF NEW MEXICO
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9	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS REGULAR PEC MEETING
L 0	August 9, 2012 9:35 a.m.
L1	Mabry Hall - Jerry Apodaca Education Building 300 Don Gaspar
L 2	Santa Fe, New Mexico
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L9	REPORTED BY: Cynthia C. Chapman, RMR-CRR, NM CCR #219 Bean & Associates, Inc.
20	Professional Court Reporting Service 201 Third Street, NW, Suite 1630
21	Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102
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25	JOB NO.: 4904K (CC)





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APPEARANCES

3 COMMISSIONERS:

4 MR. M. ANDREW GARRISON, Chair

MS. CAROLYN SHEARMAN, Vice Chair

5 MR. EUGENE GANT, Secretary

MS. CARLA LOPEZ

MS. MILLIE POGNA 6

MR. VINCE BERGMAN

MR. JEFF CARR

8 STAFF:

9 MS. KELLY CALLAHAN, Director,

Charter Schools Division

10 MR. WILLIE BROWN, General Counsel, Public Education

11 Department

MS. BEVERLY FRIEDMAN, Liaison to the PEC 12

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ALSO PRESENT:

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MR. PAUL AGUILAR, Deputy Secretary of Finance and

15 Operations, Public Education Department

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(505) 989-4949



(August 9, 2012, 9:35 a.m.) 1 2 THE CHAIR: We're calling the New Mexico Public Education Commission meeting of Wednesday, 3 4 August 8, 2012, to order. [Verbatim.] 5 Good morning, everybody. Good morning, Commissioners. Good morning. We will begin with a 6 7 roll call with Secretary Eugene Gant. (Roll call conducted.) 8 9 COMMISSIONER GANT: You have seven 10 present, two absent. You have a quorum. 11 THE CHAIR: Thank you, sir. We are going 12 to be doing the Pledge of Allegiance. Commissioner 13 Vince Bergman is going to lead us in that. Gene Gant will lead us in the Salute to the 14 15 New Mexico Flag. And the Statement of Aspiration, I 16 will acquiesce to Vice Chair Shearman to give a 17 statement to everyone. Please stand. 18 (Pledge of Allegiance and Salute to the 19 New Mexico Flag.) 20 COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: I asked Chairman 21 Garrison if I could have the opportunity to do the 22 Statement of Aspiration today. There was a column 23 in the Artesia Daily Press last Sunday, written by 24 Ned Cantwell, who's a regular columnist. 25 speaks to education rather tongue-in-cheek, but I



thought it said a lot of the things that we all can identify with. And it starts out:

"Third graders Patricia, Billy, and Denise meet at the bus stop for the first day of school in Any Town, New Mexico. 'Hey, guys, here we are again. Another school year with everyone trying to figure out if we're stupid or smart so they can make up some new tests. Adults are, like, weird,' Denise says.

"'Yeah,' Patricia agrees. 'Last year, they gave our school an F at the beginning and a B at the end. It was like magic. All of a sudden, we could read. I still can't spell 'jury,' but I know my dad had to go before one before they sent him to jail.'

"'Oh, bummer. I heard about that,' Denise comforts. 'Is your mom doing okay?'

"Tears cloud Patricia's eyes. 'She's still doing a lot of meth. My grandpa gave us some money so we don't have to find another place to move this month.' And there was a momentary silence as the kids think about their lot in life.

"Patricia breaks the silence. 'I really don't much care about going to school today.' And Denise agrees, 'Yeah, me, too. It's terrible. Mom





has the job at the convenience store, but we can't hardly afford nothing. She met this guy, and he helped us out for a little while, but he's gone now.

I guess I'm going to have another little baby brother or sister in about seven months.'

"'Does your mom help you with your schoolwork,' Patricia wonders. 'That, she always says, I need to figure it out on my own, 'cause she is so tired. She really gets mad, though, when I get bad grades. She says it makes her look like a bad mom.'

"'Ms. May says I need to repeat second grade this year, but my mom went down and raised such a stink, they let me go on. I'm so scared, it makes my stomach hurt.'

"Patricia agrees. 'But we are lucky to have a lot of teachers who really care about us.

Some of them make me feel good inside, and I wish I could take them home with me. They seem to be, like, worried about this school grading stuff. I asked Ms.'" -- pardon me -- "'I heard Ms. May talking to Ms. Johnson about teacher evacuation or something like that. It's when somebody comes in the classroom to watch your teacher teach.'



"'No, Denise corrected. 'It's not teacher

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evacuation. It's teacher vacation.'

2 "'Whatever,' Patricia says. 'Anyway,

3 Ms. May told Ms. Johnson, understanding a teacher by

4 just watching her for a short time would be like

5 deciding to marry a guy after standing in line with

6 him at the grocery store.'

7 "Denise pondered that for a moment. 'My

8 mom would probably do that, 'she said.

9 "While the girls prattled on about school

10 and life and threatening days ahead, they finally

11 | noticed -- yuck -- a boy. Billy sat staring

12 morosely at the sidewalk and kicking dirt with his

13 | new tennis shoes. Billy's parents were comfortably

14 | middle class, mom, a social-climber who cared more

15 | about his honor roll status than what he learned,

16 and dad was a jock.

"'Hey, Billy,' Patricia said. 'Why the

18 grunchy face? First day of school is supposed to be

19 fun.'

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20 "'Oh, it's been a crappy summer,' Billy

21 | said. 'My dad is all bummed out because I didn't

22 make Little League All-Stars, and now my mom will be

23 after me to make her look good by getting good

24 grades. I wish they'd just let me be a kid and help

25 me be the best I can be.'





1	"The big yellow school bus rounded the
2	corner, and as the three climbed aboard to begin
3	another educational venture, the door squeezed shut
4	behind them. 'I wonder what's wrong with our
5	schools,' Patricia said as she settled into her
6	seat. 'Maybe New Mexico School Czar, Hanna
7	Skandera, ought to grade the parents.'"
8	Just wanted to share that with you.
9	THE CHAIR: Thank you, Commissioner
L O	Shearman.
L1	Next item on the Agenda is No. 4, Approval
L 2	of the Agenda. The Chair will entertain a motion.
L 3	COMMISSIONER CARR: Move we approve the
L 4	Agenda.
L 5	COMMISSIONER GANT: Second.
L 6	THE CHAIR: It's been moved and seconded.
L 7	All those in favor, say "Aye."
L 8	(Oral vote of Commissioners.)
L 9	THE CHAIR: The Agenda is approved. And
20	Approval of the Minutes is Item No. 5 from the
21	June 27, 2012, meeting. If all Commissioners have
22	had a chance to look over those minutes, I will
23	entertain a motion to approve.
24	COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Second.
2.5	COMMISSIONER GANT: There hasn't been a



1 motion yet. 2 COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: I'm sorry. 3 thought I heard a motion. I move we approve the 4 minutes as presented. 5 COMMISSIONER BERGMAN: Second. THE CHAIR: It's been moved and seconded. 6 7 All those in favor, say "Aye." (Oral vote of Commissioners.) 8 9 THE CHAIR: The minutes are approved. Wе 10 have one minute to our timed item, which is Open We'll take a 60-second break. 11 Forum. 12 (Brief pause in proceedings.) 13 THE CHAIR: Good morning, Mr. Willie 14 Brown. Good morning, sir. Good morning, Mr. Chair, 15 MR. BROWN: 16 members of the Commission. Thanks. 17 THE CHAIR: Item No. 6 is Open Forum. 18 Public comments and observations regarding education 19 policy and governance issues, as well as the 20 Strategic Plan for Education are heard at this time. 21 There is a four-minute time limit per presenter. 22 Persons from the same group and having similar viewpoints are asked to select a spokesperson to 23 24 speak on their behalf. Multiple and repetitious 25 presentations of the same view will be discouraged.



I have the Open Forum sign-in sheet, and we have Carlos T. Huff. Good morning, sir.

MR. HUFF: Good morning, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. Thank you for this brief opportunity to speak with you. My name is Carlos Huff. I'm the program manager for the ASVAB Career Exploration Program. It is a fully federally funded program designed to help sophomores, juniors, and seniors, whatever their status, high-school students across the country identify careers based upon their interests and their academics.

It's the only program like it in the country. Last year, 580,000 students across the United States participated in this program.

Sixty-two percent of those students said that this program helped them identify careers they had not previously considered.

Here in the state of New Mexico, only

4,000 students participate in our program. It is a
voluntary program, but I would like for this
committee to permit me an opportunity in the future
to make a more complete presentation on the program,
with the purpose -- with the end -- of asking the
Secretary of Education to place this program on the
Strategic Plan for all high schools in the State of



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1	New Mexico.
2	I've brought handouts which I would like
3	to leave for you.
4	THE CHAIR: Let me ask counsel, what would
5	be the process for that?
6	MR. BROWN: Mr. Chair, members of the
7	Commission, you could receive the handouts and
8	examine them at another time, you know, vote to pass
9	them on to the Secretary. I guess she's not here,
10	and Mr. Aguilar is not here yet. But he would have
11	heard what the presenter just said, or he could
12	receive them and pass them on to her himself.
13	But you can receive them, and I think you
14	should.
15	THE CHAIR: Okay. Please? Thank you,
16	sir.
17	MR. HUFF: You're welcome. Thank you,
18	ladies and gentlemen.
19	THE CHAIR: Go ahead and pass them to
20	Commissioner Bergman. She's busy typing.
21	Excellent. Have a good morning, Mr. Huff.
22	MR. HUFF: Thank you, ladies and



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gentlemen, for your time.

THE CHAIR:



Thank you.

If there is no one else that

COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN:

- wanted to speak before the Commission, Open Forum 1 2 has now ended.
- Item No. 7, Report from Public School 3
- 4 Facility Authority on Requirements for New Charter
- 5 Schools. Bob Gorrell, the PSFA Director.
- 6 morning.
- 7 MR. GORRELL: Good morning.
- 8 MS. CASIAS: Good morning.
- 9 THE CHAIR: Martica -- I know it starts
- 10 with a "C."
- 11 MS. CASIAS: Casias.
- 12 THE CHAIR: I was going say "Casias."
- 13 Good morning, Martica. Welcome.
- 14 MS. CASIAS: Thank you. I have updated
- 15 material as of yesterday that I'd like to pass
- 16 around.
- 17 THE CHAIR: Yes, ma'am.
- 18 MS. CASIAS: We wanted to get everything
- 19 on the record.
- 20 THE CHAIR: I have trouble with the
- 21 I always want to say "Finance" for any "F"
- 22 that I see.

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- 23 MR. GORRELL: So does everybody else.
- 24 So --
- 25 I can imagine your pain. THE CHAIR:



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1	MR. GORRELL: Thank you. We really
2	appreciate you allowing us here. And I want to
3	recognize Mr. Gant as one of the Council members of
4	the Public School Capital Outlay Council, as well as
5	Joe Guillen, who is in the audience.
6	And, two, I want you to know that the
7	community really appreciated Mr. Gant being down in
8	Roswell. We had an opening of the Missouri School,
9	which is a replacement school, and it was last week.
10	Martica?
11	MS. CASIAS: Chair Garrison, would you
12	how would you like me to proceed? You've all read
13	the Executive Summary. Would you like me to go over
14	the the Charter School Update List one by one
15	or
16	THE CHAIR: You know, let me for the
17	sake of everyone in attendance, let me go over
18	the the Executive Summary that I was supposed to
19	have read already. So thanks for catching me.
20	MS. CASIAS: Okay.
21	THE CHAIR: My nearsightedness requires
22	glasses removal.
23	HB 283, passed into law July 1, 2011,
24	requires that the Public School Facilities
25	Authority, PSFA, assess proposed facilities and



1	establish that charter school facilities meet, or
2	will meet within 18 months, prescribed levels of
3	appropriateness. PSFA review and approve Ed Specs,
4	facilities master plans, and then generate wNMCI
5	scores for proposed facilities. These are provided
6	to the PED for consideration, along with the
7	charter's application to the Public Education
8	Commission, PEC.
9	Charters may use their defined facilities
10	information to shop for a facility. 22-8B-4.2
11	approves specific metrics in two areas:
12	One, each facility must have an
13	Educational Occupancy, E-Occupancy, as defined by
14	the New Mexico Building Code;
15	And, two, cannot house children.
16	[Verbatim.]
17	In order to meet the New Mexico Building
18	Code for an E-Occupancy, all of the life, health,
19	and safety codes must be met in relation to housing
20	children.
21	The State Fire Marshal and the State
22	Construction Industries have the ability to prohibit
23	occupancy if this requirement has not been met.
24	E-Occupancy certifications are provided by the
25	New Mexico Construction Industries Division, CID,



and PSFA provides support to the charter towards this certification.

Two: Facilities be equal to or better than the average wNMCI of all New Mexico schools.

PSFA conducts site assessments and correlated proposed facilities with the Ed Spec FMP in order to determine the wNMCI.

The wNMCI is a measure of function and adequacy of a facility to support the intended educational programs. A report and score is generated for each proposed charter facility.

Depending upon the request from the charter -- from the charter, an assessment may occur for one facility on one site, several facilities on one site, or several assessments may occur for several facilities on several sites. Each site assessment may take PSFA staff anywhere from four to 40 hours.

Attached is a map of the charter locations statewide and a listing of assessed charters and their current status. And I will not read the Charter Schools Facilities Code.

And, Ms. Casias, you may continue.

MS. CASIAS: Chair Garrison, I'd like to draw your attention to the paper that I just passed





out. And that is the current status of the charters 1 2 that PSFA has looked at for E-Occupancy. 3 highlighted the ones that do meet E-Occupancy with 4 the lavender. But you will note that Estancia 5 Valley has the weighted NMCI met, but not the 6 E-Occupancy. The plans are at CID, and we were told 7 that they would be released yesterday or today. So 8 it doesn't have a "yes," but more than likely, it will have a "yes" by the end of the day. 10 Martica, let me just THE CHAIR: 11 interrupt. I just want to make note that the Deputy 12 Secretary for Finance and Operations, Paul Aquilar, 13 is here. Good morning, sir. 14 MR. AGUILAR: Good morning, Mr. Chairman. MS. CASIAS: So of the charters that were 15 16 before you last time, the current list has one --17 five that are ready with the meeting average 18 weighted NMCI and meeting the E-Occupancy, all the 19 requirements of House Bill 283. You'll see the red 20 on the far right-hand column indicates our last 21 contact with the charters. 22 I will stand for questions unless, Chair 23 Garrison, you'd like me to read through it. 24 THE CHAIR: Commissioners, any 25 Or would you like to take a moment to suggestions?



1 read through?

COMMISSIONER GANT: Mr. Chair, good

morning. Mr. Chair, I think one of the questions

that should be asked is how are we go- -- how are

the schools with a "No" in the E-Occupancy being

handled? Do we know?

MR. GORRELL: Mr. Chair, the responsibility of -- of any entity in the State of New Mexico, whether you're at your home or a business, is to get a -- an occupancy before you occupy. So the charters, while we try to make ourselves available and have even tried to contact them, it is their responsibility to contact the Construction Industries Division and -- and make sure, before they move into a facility, that they have that E-Occupancy. It's a State law.

That -- but the limit of PSFA involvement is as I described. We have, as you can see, tried to call them. Sometimes we don't get a return call. Other times, we do. And I don't know if there are other entities that are following up with the charters or not.

THE CHAIR: Mr. Gorrell, a request that some of the Commissioners -- could you move that microphone in between you all?





1 MR. GORRELL: Yes. Thank you. 2 THE CHAIR: Thank you so much. 3 MR. GORRELL: Sorry. 4 THE CHAIR: Did that answer your question, 5 Commissioner Gant? 6 COMMISSIONER GANT: Yes. Thank you. 7 THE CHAIR: Commissioner Lopez? 8 COMMISSIONER LOPEZ: Yes, as far as PSFA 9 is concerned. But what about -- Kelly? What about, 10 do we let them open? What happens? This is --11 we're under the wire with some of these schools. 12 MS. CALLAHAN: Mr. Chair, Commissioners, 13 Commissioner Lopez, I actually have an update as 14 well for those schools, because there were other conditions that were set forth. So -- this 15 16 report -- I actually filled in one of the last 17 things just this morning. So we do have a -- a 18 draft of a report with an update on the -- on the 19 schools, and actually, probably have a little bit 20 more than Martica, just -- we did make contact. So 21 we have updates. And so I have information. 22 There's -- the report is accurate as far as concerned, but we have dates that they've 23 24 proposed when they're going to have their 25 E-Occupancies.



And so, you know, I can go through -- like I said, I just got this report yesterday, and so trying to do the updates as -- as best we can. Our position at the CSD is absolutely, the school will not open. We have no choice about that. The -- there is a couple of schools that have adjusted their opening date by a week or two. And there's nobody that says that they're not going to get the E-Occupancy.

But, again, that's a -- that's not our call. That's the -- that's the construction and cities -- municipalities. So we have an update.

And it's -- Martica, it's very similar to what -- to what yours is, except I have a couple of target dates.

So it's as to your pleasure how you want me to proceed. I can certainly make this available for the Commissioners, because I wanted to get

Martica's -- and we can put it all together. But the -- there's only one school that hasn't done the conditions that were set forth. And -- and so I am reluctant to -- they do have an E-Occupancy. This is William and Josephine Dorn.

Until they get those conditions met -- and I don't know if I have the authority to do this.





But I don't want them to open without meeting the conditions of the PEC. And so I guess that's something that maybe Mr. Brown can address.

THE CHAIR: So your question to Mr. Brown is what?

MS. CALLAHAN: We have a school that hasn't met the conditions of the PEC, the submission of the policies and the completed Planning Year Checklist. This is the William and Josephine Dorn Charter Community School. They do have their E-Occupancy and facility in place, but they haven't met the conditions that the PEC set forth.

THE CHAIR: And the conditions that we set forth, are these pertaining to the facilities, or are they the general conditions?

MS. CALLAHAN: Mr. Chair, Commissioners, this is for policies for the school that were set and the completion of the Planning Year Checklist.

THE CHAIR: I would say, then, they would not open if they have not met conditions. But I -- we have not been down this road before as far as having someone going down to the wire and then not meeting conditions. Mr. Brown, do you have any input for us?

MR. BROWN: Good morning, again,

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1	Mr. Chair, members of the Commission. My
2	recommendation, you know, to protect us from, of
3	course, adverse litigation, is to make sure if
4	you know, because we are seemingly going down this
5	road that to have it in writing in no uncertain
6	terms, to notify the school that, "Unless you do
7	these things, you are not permitted to open."
8	It sounds more ministerial, what I'm
9	hearing, that it's a matter they can do this.
10	There's no reason why they cannot be ready, because
11	they have all the things the structures in place.
12	So these are some last-minute policies that they
13	can you know, probably in two or three days, they
14	can probably do that. But we should have that in
15	writing to them, maybe certified mail or whatever
16	the method of conveyance is, so that they know.
17	THE CHAIR: Thank you, Mr. Brown.
18	COMMISSIONER CARR: Mr. Chair, so then
19	what's the proposed opening day of school for them?
20	Is that
21	MS. CALLAHAN: Mr. Chair,
22	Commissioner Carr, August 20th.
23	COMMISSIONER CARR: Okay. So that's
24	something we need to handle today, huh, in some form
25	or fashion?



THE CHAIR: I don't think we handle it. 1 2 She'll send out the notification; correct? 3 MS. CALLAHAN: Mr. Chair, Mr. Carr, I'd be 4 happy to send out a letter. They -- we're talking 5 very, very minor things that they can take care of probably in an afternoon. It's just a matter of 6 7 getting them submitted. And -- and so I'd be happy to draft a letter to send out to the school 8 9 certified mail, that they won't be able to open 10 unless they comply with the terms and conditions that the PEC set forth in the meeting in June. 11 12 THE CHAIR: Okay. I'm just thinking 13 how -- it perturbs me that a school has been granted 14 a charter, and then we're staring at loose ends before school is supposed to start. 15 It reminds me -- not unlike the situation that Mr. Gorrell 16 17 has -- that they -- all this work -- this is work. And someone doesn't do what they're supposed to do, 18 19 and then the law states, "Oh, you get your two 20 months." Even though they didn't do what they're 21 supposed to do, they still get another 18 months. 22 And we still don't know what's going to 23 happen then, because this is new to the PEC. 24 my voiced frustration with the responsibility of 25 having a charter school.



COMMISSIONER CARR: Well, Mr. Chair, I 1 2 have another question then. What was the original date that they were supposed to have all this stuff? 3 4 Was it, just, they were supposed to have this done 5 before school started, or do we have another date 6 that everything was supposed to have been done? 7 MS. CALLAHAN: Mr. Chair, 8 Commissioner Carr, the Planning Year Checklist needs to be completed, and they're missing one policy that 10 needs to be approved. And then there are other 11 policies that they had in place -- FERPA was 12 specifically mentioned in the -- missing from the 13 Planning Year Checklist. And then there are other 14 ones needed. They had drafts, but they didn't have the 15 16 approvals. So it's a very -- I'm -- I'm -- very 17 minor things that just need to happen pretty quickly. And we have been in communication with the 18 19 schools to work with them. So we're trying to 20 remind them as well. And so I -- you know, I would be happy to do a letter that I can send 21 22 electronically and certified mail. 23 THE CHAIR: Mr. Brown. 24 MR. BROWN: Mr. Chairman, members of the



Commission, maybe assist them, they could be

directed to confer with the Charter Schools

Association, because, surely, these are sort of

standard policies that all schools have to put

together to submit. So they don't have to reinvent

the wheel, so to speak. That might help them to

expedite and comply, because these sound like

relatively minor little glitches.

THE CHAIR: They've -- they've been receiving assistance since day one -- right? -- with trainings and such?

MS. CALLAHAN: Mr. Chair, yes. They've been receiving training throughout the year. And in the meeting on the 27th, to address your question about the date, the schools needed to have these policies approved and in place prior to the opening of school.

And -- but the Planning Year Checklist is the one that's -- that's holding them up. The policies is not -- you know, that -- if they get them done before August 12th or 20th, when they open, then they met the conditions. The FERPA one, however, was an "Incomplete" on the Planning Year Checklist that needs to be complete prior to the opening. That's one of the conditions that's set forth in the statute and regulation is that Planning



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Year. And so that's the one that's kind of sticking 1 2 us right now. 3 COMMISSIONER GANT: Mr. Chair? 4 COMMISSIONER LOPEZ: Carolyn had a 5 question. THE CHAIR: Ms. Shearman and Commissioner 6 7 Gant. 8 COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: I just wanted to 9 make a point. If we don't have a -- if you have 10 additional information, Kelly, that ties into 11 facilities and that sort of thing, rather than just piecemealing it, if you have a report that ties 12 13 with -- with theirs, I personally, would like to 14 hear it at this time. But that's up to everyone 15 else.

16 COMMISSIONER LOPEZ: Yeah. She has a 17 question.

THE CHAIR: I'm sorry, Commissioner

Shearman. I was trying to kill two birds with one stone, and I killed none.

21 COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: And they both 22 died.

THE CHAIR: They flew away.

COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: I made the point that I believe Kelly has a report that ties in with





facilities, and, if so, I would like to hear it, if 1 2 that's appropriate and agreeable with everyone. 3 THE CHAIR: Yes, absolutely. 4 MS. CALLAHAN: Mr. Chair, Commissioner 5 Shearman. 6 THE CHAIR: I just want to also respect 7 Bob Gorrell's time and Martica Casias' time. Are 8 you okay? 9 MR. GORRELL: Oh, yes. We blocked out 10 several hours, in case you needed us. 11 THE CHAIR: Thanks. Oh, you are hanging 12 out with Commissioner Gant. Okay. Kelly, please. 13 MS. CALLAHAN: Mr. Chair, Commissioners, 14 the PEC conditions for commencement of operations for new charter schools is a statistics report that 15 16 we've been running from the last meeting. And the 17 schools were to submit policies, updates, requirements that needed to be fulfilled. 18 So that's 19 why we've been monitoring, keeping track, loading 20 them into our school files. 21 And so we have an update on each one based 22 on their conditions that were set forth. There may 23 be some differing off of, Martica, the list that you 24 submitted. But I think they're pretty close in 25



terms of timing, and we may just have gotten an

answer which you didn't.

So -- the first school that we're going to address is Coral Community School. They are set to open August 20, 2012. And the facilities that they had is they had to change. And Martica noted that on here, that their facility fell through. The original plan, as stated, is no longer applicable in terms of the facility. The school has a new facility that has been approved by the PSFA, as long as school enrollment remains under 65.

The building does have E-Occupancy certification, and the lease should be signed within the next couple of days. So you didn't have the E-Occupancy --

MS. CASIAS: We did.

MS. CALLAHAN: Oh, okay. Yes, they did. My apologies. And so their lease should be available in the next couple of days. So they had something fall through, but they did meet the requirements of the NMCI and the E-Occupancy.

They had policies that had to be approved.

They were approved and submitted to the CSD right

after the meeting. And the school has appropriate

insurance coverage, and the E-Occupancy, and the

PSFA approvals have been met. So we're just waiting





on the lease for Coral.

Estancia Valley Classical Academy, the opening date is now September 4. In terms of the facilities, Annette Montoya reported that Estancia Valley Classical Academy is awaiting a building permit, which could be approved between today and late next week. The school has sufficient numbers of the modular units to open an elementary school, and the rest of the units should arrive in seven days.

They have done preparatory work on the grounds and plan to get started this weekend, if the permit arrives. They have delayed the opening until September 4 and have adjusted their schedule to insure enough instructional dates, should something fall through with the new plan. They do not yet have E-Occupancy, is that correct, what you have?

MS. CASIAS: (Indicates.)

MS. CALLAHAN: They did not have any other conditions.

La Jicarita Community School have no conditions, and they have been approved for an additional planning year. And I noticed that they're in the process of getting their portables.

So we'll keep monitoring that as well.





La Tierra Montessori School of the Arts and Sciences, their opening date is slated for September 4th. The policies from the Planning Year Checklist need to be approved. They're -- they're meeting to approve the policies -- they're all in draft form -- to approve the policy is on August 20th. So they do have a plan for their approval prior to the opening of school.

E-Occupancy. There was a walk-through of the facility yesterday, which was August 6 when we had this update, and the school is in the process of attaining its E-Occupancy. And that's kind of where you are as well, Martica?

MR. GORRELL: That's what it says, last sentence, uh-huh.

MS. CALLAHAN: Yeah. McCurdy Charter
School, all policies from the Planning Year
Checklist had to be approved; they were approved and submitted. Their opening date is for August 16. We received information this morning that they had an E-Occupancy certificate for the school, but it is missing.

We have received a report from the Española Fire Marshals' Office, and they're awaiting the certificate. So I don't know if that's --





MS. CASIAS: Mr. Chair, Mrs. Callahan, the existing facility is an E-Occupancy, because it's always been a school. So they do have an E-Occupancy, and they do have an 18-month plan of correction in place.

MS. CALLAHAN: And so they're -- they don't have the certificate to submit to CSD, so they're coming forth with other documentation is what they're doing. So we feel like they're on track. They've -- they're making due diligence to meeting that.

Mission Achievement and Success, the opening date is August 13. All of their policies were submitted and approved by their governing council. Their special ed plan has been submitted to the CSD and to the Special Ed Bureau, and the school has an E-Occupancy in place.

The New America School in Las Cruces, opening date August 20. Policies from the Planning Year Checklist, their board meeting is today. They have a final policy of dual credit that needs to be approved. It is on the board's agenda, and as soon as it's passed, it will be posted on WebEx, which is the server that we use for their documents. So they have completed their due diligence.



The E-Occupancy, that Martica's report notes that they have it. The last report that we had, it was E-Occupancy is pending. So they have E-Occupancy, so we'll go ahead and check that off.

Sage Montessori School is opening date,
August 27. Their policies have been submitted and
approved by their governing board. And they expect
their E-Occupancy by August 15. And I was trying to
look at the -- to see if you had that information.

MS. CASIAS: No, Ms. Callahan, I don't.

MS. CALLAHAN: So the information we have is they will receive it by August 15. Again, they won't be able to open, but they have completed the other conditions.

Southwest Aeronautics, Mathematics and Science Academy, there were no conditions, and the school has E-Occupancy. And they are slated to open -- I don't have their opening date. But they're supposed to open on time.

Uplift Community School, the opening date is September 4. The policies are approved and submitted. Their Planning Year Checklist, the school has submitted an RFP for their transportation plan, which was the condition. And all of the policies from the Planning Year Checklist, outside



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of FERPA, have also been approved and submitted. 1 2 The school --3 MR. GORRELL: We don't have a plan. 4 This is their -- their MS. CALLAHAN: 5 Planning Year Checklist is the compliance that they have to do for the Charter School Division. 6 7 not the -- as far as the building --MR. GORRELL: 8 So they don't have a 9 facility or a plan. 10 MS. CALLAHAN: So the E-Occupancy -- the 11 school's main building is undergoing renovation, 12 portables in process of being delivered. The school 13 is on target for E-Occupancy prior to the opening of 14 school. That's the report we have from the school. So, Mr. Chair and 15 MS. CASIAS: 16 Ms. Callahan, we haven't made an assessment to 17 whatever site they've reported to Ms. Callahan.

MS. CALLAHAN: Mr. Chair, Commissioners, Mr. Gorrell, Ms. Casias, we will make contact with the school that they need to get in touch with you ASAP to get an update on what's going on, because without the modular classrooms -- they have three different sites here? Is that accurate?

have no knowledge of it or any contact.

MS. CASIAS: Ms. Callahan, we looked at



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three different sites for them, yeah. And the last one, with the 8/19/12 date, is we haven't heard from them since 8/19. But no E-Occupancy. But, yes, we have seen the modulars. I'm sorry.

MS. CALLAHAN: So we'll have the school get in touch with you as soon as possible.

MS. CASIAS: Okay.

MS. CALLAHAN: Because we received this information, I believe, earlier this week.

MS. CASIAS: Okay.

MS. CALLAHAN: So I will insure that they have that. But they have complied with the other conditions.

And then William W. and Josephine Dorn
Charter School. Opening date is set for August 20.
They have not done their FERPA policy, which is the
completion of their Planning Year Checklist. And
they have not submitted their policies and do not
have a plan at this time that they've submitted as
well. The other schools don't have their policies
approved, because they're waiting for their board
meetings. But they are on the agenda and are moving
forward. We don't have any updates from the school
about this. So we don't know if there's a board
meeting.



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And the school's E-Occupancy is in place.

And that's -- those are the reports of the schools that we covered. The other school is the Farmington school, which is a district-approved school, Farmington district-approved school. And I can get this to you electronically.

As I said, I was walking out the door this morning and got the information about McCurdy.

THE CHAIR: I want to make note that

Deputy Secretary Aguilar -- they're opening some
schools today, so he stepped out. But he will be -he'll be in and out intermittently. And he also
offered that if we need to get a letter out today
for my signature -- or just with your signature, it
doesn't matter to me -- to them, he can get that
done. So we'll move on the William and Josephine
Dorn school.

MS. CALLAHAN: Mr. Chair, Commissioners, yes, I can -- I can also have somebody draft something upstairs.

THE CHAIR: And I appreciate General

Counsel Brown's recommendation to -- to -- let's

assist. They haven't not complied as of yet. They

need to have those things by the opening of school.

But it is a requirement. I don't care if they're

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minor or major; they're requirements. And that also speaks to your schedule. How many hands do you need to hold every year to -- to -- to go all the way to the eleventh hour? I just -- it doesn't feel good all the way around for me.

MS. CALLAHAN: Mr. Chair, I appreciate that, because it's a little frustrating for us.

THE CHAIR: Maybe we can get some recommendations from the CSD on process as we go through for the future to see what we can do.

MS. CALLAHAN: Mr. Chair, Commissioners, yes. One of the things is we were evaluating the Planning Year after the meeting -- last meeting, with some of the issues that came up for an eleventh-hour kind of thing. We're actually going to do -- in our submission process, we're actually going to set target dates for -- they have brought target dates, which were quarterly. We're actually going to do monthly and more frequent updates for the Planning Year schools, and do a much more thorough collaboration with the PSFA, now that we know what we know, we still don't know -- I don't know.

But we're going to try to do better about a more strategic Planning Year Checklist that's





going to be a lot more comprehensive in terms of due dates.

THE CHAIR: And that's been a frustration
all along is the Public Education Commission
approves an application, and a site does not have to
be selected yet. So we've had schools that were for
specific zip codes that ended up in a whole
different community. Albuquerque has many different
communities. It isn't just, "Oh, we're in
Albuquerque."

So someone targeting 87105 and 87121 area code -- zip codes -- it ends up over on Yale Boulevard, it just strikes me as putting the cart before the horse.

Then, after that, we have this Planning
Year Checklist; but, yet, as of July 1, SEG funding
is already -- first allocations have already gone to
the schools. So then what happens, if this turns
bad, that they have to give money back. It just
gets very, very convoluted.

And I think the same thing goes with the facilities, too, that it sure is a lot of work with a lot of fragmented pieces.

MR. GORRELL: Mr. Chair?

THE CHAIR: Mr. Gorrell.



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MR. GORRELL: I had a question on Farmington. So you'll follow up with them as well on the E-Occupancy, because they still don't have it. And I guess if you're going to kind of alert them by letter or notice? And for your information, they weren't sure they were going to be in that space that we looked at.

They have talked about possibly -- James

Barfoot shared with us maybe the Cate Center they

would relocate them to, which already has an

E-Occupancy. But we don't know the condition of the

facility.

And, then, Mr. Commissioner, I appreciate your comment on this process. And it -- you know, every time you do something, the first time you learn, it's a prototype. So it doesn't surprise us. And I'm sure everybody can get better.

We certainly appreciate this speaking for the Council, who are trying to hold the -- the general condition of schools throughout the state down. You know, we've been able to achieve about 34-percent facility condition index average, which is not great, but it's definitely not the 70 that it was when we started. Had these schools not gone through this process, a lot of the facilities that



we looked at, when we said, "This isn't going to work, the schools, had they just come in in bad shape as they were, would have raised the condition -- worsened the condition, because the score would raise in the state.

So by going through this process, it doesn't better or hurt the average, which is -- which is the benchmark that we're measured by our -- by the DFA, as far as progress made in this program. So thank you.

THE CHAIR: What's the numeric, the percentage line of demarcation?

MR. GORRELL: The numerics that I'm quoting, there's two. One is the Facility Condition Index. It's a very simple measure of the general condition of a facility. Doesn't matter whether it's a school or not. It's a repair cost divided by the replacement cost. And whenever I say 34 percent, if you have a \$100,000 house, it needs \$34,000 of repair to be modernized like new. So as you can see, it's not in that good of shape. But we started at 70. So good progress has been made.

It's actually going to be hard, from our calculations, to hold that 34 percent. We have a lot of older facilities out there that are going to



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make it come up. The number that you see us using 1 2 here is the New Mexico Weighted Condition Index. And it kind of turns a little bit of a blind eye on 3 4 how old something is, but looks to see if it can act 5 functionally to support the educational programs, which is, of course, the most important purpose of a 6 7 facility, to support what's happening within it. 8 So that's what that measure is. They are 9 interrelated. And -- but the point I wanted to make 10 was, as we looked at these, had they come throughout 11 this process requiring that they be at least average 12 condition, the general condition of the schools in 13 the state would have worsened. 14 THE CHAIR: So the average percentage is 15 what? 16 MR. GORRELL: Thirty-four percent. 17 MS. CASIAS: The FCI? 18 MR. GORRELL: The FCI, Facility Condition 19 Index. 20 MS. CASIAS: But the percentage that the 21 charters need to meet is 22.24 is the average 22 Weighted NMCI that the charters --23 THE CHAIR: So that's what I was looking 24 at, that last column -- second to the last column --25 So that number is the 22.24. "Meets average."



received a report. I'm going to do a report in front of the Legislative Education Study Committee, and I wanted to be clear on those numbers. I know you've explained it to us before. But I'm a physical educator, so I'm thinking of Basal Metabolic Rate and BMI. So I need to be told about four times before it starts clicking.

So, okay, that does help me, because I received a report that has all the Weighted NMCI scores, but I wasn't sure what the -- that number was.

MR. GORRELL: Mr. Chair, the Weighted NMCI actually is easier to achieve than the FCI. We'd be happy to share all this, if you're going to make a report, or even support you when you make that report. But, for instance, if a -- if a portion of a facility, the building, the heating, the air, the electrical, is just very old, it's twice the life that, you know, it should have been replaced 20 years ago, but they're still using it, as long as it works, it doesn't count against the score at all.

The Facility Condition Index would measure that and count against. So the Weighted NMCI is actually easier to meet, so long as the space is there, and an educator can provide, you know,





education within that space. 1 2 THE CHAIR: Thank you. 3 MR. GORRELL: Yes. 4 I will take that offer. THE CHAIR: I report to the LESC on August 24th. 5 That's a 6 Friday. And I -- I don't believe that their agenda 7 is quite out yet. But I'll follow up with you all. 8 MR. GORRELL: Thank you. 9 THE CHAIR: Did you bring your cards, by 10 any chance? 11 MR. GORRELL: Yes. THE CHAIR: Oh, I see. And I believe I 12 13 have mine, too. So we can touch base. Any other 14 questions from Commissioners? Commissioner Gant. COMMISSIONER GANT: Mr. Chair and members 15 16 and others, listen to what we've talked about this 17 morning. First, before I forget it, Ms. Callahan, 18 Mr. Chair, I would suggest that you -- on the 19 Farmington one, you touch base with that 20 superintendent and the board. That is their school, 21 so you don't want to go around the head shed out 22 there. So I would touch base with them and let them 23 know the concerns of the PSFA on that school out 24 And I'm surprised they don't have their there. 25 E-Occupancy; but, again, I'm not.



My comments are that this has been going on for years, this last-minute, "Hey, you, we've got to finish this up and open up the school."

Last year, we had one in Las Cruces. We agreed to a Certificate of Completion. And then they tell us, "Well, we're going to put some portables." And those portables came in one week before school was supposed to start. And they still had the sidewalk or the driveways and all that other stuff to lay, infrastructure. Hadn't done it. You know, I watched that school daily to see what was going to happen.

New America, they're getting down to the last day. Oh, they're going to make it. But is it at the convenience of the adult or the convenience of the -- of the kid -- of the student? This year-long checklist, they've had it since September. So where have they been? These policies, they get the help of the Coalition, their -- why are we waiting? Why are they waiting now to the lasting minute to make it happen? Many of them don't even start to look for facilities until January, February. New America did not even start construction until March? April?

MR. GORRELL: March-April.





COMMISSIONER GANT: March-April. And it was a messy two-story building that they totally gutted and renovated. This goes on and on. Out there at one of our schools out there, they're bringing the portables in from Missouri. Why are they spending that kind of money to bring a portable all the way from -- Ohio? I'm sorry, Ohio.

Something is wrong with this picture.

These are adults that are supposed to be doing adult work. And it's getting a little old to hear excuses of why things are not done in a timely manner.

I don't care if it's minor or major. It's on the checklist. Get it done. In my world, if we'd come down to the last minute like this, we'd all be looking for jobs. And is this what we demonstrate to our kids? "Well, we can do it -- we can do it when we get it done"?

As adults, we need to be demonstrating to kids how to really get the work done properly. And right now, in my view, some of these people that are running charter schools are setting bad examples for the kids they're going to teach. And that's just my call -- it's really -- this is my sixth, seventh year. I've been in this charter business when I was a school board member down in Cruces, when they



first started doing it.

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It hasn't changed that much since then. We're getting better. Ms. Callahan and her crowd over there really have come a long way. But that's only happened within the last year or year and a half. And we've had how many years to get this far, And we're still stumbling along, still making excuses?

And I think it's got to stop. And if they don't have the checklist by 1 January done, I'm hard-core. They don't get it. They get put off for another year. That's just my opinion, because why should Ms. Callahan, why should PSFA be jumping through their fifth point of contact to get all their work done, when the schools, the people putting the schools together, aren't doing the work that they need to get done? And that's just my opinion, and I thank you very much.

THE CHAIR: I think your opinion is echoed by many of the Commissioners. And that's why we're looking at that macro-view in front of the LESC, because some things in the law do need to change in order for us to take that strong stance. So thank for you those comments, Commissioner Gant.

Any other questions or comments from other



Commissioners? Did you have anything to add, 1 2 Mr. Gorrell? 3 MR. GORRELL: No, thank you. 4 THE CHAIR: Or Ms. Casias? 5 MS. CASIAS: I had a point. 6 THE CHAIR: One more -- okay. So 7 Ms. Casias? 8 MS. CASIAS: I had a point of 9 clarification for you, Mr. Chair Garrison. You said 10 something about the 18-month plan of correction. 11 The only -- that has to be submitted and approved. 12 The people that haven't met the weighted NMCI that 13 haven't submitted one, then nothing happens. 14 McCurdy submitted one with a plan. It's not just the assumption that the others get the 18 months. 15 16 And I just -- Mr. --17 THE CHAIR: So they submit to who? MS. CASIAS: They submit it to PSFA for 18 19 our review and approval, that, indeed, their 20 construction plans can be achieved within 18 months. But it has to be submitted. So if you haven't 21 22 submitted one, we can't assume that the rest of the 23 people will be ready in 18 months. 24 THE CHAIR: So when you say someone hasn't 25 submitted something, so nothing happens. What does



that mean, "Nothing happens"?

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MS. CASIAS: Well, the other people -
Mr. Chair, Commissioners, the other people without

the E-Occupancy haven't submitted a plan to get into

5 a facility within 18 months.

MR. GORRELL: Or the facility condition to be able to meet it. McCurdy -- the law says that the 18-month plan will be submitted to PSFA, and the Director shall approve, if appropriate.

THE CHAIR: It says "shall, if appropriate"?

MR. GORRELL: "If appropriate." Yes. And the recommendation then goes back to the PED. But we look at their plan, whether the corrections that they're going to make to the facility, or the new facility, will need the adequacy, at least to the middle range, to the average, as well as we look to see is there a potential financial source to be able to achieve this. We don't have any background or information to check that, but we make note of that. It goes on to PED, and I believe Kelly and her group take a look at whether that's possible.

But with that plan, then, they will go -- like McCurdy, we're expecting them to hire a design-build contractor to go and build some other





facilities for them that they'll move into within the 18-month period.

At the end, as far as the inspection, to see if it's made, that's a loose end. We don't know. And if anybody else had a plan of whether they actually get it done or what it is when they finish, that's a loose end, too.

And on your point, the law is blind on that currently, the statute. Probably it could be handled administratively, you know, just to set the conditions, I think, as Willie had suggested previously.

THE CHAIR: Commissioner Gant. Thank you for that clarification. Commissioner Gant, and then Commissioner Shearman.

COMMISSIONER GANT: Mr. Chair, members, clarify for me. If they don't have the 18-month plan and they don't have an E-Occupancy, then they can or they cannot open that school?

MR. GORRELL: The law is clear on the E-Occupancy. They cannot. That's outside of this 283.

THE CHAIR: The NMCI score.

MR. GORRELL: That would be an illegal occupancy. And there are penalties to that, because

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it puts people at risk. The -- as far as the building condition goes, it says that the -- with the plan, that there is a plan that's approved. I would have to assume that when a plan is approved, there's an expectation that it is done within 18 months; otherwise, the 18 months wouldn't have been mentioned in the statute.

As far as at the end of the 18-month, whether that occurs or not, the statute isn't clear. So could they go ahead and occupy and be outside of what they have submitted as a plan? I suppose they could. There would not be a law to prevent them from happening -- that from happening, except that the law also says that they -- that the facility that they move into should be of at least average Weighted NMCI.

So, administratively, we could set up a process where we review the facility after it's completed. If it's completed on that date or not, and if it doesn't meet that, then they are outside of -- in my opinion, this would be a question back to your counsel -- they would be outside the requirements of the statute for having an appropriate facility for the students, and you could say, you know, "You can't do that."



1	But those are my opinions.
2	COMMISSIONER GANT: Mr. Chair. Mr. Chair.
3	THE CHAIR: Hold on one second. I need to
4	ask for clarification. That is the 22.24?
5	MS. CASIAS: Yes, Mr. Chairman.
6	THE CHAIR: That's the line of
7	demarcation? Mr. Gant, go ahead.
8	COMMISSIONER GANT: Okay. If it's got a
9	"No" in the facilities NMCI, currently, then they
10	must come with either you approve the facility or
11	an 18-month plan. Correct?
12	MR. GORRELL: If the facility they're in
13	now has an E-Occupancy but does not meet the
14	Weighted NMCI, they've given a plan of how they're
15	going to correct that within 18 months. Then they
16	are within the law; they're approved.
17	COMMISSIONER GANT: That's McCurdy. There
18	are some others in here that have "No" for both.
19	MR. GORRELL: Yes.
20	COMMISSIONER GANT: Let's say, for some
21	reason, you go out there and you look at it and,
22	okay, it's E-Occupancy you can do, but you don't
23	have the weighted. So you have to have both?
24	MR. GORRELL: Mr. Chair and Mr. Gant, you
25	absolutely you have to have both. That's what



1 the law says. E-Occupancy, and either you are in a 2 facility that meets the average, or you will within 18 months. 3 4 COMMISSIONER GANT: Okay. All right. So 5 you have several in here that have neither, and some 6 that don't have the weighted. So they can't open, 7 either. 8 MR. GORRELL: Well, that would not be our 9 decision. We make the report and provide it to PED. 10 COMMISSIONER GANT: Okay. I -- okay. 11 THE CHAIR: It's a symphony of collaboration. 12 13 COMMISSIONER GANT: It's a mess. Okay. 14 Go ahead, I think. 15 THE CHAIR: Commissioner Shearman. 16 COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Something that's 17 been said makes me think that there is an 18 implication here that a school that does not have 19 the E-Occupancy certification could, today, present 20 you with an 18-month plan on how they would be an 21 acceptable facility. Good. I hope you're shaking 22 your head "no." 23 MR. GORRELL: Chair Garrison and Member 24 Shearman, no. They -- nobody can occupy a facility 25 unless it has appropriate occupancy and approval,



and whether that's a house or a commercial building or schools or E-Occupancy. So, regardless, they cannot move into a facility that does not have E-Occupancy.

They could move into a facility that has -- that is in worse condition, like McCurdy, than the average, so long as they have a plan to correct that -- the facilities, either the facilities they're in, or, in McCurdy's case, they're going to build a new one -- within 18 months.

COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: But my question is, when McCurdy came to us, their 18-month plan was part of their application.

MR. GORRELL: Yes.

COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: We knew they had an 18-month plan; it had been approved; everything was good. I'm saying could a school come to you today and say, "We haven't -- we've written an 18-month plan. Will you approve it today?

Tomorrow? And we can get started, open school next week," with our not having seen that 18-month plan, and our approval of that charter was absent of any notification that they were going to go for an 18-month plan?



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1	MR. GORRELL: Mr. Chair, Member Shearman,
2	my our understanding is and, again, this is
3	a it would be a legal question. But our
4	understanding is that submission to us, our
5	approval, our forwarding on to PED, who then would
6	provide it as part of the application, it coming
7	after the application, I it does not say that
8	that would be. It seems like that's outside of what
9	the law is expecting.
10	COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Okay.
11	MR. GORRELL: But I'm this is a counsel
12	question.
13	COMMISSIONER GANT: Mr. Chair?
14	MR. BROWN: Mr. Chair and members of the
15	Commission.
16	THE CHAIR: I just want to let
17	Commissioners know that Mr. Brown is here to help
18	us. So if you have a question of him, ask the
19	question of Mr. Brown. Thank you, sir.
20	COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Would you please
21	respond, Mr. Brown?
22	MR. BROWN: You know, first of all, my
23	understanding is and I've read it several times,
24	the new provision that when a school wants to
25	operate a new school, the baseline for operation,



before you get -- even get to the 18 months, is that they have to meet the average condition. Correct? Am I correct, Mr. Gorrell?

MR. GORRELL: Or have a plan to correct it within 18 months.

It says -- I have it. "Or the MR. BROWN: charter school demonstrates, within 18 months of occupancy or relocation of the charter, the way in which the facilities will achieve a rating equal to or better than the average." So you're correct. "Equal to." So, Ms. Shearman, what was your question? If the following has occurred --

COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: My question is, can an 18-month plan be submitted after the fact? After the school's application to become a charter school has been approved, can the application for an 18-month plan be received and considered after that?

MR. BROWN: You know, it would seem to be, in the absence of, you know, Charter School Division guidance, vis-a-vis what we have on the Web site or rule, I think, yes; the answer is yes. And until we say, "You can't do that; here is a time frame when you have to do that, " the answer would be yes, because we haven't said no yet. We haven't set

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THE CHAIR: And also we haven't, in some cases, assessed because they haven't chosen a facility yet. So --

COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: I guess my question hinges on do they have to declare, in their application, they have a facility or are seeking a facility, or they have a facility that requires an 18-month plan and that's the way they're going?

Does that have to be part of the application?

MR. BROWN: And, Mr. Chair, Commissioner
Shearman, I think that's always been -- since way
back, I guess, since 2007, part of the structure is,
I think, all they have to do is give us an assurance
that they will get a facility, because, you know,
you can't -- they're not a legal entity at the time
when they apply. So they can't sign the lease or
anything like that. So they just assure, "We're
going to do this."

And I believe former Assistant Secretary

Duran, he expressed some, I guess, confusion at what
they intended to do, because they would mention
facilities, but they hadn't -- the facility is owned
by a school district or a part of the school
district, but they hadn't talked to the school
district yet. And so there was frustration built



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2 So, you know, we can't hold it against them, because they're just assurances that they're 3 4 going to. And where the rubber meets the road is, 5 you know, I guess at the time -- I guess now, with the 18 months -- in the past you've had your 6 7 planning year, "Where is your facility," you know, 8 "Where -- you don't have E-Occupancy permits, nor do 9 you have the conditional index, because you don't 10 have a facility."

11 COMMISSIONER GANT: Mr. Chair, can I add 12 to Mr. Brown's comment there?

THE CHAIR: Commissioner Gant?

COMMISSIONER GANT: Based on House
Bill 283, with the new charters -- applications -and we have a group of them that's on the last page
here -- they have to have an Ed Spec, an Educational
Specification, a Facility Master Plan approved by
the PSFA prior to their application coming to the
CSD or to the local district for consideration. We
move forward in that area. The only area that we
haven't moved forward in is actually pinpointing the
facility.

The Ed Spec and the Facility Master Plan says, "This is what we need." Mr. Gorrell and his

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folks, Martica, they say, "Yes, you know what you need in the way of facility. If you get approved for -- you know, it's, like, in September, then you go look."

The current list here, I mean, the new ones, were -- that we just finished doing the Certificate of Completion on did not fall under, directly, HB 283, although we did approve them last September. The law did go into effect. But because the applications did not come to us until actually at the same time the law went into effect, they didn't fall under this Ed Spec/Facility Master Plan issue, the new ones.

The new ones have to have the

Ed Spec/Facility Master Plan prior to -- and it has
to be loaded in their application that they have
been through the PSFA process. That's one step
forward, okay? Am I correct, Mr. Gorrell?

MR. GORRELL: Yes, Mr. Chair, that is correct. I would -- I would add that 22-8B, which is where the law is, C, "On or after" -- and this is on the question from the Chair, does it say "shall"? -- "On or after July 1, 2011" -- which was after the application, but before these schools are approved to open -- "On or after July 1, 2011, a new





charter shall not open an existing charter or shall 1 not relocate unless the facilities of the new or 2 relocated charter school, as measured by the 3 4 condition index, " blah, blah, blah. 5 So before they open the door, the law says 6 they have to be in an average facility or have a 7 plan. 8 COMMISSIONER CARR: Mr. Chair? 9 THE CHAIR: Commissioner Carr. 10 COMMISSIONER CARR: So the question to the 11 Commission and Mr. Brown is do we need to send a 12 letter to these schools and remind them that if they 13 don't have this, that you can't open the doors until 14 you submit an 18 month plan or until -- and until 15 that's approved? 16 MS. CALLAHAN: Mr. Chair, Commissioners, I 17 just -- in a point of clarification, I have 18 Martica's report. The only other school that 19 doesn't have an average New Mexico Condition Index 20 is Gallup, the Uplift School. Is that -- am I 21 reading that correctly? 22 It's plural. MR. GORRELL: MS. CALLAHAN: And one of their facilities 23 24 does meet, right now, but doesn't have E-Occupancy? 25 Is that -- am I correct in understanding that that's



the only other school that doesn't, besides McCurdy?

MR. GORRELL: Well, we have a question,

still, on the -- on the Farmington school, because
that facility may change; but yes.

COMMISSIONER GANT:

Ms. Callahan, from what I was listening to earlier, maybe I -- my ears don't hear everything. But there is confusion right now as to what facility Gallup is really going to use? Is there some confusion out there?

Mr. Chair,

MS. CASIAS: Mr. Chair, members, it appears that they're going to use the Uplift -- the address on Highway 564. But we have not really seen the plans or approved them at this point.

If they do use the modulars, the modulars were bought from a manufacturer that precertifies them with an E-Occupancy, but it hasn't gone through CID for that yet.

MR. GORRELL: So, again, just to be perfectly clear, we have to look at the E-Occupancy is a -- as Martica has just said, can come with an expectation. They know that they've been approved elsewhere with an E-Occupancy; we can't think of a reason why not. But if it is a portable that is configured for classrooms and they need some other



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space, like a gym, it would not work. It would not work under the weighted NMCI, because it doesn't support the program.

So it is -- it's more than just having -having a facility. It's in a facility that is
appropriate to support what they're trying to do.

So -- so we do, for example, on this -- this one in
Gallup, when they finally settle in with these
facilities, and we know what they are, we've got to
go look at them.

We've made some assumptions, and if those assumptions hold, then everything is good on the last one of the Uplift. The other two, they're not good. Something has to be done.

COMMISSIONER GANT: Mr. Chair,

Commissioner Carr's comment; I believe a letter is

appropriate, at least for Gallup.

THE CHAIR: For the schools that need a letter. So, Ms. Callahan, if you can make sure that happens, I think it speaks to Willie's point earlier to -- keep holding on.

MS. CALLAHAN: Mr. Chair, Commissioners, I agree. I mailed a note that we need to contact

Uplift and to make sure that they're in touch with

PSFA in terms of the whole picture of what they're

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doing. They may be under the mistaken assumption 1 2 that because they have portables that are considered 3 ready, E-Occupancy, that they may be missing other 4 elements, and we need to get them straight on that. 5 And so, definitely, we'll -- we'll draft a 6 letter. Does that need to come from you, Mr. Chair, 7 or can it come from me? 8 THE CHAIR: Take care of business. 9 MS. CALLAHAN: The other one, I would like to come from you. And, actually, it's being drafted 10 11 right now. 12 THE CHAIR: Whatever I sign and has my 13 name on it usually isn't read. So you make that 14 choice. 15 MS. CALLAHAN: No, that's --16 THE CHAIR: Mr. Brown. 17 MR. BROWN: Mr. Chair and members of the 18 Commission, with all due respect, I just want to 19 point out that in terms of the Open Meetings Act, 20 this is not an action item. So I'm not sure what Ms. Callahan is referring to, something for your 21 22 signature that may or may not have been voted on 23 today.



can work with Ms. Callahan, and any kinds of letters

As to this current agenda item, I sort of

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she needs to draft, I will. But we have to be cautious of, from the Commission, throwing ideas, "Put this in" -- "Put this in the letter." This is not an action item.

THE CHAIR: You take care of the letter.

Thank you, sir, Mr. Brown. One second. Since we're talking about facilities, you're changing facilities pretty soon. Tell us about that, please.

MR. BROWN: Yes. August 23 will be my last day with the Commission at noontime. I'm moving on. I've been with the Commission, this month, 14 years. And some of you may have heard of the late Michael Davis, State Superintendent. And he was the one who hired me twice, I must say; hired me in 1998, and then rehired me as the General Counsel when they invented that position -- or created that position in 2002.

So I'm moving on. I'm moving over to the Santa Fe County right after Labor Day.

THE CHAIR: I have a couple of comments but let's give him a round of applause. If it were after 5:00 and a day later, I'd have a nice roast for you. It's not happening. But we have a card for you, Willie, and it's our heartfelt thanks for all your service.





1	I always tell people we're here for the
2	same reason. It's to do the very, very best and
3	provide the most outstanding education we can for
4	New Mexico's children. And you've been a part of
5	that for so many years. And we really appreciate
6	you and wish you the best of luck
7	MR. BROWN: Thank you. Thank you.
8	THE CHAIR: in your endeavors.
9	MR. BROWN: I'm sure there are Euros in
10	that envelope, right?
11	THE CHAIR: I was trying to stuff a cigar
12	in there, but it didn't fit.
13	COMMISSIONER GANT: Mr. Chair?
14	COMMISSIONER POGNA: Mr. Chairman?
15	THE CHAIR: Commissioner Pogna; then
16	Commissioner Gant.
17	COMMISSIONER POGNA: I just wanted to tell
18	Mr. Brown that it's a card, but no money in it.
19	MR. BROWN: It's the thought that counts.
20	THE CHAIR: Commissioner Gant?
21	COMMISSIONER GANT: Further discussion on
22	facilities. If you note at the bottom or on the
23	last page of this is a listing of the of the new
24	applications, which we will be hearing in the
25	next at the end of the next week or two. And as



you'll note it says, "Approved, Ed Spec and FMPs," and the date when they were approved.

And I go back to my earlier comments based upon the law. This is -- had to be done before the applications were submitted. And if you look at the dates, all these that are on here did meet that requirement, according to HB 283 and the statute that Mr. Gorrell quoted. There is one missing though. Am I correct?

MS. CASIAS: You are correct, Mr. Gant,

uh-huh. It's the Lisa Lou Peaches Academy [ph], if

I've got the name --

COMMISSIONER GANT: Yes.

MS. CASIAS: And I just noticed that at the very same time that you did. We have not received their FMP/Ed Spec. We received a portion of it, and we requested more information. And I would say to you, Commissioner and Mr. Gant, that it was on here when I looked at it, so I must have deleted it accidently. So my apologies. Very observant of you.

COMMISSIONER GANT: And that was a good -- I would say that was a good delete. But no further comment.

THE CHAIR: Any other questions of





Mr. Gorrell or Ms. Casias? Is it "Mrs." or "Ms."?

2 MS. CASIAS: Married.

THE CHAIR: Mrs. Casias.

MS. CASIAS: I always get confused. Miss,

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6 COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Covers everything.

COMMISSIONER LOPEZ: All of the above.

departments in the State are sitting there.

COMMISSIONER GANT: Mr. Chair, I'd like to make a comment. Mr. Gorrell and Martica, they go to a lot of meetings which I do attend. They've got a lot of work to do. They've got nine members of the PSCOC they have to satisfy. And let me tell you. You know who sets on that PSCOC -- Mr. Aguilar is one of them. And then all the directors for the divisions -- I mean, whatever they call them --

They all get beat up. They usually have the right answers, but they still get beat up, and they have to do this month after month after month. And then they have to go out and take care of the school districts. They have to go look at all their buildings. They have to put all -- they've got to put up with these superintendents that get unhappy with them because they're not getting the right answer from the PSFA they think they should receive,



and they don't get their building plans approved, their renovation plans approved; they don't get exactly what they want in capacity for their buildings and all that.

So -- and they only have 50 people to take care of 89 school districts and millions of square feet of buildings. And then they come in here and face us with a smile. He's still smiling. And then he has to put up with us this last year doing his evaluation. He's still smiling. Okay?

So I'd like to thank these two, plus the other 48 that work for Mr. Gorrell, for all they do to keep our kids in good school facilities, and the teachers, give them a place to really do their job right. And that's just my comment. Thank you.

MR. GORRELL: Thank you, Mr. Gant.

THE CHAIR: Appreciate that comment. And it's good to get that perspective once in a while and hear it. So I'm glad you said it, and we do appreciate your very hard work.

MR. GORRELL: Thank you very much. Thank you, Mr. Gant.

THE CHAIR: I need to trade cards with you there, sir.

MS. CALLAHAN: Mr. Chair?





THE CHAIR: Ms. Callahan. 1 2 MS. CALLAHAN: Mr. Chair, Commissioners, the Charter School Division also would like to thank 3 4 Martica and Richard have been so helpful. 5 And one of the things that we discussed at the last meeting that we had is to do some collaboration on 6 7 the training and presentations that we're going to 8 do for the new schools that are going to be 9 approved. 10 And, Commissioner Gant, I can assure you 11 that the process will be a lot smoother. We learned 12 a lot, and I'm very, very appreciative of their 13 openness and willingness to help us kind of 14 navigate, because we aren't facilities people. And -- we're educators. And so I can assure you 15 16 that the process next year will be much different, 17 cleaner, and complete, as we present to the Public 18 Ed Commission. So thank you. 19 THE CHAIR: Thank you. Ms. Casias, do me 20 a favor. It's on my list, and you just snuck out on 21 Thank Joe Guillen for his attendance for the 22 New Mexico School Board Association. 23 MS. CASIAS: Absolutely. THE CHAIR: 24 Thank you very much. Не 25 walked out before I could announce it.



COMMISSIONER CARR: Could we take a short 1 2 break? 3 THE CHAIR: It's been requested to take a 4 short break. Anyone opposed to that? Let's take a 5 break until 11:00. We're in recess. 6 (Recess taken, 10:50 a.m. to 11:00 a.m.) 7 THE CHAIR: The meeting is back in 8 session. We are on Item No. 8, Legislative 9 Education Study Report on Virtual -- Virtual 10 Skills -- Virtual Schools, Dr. David Harrell, the 11 LESC Deputy Director. Good morning, sir. 12 MR. HARRELL: Good morning, Mr. Chairman, 13 Commissioners. Oh, yes. I'm going to give 14 THE CHAIR: 15 just one introduction again. I want to introduce Joe Guillen from the New Mexico School Boards 16 17 Association. You are back. I thought you were 18 leaving for good. We just wanted to thank you for 19 your attendance, sir. 20 MR. GUILLEN: It's a pleasure to be here. 21 THE CHAIR: Thank you, sir. 22 Okay. Mr. Chairman, members MR. HARRELL: 23 of the Commission, thank you for the invitation to 24 make a presentation to you today. Listening to the 25 discussion this morning, I realize that your work is



already quite complex and multifaceted. And with the advent of virtual charter schools, it's likely to become even more so.

A great deal to consider under this topic.

And I know Commissioner Gant, at a recent meeting,

had raised some concerns about virtual charter

schools already, and I'm sure the Commission has

been giving it some thought.

What I'll be presenting to you is a revised and, in some cases, updated version of the report that Kevin Force, who's an attorney on our LESC staff, and I presented to the Committee in July. So there's some new material here from that, and also some new material from the preview draft that I had sent Beverly Friedman earlier.

I should begin with a disclaimer, however.

I'm an unlikely choice, frankly, to talk about anything related to technology. If you follow the "Dilbert" cartoon strip at all, you're familiar with the pointy-headed boss who has a number of issues.

And there's one strip in particular that I could identify with. It shows him holding up this laptop computer, staring at it intently as if to scrutinize its mysteries. And then Dilbert, in another frame, says, "Do you think we should tell him it's just an



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Etch-a-Sketch?"

So that -- I may not be quite at that level, but I'm not far from it, frankly. So with that as a kind of caveat, we'll proceed with the discussion.

First of all, virtual charter schools, as you probably know, are a growing component of charter schools nationwide. In school year 2010-'11, there were virtual schools in 30 states serving approximately 250,000 students altogether. The number of full-time online charter schools has grown from fewer than 50 in 2000 to more than 200 in 2007. And the number of full-time charter school enrollments has grown from just over 20,000 to more than 140,000 during that same roughly ten-year period.

And now, as the Commissioners have discussed earlier, there is a virtual school scheduled to open in Farmington, locally authorized this fall. There's been an application, among the 14 that you've received, for a virtual charter school, planning to have — to open in Santa Fe for 2013-'14. Certainly, it's time to consider some of the issues and circumstances that arise. So the report that I've provided you with and the



highlights of which I'll go over as quickly as I can this morning covers -- covers three main subjects:

The -- what I call the concepts and components of virtual charter schools, issues that virtual charter schools raise, and legal questions about virtual charter schools. And I should note that any of the topics under any of these three subjects would merit a full report of its own. The issues are complex enough. The purpose today merely is to identify some things that need to be taken into account.

First, in terms of a definition, the National Association of Charter School Authorizers, a group that you're quite familiar with, as you've worked with this group in the past, defines the term this way: It's an educational organization that offers K-12 courses through Internet-based methods with time and/or distance separating the teacher and the learner. Students enroll to earn credit towards grade-level advancement and/or graduation. So fairly straightforward and simple enough.

Next, it goes on to say that virtual schools provide learning that, quote, "is not bound by time, space and pace, liberating education systems from the confines of rigid blocks of time and uninspired configurations of space to better



meet the needs of students." Rather lofty prospect.

In terms of what happens in a virtual charter school, this, frankly, was one of my first questions as I was looking into this topic to begin with, what actually goes on. Okay. You're in a virtual school. What do you do? What happens? And I am pleased to report that what happens is not what I saw in another cartoon not long ago.

There's a traditional classroom, and on every student desk is a computer. No students anywhere. Even worse, there's no teacher, only a computer on the teacher's desk. But this is not what happens in a virtue school. In a typical day, students will log on to their assignments or their class sessions from home or at a learning center. They may begin the day with schoolwork, engage in some other activities midday, family activities, maybe, work or whatever, and then return to schoolwork at night.

They also typically spend time working offline, reading books, doing math problems, drawing, performing music, whatever.

It's also expected -- and we'll see this again in a moment -- a parent or other responsible adult is asked to supervise, sometimes to assist





with instruction, motivation or guidance. K12, Inc., which is the provider of the virtual educational program for the Farmington school, compares the virtual classroom to a Webinar, an online experience that even I have had, as limited as my technological expertise may be.

According to the International Association for K-12 Online Learning, community learning centers that students visit at their option are becoming more common as our classroom options, in which the teachers and students log on at the same time.

There are also more frequent opportunities for social interaction, like field trips, than there were in the earlier days of virtual schooling.

Teachers also typically keep regular posted office hours, when they will be online and available for their students.

And speaking of the students, one point of agreement among virtually all parties is that virtual charter schools are not for everyone, not for every student. The student best served by such an environment must be capable of independent work. Certain demographics of students seem specially well suited for virtual charter schools: those who need an accelerated program, maybe; those who have



certain medical issues, behavioral concerns. It's also said to be a good option for students who are focusing intently on performing arts or athletics in some way.

But whatever the status or the needs of a virtual school student, there is broad agreement that a critical component is a supportive adult at home who must be very involved in what the student is doing.

The educational program itself is delivered electronically, for the most part.

Separation in time and/or space, NACSA says -- gives this example. A student in California may be learning from a teacher in Illinois who is employed by a program in Massachusetts. Instruction can be delivered synchronously; that is, people are interacting at the same time; or asynchronously; that is, students will log on to a program already there at their own convenience.

So that was the first main subject that I'll be covering.

The second, which I'll have to admit is the longest of the three, is the issues raised by charter schools. Some of the points that anyone contemplating authorizing a charter school or

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opening or enrolling in a charter school might consider:

The first one that comes up is cost. It's what we typically ask about almost anything. And according to the sources that I consulted, this is actually one of the least understood of the aspects of virtual education or virtual charter schools.

NACSA says that the costs are not well-known, and that association acknowledges estimates ranging anywhere from \$300 per course per semester to about \$7,500 per pupil for comprehensive virtual schools.

There are lots of estimates in between.

Some sources suggest that the per-student cost in a virtual charter school is generally lower than a traditional school. And certainly, there are some expenses that a virtual school -- that a traditional school has that a virtual school would not: Transportation, for example; food service, things of that sort.

But there may also be other costs that are actually higher in a virtual charter school than in a traditional. Hardware and software, obviously, and maybe certain school equipment. K12, for example, on this point notes that, for science classes, the vendor actually provides essentially



multiple science labs by sending a microscope, other equipment to individual students' homes. So rather than providing a single lab at the school, there are multiple labs in students' homes.

And one of the issues encountered, apparently, in determining the actual cost of virtual charter schools, according to the National Education Policy Center, is that the companies that operate these schools, who provide the services, have not been terribly forthcoming yet in all the costs that they incur, all their financial data. There's a business relationship involved, and we'll take a look at that a little more fully in a moment.

Funding these costs, whatever they may be, is another challenge, another financial challenge, with virtual charter schools. Several authorities, including NACSA, say that funding based on the traditional count day, which is a factor in New Mexico, makes little sense for virtual schools, because students complete coursework from home or anywhere any hour of the day or any day of the week.

Some states, according to the

International Association, have adopted a

competency-based approach to funding, in which the
payment is dependent upon students' course





completion. So the money does not come up front.

Three things in particular related to

New Mexico come to mind under the funding challenge.

One is the effect that a charter school -- virtual charter school may have on the enrollment and, therefore, the funding of schools in other districts by drawing students away. This would be a point to consider.

Another possibility -- another factor, rather -- is the possibility, even the likelihood that a virtual charter school will attract students currently being home-schooled who are not part of the public school funding pool anyway. And if that happens, then we have more students to be funded and likely to have an effect on the unit value.

And facilities was a topic you were talking about this morning. That's an issue that comes up with virtual charter schools as well. The Public School Capital Outlay Act and the lease assistance provision may need to be examined, because the \$700-per-pupil figure may not apply to virtual charter schools in the same extent -- to the same extent the same way that it does to traditional charter schools.

Student recruitment and enrollment,

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another topic that should be considered. Because the schools are indeed virtual, they are online, they could theoretically enroll students from As a result, the recruitment efforts of anywhere. virtual charter schools tend to be pretty broad-based.

The New Mexico Virtual Academy in Farmington, for example, recruited students statewide. And the most recent enrollment figures -- it was a successful recruiting effort, evidently. The most recent enrollment figures show that only 28 of the 354 students currently enrolled -- that's about 8 percent -- come from San Juan County, which, of course, is the location The rest, 92 percent, come from 27 of Farmington. other counties altogether; and 113 of them, or 32 percent, from Bernalillo County alone.

And K12 explains that this enrollment ratio, these recruiting efforts are on purpose, and there are two reasons. One is that K12 likes to have the demographic in a particular school reflect the demographic of the state as a whole; hence, the statewide recruitment efforts.

The other reason is that the company tries not to drain the membership of the host district,



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but rather to bring students in from other districts, with the hope that the effect on the other districts' enrollments will be minimal.

There are varying views of student achievement in virtual charter schools. Some -- as there are with achievement in charter schools in general. Some research on the effectiveness of K-12 online learning, the International Association referred to a meta-analysis that the U.S. Department of Education did recently -- actually, in 2009 -- and found overall, the results -- found better performance among students in virtual schools than those receiving face-to-face instruction. Most of these studies, though, were of post-secondary ed, which was the material, or the data, available at the time.

On the other hand, the National Education
Policy Center describes as, quote, "largely
negative," the findings related to student
achievement. And few studies of full-time virtual
elementary or secondary schools have been completed.
Pages 6 and 7 of your report contain some
illustrations of state-specific studies which show
similarly mixed -- mixed results.

One point of interest, I think, in





relation to student achievement and student services is the suitability of virtual -- virtual charter schools for students with disabilities. Like any other public school, a virtual charter school would be subject to the federal IDEA. And virtual charter schools can offer excellent educational services, sometimes through contracts or other arrangements with other providers.

There's a case in point from an Education Week story on Page 7 of your report. On the other hand, some sources note that not all online classes are suitable for students with disabilities and not even always that accessible.

The U.S. Department of Ed is attempting to address this issue, recently funded a new center called the Center on Online Learning and Students with Disabilities, whose purpose is to explore how online learning can be made more accessible, engaging, and effective for K-12 learners with disabilities.

Regarding student assessment, many of the tests will be administered online, just like the lessons. But standards-based assessments must be administered at a location under security testing provisions. What K12 does, if there are enough



students from a -- well, if there are enough students from a particular location -- let's say, Santa Fe -- enrolled in the virtual school in Farmington, the school will send a staff member, a teacher, to monitor the standards-based assessment there. Otherwise, the students have to make arrangements to come somewhere where the test is being monitored. But they are subject to the same standards-based assessments as any other public school student.

NACSA raises an interesting point about another aspect of the standardized assessments of students: The effect that it might have on state-level accountability and reporting. The roots of the standards-based assessments, according to NACSA, can be distorted by what's called the "churn rate"; that is, the turnover rate of students in virtual charter schools, because many of them aren't there for a very long period of time in a given year and may not be there in subsequent years, so you don't have any real indication of student growth.

And I think New Mexico needs to be mindful of this circumstance, in general, and also because of the A-to-F grading system and the proposed teacher evaluation system.

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Just as learning is different in a virtual charter school, so is teaching, calling for a particular kind of professional development geared toward this particular context.

And, according to several sources, there is apparently a major gap or lacking -- a point of lacking service. According to NACSA, most states require no specialized training even now, but some states -- and they cite Tennessee and Wisconsin as examples -- do require teachers in virtual schools to have certification and professional development. And the Georgia Department of Education has actually developed its own professional development program for virtual teachers.

But some colleges of ed are stepping up to the plate. In fact, the International Association cites our own New Mexico State University as a good example of one providing effective professional development for teachers. It's nice to hear a good thing about New Mexico for a change.

And at one -- while we're talking about teachers, I wanted to mention one other issue that may need to be addressed, which is not in your report. I just read a report in Education Week yesterday about the effect that virtual charter



schools may have on teacher employment conditions.

There's a school district in Colorado
that -- the story focuses on a school district in
Colorado that recently cut three foreign-language
teachers, replacing them with an online program
provided by a subsidiary of K12. Now, like
everything, this issue is much more complicated than
it sounds; it's not quite that clear-cut. But to
the extent that teachers' employment, whether
they're hired or not, what they do, how they're
compensated for it, what their responsibilities are,
may be affected by virtual charter schools or
virtual schools in general, it's another point
that's rather worth considering.

Of particular interest, I would think to yourselves, the Commissioners on the PEC, is the role of chartering authority, something else that needs to be reexamined or -- in terms of the virtual charter schools. NACSA is a good source here.

"Because of the potential scale involved, this association says, "authorizing a single high-quality virtual school can provide valuable opportunities to thousands of students, while a single low-quality virtual school can harm thousands."

And it's the responsibility of the





authorizer, "NACSA says, "to carry out due diligence to prevent disservice to students."

NACSA identifies a number of particular points that chartering authorities shall consider in reviewing applications for virtual charter schools. And they're listed for you on Pages 9 and 10 of your report. But I probably -- with your indulgence, I probably should highlight them now.

Fairly obvious is -- I suppose, is expertise in educational technology. It does need to reside somewhere. And if the governing board of the school doesn't have it, then the authorizer needs to kind of step up to the plate. contracts for school management organizations, what the terms are, whether the governing board has sufficient technological expertise to oversee the provider, the performance record of school replicators, this comes up fairly often. In fact, the Revised Notice of Intent -- and credit here to Ms. Callahan and the Charter School Division -- the Revised Notice of Intent does address this point. If your proposed school replicates something somewhere else, tell us how and what it is.

reporting. I think Senate Bill 446 here, NACSA



Data management systems, academic

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recommends something called a "data bridge" between the chartering authority and the school of a very easy and frequent sharing of information back and forth. And if it is a virtual charter school, that probably ought to be fairly well facilitated.

Larger scale is another topic that NACSA thinks authorizers should be mindful of. Given the capacity of a virtual charter school, as we noted, will take students from just about anywhere, there's a temptation to grow, perhaps to grow before they're ready. And this is something that authorizers need to be mindful of. And then the special ed services, which we've talked about a little bit already.

As I've suggested a time or two so far, there is a business side to virtual charter schools, perhaps even more pronounced than there is between charter schools in general and public schools in general. Perhaps more so than others, virtual charter schools rely on vendors and providers. In fact, one of the conditions that the Farmington Municipal Schools Board placed upon the New Mexico Virtual Academy was a detailed memorandum of understanding between K12 and the Virtual Academy that spelled out all the business relationships.

And I've included in your report some of the points



from this MOU. So, far it's the only one we have in New Mexico in effect. And it provides an interesting glimpse into what the business relationship might be.

I'll just mention some of the highlights For one thing, the MOU anticipates a quickly. long-term relationship, an initial term of ten years and renewal of seven years each, requires that K12 have the responsibility to recommend policies for the operation of the program, assesses an annual administrative services fee of up to 15 percent, an annual technology services fee of up to 7 percent, provides that K12 will hire an administrative position, and also be involved in advertising, screening, recruiting candidates, or people to serve in the other positions: A head administrator, business manager, special ed coordinator. Requires the school to use its best efforts to gain approval for extending the grades served and increasing the enrollment. This harkens back to a point that NACSA raises about the large scale potential of virtual schools.

And a final point about the issues coming up, I call it striking a balance, moving ahead.

Because virtual schools are a growing part of the



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public school entity, educators and policy-makers, it seems, cannot ignore them, but instead should anticipate them. As NACSA says, finding the right balance between insuring quality, but not yet stifling innovation, may be the most difficult challenge that authorizers and policy makers face in the 20th century.

Similar views come from other sources.

One, in particular, this National Education Policy

Center, takes a somewhat more cautious tone here.

Quote, "While we share the excitement of new

technologies and the potential these have to improve

communication, teacher effectiveness and learning,

we are convinced policy managers should move forward

cautiously, and only after piloting and thoroughly

vetting new ideas."

In fact, one of the recommendations of this group is that policy-makers consider a moratorium on new virtual charter schools until a number of unresolved questions can be answered.

So that's the end of the second main subject. We're almost done. Bear with me just a moment longer, and we'll take a look at some of the legal questions that virtual charter schools have raised.





For New Mexico, in particular, probably the most fundamental question is whether virtual charter schools are even permissible under State law. Some of you -- some of the Commissioners will recall that, in 2009, there were three organizations that applied to the PEC to become State-chartered virtual charter schools. And all three were denied. The PEC denied all three, but not for reasons related to the virtual status. The applications were found to be deficient in other ways.

Even so, the Assistant Secretary of
Education, Dr. Duran, Mr. Brown mentioned earlier,
asked for a legal opinion about the legality of
virtual charter schools in general. The Assistant
Secretary asked two questions of, then, the counsel
for the Charter Schools Division, Rudy Arnold, whom
some of you will remember.

The questions were whether the PEC could authorize virtual charter schools, and whether the Secretary of Public Education could waive the requirements of the School Code to allow the creation of virtual charter schools.

And, very briefly, the counsel replied, to the extent that State law contemplates schools as a physical presence, brick-and-mortar buildings,





particular place tied to attendance areas with walk zones, allowable class sizes, all of which, he said, suggested that the legislature had in mind the physical presence of children in school buildings.

And I've not attached this opinion to your report, but I'd be happy to provide it, and I've been asked if I would. So I'll provide a copy of that opinion to you later today.

Additionally, the attorney noted that the legislature could have permitted virtual schools when it passed the statewide Cyber Academy Act, but it did not. Therefore, the counsel's conclusion was that the PEC could not legally authorize virtual charter schools, and the Secretary could not waive requirements allowing virtual charter schools.

Now, even if this opinion were to be upheld -- and one might argue, as I suspect the New Mexico Virtual Academy does, that having a learning center, the building that was discussed earlier today, satisfies the requirement of a physical place, because it will host offices, as I understand it; it will provide a place for students to come and learn. Perhaps that meets the requirement, perhaps not.

And Connections Education, which has



applied for New Mexico Connections Academy, along with the Rio Grande Foundation, has proposed a teaching/learning center in Santa Fe, presumably on the same grounds. So there will be a physical presence. It remains, however, it seems to me, frankly, an interesting question to consider.

Also in State law, as I'm sure you know, there's a prohibition in the Charter Schools Act that says, quote, "The governing body of a charter school shall not contract with a for-profit entity for the management of a charter school."

Now, the prohibition seems clear enough in In fact, though, it may become -- or in theory. practice, it may be difficult to apply, in part, because the term "management" is not defined. were looking a moment ago at the MOU between the NMVA -- New Mexico Virtual Academy -- and the Farmington Schools -- the governing body, rather, of the school and K12. There's a long list of administrative functions that the NMVA is providing: Assisting with handbooks, discipline. We talked about the involvement in recruiting personnel; just a wide range of things. In fact, by its own admission, K12 is doing everything for the school except managing instruction.



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When asked whether this relationship violates the prohibition, the response was simply that the -- what K12 is doing does not constitute management of the school, because the company does not have the authority to determine policy, only to recommend policy. And that is spelled out in the MOU. So it's, again, an interesting question that needs some examination.

Two other legal points from other jurisdictions. We've talked about two things in New Mexico. But from two other jurisdictions -- North Carolina had a case similar to our own. Recently, a local school board approved a virtual charter school to be operated by a nonprofit group affiliated with K12. And there's some details of the case on Page 14 of your report. The essence of the story is this:

The State Board of Ed in North Carolina had previously announced its intention not to entertain applications for virtual charter schools in school year '12-'13. Even so, the local school board approved one. It was the Calaveras County Board Of Education approved the North Carolina Virtual Academy. Evidently, under North Carolina law, however, the State Board does have the



authority to step in at that point, which it did, and denied the charter school, at which point

North Carolina Learns, the local group that was proposing the school, sued the state in administrative court, where the judge granted approval of the academy's application.

The State Board, together with some 89 of the school -- of the state's school districts, appealed that decision to the Wake County Superior Court, and the judge in that case overturned the administrative judge's ruling, thereby denying the charter school.

And we've learned just a few days ago
that -- North Carolina Learns -- or NC Learns -- has
decided to appeal the ruling of the Superior Court.
So the issue is not over yet. It's kind of gone
back and forth.

But one interesting little sideline here is that the attorney representing North Carolina Learns is a sitting member of the State Senate in North Carolina.

Finally, we come to some issues of security violations, investigations, and class action lawsuits. These are of some interest to New Mexico, I think, because they involve K12, the

SANTA FE OFFICE 119 East Marcy, Suite 110 Santa Fe, NM 87501 (505) 989-4949 FAX (505) 843-9492

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provider of the educational program for the

New Mexico Virtual Academy. I might point out that

K12 is generally referred to as the largest provider

in the country of educational programming for -
virtual educational programming. It is not the only

one; but it is apparently one of the more prominent.

And these lawsuits that have been filed, these class-action suits, were apparently precipitated by a story in the New York Times in December of last year. That story examined the rise of online schools in general, with a focus on K12, particularly the Agora School of Pennsylvania, and found a number of issues to raise. They're spelled -- many of them are spelled out in the report, but just to mention a couple of the highlights.

Much of the funding that K12 receives from government sources is rolled into advertising, lobbying, and recruitment, rather than actual education. There was a case of a virtual academy, K12 virtual academy in Colorado, that was -- that was receiving funding for students who weren't even enrolled. Much of the money had to be reimbursed. K12 was said to maximize its income by establishing virtual schools in poor districts, which receive



more money than some other districts, even though very few of the students attending the virtual school come from the poor district.

And although K12 claims that the performance of its students is superior to their peers in traditional schools, a study of students in eight different Pennsylvania virtual charter schools -- that was done by Stanford University, by the way -- concluded that in every subgroup, with significant effects, cyber charter performance is lower.

Anyway, there were points like this raised in the article in the New York Times, and that led -- apparently led to the filing of several class-action lawsuits in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, alleging -- emphasize the word "alleging" -- violations of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. And, again, the allegations -- many of the allegations are laid out for you in the report. A couple of examples:

K12 is alleged to have engaged in improper and deceptive recruiting and sales strategies aimed at enrolling students regardless of how well suited they might be to the program; failed to disclose administrative pressure from upper management to



pass students, despite poor or nonexistent academic performance. Defendant's statements regarding the company's performance and practices were false, misleading, lacked a reasonable basis. Because of all of this, the company's stock fell precipitously affecting shareholders.

And that was probably one of the motivations as well. In fact, the K12 common stock fell approximately 23-and-a-half percent on December 13, shortly after the story was published; and 34.4 by December 16, unusually high.

And Mr. Chair and members of the

Commission, nothing says business, whether you're

talking schools or anything, like the involvement of

Wall Street. And that's where we have it here. So,

Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission, those are

my remarks. I'd be happy to respond to questions.

THE CHAIR: Thank you, Dr. Harrell. We'll start with Commissioner Bergman.

COMMISSIONER BERGMAN: Thank you,

Dr. Harrell. You've kind of generally touched on

this in your remarks earlier. But I have not heard

anybody raise anything as specific as what I would

like to raise now in regard to a statewide virtual

charter school.



1	My district includes a number of very
2	small school districts in close proximity to
3	Roswell. I've got Dexter, Hagerman, and Hondo, for
4	instance. I am concerned about the impact that a
5	statewide school recruiting students statewide would
6	have on those small districts. If they took just
7	five or ten students out of those small districts,
8	that could have a very significant negative impact
9	on their budgets.
10	I just wanted to urge you, through your
11	LESC, to get the legislature to look into how
12	somehow before I see a headline that says, "Mora
13	Is Going Bankrupt," or something, because they lost
14	a bunch of students. So I wanted to raise that
15	issue.
16	MR. HARRELL: Thank you, Mr. Bergman.
17	THE CHAIR: Thank you, Commissioner
18	Bergman.
19	COMMISSIONER CARR: Mr. Chair?
20	THE CHAIR: Commissioner Carr.
21	COMMISSIONER CARR: I have about eight
22	questions.
23	THE CHAIR: Use your microphone, please.
24	COMMISSIONER CARR: Yes, I will. Bear
25	with me. I after at close to the conclusion



of your report, the first thing that came to my mind was virtual schools are a virtual Pandora's box right now. And based on most of the research that -- you know, all the research I've read -- that virtual school students don't do as well.

And the -- another -- and a lot of other studies that I've read that don't relate directly to virtual schools would be the fact that we move very quickly in trying new things before we've actually done research using our students as guinea pigs.

And I know I wouldn't want my child to be a guinea pig.

You know, I'm educated. My wife and I are both teachers. And we might -- neither one of us would want our child educated via computer. And there are probably -- I'm sure -- and there are cases where it's maybe preferred. I mean, there are -- you know, there are individual cases. And, you know, you mentioned autistic kids and things like that, where it's better. I've seen students who would be better off, you know, doing a lot of virtual schooling, you know, on a small scale, a small percentage of kids who can work on their own, or it's an added part of the curriculum.

So I guess my first question is what --



what can virtual charter schools offer that the

State of New Mexico -- the PED and local schools -what can they offer that's not already being

offered?

MR. HARRELL: Mr. Chairman,

Commissioner Carr, a few things come to mind,
although I don't know that I'm in the position to
provide a definitive answer. But, certainly,
convenience is one of them. Accessibility at any
time, almost from anywhere, as long as there's
Internet access, seems to be a particularly
attractive factor to students that have pretty
complicated lives, whether they're working to
support their families, or they're training for the
Olympics, as happens now and then, things of that
sort. So that would certainly be a factor.

I would think, too, that there may be an expanded opportunity, greater variety of courses.

Particularly to build somewhat upon Commissioner

Bergman's point, if you're a student in a small district, and you want to take AP Physics, and you're only one of two students -- or maybe the only student -- in that small district who wants to, then access to an online course would be an advantage.

I might mention, too, that while this



1	report is focused on full-time virtual charter
2	schools, that is not the only option for online
3	learning, as Commissioners are well aware. What's
4	called "blended learning" is, I think, a more commor
5	practice, in which there's a mixture of traditional,
6	in-class instruction, and online instruction, which,
7	in many cases, would meet a lot of the needs that a
8	full-time virtual charter school would.
9	And, in fact, our graduation requirements,
10	as you know now, require or our graduation
11	standards, rather require at least one course in
12	distance ed to receive a diploma of excellence. So
13	the State is encouraging online learning in that
14	regard.

Other issues come to bear, though. If what you're looking at is a full-time virtual school instead of -- completely instead of -- a traditional brick-and-mortar school.

COMMISSIONER CARR: Yeah. I know that there's a -- I forgot the name of it. But we offer on- -- what's the --

COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: New Mexico IDEAL.

COMMISSIONER CARR: Yeah, New Mexico IDEA

[verbatim].

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(505) 989-4949

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COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: IDEAL New Mexico.

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COMMISSIONER CARR: And Taos actually has a virtual -- not a virtual -- where the students actually come in and work under a teacher's supervision and that sort of thing, you know. And that blended idea makes more sense than anything, you know. The idea of doing everything online is interest- -- scary to me, and I would like to see a lot more study on that type of thing.

So another question -- I -- I'll make this a rhetorical question -- is I -- you know, how -- and it's a continuous question, you know, how -- accountability. Yeah, okay. Students have to maybe come in and take the SBA or the -- you know, and do that. But when they take a test online or they submit work online, you know, it's pretty -- I mean, we don't -- we have no verifica- -- I don't think there's any way to verify who actually submitted the work.

And, you know, I just took a defensive driving class online. I did it correctly. A defensive driving class; right? I mean, I did it online. And I didn't have a little joystick, where we pretended to drive, either. And I did it correctly. I went through the material. I took notes, and I took a test, because, you know, I'm an



ethical person. And I did it.

I -- you know, I could have asked -- my wife wouldn't have done it, but I could have asked her to do it, or paid somebody to take that class for me. And then I would have gotten that discount on my insurance. I mean, it's very easy to do that. So that's a huge -- I don't expect you to answer that one. I -- but that's a guestion that I have.

I have concerns in regards to -- I mean, to home-schooling. I have nothing against home-schooling. But this is a way to get around the law and get -- get things -- you know, it's just -- it's kind of to circumvent our laws in regards to home-schooling and funding, or it can.

And so -- and then here's the other one. In regards to Farmington, I mean, this is not a question, either, but a statement.

And it goes to what Commissioner Bergman said. If a school is going to be offering enrollment in all 33 counties, the law -- we should have a law that says that that's at least a state charter school, with -- and so that people from districts and people from all 33 counties could come in and have comments about whether -- you know, how that's going to affect them on a local basis.



And I represent a lot of "local rule" schools, too, you know, that, you know, one or two students could make a huge difference. And the Farmington issue is of great concern to me.

Special ed. You mentioned autistic students. The growing trend on special ed has been inclusion, where special ed students are no longer separated from other students, but they're included in other classrooms. And they do better when they're developing their social skills, and they don't feel isolated and feel like they're not equal with the other students in the -- in a school setting.

So I don't -- except maybe with autistic kids, maybe, or -- and I'm sure there's always exceptions, as there are with all learners. I would think that most people involved in special ed would think that virtual learning wouldn't work out very well.

And then -- and here's the other issue. I mean, this is an issue that's going on -- it's been going on at a college level already. You can get a master's degree and a Ph.D. online. I don't know what -- I mean, you know, they could be worthwhile, maybe after you've already earned your bachelor's



degree or something. It's -- and they -- there's a growing trend to hire part-time college instructors, who, quite often, maybe aren't up to par. Or they may offer them -- pay them \$2,000 per class. As a matter of fact, if I wanted to teach a class at UNM part time, I think they would pay me \$2,000 for one class for one semester.

What kind of quality people are we going to get to -- to work -- to teach for \$2,000 per semester? I -- you know, I -- I wouldn't want -- I wouldn't want to go to a class -- I mean, you know, that was being taught by a part-time professor, necessarily. And a kid -- and they could be fine. I -- they could be a professional in the field or something, and they're just wanting to add something or something. And sometimes that can work out.

But I would think overall in most cases, part-time versus full-time faculty? Somebody putting their whole efforts into something is very different than someone doing it almost like a hobby or for extra money.

So I think that that's -- that's an issue to talk about. And I want -- I don't want to see somebody from another state teaching a class in a virtual school. I mean, I want to employ people





from New Mexico if we're going to do this as well. 1 2 And I don't think there's anything to stop a virtual school from hiring a teacher from another state 3 4 Of course they'd have to have -- I would right now. 5 assume they would of course have to have certification in New Mexico, you know. And, of 6 7 course, and how would they relate culturally and, 8 you know, to -- you know, to us, if -- you know, if 9 they weren't from here, they didn't live here. 10 would think there would be a lot of issues 11 surrounding that. And I don't know, you know, if 12 there's been any studies on that in particular.

But those are all questions. I mean -- of course, under current law, I mean, there's no way we could place a moratorium. We have to follow current State law. I mean, you want it to -- we'd have to maybe put that in legislation, that we could allow moratoriums or something until further study is done of some of these new innovations.

And I don't want to stifle innovation either. That's the whole purpose of charter schools is they're going to do something new and much better than what's already being done. And if they're not offering something new and better, then -- then you -- then I don't want -- I don't want it to



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2 And if it's better, great. If it's -- if
3 they're not offering anything new, and it's maybe
4 just a way for -- for a for-profit company to make
5 money or to give somebody -- you know, our students
6 come first. And -- and I -- I think if we don't

Thank you, Mr. Chair.

look at this more closely, I think our students are going to be harmed by this. And I think -- I think there's a lot of students who have already been harmed by virtual education. So I'll leave it at

12 THE CHAIR: Thank you. Commissioner Gant
13 and then Commissioner Shearman.

COMMISSIONER GANT: I just have -- I'll keep it as short as I can.

THE CHAIR: Use your microphone, please.

COMMISSIONER GANT: I'm sorry. In

Dr. Harrell's discussion, you talked about

recruitment. And Deputy Aguilar, I believe it was

at the last meeting or the one previous, he came

back and made the very clear statement that SEG

funding cannot be used for advertisement and, I

23 believe, recruitment. Is this correct?

MR. AGUILAR: Mr. Chairman, provisions in

25 | House Bill 2, language contained in House Bill 2 for



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that.

Fiscal Year '13 precluded the use of SEG for that 1 2 purpose. THE CHAIR: All right. Now, I guess 3 4 Farmington doesn't fall under '13, School Year '13, 5 do they? Mr. Chairman, they're 6 MR. AGUILAR: 7 beginning operation now in School Year '13. 8 COMMISSIONER GANT: All right. So my 9 question arises, then, with how can they -- K12, in 10 this case -- be using SEG -- how can they prove 11 they're not using SEG funding for recruitment if 12 they're doing it across the state and they're 13 spending a lot of money? That's a question that 14 they need to be proving they're not using SEG for 15 that purpose, right? 16 MR. AGUILAR: Mr. Chairman, the answer to 17 your question is yes. They do need to prove that. 18 Secondly, through the charts of accounts, they do 19 have other funding sources; not a lot of money, but 20 they receive the federal funding -- start-up monies. 21 And I don't know if they have a foundation or not. 22 But they can use those monies as long as they're not 23 State General Fund monies for that purpose. 24 So -- and that can be accounted for 25 through the -- the chart of accounts. So we can



track that for all charter schools.

of the items that the authorizer, whether it's the PEC or the local, need to be watching very closely, because for-profit, or even nonprofits, they're not going to want to get too deeply into these funds that may cost them in the long run. So I think we need to watch that one very closely.

MR. AGUILAR: Mr. Chairman, our analysts in our School Budget, in the Financial Analysis Unit, that's one of their checkpoints, as they review the financials that are submitted by the schools, all charter schools this year, beginning this year.

COMMISSIONER GANT: Thank you. Next, in your review, Dr. Harrell, did you find anywhere that -- or any discussion or value points that talk about how a virtual school, K-12 -- a lot of them like to talk about being a K-12, kindergarten through high school -- how these virtual schools can actually teach the social skills needed by all levels of students as they grow older when they start interacting with the world, and how these social skills can be taught virtually to prepare the students for the areas we talk about often? We talk



about the ability to go into higher education or 1 2 into the workforce. And many of the communities we deal with across the state, they have, you know --3 4 the economic status in many communities have parents 5 that both work, if they're lucky to have two parents, or single moms and single dads all working. 6 7 And we're not sure about how they're getting the 8 instruction in social skills, even if they go to a public school, a traditional public school. 10 So how do virtual schools say they're

So how do virtual schools say they're going to teach these social skills needed by everybody, you and I included? I mean, they're not going to teach us. But our children, our grandchildren, how are they going to do that? Do you know? Were there any readings on that?

MR. HARRELL: Mr. Chairman,

Commissioner Gant, there is a good deal said about that in the literature about virtual charter schools. One thing -- one point that I noticed is that, according to several sources, there are -- apparently, in the early days of virtual charter schools, there was a good deal of concern about the very point you raised, that students were feeling isolated or being isolated. They spend a great deal of time in front of the computer and seldom interact



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with any other human beings, for that matter.

More recently, however, the trend appears to be to engage students in more frequent opportunities for interaction with other students, with their teachers. They will meet physically for field trips. They will sometimes gather at a learning center, such as the one the New Mexico Virtual Academy has secured. They engage in other activity -- sports, even. They may not have enough to field a football team, but they may get together for pickup basketball or something like that.

So there's apparently a greater awareness among the virtual school community, the virtual charter school community, of the need for social interaction. How frequent or effective it is probably depends upon the school itself, as much as the student and the student's family, for that matter.

So if that's -- that's one of the things that comes up. And it's also apparently the case that the younger students spend less time in front of the computer than the older ones. So there is perhaps more of an attempt for outreach for social activities for younger students than for those perhaps in high school.



COMMISSIONER GANT: I will note, from my experience in volunteering in the schools, or school board, or whatever, that oftentimes, the student you want to reach, maybe through virtual schools, the ones who need to do it differently, for whatever reason, are the ones that don't participate. They don't get into the clubs; they don't go out for athletics; they don't get into music and chorus and band and all these things.

Even if they're offered, I mean, almost shoved at them, you can't demand, you can't require they do it. And if a virtual school offers these items, like clubs and honor -- and all this other stuff, you can't force them to do it. So you're going to have those students sitting out there that don't want to participate, regardless of what you do for them.

So I still have a problem with the social skills. I really do. They just -- some of them want to be isolated. And some of them don't learn those social skills. And then they -- then when they get out into the real world -- not the virtual -- then they have their problems. And they go off to the higher ed, and they get into the real world, and they can't -- oftentimes can't handle it.



So that's just a point I'd like to make.

2 Standardized testing, you brought up,

3 Dr. Harrell, is my next subject. And as you've

4 | noted, Farmington's virtual school has -- the

5 | majority of the students are somewhere else in the

6 State of New Mexico, Albuquerque District, whatever.

7 And my question, I guess, may be directed to you,

8 Dr. Harrell, or the Deputy here. In what way are

9 these standardized test results accounted for? Are

10 | they accounted for, say, in the Albuquerque

11 District? Are they accounted in the Farmington

12 District? Or how -- the students are physically

13 | located one place and taking the test somewhere

14 else.

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MR. AGUILAR: Mr. Chairman, and

16 | Commissioner, it's contemplated that the students

17 | will either travel to Farmington, I believe -- I

18 can't speak -- or to other locations in the state

19 where staff from the school will administer the

20 standardized tests. As a stand-alone school, the

21 | results of those tests are the responsibility of the

22 charter school. And so, for accountability

23 | purposes, those students will be accounted for by

24 | that particular school.

COMMISSIONER GANT: And thank you, Deputy.



That raises a question, to my mind, is that in many areas, we've talked about, that Commissioner Carr, Commissioner Bergman talked about, they're very small school districts. And if one or two of the students come out of these districts, or even Albuquerque -- well, they've got a bunch of them there.

But even Animas and Artesia and all these other real small districts, Mora, et cetera, if there's one or two, then there's a -- becomes the responsibility of that parent or guardian or whoever the adult is in that relationship for the virtual school, to get that child, that student, to a teaching -- a testing location. Now, if you're a single parent, strapped for cash, you may or may not have transportation. Then you run into a problem.

So what's -- you know, I see that as a barrier to many children that may -- may be successful in a virtual school, that being a barrier for that child, that student, to be able to be in a virtual school, if that parent cannot get that child to a testing location. And I'm quite sure -- I'm not going to bet on it -- but the school that's being run is not going to send somebody out to Mora to give the kid a test.



So how do we -- that's a barrier. And we -- by State law, you cannot have a barrier for a child to join a public school. And this is a public school. Am I correct?

MR. AGUILAR: Mr. Chairman, all charter schools, by nature, are public schools. I think it's important to note that attendance in charter schools is by lottery. Folks sign up and show a desire. And I believe that it's -- that all of the requirements that are associated with participating in that charter school are made clear on the front end.

And so the assumption that they would make themselves -- they would avail themselves to a particular location for testing would be conveyed on the front end.

COMMISSIONER GANT: Well, then, we are -Deputy, my issue, though, is yes, that's how it
works. But that parent and that student go for -or they read it online, or they get this information
in the mail, that you have to be able to go to a
test site. And then the parent looks at that and
says, "Johnny, I can't do that."

So, therefore, to me, that child had a desire to do it, or the parent had a desire to do





it, but there's a barrier that doesn't allow them to even get into the lottery, even to get on the list to say, "I can do it."

That is a barrier. And I think that we're putting something in front of these kids, or these parents, that says, "I can't do it."

I know there's parents down in Cruces that can't do it. They cannot take their kid, hardly, to school. They can't take their kid to school, to a public school. They depend on the bus system, because they have to be at work. If they're not at work at 7:30 in the morning, goodbye job. And that could be the same way -- to me, that's a barrier that we need to look at.

Commissioner Carr brought up the -- the comment he made about teachers, licensed teachers, basically. And I guess -- and I agree with him -- shouldn't we -- is there a way -- maybe we can't do it by law -- of requiring that the teacher who is going to be employed by these virtual schools be part of the community and not off in Ohio or Washington, D.C., or whoever or wherever, maybe in India.

And, you know, sure, they get certified to teach in New Mexico under New Mexico standards or



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whatever it is. But to be part of the community? I mean, that's important that teachers are a part of the community, in my view, in which they teach, because they have an ownership to what they're doing. They're not just getting a paycheck.

MR. AGUILAR: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner,

I can't state with certainty that all of the certified staff that would be providing instruction are physically located in Farmington. I can -- and I'll check into that. It was my understanding from the charter school that a -- that those staff would be located in the state and would be living here. All of them need to meet the State licensing requirements and hold an active teaching license in New Mexico. And all of those folks will be assigned the class loads so that they will be the teachers of record for those students.

Again, I don't believe there are any out-of-state teachers, physical people that are involved in terms of providing the direct instruction. But, again, I would have to do a little bit more investigation before I could -- I could absolutely confirm that.

MR. HARRELL: And, Mr. Chairman and Commissioner Gant, and Mr. Aguilar, if I might add,





the New Mexico -- the K12, the provider, has 1 2 provided assurances that all the teachers will be certified -- will be licensed, Level I, II, or 3 4 III-A, and that the school will pay statutory 5 minimum salaries, at least -- so they do intend to 6 satisfy those provisions. 7 THE CHAIR: Counsel Brown? 8 MR. BROWN: Mr. Chair, Commissioner Gant, 9 I do want to point out, for a point of -- purpose of 10 clarification, that the Charter Schools Act does 11 state that -- and I'll just read the two sentences 12 that apply. "A charter school shall hire its own 13 The provisions of the School Personnel employees. 14 Act shall apply to such employees, provided, however, that a charter school may determine, by 15 16 indicating in its charter, that either its governing 17 body or head administrator shall make all employment decisions." 18 19 So that, to me, it reinforces that the 20

laws of the State of New Mexico apply to people who are employed in the State of New Mexico. So I think that dovetails with what Mr. Harrell just said.

COMMISSIONER GANT: Thank you. Thank you,

24 Mr. Chair.

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Santa Fe, NM 87501

FAX (505) 843-9492

(505) 989-4949

119 East Marcy, Suite 110

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THE CHAIR: Thank you, Commissioner Gant.



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THE CHAIR: So Commissioner Shearman and then Commissioner Lopez.

Me.

5 COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Thank you.

are brick and mortar, so on and so forth.

Dr. Harrell, going back to your report, on Page 12, where you talk about the legal questions about virtual schools, and you allude or refer to Rudy Arnold opinion letter back in 2009, that -- well, I won't restate what you already stated, but schools

Is there not a New Mexico Administrative

Code rule -- pardon me -- that also speaks to -- I'm

trying to recall what it says -- something about no

more than 50 percent of instruction can be delivered

other than face-to-face, teacher and student? I

know I'm putting you on the spot. But do you recall

that? Or perhaps Mr. Brown?

MR. HARRELL: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner
Shearman, I would be delighted to defer to
Mr. Brown. It does sound to me as if you're
alluding to the Distance Education Rule. But
whether those are the precise numbers, I'm not as
familiar with the regulation as a statute.

MR. BROWN: Mr. Chair, members of the





Commission, Commissioner Shearman, you are referring
to -- that is a reference to the Distance Learning
school -- Distance Learning Rule, rather. And I
read, you know, Mr. Rudolph's [verbatim] 2008
report, and then I've just read this -- the report
from Dr. Harrell.

And before I address your question, I do want to point out that the whole, I guess, confusion in this area is that the technology of distance learning has outpaced New Mexico law. And that's really what the problem is here, that you have, you know, I guess good-faith service providers around the country who want to go and -- into states educating public school students and private school students and maybe having their own schools. Who knows?

And I was looking on Page 13 of

Dr. Harrell's report, and he paraphrased what

Mr. Rudolph [verbatim] had said about, you know, the

legislature had not put -- they had chosen not to

put in distance learning charter schools in the

statewide Cyber Academy Act.

And I look at it as slightly different. I have it with me. I read the statewide Cyber Academy Act. It does not address the issue. That's the





problem. It just doesn't address it. It doesn't say either you can or can't do it. It created its own world of how the State saw -- I mean, it also doesn't address IDEAL New Mexico. That is something that this agency -- that's how we implement the statewide Cyber Academy. So that's not in there, either. So we're kind of like a -- a fish out of water as to how to address that.

But to get to your question about the distance learning, I don't think it says 50 percent. But it says you can't have all of it. And that rule, if you read it, it's talking about school districts. It doesn't say anything about the -- the -- the Public Education Commission. It doesn't say anything about State-authorized charter schools. I guess you could say that it anticipated, at the very minimum, locally chartered charter schools at the time.

But it's -- it does apply, yes. But the wording of it, it's not that clear; because, again, we wrote a rule, you know, somewhat in a bubble, some years ago. I think the rule came out in 2007, as the Charter School Act was being amended to allow for State-authorized charter schools. So have they converged? Maybe irregularly, yes, but not fully.



So, you know, I think it remains to be seen what, if anything, the legislature will do in this area, because I assume that's why Dr. Harrell is here is to kind of, you know, see what you think. And he's giving you what he thinks, and he's done a very detailed analysis. But it -- the -- the law and the rules, it's kind of a quagmire as to what applies and what doesn't. And so that would make the job difficult for you when you sit down and you look at these applications.

COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Okay. Thank you.

I still -- in my mind, I can see a number there, 50,

75 percent. I just cannot recall exactly. But
that's not necessarily the issue at this time.

Thank you.

Dr. Harrell, let me ask you. When you were speaking about the cyber academy that's been approved in Farmington, on Page 10, when you're speaking about the MOU that was signed between K12 and the Farmington School District, in the last bullet on Page 10, indicates that K12 will assess an annual administrative service fee to the school of up to 15 percent of the school's program reviews. And then the next bullet on the top of Page 11 assesses an annual technology service fee of up to



7 percent.

That's 22 percent of their program revenue. I'm assuming that's SEG. Did they -- in any of your research, did they articulate more specifically what an administrative service fee is or what a technology service fee is?

MR. HARRELL: Mr. Chairman,

Commissioner Shearman, I put that not quite in those words, but I put that very question to the K12 representatives to whom I -- whom I spoke. And the response was that the administrative services fee -- well, first of all, it's up to 15. It may not actually be 15. But it is up to 15 percent. And you're correct; the SEG money and the federal money, any revenue that the school receives.

The administrative services fee to that whatever that amount is will apply to the wide range of functions that the vendor will provide. And I -- I don't have them all han- -- well, let's see. If you'll look on Page 11, further down on Page 11 of the staff report, this list, which has seven or eight items in it, is only a partial list.

If you look at the MOU itself, you'll be interested to see an even longer list of particular activities the vendor will provide: Preparing





forms, manuals, handbooks, working on legal matters, helping with preparation of the budget, recommending discipline policies, developing teacher training, centralized purchasing, a wide range of activities that K12 will perform.

And when I put that very question to the K12 representatives, I was told that these are the things that the 15-percent administrative services fee will be applied to. And I should point out that, as you say, this could add up to 22 percent if you look at them both. The technology services fee is for tech support for the -- generally.

COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Software and the platform and all that.

MR. HARRELL: But there is also a fee.

And I do not know what it is. But the governing board has to pay something for the educational program itself. So whatever that costs is in addition to these two fees. And, on top of that, as I think one of my footnotes indicates, the chartering authority, which in this case is the Farmington School Board, is entitled to retain up to 2 percent of the school's SEG. Whether Farmington intends to or not, I don't know. But they're -- those things add up.



observation -- or possibly question -- is, in my experience, school districts spend over 80 percent of their SEG funding to pay their teachers, and the benefits of those teachers, and aides and so forth. This has already accounted for 22 percent. If they have to pay the district another 2 percent, we're up to 24 percent.

Then I was assuming the technology fee was the software and so forth to run K12's program. But if it's not, then that is very expensive. They're already up to almost 25 percent of their income to pay fees to their service provider before they even start paying their teachers.

I don't see how that -- I don't think they'll have enough money to do it all. Not my problem. We didn't authorize them. But I -- it just is a serious question in my mind.

I don't have another question, but I do want to make a statement. In all the years that I've been on PEC, anytime a virtual school has come before us, I've had serious, serious questions about it. My background is when I was with Eastern New Mexico University for almost 30 years, I headed the task force that started online distance



education for the University for the Roswell campus.

We started the program. We contracted with a platform provider. We wrote the courses, in some cases. We had huge enrollments because lots of people want to take advantage. They don't want to drive away from their homes and leave their children and their jobs to further their education.

But remember, these were adults. These were adults. And it was not at all unusual for us, in those first years, to have a 50-percent failure rate in those classes. Online distance education is not for everyone. And the younger the child is, the more difficult I can see that commitment to the time, the strict discipline that it's going to take to sit there and do that work by yourself, and the discipline and the time allocation it's going to take from the parents or the caregiver or whomever is going to be at home with that child doing that work. Somebody's got to help them.

So until the day comes -- and I hope PEC has a big job or a big hand in it -- until the day comes that New Mexico has very clear policies and procedures to authorize virtual schools and to oversee virtual schools, I hope the legislature will stick with their prohibition -- in my mind, I agree



with Mr. Arnold's interpretation of the 1 2 legislation -- I hope we can hold off on virtual charter schools until we have the tools in place to 3 4 have good ones. 5 They're -- they can be marvelous and meet the needs of lots of people. But they've got to be 6 7 good. And we don't have those policies and 8 procedures and oversight in place. We're not even 9 So that's my soapbox for the day. 10 you. THE CHAIR: 11 Thank you, Commissioner 12 Shearman. Oh. Commissioner Lopez. 13 COMMISSIONER LOPEZ: Thank you 14 Commissioner Shearman. Well said. THE CHAIR: It's been a while ago since 15 16 you requested. 17 COMMISSIONER LOPEZ: I agree. One thing that has not been laid out, but needs to be 18 19 addressed, is, if, in those really small districts, 20 students get pulled out and the SEG funding goes 21 with them, there are students left who don't have 22 connectivity in their homes. So if it affects their school, they get -- you know, there's a justice 23 24 issue there, an economic justice issue there.



hope the legislature looks at that also.

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Thank you.

1 THE CHAIR: Commissioner Gant.

COMMISSIONER GANT: Mr. Chair, members,

3 Deputy Aguilar -- I can't speak -- you -- you and

4 | the PED and your legislat- -- and our legislators

5 have a big hill to climb right now, because my fear

6 is that, as Commissioner Shearman says, we don't

7 have the statutes, the rules, the policies,

8 | procedures to adequately put a virtual school in

9 place. We can't even do it as a state.

10 I mean, we've got IDEAL New Mexico. That

11 | works pretty good, because of the way it's set up.

12 But I think the legislators need to start looking at

13 | it at the next session. I don't know how they get

14 | the bills in there, or how they discuss it. I know

15 that LESC, they've got their report from

16 Dr. Harrell. I don't know where they're going with

17 it. But I fear there are going to be some children,

18 over time, that start this and drop out of it. And

19 where do they get picked up and how do they get

20 | picked up and how is their overall education over

21 | time impacted?

22 So the State of New Mexico needs to catch

23 up with the rest -- I guess, with the rest of the

24 | world in this area, because it's going to be counted

against us. They claim we're the 49th state in





everything. Well, I don't believe that, personally.

But if we get a bad mark in this area, it's another

black eye that we have. And I don't think we need

another one.

That's just -- I know you all have a lot to do in this. I don't know how we can play in it as the Public Education Commission. I hope we do, like Commissioner Shearman said. But you have a long, tall hill to climb on this subject. And that's just my comments.

MR. HARRELL: Mr. Chairman, if I may,
Commissioner Gant, offer at least a partial
response. You've raised quite genuine concerns. I
just wanted to tell you that one thing I'll be doing
in preparation for the August meeting of the LESC is
producing -- I call it the table, or technological,
legal-minded people call it a matrix or something.
But, anyway, a document that at least makes an
attempt to begin to identify the sections of State
law that needs to be, at least, looked at, if not
amended, to accommodate virtual charter schools.

I think the point that a couple of you have raised -- and I think Mr. Brown suggested as well -- is well-taken, that it's already here.

Virtual education is already a factor in public





schooling. And it's only growing. And it's come here already. And it's likely to grow here. But it does need to be addressed through statutory and regulatory provisions to insure quality.

That's the essential concern that I think all of us share. But at least this would be a starting point. And it's -- it isn't, of course, just the Charter Schools Act that's involved. The Public School Capital Outlay Act is involved. The School Personnel Act may well be involved, and a number of other sections of state law. Even the tax code is a possibility.

Senator Harden, who was attending the LESC meeting in Portales, raised that question. To what extent are the out-of-state providers of virtual educational programs subject to New Mexico gross receipts tax? Interesting question.

So the -- the ramifications are far-reaching. And that statute, once that's addressed, then there's a large body of agency regulation that will need to be reviewed. And ideally, much of this should be done quickly, but it should also be done well.

THE CHAIR: Thank you, Dr. Harrell.

Deputy Secretary?





MR. AGUILAR: Mr. Chairman, just a comment. You know, the possibility of virtual learning opens up a lot of opportunities. And, you know, we need to give our parents and our students the -- you know, every effective option that they have to -- to help the students succeed.

And so, you know, we feel that these issues deserve the time to take a look at. And we're committed to working with yourselves, with our legislative partners and other stakeholders to -- let's be thoughtful, and let's -- let's -- you know, let's get to where we need to be, but let's do it the right way so that we're not back here again in a couple of years rehashing all of these issues. And so we look forward to working with folks to get where we need to be.

THE CHAIR: Thank you, Deputy Secretary.

The report that you mentioned, is that -- is that think tank going to be providing a report for the August meeting, or -- or are you -- you had mentioned an assessment of virtual schools and the law.

MR. HARRELL: Oh. Mr. Chairman, that's just something I'm planning to do for the LESC, just trying to make a sort of catalog of what sections of





State law may need to be examined in terms of 1 2 virtual education, virtual charter schools. THE CHAIR: I would love for the PEC to be 3 4 able to give input on that for you all. 5 MR. HARRELL: I'm sure this will be an 6 ongoing process. What I was describing is simply a 7 starting point. 8 THE CHAIR: However we can help. 9 We value and appreciate the MR. HARRELL: 10 involvement of the PEC. Commissioner Shearman, in 11 particular, has attended our meetings; Commissioner 12 Gant very often. Commissioner Bergman was in 13 Portales. Commissioner Carr -- I think almost all 14 of you have been to recent LESC meetings, and we have long relished and benefited from the working 15 16 relationship with this group. 17 THE CHAIR: Thank you, sir. 18 COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Thank you very 19 much. 20 THE CHAIR: Any other questions? 21 Dr. Harrell, thank for you this report, and thank 22 you for your time and expertise. 23 MR. HARRELL: Mr. Chairman, thank you. 24 And if the Commission would indulge me in one 25 personal moment?



THE CHAIR: Absolutely.

MR. HARRELL: I wanted to tell you something relating to myself. I am not following Mr. Brown to Santa Fe County. However, I am retiring, effective the end of September. So I've notified the Committee members and the staff, of course, a while ago. But I wanted to take this opportunity to tell you as well. And, also, to express my gratitude to you for the careful oversight you give -- have given over the years to public education in New Mexico.

And I appreciate very much your collective and individual energies and interests, and I think it has been a good working relationship between the Committee I've worked for for a little over 12 years, the LESC, and the PEC. One of my early duties with the LESC was to monitor the State Board of Education meetings. So that was my occasion to go to Hobbs for the first time, for example, which I enjoyed.

So I've had kind of a personal history with not only this group, but its predecessor organization as well. But I've come to respect greatly the work and integrity that you've all brought to bear to the task, and I will miss that



1	involvement. But for a variety of reasons, it seems
2	to be a good time to move on for me. I did want to
3	make that announcement.
4	THE CHAIR: Congratulations. Yes,
5	absolutely. We wish you the best.
6	MR. HARRELL: Thank you.
7	COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: We'll miss you.
8	COMMISSIONER GANT: You'll be missed.
9	COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Thank you.
10	THE CHAIR: Yeah, decision-making time.
11	It's 12:26. I had talked with the Deputy Secretary,
12	and he's at our disposal as far as the rest of the
13	agenda. So is there any any recommendations for
14	lunchtime?
15	COMMISSIONER BERGMAN: I'd just as soon go
16	forward. That's just me.
17	COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: I'd like to take a
18	break.
19	COMMISSIONER LOPEZ: I'd like to take a
20	break.
21	COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Till 1:00, or just



keep going?

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COMMISSIONER CARR:

COMMISSIONER GANT:

THE CHAIR:

I'm good either way.

I don't care.

We could always do what we did

last time, a half-hour to go get something from that 1 2 cafeteria. Do you want to do that? 3 COMMISSIONER BERGMAN: Keep it short. 4 THE CHAIR: Let's take 33 minutes. We're 5 in recess. 6 (A recess was taken at 12:30 p.m., and 7 reconvened at 1:06 p.m., as follows:) 8 THE CHAIR: I call the meeting back into 9 session. Item No. 9 is discussion of Southwest 10 Secondary Learning Center Report and PEC Options. 11 Deputy Secretary Paul Aguilar, Finance and 12 Operations. 13 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. MR. AGUILAR: 14 And with me today is Mr. Craig Johnson. He is the director of my School Audit Bureau. 15 And he's the one that conducted the evaluation of the complaints 16 17 that were generated earlier this year. Before he 18 begins, however, I did want to make a couple of 19 comments, Mr. Chairman. 20 One is that I know that there had been 21 some concerns on the Commission regarding some of 22 the questions or concerns that the Commission had 23 that were not addressed in this report. Mr. Johnson 24 and Ms. Callahan have had a follow-up meeting with



the folks in Albuquerque and will -- are compiling

those -- the answers to your questions. And those will be available. We plan to e-mail them out about mid next week, about Wednesday of next week or so.

And so I apologize on behalf of the

Department for -- I thought those had been

addressed, and I apologize for not addressing them.

But I do just want to let you know that we have gone back to make sure that the questions of the

Commission are answered, so we can stand for questions on that when Mr. Johnson is done.

And, Mr. Chairman, just as a continuation of our discussion from this morning before lunch, there are a number of issues, as we talked about, regarding virtual education, charter education, and the use of virtual education for credit recovery for -- for regular learning and those sorts of things. I think the issues are very complex. And, as I mentioned this morning, we look forward to working to address them.

But I think you're going to see that some of those issues continue in this evaluation. And so I think it just increases the imperative that we get these issues addressed and get them addressed in statute quickly and start getting prepared for this coming session so that we can, you know, fix the



glitches that we found and to make things a little 1 2 bit more efficient and effective. 3 So, Mr. Chairman, at your pleasure, I 4 would introduce Mr. Johnson. 5 THE CHAIR: Mr. Johnson? Good afternoon. 6 MR. JOHNSON: Good afternoon, Chairman 7 Garrison. 8 THE CHAIR: I was going to say "Good 9 morning, " but --10 MR. JOHNSON: I made that edit on my 11 notes. 12 THE CHAIR: We're cruising along, yes, 13 sir. Welcome. And, at your pleasure, just tell us 14 what you've got. 15 MR. JOHNSON: Thank you. Good afternoon, 16 Chairman Garrison, members of the Commission, and 17 Deputy Secretary Aguilar. I believe you have a copy

This report was also presented in July to the Legislative Education Study Committee. So any members that are -- people that are attending today that are interested can download that report and its

of my report in your binder, as well as a one-page

report, you can get a sense of it with the one-page

So if you had a chance to read the full



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briefing.

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attachments off of the LESC Web site.

On May 16, Mr. Chairman, the Public Ed

Department received a letter from Albuquerque Public

Schools Superintendent Winston Brooks regarding a

student who had obtained credit from Southwest

Secondary Learning Center in a relatively short

period of time and requested a review of Southwest

Secondary's curriculum, policies, and procedures.

And on May 23, PED sent letters to APS and Southwest notifying them of our review. PED reviewed the regulatory environment guiding distance learning, and analyzed relevant data from Southwest Secondary APS and PED. And fieldwork was conducted at Southwest Secondary and at APS in early June, and exit conferences were held with Southwest and APS also.

And while this review focused on programs operated by Southwest, the challenges, as you've heard today, posed by distance learning and credit recovery are certainly not restricted to Southwest Secondary. Several other school districts and charter schools offer various online, extended learning, or credit recovery programs.

For example, approximately 50 districts have agreements with e2020, an online education



provider. And APS offers all core classes and some elective courses for credit recovery through their E-Academy site. Nationwide virtual learning opportunities are expanding rapidly. The number of students enrolled in online courses will increase to more than 10 million by 2014, according to experts.

Currently, state laws covering distance learning, credit recovery, and extended learning opportunities do not provide clear guidance, given the range of the many distance learning and content delivery options available to students today.

There are two sections of the Public School Code, the Statewide Cyber Academy Act and the Technology for Education Act, that address the related functions of ed technology in the Statewide Cyber Academy. The Technology for Education Act establishes the Council on Technology in Education to advise PED, PEC, and the legislature regarding the establishment of appropriate tech standards, curriculum instruction, appropriations for ed technology.

The Statewide Cyber Academy Act began the implementation of a statewide E-learning delivery system for pre-K through 12, higher ed, and state agencies. It basically created IDEAL-New Mexico.



And just by way of reminder, I'm sure you've heard a 1 2 lot about IDEAL. But to teach in a cyber academy, a prospective E-teacher must be "highly qualified" 3 4 with a teaching endorsement that corresponds with 5 the content area being taught. They must have three or four years of experience in face-to-face 6 7 classrooms, and they must have experience as an 8 online learner as well.

Now, the point that you've heard several times today, I guess -- and I'll repeat it again -- is that neither the Statewide Cyber Academy Act, nor the Technology for Education Act fully address non-IDEAL-New Mexico distance learning courses, such as the e2020 courses used at Southwest Secondary.

However, the Distance Learning Rule, which was referenced earlier, specifically 6.30.8, in the NMAC, establishes some general parameters under which distance learning courses are to operate.

Among the provisions, the rule provides for the following parameters:

If a charter, or if a district or charter school determines that a student fails to comply with the provisions of the rule, the district or the charter may deny the student credit for the distance learning course.



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In order to participate in a distance learning course, a student must have the written permission of the student's enrolling district charter school or state institution.

All local school boards and charter school governing authorities shall adopt written policies providing for student access to distance learning courses.

Students participating in asynchronous distance learning courses must log on to their distance learning course at least the same number of days per week as the traditional face-to-face course.

And students participating in synchronous distance learning courses shall log on to their computers at the scheduled class times.

And the Distance Learning Rule is included as an attachment to the report that you have in front of you.

Southwest Secondary reports that there are no written agreements regarding distance learning between Southwest and APS. And APS students did not receive written permission to take classes at Southwest, as required by the Distance Learning Rule.

REPORTING SERVICE



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The Distance Learning Rule establishes certain requirements which were not met in this The Rule requires that schools providing instance. distance learning courses shall enter into written agreements with the students' enrolling districts or charter schools prior to providing the distance learning courses, and the agreements must include the courses to be delivered, the delivery period, the financial arrangements, support mechanisms needed on behalf of the students, state assessment responsibilities on behalf of the students, identification of the responsible entity, and time lines for granting grades and credit, and a statement of assurance that all distance learning courses meet or exceed state content standards with benchmarks and performance standards and are taught by highly qualified teachers.

In this instance, APS has implemented policies and directives regarding distance learning. These policies appear to address distance learning opportunities within APS; but, they do not specifically address how the district will evaluate or accept distance learning courses offered by schools outside of APS.

Now, Southwest Secondary's governing



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documents include reference to the extended learning program. They didn't specify that this program will be available to non-Southwest Secondary students.

But the governing documents do include reference to the extended learning program.

And according to the Albuquerque Journal, the Southwest Secondary and APS administrators confirmed that APS and Southwest had a verbal agreement that the charter would not enroll any seniors after March 31st. According to data provided by Southwest, 22 seniors enrolled in Southwest's secondary courses after March 31, 2012.

Enrollment data shows that the highest number of students enrolled in June 2011, likely for summer school; and in January of 2012, the enrollment spikes again, probably due to first semester grades coming out in December. The chart on Page 4 of your report shows enrollments by month.

Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission, Southwest Secondary uses PED-approved instructional materials. Southwest Secondary has provided extended learning students opportunities for nearly a decade. They became a State-chartered school in July of 2010. And, prior to that, Southwest had been a locally-chartered school through APS.



Southwest Secondary is one of the first charter schools operating in the state, and they received their original charter in 2000. APS renewed the charter in 2005.

Southwest offers online courses using the e2020 materials, as do approximately 50 other districts. In 2008, the Instructional Materials Bureau of PED approved the use of e2020 instructional materials. The Instructional Materials Bureau vets and approves instructional materials, resources, and content for alignment with standards. The letter indicating PED approval of e2020 materials is also included as an attachment to your report.

Southwest Secondary reports that e2020 courses are taught by highly qualified teachers. The extent to which students interact with teachers is not prescribed, but rather dependent on student need. Southwest Secondary reports that staff are available in person or electronically to all extended learning students. Students who want additional assistance from a teacher may seek it out; while other students who do not need this additional teacher interaction are not required to seek it.



Excuse me. Mr. Chairman, members of the Commission, I also tried to include some data analysis to give a sense of what's happening in the situation.

Data analysis shows that instructional time and results vary for APS students at Southwest Secondary. APS provided information indicating that 259 APS students took a total of 399 courses at Southwest. Southwest was able to provide data for 376 of these courses. And the data demonstrate that, of the 259 students 176, or 68 percent, were in the twelfth grade. Of the 259, 44, or 17 percent, had previously taken the course at APS. And, of those 44 students, 38 of them had failed the course.

Of the 38 students that failed an APS course, seven got a D at Southwest. A little under half, or 18, got a grade of C. And a little over a third, or 13, students got an A or a B.

And here's a key point, I think; that, of the 38 students, 23 were twelfth-graders. So if we were to be concerned about APS students that were twelfth-graders that failed an APS course and then went to Southwest, of that 259 students, 8.8 percent meet that criteria. The rest were either not



seniors or were not seniors who failed an APS course.

The most common courses at Southwest that were taken by APS students were government and economics. English 12 was the most common English course taken, and Algebra 2 was the most common math course. The chart on Page 5 of your report shows the courses taken by APS students, and the bullets near the bottom of Page 5 highlight the classes that had the highest and lowest average seat time.

Mr. Chairman, these data do not indicate a strong correlation between seat time and final grade. The average seat time for the 376 courses was about 50 hours. For those students that spent less than 50 hours on the course, the average final score was 85.7. And for those students that spent more than 100 hours, the average final score was 81.8.

The May 17 Albuquerque Journal article made note of a particular student. And while I didn't want to make this review focused on the choices of an individual student that were allowed by adults, and in discussions with Deputy Secretary Aguilar, we knew that there were broader, more global issues that this report could serve as a



forum to bring to all your attention, I did want to answer some questions about that individual student.

According to Southwest Secondary, this student was in good standing academically at APS, although the student enrolled in, and was failing in advanced placement an AP English course at APS. It is likely that the student acquired some amount of content through the AP English course. At Southwest, once the student had completed enough coursework to achieve a passing grade, the student chose not to complete all of the course essays.

Now, back to the Distance Learning Rule. In attempts to address the amount of time a student spends in the course by establishing different log-on requirements for asynchronous versus synchronous courses, the rule defines asynchronous and synchronous instruction as if these were completely discrete concepts.

As Dr. Harrell talked about blended learning earlier, online instruction is employed by schools in a variety of ways, creating a continuum between the extremes of strictly asynchronous versus synchronous instruction. Now, regarding asynchronous instruction -- this was a point that was also a concern earlier -- the Distance Learning



Rule requires that full-time, online instruction be approved by the applicable governing body. The Rule establishes requirements for credit bearing distance learning programs in states that distance learning technologies may occasionally be used as full-time educational programming for students in unusual circumstances.

However, asynchronous distance learning shall not be used as a substitute for all direct, face-to-face student and teacher interaction, unless approved by the local board of education.

Mr. Chairman, and members of the

Commission, if I could share some other noteworthy
observations with you. Assessment data indicates
that most APS students who took Southwest -- who
took courses at Southwest Secondary achieved
proficiency on the SBA at a higher rate than the
statewide average. In 2011, the passage of Senate
Bill 360 temporarily suspended requirements for
students to pass the NMSBA to graduate in 2011-2012.
But given that juniors in the 2011-2012 year will
need to pass the SBA to graduate in 2013, we thought
it would be informative to review the 2012 SBA data
for APS students who earn credit at Southwest to see
what impact the SBA requirement may have and compare



those results to overall statewide averages.

Of the 259 students, 68 took the SBA in 2012. Of the 68 students that took the SBA, 42 students, or 61.7 percent, scored proficient or above in math. Of those 68 APS students that took courses at Southwest and took the SBA, 64.7 percent scored proficient or above in reading. The average math score was 40.7, and the average reading score was 41.7. These students performed relatively well compared to New Mexico as a whole.

In 2011, 38 percent achieved proficiency or above in math as the statewide average, and 47 percent of the eleventh-graders who took the SBA achieved proficiency or above in reading. In short, on average, this group of students was proficient by roughly 20 percentage points more than the statewide average.

The other details about graduation requirements, such as retesting, or the alternative demonstration of competency, are on the PED Web site for your review. But for the purposes of this study, a graduation cutoff, combined math and reading score of 72.5 was used. So 49, or 72.1 percent, of the 68 students scored a combined math and reading score of 72.5 or above.



Nineteen, or 27.9 percent, did not achieve that combined math and reading score. The statewide four-year graduation rate for 2011 was 63.0 percent. So, again, these students performed well relative to the statewide average. However, had that graduation requirement been in place, 19 of the APS students who took classes at Southwest would not have graduated.

The APS students who took courses at Southwest Secondary were not double-counted for state funding. As part of this review, PED staff reviewed STARS membership data to see if these students were submitted in mem reports by both -- in membership reports by both Southwest and APS, and they were not. They were only counted in APS's membership reports.

So the recommendations out of this review are -- basically, there's two recommendations. The first is that school districts and charter schools need to work together to insure that the requirements established by the Distance Learning Rule are in place. And if APS and Southwest had all of the required written agreements in place, some of the issues surrounding this situation would have been resolved. APS would have had the assurance



that Southwest -- from Southwest that all distance learning courses meet state content standards and were taught by highly qualified teachers. And Southwest would have had verification that the students had permission from APS to take those courses.

Also, per the rule, if APS had determined that a student failed to comply with the provisions of the rule, APS could have denied the student credit for the distance learning course.

The second recommendation is -- a point that has been raised several times in your meeting today. And that is, basically, that state statutes should be reviewed to make sure that New Mexico is prepared to provide for high-quality, 21st-century learning opportunities for all our students. The demand for virtual learning is increasing, and New Mexico has an opportunity to be a leader in providing virtual learning opportunities to our students.

Policy makers, PED, PEC, the legislature, should review the regulatory environment to insure that any statutory gaps are addressed and that the requirements for instructors and course parameters are comprehensive and apparent. Stakeholders could



benefit from an evaluation of all the distance learning programs currently being offered to New Mexico students and the outcomes of these programs.

And, as I mentioned, PED developed distance learning rules in 2008, I believe it was, which prompted a request for an Attorney General's opinion about whether the New Mexico Open Enrollment Statute applied to distance education and virtual schools; and, if so, whether the new rules violated the statute. The AG answered with an advisory letter in February of 2008, which is included as an attachment to your report.

The AG letter basically said that, with the Open Enrollment Statute, the legislature was considering the physical presence of children in school buildings and not the issue of distance learning. Ultimately, the advisory letter concluded that the Distance Learning Rule did not contravene the Open Enrollment Statute. New Mexico's Open Enrollment law does not apply to online schools, and, therefore, does not conflict with the Distance Learning Rule because the relevant statute does not address distance education or virtual schools.

Given that many statutes were crafted, or



not crafted, with online learning in mind, 1 2 New Mexico's policy-makers should carefully review how other statutes applicable to brick-and-mortar 3 4 schools might be applied or adapted to address the 5 challenges and opportunities associated with virtual learning in New Mexico. 6 7 And, Mr. Chairman and members of the 8 Committee, that concludes my remarks today. 9 THE CHAIR: Thank you. Questions from 10 Commissioners? Commissioner Gant. 11 COMMISSIONER GANT: Mr. Chair, members, Deputy Aguilar, how many of the students -- you 12 13 know, you talked about the students who were 14 twelfth-graders. And part of the issue was -- in the original letters and all that, were all the 15 athletic -- all the athletes that would go take the 16 17 courses so they would be eligible to play in the -but I don't see that addressed anywhere. 18 Was any 19 work done on addressing that issue: athletes took the courses and how many became 20 eligible and -- for taking those courses, and, 21 22 et cetera, please? 23 MR. JOHNSON: Mr. Chairman and 24 Commissioner Gant, we're working to address all the



questions that the PEC has raised, in addition to

the questions that APS asked us to address, which I could -- I could cite the list of questions that APS asked us to address. And the issue you raised about athletics was not included in those. But we are working to address those questions.

COMMISSIONER GANT: Well, then, I'll wait for the answer when you send it out. I look forward to that answer.

But part of my -- part of my issue in the questions that we asked -- some of us asked -- on this was, the questions were, from us, was dealing what were the impacts to the charter that Southwest Learning had with this -- with this Commission. And until we see those answers to the questions we gave you, what you gave us is an overall view of what should be done by statute.

But we do have a charter, which they have to own up to. And we, as the authorizer, must insure they do. So I guess we'll wait for the answers we see from you next week and see how that will impact the charter they have with us.

And you talked about statewide averages when it comes to the SBA. But I would find it interesting if we could see what the -- how -- you take the APS averages on the SBA and compare it to





what they did in the Southwest Learning Center and 1 see what that would be. I don't know if that data 2 is anywhere or not. You know, your average for the 3 4 state can be down, and APS could be up compared to 5 the state. So it would be interesting to know how those students that did the Southwest Learning 6 7 courses compared to the APS SBAs. 8 MR. AGUILAR: Mr. Chairman? 9 THE CHAIR: Deputy Secretary.

MR. AGUILAR: Mr. Chairman and Commission,
I have taken that down. We'll include that with
your answers for next week.

COMMISSIONER GANT: Okay. All right. The last bit I have, no, Southwest didn't get the permission. The student didn't get the permission from APS to go take the course, et cetera. Almost, to me, it seems like that's a so-what. So now that they did -- they, being everybody, didn't fulfill the requirements of all of the statutes, so what's going to happen? Anything?

MR. JOHNSON: Well, Mr. Chairman,

Commissioner Gant, you know, the language of the

Rule suggests that if they didn't follow the

provisions of the Rule, that the student could be

denied credit, and that decision would have lied, in



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this instance, with APS. But APS chose to grant
them credit.

So I think -- going forward, I think we really just need to send the message that we expect the provisions of the Rule to be followed.

MR. AGUILAR: Mr. Chairman, we'll be issuing guidance to the charter schools early next month regarding the provisions in the Charter School Act for -- and the Distance Learning and the Virtual Learning Acts -- to insure that they at least understand it and what those requirements are. And then I expect that the Charter School Division will follow up with their staff throughout the year to insure that ongoing compliance is in effect.

COMMISSIONER GANT: Well, you know, that -- the answer is -- I understand the answer. But, in the long run, let's assume that the -- let's say that APS didn't grant the course completion because they, all the parties involved, didn't follow the statutes. Who suffers? The student. And not APS and not Southwest Learning.

So if the answer is the student didn't get the credit, therefore, doesn't get to graduate because everybody didn't follow the rules, it's the student, again, that ends up suffering. Thank you,



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THE CHAIR: Thank you, Commissioner Gant,

3 Commissioner Shearman.

Mr. Chairman. Just to follow up on Commissioner

Gant's last comments, yes, the student would have
been the one who suffered. But let me assure you,
it would have been APS that would have gotten the
black eye. I can see the headline in the newspaper
right now. "APS Refuses to Grant Student Credit and
Allow Him To Graduate." So APS was in a lose-lose

Just a little bit of clarification,
please. On Page 3, where you talk about
asynchronous and synchronous, asynchronous distance
learning course. "A student in an asynchronous
learning course must log on to their distance
learning course at least the same number of days per
week as the traditional face-to-face classes occur
at the schools in which they are enrolled." And
then you spoke about blended learning. You're not
suggesting that the course this student took was
blended, are you?

24 MR. JOHNSON: Mr. Chairman,

25 | Commissioner Shearman, I'm just trying to make the





point that the rule talks about these two different
types of courses as if they're totally distinct.

And there's a wide range in between synchronous and
asynchronous out there today.

COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: However, in the

COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: However, in the course this student took, from everything I have read and understood, it was 100-percent asynchronous; is that correct?

MR. JOHNSON: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner Shearman, that student would have had the opportunity to go down to Southwest and have face-to-face interaction, just like any other student taking an e2020 course from Southwest, or any other LEA that uses e2020. You could have a --say -- let's say that Deputy Secretary Paul Aguilar and I are both enrolled in the same course, and I'm not picking it up as fast as he is. He may never need to go down, and I may need to go down on a weekly basis.

So even within the same course, the two individuals that we are could be running the gamut between asynchronous and synchronous learning.

COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: However, in this particular case, the student took the course over a weekend. They weren't having the course over the

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weekend in the classroom. So, in this case, for 1 2 this particular student, this particular course, it 3 was 100-percent asynchronous. So if it was 4 100-percent asynchronous, then he needed to have 5 logged onto that course, in compliance with this rule. And he did not. Am I correct? 6 7 MR. JOHNSON: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner 8 Shearman, he logged on about 50 hours, I believe it 9 was, over the course of four days. But I agree with 10 your description of it as asynchronous. 11 THE CHAIR: Mr. Brown? 12 MR. BROWN: Excuse me. 13 COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: While they're 14 discussing that, let me ask you another question, just a definition question. As you were doing your 15 16 investigation, seat time came into play quite a bit. 17 Define "seat time." MR. JOHNSON: Mr. Chairman and 18 19 Commissioner Shearman, I think you can think of that 20 as login time, the amount of time they're logged on 21 to the course. 22 Commissioners, I'm going to THE CHAIR: 23 stop the conversation on the particular instance of 24 this student for legal protection. But if there are 25 any other general questions about -- about the



asynchronous or synchronous education, we can go 1 2 ahead and ask those, in general terms; but -- but not about this particular instance of this 3 4 particular student, who has been identified -- not 5 identified in the media -- but it's been in the media. Commissioner Shearman? 6 7 COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Then, if I may 8 just finish up on my -- I asked the definition of 9 "seat time," and you said login. Okay. But for a 10 non-virtual or a non-distance learning class, for 11 instance, on Page 5, you gave the different hours of 12 You say, for language arts, 114 hours. classes. 13 That's actually seated in a seat; would that be 14 correct? Seated in a seat, if it's not a distance learning class? 15 16 MR. JOHNSON: Mr. Chairman, Commissioner 17 Shearman, these -- the data cited in this report have to do with the APS students who took the e2020 18 19 courses at Southwest Secondary. So it's -- if I'm 20 thinking of the same data, it would be like login 21 time. 22 COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: I'm sorry. Ι 23 misread that. Thank you for the clarification. 24 COMMISSIONER LOPEZ: Mr. Chair? 25 THE CHAIR: Commissioner Lopez.



1	COMMISSIONER LOPEZ: I just have a
2	clarification, actually. It's not about this. But
3	on our agenda, it shows this as an action item. And
4	this is not an action item. It's just a report,
5	right?
6	THE CHAIR: Well, we can identify any
7	action item we want on any agenda item.
8	COMMISSIONER LOPEZ: But, you know, it has
9	the
L 0	THE CHAIR: It has an asterisk. It
L1	doesn't mean we're taking action or we have to take
L 2	action.
L 3	COMMISSIONER LOPEZ: Okay. Just wanted to
L 4	know about that. Thank you.
L 5	COMMISSIONER CARR: Mr. Chair.
L 6	THE CHAIR: Mr. Carr.
L 7	COMMISSIONER CARR: I don't have a
L 8	question, but I just have a general comment. And we
L 9	look at all the legalities of everything. And when
20	we when something like this comes out in the
21	newspaper, about any school and Southwest, I
22	think, particularly, has a reputation for being one
23	of the better charter schools in the state the
24	I don't think it didn't help. You know, it never
25	helps.



And I think this should be a noted lesson for all charter schools. And, you know, as public schools have taken their hard knocks over the years for this, for that, you know, the press always hones in on one negative aspect, because that's news. And if everything is going right, that's not news.

But I -- just on the outset, you know, when I read the newspaper, as a teacher, I was -- I was appalled at the aspect that a student would finish a semester class in four days, and -- you know, without having any other additional information. And that negative aspect, of course, stuck in my head, you know. And it will.

And -- and we do need additional -- we need to take an additional look at the statutes and all that, of course. And there's a lot of things missing in all that. But in all of this, to me, again, not looking at this as an attorney, because I'm not an attorney -- attorneys look at the law. And a lot of times, the rest of us will look at things in terms of common sense, you know, and say, "Well, the law doesn't say we can do this. But should we do this? You know? Does that make sense? How is the general public going to take a look at that?" You know.



And -- and the word that always comes to mind in this is the appearance of impropriety. And it looks like something wasn't right here. So we can't -- we have to always keep that in mind. And that's the reason I asked yesterday in the training that ethics be mentioned as part of all this, that ethics be a -- something to look at. Just because I can do something legally doesn't mean that I should do that. And -- and we can all take that as a lesson and keep that in mind. And -- and I'll be quiet. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

THE CHAIR: You were scaring me. You get us any more efficient, we're going to lose all our job security. What are you thinking? Any other questions? I just have a couple.

Ms. Callahan, do you recall the date that you sent all our questions to Craig Johnson?

MS. CALLAHAN: Mr. Chair, Commissioners, I received the questions after the last meeting. And I've been working on them -- he and I met. So I've been working with Mr. Glasrud to answer the questions, and also getting other data that needed to be put together. There were almost 50 questions that had to be addressed.

And so I worked in conjunction with



Mr. Johnson in compiling that information, and we're getting there. Mr. Glasrud has supplied the necessary documentation, and so we're putting it together into the report. And so Mr. Johnson and I worked together.

THE CHAIR: Okay. I really look forward to that report. I almost feel like we're kicking a can down the road. And this thing happened in May, or was reported in the Journal in May. And I don't know that we're going to be able to tackle it without a quorum in -- in the August meetings. We have other work to do. And so this is going to go down to September before we -- we assess our statutory duties as the authorizer of this school.

So it is -- it is of concern that this is -- this is -- we're so far down the road. And not to look at -- I'm not going to speculate on what decisions we make. But I want Southwest Learning Center to be the best that they can be, and then to correct what may be -- what may be loosy-goosey. And the same as our part as authorizers, that we fix things, but we do it in a timely manner. Thank you. Mr. Johnson, thank you for your time, sir.

MR. JOHNSON: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Thank you.





1	THE CHAIR: Deputy Secretary Paul Aguilar
2	is going to go attend some meetings, and we
3	appreciate your attendance and your cooperation with
4	us to cross the T's and dot the I's, sir.
5	Appreciate it.
6	MR. AGUILAR: And, Mr. Chairman, I'm
7	available if you need me. Kelly can text me, and I
8	can come on down.
9	THE CHAIR: Hey. You can text him and
10	he'll come on down.
11	MS. CALLAHAN: Isn't that nice?
12	MR. AGUILAR: Service with a smile.
13	MS. CALLAHAN: Is that going to work
14	tomorrow?
15	MR. AGUILAR: No, not tomorrow.
16	THE CHAIR: Item 10. Mr. Glasrud, thank
17	you.
18	MR. GLASRUD: Mr. Garrison, could I
19	introduce a couple of people real fast?
20	THE CHAIR: Sure.
21	MR. GLASRUD: I know in the past and I
22	want to thank all of you for listening to the report
23	and the PED for the report, and I can let you know,
24	we are working on the answers to those questions.
25	They were given to me, and I supplied it to



Ms. Callahan. But, at times, I've listened today to all of what's gone on, and I appreciate what you said about who loses out, the kids. And I wanted to introduce a couple of them that we have here.

Caylee Woods is my -- I know you met

Daniel Washington last year from our school. This
is Caylee Woods, our new student body president, who
came up today to watch what's going on. She was
just elected to be Governor of Girls State for
New Mexico. So she has political -- (Applause.)

MR. GLASSRUD: Next to her is Mr. Zack
Smith, who, yesterday, finished his private pilot's
license out at Double Eagle Airport. He is now a
private pilot. I wanted to brag about these two,
since the adults, myself included, keep screwing
some things up. So I wanted to be sure I pointed it
out.

THE CHAIR: I don't want to see you on YouTube, like those three clowns that dropped their plane into the trees. Congratulations.

MR. GLASSRUD: Thank you so much.

THE CHAIR: And those two young folks are the reason we're here.

Item No. 10 is reports from the PEC Committees. Item Letter A is the Strategic Plan.



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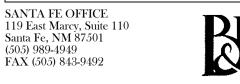
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1	Commissioner Canfield is not in attendance. And, as
2	we know, the chair of that committee, Commissioner
3	Peralta, he's at a new post as a principal down in
4	Socorro. And so he's not in attendance. So we will
5	table the Strategic Plan. And do I need a vote on
6	that, do you believe? There's no one to give the
7	report. There's no one here to
8	MR. BROWN: I think you should table it by
9	vote, Mr. Chair.
10	THE CHAIR: By vote? The Chair will
11	entertain a motion.
12	COMMISSIONER BERGMAN: I move that we
13	table it to the next available time.
14	THE CHAIR: Thank you, sir.
15	COMMISSIONER CARR: Second.
16	THE CHAIR: Second by Commissioner Carr.
17	All those in favor say "Aye."
18	(Commissioners so indicate.)
19	THE CHAIR: Item A will be tabled.
20	B is the Legislative Committee report by
21	Public Education Committee Vice Chair and
22	Chairperson of the Commission, Carolyn Shearman.
23	Chair-Chair, Double Chair.
24	COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Chair-Chair,
25	Double Chair.





Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I think with your agenda, or draft agenda, that Beverly had sent out earlier, you had a draft of this report. And then you have a copy of the report also in your notebooks today.

The copy of the report, as presented in your notebook today, has had a few changes. And we can certainly go through those, each one, and you can approve or disapprove them. Or, if you had an opportunity to read and you like the way it is, we can go with it the way it is.

Before we get to action on the report, I would appreciate your looking at the page where all of -- where the seal is and all of our names and District numbers and so forth are listed. Chairman Garrison, when we first started this process, asked that we include people's experience, work experience, educational experience, whatever they might like to put here. I was not very thorough in being sure I got all that information from everyone. I have some information from some and none for others.

My question to you at this time is do you want to give me that information? Can I include it in the report? Or do we want to take it out? It



either needs to be in for everyone or out for 1 2 everyone would be my thought. THE CHAIR: And let me clarify that I just 3 4 wanted a professional vocation. I think it's 5 important that folks that we're reporting to, that they know who we are. And I think it's a classy 6 7 addition, and it's also informative, that we do have 8 educators, professional educators who get paid to 9 educate, on this Commission. That's validity in my 10 book. 11 COMMISSIONER GANT: I will send mine. 12 you want it today? 13 COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Yes, Commissioner 14 I -- if we're going to include this 15 information, I would appreciate it if you would get 16 it to me today, and then I can get it included. And 17 any --18 COMMISSIONER POGNA: Do you want mine 19 today? 20 COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Write it out or 21 e-mail it, whichever you prefer to do, and then we 22 can get this thing finalized. 23 COMMISSIONER CARR: Commissioner Shearman, 24 on this particular point, if we're looking at, I



Adding credibility?

think, maybe, what?

1	COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Okay.
2	COMMISSIONER CARR: Is that what we're
3	talking about when we're talking about things
4	like I mean, why not add our degrees after our
5	name, too; MA, BA, or something like that as well?
6	And I'll put that down on mine. I think that that
7	would be you know, if we're going to do something
8	like that, that's what I would do.
9	COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: That's up to
10	everybody.
11	COMMISSIONER CARR: I'd say well, so,
12	to each individual, you know, we could do that, too.
13	I'll do that. I'm trying to think.
14	THE CHAIR: Repeat what you were going to
15	say.
16	COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: If you want to
17	include your degrees in your information, I'll be
18	glad to put that in, if you want me to.
19	Okay. Again, I'm asking your pleasure
20	about how to go through this report. Do you want to
21	go page by page, or what do you prefer to do? Do
22	you have
23	THE CHAIR: I think everyone needs to read
24	it. Who I'm not going to call people out.
25	Hopefully, everyone has read the thing. And we



should -- we need to vote on it in its entirety. 1 2 And then I would love to entertain a motion that would allow me, the Chair, to make small additions, 3 4 if necessary, based on adding -- adding statements 5 of the law, like the 2-percent allocation for a charter school authorizing that we don't have in the 6 7 report. I need to get that piece and put it in 8 there. 9 Also I'm waiting on a contract to be 10 finalized for Ramon Vigil, and I wanted to send this 11 report through him to see -- he could vet the 12 specifics of the report to see if there's any -- any 13 other references to law that would be beneficial for 14 the LESC to -- to ponder. And so that would take 15 some time. So I don't -- I don't know that we should 16 17 get a -- I might end up having to make copies 18 myself -- I don't know -- of this report, to get all

20 COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Dr. Harrell will

21 do it.

that done.

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THE CHAIR: Dr. Harrell will help us with that, minor changes. But we are voting today on the -- the report in its entirety, generally speaking, with the ability for the Chair to -- to





add small items of specificity if needed. 1 2 COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Okay. Well, why don't we do this? As Chair of the -- of the 3 4 Legislative Committee --5 THE CHAIR: And, also, with -- with regard to -- with regard to the members, I just -- how -- I 6 7 would say your elected name. So I have M. Andrew 8 Garrison, Chair. I would just leave -- all I wanted was the professional vocation. I don't want a 10 dissertation up here. It should be clean, but it 11 would be nice to just add what it is that you do. 12 don't need a list of degrees. 13 COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Okay. As Chair of 14 the Legislative Committee, I would move for approval of the report as submitted, with the following 15 additions: Information on each individual 16 17 Commissioner, as they choose to articulate that and provide it to me; that the Chair be granted 18 19 permission to add such incidental information as he 20 deems necessary to clarify the report; and, that 21 Ramon Vigil, our legal counsel, approves the report, 22 as we approve it. 23 COMMISSIONER CARR: Second. 24 THE CHAIR: We don't need a second from a



Committee motion; correct? General Counsel?

1	MR. BROWN: Well, given that the entire
2	body is voting, I think you would, with those
3	caveats that are being put on there. Because what
4	you're voting on is different than what you're
5	looking at. So I think you need your entire body to
6	understand what they're voting even though
7	they're being described as minor changes, it's not
8	what they're looking at.
9	THE CHAIR: I appreciate it. Thank you.
10	We've had a motion. We've had a second by
11	Commissioner Carr, and we will proceed with a
12	roll-call vote.
13	COMMISSIONER GANT: Commissioner Bergman.
14	COMMISSIONER BERGMAN: Yes.
15	COMMISSIONER GANT: Commissioner Lopez.
16	COMMISSIONER LOPEZ: Yes.
17	COMMISSIONER GANT: Commissioner Carr.
18	COMMISSIONER CARR: Aye. Yes.
19	COMMISSIONER GANT: Commissioner Pogna.
20	COMMISSIONER POGNA: Yes.
21	COMMISSIONER GANT: Commissioner Shearman.
22	COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Yes.
23	COMMISSIONER GANT: Commissioner Gant
24	votes yes. Commissioner Garrison?
25	THE CHAIR: Yes.



1	COMMISSIONER GANT: We have an
2	all-in-favor vote.
3	THE CHAIR: The motion passes unanimously,
4	and I look forward to giving this report on
5	August 24 to the Legislative Education Study
6	Committee.
7	Thank you, Commissioner Shearman, for all
8	of your hard work, and the Legislative Committee in
9	total, for all the work that you did on this.
10	COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Will you identify
11	who those members are, please?
12	THE CHAIR: Absolutely. Vince Bergman,
13	thank you very much. Commissioner Gene Gant and
14	Commissioner Jeff Carr, thank you very much.
15	COMMISSIONER CARR: Mr. Chair, this may be
16	an appropriate time. I didn't talk about this at
17	the committee meetings. But we had discussed it in
18	previous committee meetings, in regards to a
19	constitutional amendment. So I just wanted to add a
20	quick comment that that amendment is going to be
21	voted on by the Central Committee of the Democratic
22	Party to be part of their platform and will also be
23	presented to the State legislature in the upcoming
24	session.
25	And if you want me to explain the



amendment again, I will. But I think everybody knows what it is.

THE CHAIR: Go ahead and summarize it.

And then, also, do you have a historical perspective on it? Was it introduced last session or in sessions prior, anything like that?

COMMISSIONER CARR: I know it was discussed among individual legislators who deemed it more appropriate to discuss in the 60-day session rather than a 30-day session. But it wasn't brought up, you know, in the form of a possible -- as a bill, you know, or as an amendment, as the case may be.

Quite basically, it's just reverting -keeping a ten-member elected Commission and bringing
back the powers of oversight that the State Board of
Education had prior to 2003, electing the Secretary
of Education instead of having it appointed by the
Governor, which was done 20 years ago.

When it was changed in 2003, the Superintendent of Education was actually selected by the State Board of Education. So -- so for the most part, it goes back to just prior to 2003, with the exception of the Secretary of Education being an elected official.



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1	And the name, really, you know, would have
2	to revert back to Superintendent of Education,
3	because the Secretary is a Cabinet position. So,
4	technically but Secretary of State is statewide
5	elected, too. So there's you know, the name
6	you know, not that important.
7	But, anyway, that's that's being moved
8	forward where it goes. It will be presented to the
9	legislature as well.
10	I was hoping I have not heard there
11	were people who who were going to try to get this
12	presented to as an amendment to the Republican
13	Party's platform as well. So it would be
14	bipartisan. But I hadn't heard anything about that.
15	I don't know how that's going. I don't know if
16	that's going anywhere at all. But I just wanted to
17	give everybody a report on that. That's still
18	happening.
19	THE CHAIR: Thank you, sir.
20	COMMISSIONER CARR: Okay.
21	THE CHAIR: And that pertains, because we
22	are asked, at the LESC, is that we're an independent
23	body.
24	I want to move back to Letter A, and I
25	want to thank Beverly Friedman for saving me on this



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Item No. 10, if you look in your packets, we are collaborating with the PED on the Strategic Plan. And Beverly has resent out the -- what did we call it? A table that we would fill in?

MS. FRIEDMAN: A survey.

THE CHAIR: A survey. But it's due back to the Public Education Department by September 1st. So if you want to give input on the Strategic Plan, I highly recommend that we do that. I know we've been in frustration for several years about not being involved, even though it's statutorily our duty to -- to be -- be strategically involved in the Strategic Plan, the five-year plan for New Mexico.

But I'll take it however I can get it. I want to voice my opinion, and I want to be a part of -- a part of the process. And so September 1st is the deadline. Beverly, do you have any other information?

MS. FRIEDMAN: Mr. Chair, I'd just like to mention that it is due to -- PED is due to turn in their Strategic Plan by September 1st. And so any comments from the PEC, I should receive -- I'd like to receive by the 20th, or maybe by the 23rd, something like that, so that I can give those to the



Committee, so it can be incorporated into our
Strategic Plan for PED.

THE CHAIR: Based on what we have going on, Charter Schools would probably want it due

August 17. So please give your -- give your input on that. I will definitely do so.

MS. FRIEDMAN: And, Mr. Chair, it was sent to all the Commissioners electronically. And you also have a hard copy there in your notebook. So whichever method you would like to return that to me, I will be happy to receive that.

THE CHAIR: So it looks like we need to vote on that method here. You have a proposed motion in your -- on your -- what do we call this? Green? Olive? I don't know.

MS. FRIEDMAN: Uh-huh.

THE CHAIR: To submit comments or suggestions directly to Beverly Friedman, or comment on the PED Strategic Plan and ask the PEC Strategic Plan Committee to begin work on drafting a PEC Strategic Plan. So those are the choices on the Strategic Plan.

COMMISSIONER CARR: Where is that?

THE CHAIR: It's on Item No. 10, the green

page, on the Proposed Motions?



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1	COMMISSIONER BERGMAN: Mr. Chair?
2	THE CHAIR: Yes, sir.
3	COMMISSIONER BERGMAN: What would be the
4	purpose of us doing our own PEC Strategic Plan?
5	What legal basis would there be for that? What good
6	would it do? What would it accomplish? The statute
7	says we are supposed to work with the Secretary
8	to we were not invited on the last one. We were
9	not included. We were excluded. But I think we'd
10	be better off having a representative from this
11	Commission working with the study group or the
12	committee or however the PED puts together a
13	Strategic Plan. I don't see what the purpose of
14	having a separate plan would do. It could be
15	contradictory to what PED is doing.
16	THE CHAIR: I think we have
17	miscommunication here. I'm not implying that we're
18	doing our own separate Strategic Plan.
19	COMMISSIONER BERGMAN: That's what this
20	bullet on this green thing says. "On drafting a PEC
21	Strategic Plan."
22	COMMISSIONER GANT: The second bullet.
23	COMMISSIONER BERGMAN: As a second part of
24	that motion. The alternative motion is we would do
25	our own plan.





1	THE CHAIR: Beverly?
2	MS. FRIEDMAN: Mr. Chair and
3	Commissioners, I put that motion in there because
4	there was a comment made by one of the Commissioners
5	about creating a PEC Strategic Plan.
6	THE CHAIR: Yes, I recall that. And now I
7	understand why it's in here.
8	But I'm not going to give you my hopes on
9	what we propose. The Chair will entertain a motion.
10	COMMISSIONER BERGMAN: All right. I I
11	would move that each Commissioner submit his or her
12	comments or suggestions for the PED's Strategic Plan
13	directly to Beverly Friedman on or before August the
14	20th, 2012.
15	COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Second.
16	THE CHAIR: We have a motion on the floor.
17	We have a second by Commissioner Shearman. We will
18	proceed with a roll-call vote on the motion.
19	COMMISSIONER GANT: We will. Commissioner
20	Bergman.
21	COMMISSIONER BERGMAN: Yes.
22	COMMISSIONER GANT: Commissioner Lopez.
23	COMMISSIONER LOPEZ: Yes.
24	COMMISSIONER GANT: Commissioner Carr.
25	COMMISSIONER CARR: No.



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1	COMMISSIONER GANT: Commissioner Pogna.
2	COMMISSIONER POGNA: Yes.
3	COMMISSIONER GANT: Commissioner Shearman.
4	COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Yes.
5	COMMISSIONER GANT: Commissioner Garrison.
6	THE CHAIR: Yes.
7	COMMISSIONER GANT: Commissioner Gant
8	votes yes. It's 6-1 in favor.
9	THE CHAIR: Six-one, the motion passes.
10	We have a plan.
11	Please, if you do not find that document,
12	that survey, please get hold of Beverly Friedman
13	right away so that she can either resend it or
14	you do have a hard copy in your books here. So make
15	sure you take that home.
16	Item No. 11, Vote on the Masters Program
17	Charter School Amendment to Change Calendar, Kelly
18	Callahan, Acting Director of CSD. You're not the
19	Director anymore?
20	MS. CALLAHAN: Mr. Chair, some days I
21	wonder who I am.
22	THE CHAIR: And I will leave it at that.
23	Kelly?
24	MS. CALLAHAN: Mr. Chair, Commissioners,
25	thank you. We have one amendment request from The



Masters Program Charter School. And you have an executive summary as well as the documents that the school submitted.

The Masters Program is requesting an amendment to change the school calendar to reflect 171 instructional days. The rationale for this change is that the amendment is necessary to specifically identify the number of instructional days for The Masters Program. The original charter did not specify the number of days, but, rather listed several possible calendar scenarios. number of days and hours per day equals 1,283 instructional hours for The Masters Program. State regulation requires 1,080 instructional hours.

The founder of the school did not have information to adequately determine the way the school's calendar would fall, so the head administrator and governance board wish to correct the charter contract.

THE CHAIR: Any questions from Commissioners of Ms. Callahan? Carolyn Shearman? COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: I think, just clarification, do they -- they have a four days week? Is that it?

> MS. CALLAHAN: The -- Mr. Chair,



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1	Commissioner Shearman, the school has a four-day
2	week, and it goes from 7:30 to 4:00.
3	THE CHAIR: I didn't hear your
4	recommendation, and you probably gave it.
5	MS. CALLAHAN: Mr. Chair, we didn't
6	provide a recommendation at this point in our
7	amendment process. We give the information for your
8	consideration. However, it is a cosmetic change.
9	They do meet the requirements of the of the
L 0	minimums. Their four-day week is there because of
L1	the partnership with the Community College. And so
L 2	the classes that the students are taking, and then
L 3	their the schedule is flexible enough for the
L 4	students to be able to take those dual-enrollment
L 5	courses. And so I don't have any problem with
L 6	the with the amendment request.
L 7	THE CHAIR: Thank you. Any questions from
L 8	Commissioners? The Chair will entertain a motion.
L 9	COMMISSIONER LOPEZ: Mr. Chair?
20	THE CHAIR: Commissioner Lopez?
21	COMMISSIONER LOPEZ: I move to approve the
22	amendment presented by The Masters Program.
23	COMMISSIONER BERGMAN: Second.
24	THE CHAIR: The motion has been seconded
2.5	by Commissioner Bergman All let's go let's



1	do a roll-call vote.
2	COMMISSIONER GANT: Commissioner Bergman.
3	COMMISSIONER BERGMAN: Yes.
4	COMMISSIONER GANT: Commissioner Lopez.
5	COMMISSIONER LOPEZ: Yes.
6	COMMISSIONER GANT: Commissioner Carr.
7	COMMISSIONER CARR: Yes.
8	COMMISSIONER GANT: Commissioner Pogna.
9	COMMISSIONER POGNA: Yes.
10	COMMISSIONER GANT: Commissioner Shearman.
11	COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Yes.
12	COMMISSIONER GANT: Commissioner Garrison.
13	THE CHAIR: Yes.
14	COMMISSIONER GANT: Commissioner Gant
15	votes yes. Six-oh that's a correction. Seven-oh
16	in favor.
17	THE CHAIR: The motion passes unanimously.
18	MS. CALLAHAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair.
19	THE CHAIR: You're welcome. Item No. 12
20	is Village Academy Charter School Progress Report to
21	Fulfill Monitoring Condition of Renewal. Kelly
22	Callahan.
23	MS. CALLAHAN: Mr. Chair, Commissioners,
24	there was a request to have an update on Village
25	Academy Charter School. The progress report, there



was some confusion about the way the data was to be calculated, whether there was a baseline. And so what we did is we took the request -- I believe it was Commissioner Shearman who asked for us to take a look at this -- the academic performance of this school.

And so in the executive summary, I state,
"When Village Academy Charter School was renewed by
the PEC in December 2009, the following conditions
were imposed regarding academic performance." The
first says, "Make no less than an 8-percent gain
over the 2009-'10 baseline in School Year 2010-2011;
a 12-percent gain over the 2009-2010 baseline in
School Year 2011-2012; and a 20-percent gain over
the 2009-2010 baseline in School Year 2012-2013, in
mathematics proficiency level school-wide, as
measured by the NMSBA."

The second was, "Make no less than a 5-percent gain over the 2009-2010 baseline in reading proficiency, school-wide, for each of the next three years: School Year 2010-'11, School Year 2011-'12, and School Year 2012-'13, of the charter, as measured by the NMSBA."

And as you know, we don't, of course, have the numbers for the current school year. So we have



the baseline from 2009-'10 and the data from

2 2010-'11 and 2011 and '12. And so we've listed

this. And this is based on all students at Village

Academy for their scores.

And so the reading proficiency. In 2010, the students -- 25 percent of the students were proficient on the SBA in reading. In 2011, Village Academy improved 28.7 percent from their 2009-'10 baseline. In 2012, Village Academy improved .7 percent from their '09-'10 baseline, but went down 28 percent from 2010 to 2011.

In math, in 2010, their baseline was 15.4 percent of the students were proficient. In 2010-'11, all students, Village Academy improved 16.3 percent from their '09-'10 baseline. And in 2011-'12, Village Academy decreased 9.7 percent from their '09-'10 baseline, and went down 26 percent from 2010-'11.

Please note that Village Academy's total enrollment numbers are under 50. Village Academy's charter expires 6/30/13; therefore, they will be in the renewal class that will be submitting on October 1st, since they had a shortened charter length time in their renewal.

The renewal process will have an in-depth



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1	data analysis, which will disaggregate and compile
2	data over the life of the charter, both from the SBA
3	and short-cycle assessments, as well as data
4	specific to the charter goals.
5	Village Academy Charter School fulfilled
6	the rest of the conditions outside of the academic
7	conditions required by the PEC during their current
8	term to date.
9	THE CHAIR: Questions?
L O	COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: No. I thank
L1	you, Ms. Callahan. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'm
L 2	very satisfied with the report. And thank you for
L 3	the clarity of the presentation.
L 4	THE CHAIR: We'll move to Item No. 13, PEC
L 5	Comments.
L 6	MS. CALLAHAN: Mr. Chair, if I may, just
L 7	for a moment?
L 8	THE CHAIR: Oh, yes.
L 9	MS. CALLAHAN: I'd like to introduce Karen
20	Ehlert, who is the Educational Administrator who
21	serves the Village Academy. And would you like to
22	introduce Village Academy has a new principal



to introduce the new Karen.

MS. EHLERT:

that just started August 1st. And so I'd like Karen

Mr. Chairman, members of the

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Commission, this is Karen Mayhew. And since she 1 2 started -- what? -- two weeks ago, or less than a 3 week ago --4 MS. MAYHEW: Yes. MS. EHLERT: -- we've had a meeting and 5 6 have gone over all of the issues that she's facing. 7 And do you have anything to say? 8 MS. MAYHEW: I just would like to say that 9 this school is a very small school in a very small 10 community. However, it has a large impact on the 11 families that it serves. And that we have a big --12 even though there was a decrease this last year, it 13 was a very large special ed population, unusually 14 large, that has come in. I'm just now digging into everything, and 15 16 I apologize for my voice, Mr. Chair and 17 Commissioners. Good afternoon. And I think that we're having almost all the students return, which 18 19 is -- it shows that the community wants this school. 20 So I'm looking forward to working with them and with the teachers and, most importantly, with the 21 22 students. And I appreciate the opportunity for the



to apologize for anything, because you and Karen

Thank you. And you don't need

renewal.

Thank you.

THE CHAIR:

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increased our PEC meeting attendance by 1 2 33.3 percent. I usually shake Dr. Harrell on the shoulder to wake him up and then turn out the 3 4 lights, and we're out of here. 5 MS. MAYHEW: It was a learning experience. Thank you for your hard work, all the Commissioners. 6 7 MS. CALLAHAN: Thank you, Mr. Chair. 8 THE CHAIR: You're very welcome. 9 you for those introductions. 10 Item No. 13, PEC Comments. Level A, the PEC Calendar. I want to thank the New Mexico Public 11 12 Education Department for the press release and 13 Beverly for getting that out. The community --14 we'll start with the community input hearings. On August 20th, will be up in Taos. The application is 15 the Taos International School. We'll continue the 16 17 morning session with the Taos Mountain Charter School. 18 19 In the afternoon, we'll come down to 20 Santa Fe for New Mexico Connections. It's a virtual 21 school, and then Starshine Lisa Law Peace School. 22 We'll end our day and start in Albuquerque in the 23 morning of Tuesday, August 21 at 8:00 a.m., Indigo 24 Hills Charter School application. Then Health



Leadership Academy. The Electus Academy.

And then, on Wednesday, August 22, in 1 2 Deming, we will continue with the Columbus Community School application. Then Academy -- Academic 3 4 Opportunities Academy -- that's in Deming. So we'll 5 go to Columbus, then to Deming. And then Academic Opportunities Academy in Las Cruces. 6 7 On Thursday, August 23, we go a little bit south to Gadsden, the Academic Opportunities 8 Academy; in Anthony, the Health Science Academy. 10 And then to Alamogordo for the Academic 11 Opportunities Academy. 12 Finishing Friday, August 24th, in Carlsbad 13 with the Academic Opportunities Academy. 14 So it's -- it's a full slate, as usual. And I want to thank Kelly Callahan and her staff for 15 16 getting this road show planned, and we knock it out 17 in one week. That's really nice, because I've always dreaded the day where we go into a second 18 19 week or a Saturday, which we've come close but it 20 hasn't happened yet. 21 As we all know, that we all have different 22 schedules and commitments. And so not all 23 Commissioners are making every meeting. And we do 24 have the required -- by State statute, the three



required in attendance. And then other

1	Commissioners who do not attend those particular
2	hearings, you're obviously responsible for reading
3	all the materials pertaining to those applications.
4	Beverly, was your thinking to for us to
5	set things beyond for 2013? I see the calendar
6	there.
7	MS. FRIEDMAN: No.
8	THE CHAIR: That's just
9	MS. FRIEDMAN: Mr. Chair, I just put that
10	in there for information.
11	THE CHAIR: Excellent.
12	COMMISSIONER BERGMAN: Mr. Chair?
13	THE CHAIR: Commissioner Bergman.
14	COMMISSIONER BERGMAN: These are the dates
15	we've agreed. I want to make sure these are
16	accurate. I've got some other things I've got to
17	plan. Right now, we're showing September 19 and 20,
18	nothing in October. We're going to meet on
19	November 1 and 2, and then December 13 and 14. Are
20	those the correct dates right now? Thank you.
21	MS. FRIEDMAN: That's correct.
22	COMMISSIONER LOPEZ: What is December 13
23	and 14? That's our regular meeting?
24	THE CHAIR: Renewals.
25	COMMISSIONER LOPEZ: Renewals, okay.



THE CHAIR: Commissioner Bergman, run that list down again. I started getting my red pen out, and you beat me.

COMMISSIONER BERGMAN: The book shows that we're meeting on the 19th and 20th in September; nothing in October, because we pushed the dates back a week; November 1st and 2nd; and then December 13th and 14th will be the renewal decision meetings.

THE CHAIR: And now that I made you do double the work, I see the light little blue -- thanks, Beverly, for that.

MS. FRIEDMAN: That didn't come out.

THE CHAIR: That's okay. It keeps me sharp. PEC Travel, Letter B. Out-of-state travel by Commissioners.

I asked Commissioner Gant, our Secretary, to look at what we have in the Public Education

Commission Rules of Procedure. And you have your green book -- well, you do have your green books in your binders. And in those books on the last page will be our procedure for out-of-state travel. So, Commissioner Gant, tell me what have you fixed up for us.

COMMISSIONER GANT: Mr. Chair, members,

basically it's a historical comment. In talking to



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Ms. Friedman, the Chair has basically been the only 1 2 one traveling for at least four years, five years. So we're open to rotation, of restarting the 3 4 rotation based upon the fact the Chair gets the 5 first call, whether they go or not. Then you'll start with District 1, 2, and 6 7 Normally, this is, per the green book, done at 8 the first of the year. But we can start -- you 9 have -- there are some meetings coming up now. So 10 we need to decide who's going to go to these conferences in the next -- what? -- October? 11 12 MS. FRIEDMAN: Yes. 13 So, you know, I guess COMMISSIONER GANT: 14 the Chair should ask each person here -- of course, we've got -- we've got some people missing here. 15 Michael Canfield -- Commissioner Canfield and 16 17 Commissioner Peralta, whether they want to travel or 18 not, okay? But I think you're the one that has to 19 lead on asking Commissioners who want to travel, 20 starting with District 1 and moving on through at 21 that point. 22 I would -- I would like you THE CHAIR: 23 to -- to call those folks and see if they plan or 24 not, and just go down the -- go down the order.



I can call and see.

COMMISSIONER GANT:

can call, Mr. Chair, and see if they want to go or 1 2 But can we take a call today -- I can call these two down here, but -- or send them a note. 3 Wе 4 might as well just ask today. 5 THE CHAIR: So what we have in the procedure, I don't see that there's a limitation or 6 7 an identification of how many folks can travel. Do 8 you all see that in there? 9 COMMISSIONER GANT: No, there's no 10 limitation. There's a limitation on the budget. 11 THE CHAIR: Right. COMMISSIONER GANT: The budget; that's the 12 13 only limitation. I've gone to one, at the very 14 first one. Remember, there was three of us that 15 We went back to Savannah, Georgia, for the 16 NASBE conference -- NACSA, I'm sorry. The NACSA 17 conference. That's what we went back for. So it's 18 basically on budget. I mean, if you've got enough 19 budget to send everybody, let them go if they want 20 to go. 21 COMMISSIONER CARR: Mr. Chair, if I 22 remember from the budget -- Beverly's not here right 23 now -- it seemed like she said there was enough for -- to send three? 24

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THE CHAIR:

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That's what I thought.

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1	COMMISSIONER CARR: Or two to each
2	meeting? Or was it
3	THE CHAIR: Three, total, is my
4	recollection. But where did she go?
5	MS. CALLAHAN: She just went to the
6	restroom.
7	THE CHAIR: How dare she?
8	COMMISSIONER GANT: I'd like to make a
9	comment on this, Mr
10	THE CHAIR: Hold on. Commissioner
11	Bergman.
12	COMMISSIONER BERGMAN: My recollection in
13	the past is they told us we could probably send two.
14	The budget fluctuates year in and year out. Who
15	knows?
16	COMMISSIONER GANT: Mr. Chair?
17	THE CHAIR: Commissioner Gant.
18	COMMISSIONER GANT: Mr. Chair, members,
19	after yesterday
20	THE CHAIR: Commissioner Gant has the
21	floor.
22	COMMISSIONER GANT: After the discussions
23	yesterday, members Mr. Chair, and Mr. Bergman,
24	Commissioner Bergman, I kind of agree with you that
25	if we're going to send maybe two, because there's



going to be more travel coming down based upon what we did yesterday, I believe. And, of course, this budget runs till 30 June. And we might be -- want to be a little cautious, on the cautious side.

Yes, it would be great if three of us could go to one meeting and three others to another meeting, and that would pretty much cover the Commission. But we have to be prudent in our dollars that the taxpayer gives us to make sure we do our duties as required to take care of our charter schools and students.

That's just a comment I'm recommending -my recommendation, of course. Everybody's got to
decide on it. Recommendation is two; that's just my
comment.

THE CHAIR: So why don't we go down the list from Commissioner Bergman this way to see who wanted to travel and what conference they wanted to travel to. Commissioner Bergman.

COMMISSIONER BERGMAN: Thank you,
Mr. Chair. This year, I cannot attend either one.
But I certainly want to go to one in the future,
probably next year. So I'm out of the picture this
year, so --

THE CHAIR: I have you down for 2019.





1	COMMISSIONER BERGMAN: That's what I was
2	afraid of. Yeah, I'll probably be dead then.
3	THE CHAIR: Whoa, whoa. Easy there.
4	COMMISSIONER GANT: That's pessimism, if
5	I've ever heard it.
6	COMMISSIONER LOPEZ: None, either one.
7	COMMISSIONER GANT: Commissioner Carr?
8	COMMISSIONER CARR: I'm interested in the
9	NASBE conference in Chicago.
10	COMMISSIONER GANT: NASBE? All right.
11	Commissioner Pogna?
12	COMMISSIONER POGNA: I need I need more
13	time for healing. Probably next year.
14	COMMISSIONER GANT: Next year?
15	Commissioner Shearman?
16	COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: If there are funds
17	available, I'd like to attend the NACSA.
18	COMMISSIONER GANT: NACSA?
19	COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Uh-huh.
20	COMMISSIONER GANT: Commissioner Garrison.
21	THE CHAIR: I'd like Beverly to register
22	me for the NASBE conference in October.
23	COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Do you remember
24	when the next conference is?
25	THE CHAIR: The NACSA date? Do you



recall? 1 2 MS. FRIEDMAN: They're in your book. COMMISSIONER BERGMAN: October 22 through 3 4 25 -- I'm looking at them right now -- in Memphis, 5 if this information is correct. MS. FRIEDMAN: NACSA is the --6 7 MS. CALLAHAN: Mr. Chair, just as an aside 8 for the NACSA conference, yesterday, when we did the training, I was talking about the partnership that 10 we have, the grant that NACSA is doing. The CSD 11 staff will actually be taking part in a round-table sort of discussion with other states that are doing 12 13 So we'll have an opportunity to do some 14 exchange of best practices and networking that may 15 be very pertinent to the -- any of the Commissioners 16 who go. 17 So it's going to be a -- outside of the 18 agenda sessions, but it's going to be the states 19 that are working with NACSA getting together. 20 they're very, very interested in hearing the 21 New Mexico process for the other states. 22 Indulge me. Tell me all about THE CHAIR: 23 this grant. 24 Mr. Chair, Commissioners, MS. CALLAHAN:



in January, Patti Matthews and I wrote a grant for

the NACSA organization. And it was an implementation and planning grant for implementing new authorizer practices. And, because we had just put in place this new law, SB 446, that was based on the NACSA principles and the model contract they talked about. We asked for \$125,000 for the grant; that would have been in-kind and actual funds that we would have gotten.

And the State committed to the -- the PED committed to a 15-percent match, which was about \$32,000, \$33,000. And so when we did award the grants, we ended up with a \$50,000 in-kind award. So we have a consultant that is working with the State of New Mexico, and -- and I have hired the team members to work with them.

And that group -- myself and the group, working with the NACSA consultant, the \$50,000 covers the consultant time. She's been to

New Mexico a couple of times to meet with the team.

We actually met up there during the National Charter School conference. And -- and so we've been mapping, since probably early April, the work that you saw yesterday. That's the development of the frameworks, the development of the contract and everything.



There's not actual funds that are 1 2 exchanged, this consultant and the work that we're 3 doing with other consultants that are helping with 4 the data analysis. And there's, you know, a lot --5 it's a very complex process that we've been going 6 through. So that grant is covering the expenses of 7 that technical assistance to help us with 8 implementing SB 446. 9 THE CHAIR: So NACSA -- you didn't write a 10 grant for NACSA, but for a grant that NACSA was 11 offering; right? Is that correct? 12 MS. CALLAHAN: Mr. Chair, yes, that's 13 correct. Okay, cool. 14 THE CHAIR: So it's been very helpful. 15 MS. CALLAHAN: 16 We -- a lot of expertise. People who were involved 17 in writing the law actually are helping us put together the frameworks, which, you know, again, as 18 19 we said yesterday, they provide sort of that generic 20 template that we started from. And what they're 21 doing is they're assisting us in bringing our 22 New Mexico regulation, statutes, requirements, into 23 those frameworks and identifying them to New Mexico. 24 So they've been -- they've been assisting 25 And so a lot of work that Lisa, Julia, Rochelle us.



1	Cherrin, myself, have all been working. And then
2	the rest of the CSD has been helping us with
3	reviewing and vetting. And so yesterday was a
4	pretty good first draft. But we're getting ready to
5	do some of the more final drafts that you'll see in
6	the next couple of weeks that we'll be submitting to
7	you guys.
8	THE CHAIR: Thank you.
9	COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Have we got
10	everybody?
11	COMMISSIONER GANT: Not yet. I want to go
12	to NACSA.
13	THE CHAIR: Commissioner Gant.
14	COMMISSIONER GANT: I can read the list
15	here, if you'd like.
16	THE CHAIR: Sure.
17	COMMISSIONER GANT: Commissioner Bergman
18	said he could not go this year. Commissioner Lopez,
19	no. Commissioner Carr, NASBE.
20	COMMISSIONER CARR: Uh-huh.
21	COMMISSIONER GANT: Commissioner Pogna,
22	no.
23	COMMISSIONER POGNA: Next year.
24	COMMISSIONER GANT: Next year.
25	COMMISSIONER POGNA: Hopefully.



1	COMMISSIONER GANT: Commissioner Shearman.
2	THE CHAIR: NACSA.
3	COMMISSIONER GANT: NACSA. I can never
4	say. That and you wanted to go to NASBE.
5	THE CHAIR: NASBE.
6	COMMISSIONER GANT: And I'll go to NACSA.
7	THE CHAIR: Thank you, Commissioners.
8	COMMISSIONER GANT: Now we just need to
9	make a historical record of this. We need to make
10	an historical record of this so we won't have to
11	guess about it next year.
12	THE CHAIR: Right.
13	COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Pardon me,
14	Mr. Chairman. There is a time imperative here, I
15	think, if we're going to get registered and make
16	travel arrangements. We do need to decide who's
17	going and who's not this year.
18	THE CHAIR: And so that charge is on the
19	Secretary of the Commission. So Gene Gant will
20	he's going to follow up with Peralta and Canfield.
21	COMMISSIONER GANT: Right.
22	THE CHAIR: And the order is right here.
23	It's in the procedure that we go from District 1
24	down.
25	COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Do we have the



1	money? Do we need to check on that?
2	THE CHAIR: The funding, we talked about
3	three Commissioners being able to travel this year.
4	You're nodding your head?
5	MS. FRIEDMAN: Yes.
6	THE CHAIR: We're still in the same
7	ballpark?
8	MS. FRIEDMAN: Yes, Mr. Chair. That's my
9	understanding, also, and I'll clarify that with
10	Mr. Aguilar.
11	THE CHAIR: Thank you, Commissioner
12	Bergman.
13	COMMISSIONER BERGMAN: I stepped out for a
14	second there. So when you were discussing that
15	that's unfair to go from District 1 every year. I'm
16	in District 8. I may never get to make a trip.
17	THE CHAIR: I did not say every year. I
18	did not say every year.
19	COMMISSIONER GANT: No, they rotate.
20	COMMISSIONER BERGMAN: Oh, it does rotate?
21	Okay.
22	THE CHAIR: It's in your book.
23	COMMISSIONER BERGMAN: If you start the
24	rotation now, it might be 2019 before I get to take
25	a trip.



1 COMMISSIONER CARR: Yeah, I'm in 2 District 10. COMMISSIONER BERGMAN: 3 That's why you're 4 jumping in this year; right? 5 THE CHAIR: Oxygen, maybe? 6 COMMISSIONER CARR: It's going to cost 7 more because you're going to have to comply with the Disabilities Act. 8 9 THE CHAIR: So on Item C is the PEC Input to PED Strategic Plan. So, Beverly, I panicked when 10 11 you handed me that little note. But we're good. 12 got it all taken care of. Any other PEC comments? 13 COMMISSIONER CARR: Mr. Chair, yeah, just 14 a quick -- I ask that we get the Blue Book -- the 15 new Blue Book is going to come out in a couple of 16 weeks. And when I went across the street, they're 17 wanting to charge everybody about \$11 or \$12 now. 18 But they're giving it to the State Senate. They 19 said they would if they could give me one. 20 asked Beverly if she could just get us all one, 21 because it's a directory of all the State offices 22 that we all should have. And we are in it as well. 23 And another quick thing. This was 24 interesting on here. People have been in the 25 military -- you know what ASVAB is; right? That's



the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery. I 1 2 didn't see any reference to the military in this 3 whole packet. That's fine. It's a good test. 4 offer it every year in Taos, and it's great. 5 there should be -- if we look at -- if they're going to -- well, it's too late, I think, to put it in the 6 7 Strategic Plan anyway, like the gentleman requested.

But I just wanted to make sure that everybody realized that's what this is, and that this is also a way for the military to recruit, you know, which is fine. But there should be -- everybody should be aware of what it is.

COMMISSIONER LOPEZ: We should be aware.

THE CHAIR: Well, it's not too late.

15 August 17th or 20th. Commissioner Gant?

COMMISSIONER GANT: Yes, Mr. Chair, members of the Commission. I have -- the one comment from the last PSCOC meeting -- and those do get exciting occasionally -- occasionally. Coming up in our next few meetings -- because there's been a lot of discussion about charter schools and facilities for charter schools at the PSCOC and where these charter school facilities will be found,

another topic is the leases for charter schools.

the impacts of charter schools on facilities.



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So I think the next meeting or the meeting after that -- I haven't seen the agenda yet so I don't know -- there will be a lot of discussion about charter schools and facilities. You know that we do have a lease assistance program for charter schools. And based upon the comments made at the last one, the lease assistance was at \$10.8 million. With the addition of these ten new charter schools, it will jump by \$3.5 million additionally, okay?

So the PSCOC and others, including legislators, are becoming very, very concerned about

the impacts of charter schools, leases, et cetera,

on the overall budget for education.

There's discussion among many that, as you noted in our last go-round with ten charters doing the Certificate of Completion, that each one of the charter leases were different. None of the two -- no two of them were the same. And there's discussion about somehow developing a standardized lease agreement, because it's felt by many that the -- the leases out there may or may not be fair to the charter schools.

And in some instances, the charter schools are paying a hefty lease, dipping into their operational dollars above what they get in lease



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assistance; and then, on top of that, having to pay for all the repairs, the internal and external repairs and maintenance on the facilities in which they are located.

And those of you that work in the schools, have had work to do with the schools, know how expensive repairs and maintenance can be in these facilities. So there's a lot of discussion about how this can be addressed and what changes, possible changes, we can make.

So not only is the LESC looking at this, and -- at the charter schools and what's going on, now the PSCOC, the money people for buildings and renovation of buildings, is looking at it.

And my last comment was, with your approval -- I can tell him no, but I said -- but I know I should ask you all. But I got a call from Charles Sallee, LFC, and he would like to sit and do some more discussion with me on charter schools. Is there any problem with that, folks? Since I -- this was based upon the fact I'm in the PSCOC as your representative. Therefore, I believe I have permission to talk to Charles Sallee at the LFC. Correct?

THE CHAIR: Yeah.





1 COMMISSIONER GANT: Thank you. 2 THE CHAIR: Yes. 3 COMMISSIONER GANT: Thank you. I have no 4 further comments. 5 THE CHAIR: Any comments? 6 MS. CALLAHAN: Chairman Garrison, I just 7 have a couple of things, if we can request --8 THE CHAIR: Sure. 9 MS. CALLAHAN: The analysis of the new 10 applications, we're almost finished. I'm requesting 11 if we can send them to you on Monday so we can have 12 one more day to finish, put the final touches on the 13 new application analyses that we're going to be 14 doing, if that would be all right with the 15 Commission so we can make sure we have the most 16 thorough and accurate process that we're going 17 through. The compilations of team things is taking 18 quite a long time. 19 THE CHAIR: Okay. 20 MS. CALLAHAN: And then the second thing, 21 we just received notice day before yesterday. 22 think we let you guys know that the federal 23 government took away some of our federal grant money 24 last -- last year. They gave us back \$2 million for 25 the schools that are opening this year. We can't



apply it to any new schools. It has to be schools that fell into the grant last year.

And we have an extension, a year extension -- the grant was supposed to be finished June 30. We received a one-year, no-cost extension until June 30, 2013, and the \$2 million then will go back to this -- the schools. So originally, they were asked to budget \$800,000. They cut the grant significantly. And they ended up with less than \$400,000, because the appealed schools were not -- were -- they were -- continued to be denied.

Those schools, we handed out that money, and now we'll have another -- there will be close, when it's all said and done, to almost \$500,000, which is better than what they've been receiving. So that was good news. For those schools, it's unfortunate that money can't carry over into the new schools that are opening this year. But the grant is very specific about who the recipients can -- separate recipients can be.

THE CHAIR: Thank you. That is good news.

COMMISSIONER GANT: Mr. Chair, let me get
this straight in this old man's head. Is there
start-up funds for this year for -- for the schools
that are coming online now?





MS. CALLAHAN: Mr. Chair, Commissioner 1 2 Gant, the new applications, the ones that are just coming in that we're reviewing right now? 3 4 COMMISSIONER GANT: Yeah. 5 MS. CALLAHAN: There is no money, federal start-up money at all, for those schools. 6 Thank you. 7 COMMISSIONER GANT: Okay. 8 THE CHAIR: I just have one quick question 9 for Mr. Brown. As they gave the report earlier on 10 the virtual issues, I was just curious about the 11 Senator Dennis Chavez Academy, as far as the 12 District Court lack of a ruling. It's been three 13 years now. Is that -- or is that just the way it 14 rolls, or is it --15 MR. BROWN: They are so inundated, 16 Mr. Chair, members of the Commission, with cases 17 that I don't know what their priorities are. 18 it's not that case. 19 I think we know that. THE CHAIR: 20 MR. BROWN: We had another case that was 21 pending, maybe not -- I think about as long as that 22 one. And consider that we're not the plaintiff. 23 So, you know, if they want to go forward, they can 24 file things to expedite it, move it up ahead, 25 whatever, and they haven't done so. And there is



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something in the law -- and I shouldn't say it too
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 2
     loud -- where failure to prosecute is grounds to
     have a case dismissed. And that's what we did in
 3
 4
     the other case that was pending a little bit longer
 5
     than that one. And the judge threw it out because
 6
     one less case.
 7
               THE CHAIR:
                           Right, right.
 8
               MR. BROWN:
                           So there's no movement that
 9
     we're aware of.
10
               THE CHAIR:
                           Okay. Thank you so much.
11
     Commissioner Shearman?
12
               COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Can I just remind
13
     Commissioner Bergman and Carla Lopez, Ms. Lopez, I
14
     need your information for the report.
15
               COMMISSIONER BERGMAN: You have my
     information.
16
17
               COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN: Is it correct?
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               COMMISSIONER BERGMAN: A retired business
19
             That's what I am.
     owner.
20
               COMMISSIONER SHEARMAN:
                                        Whatever you'd
21
     like for me to put, just write it down, and I'll be
22
     glad to take it with me. And, Mr. Brown, if I could
23
     just visit with you for a minute after the meeting,
24
     please?
25
                           That sounds ominous.
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MR. BROWN:

Okay.

1	You sounded like a principal. I'm trying to finish
2	my homework as we speak.
3	THE CHAIR: Any other comments? Seeing
4	none, the Chair will entertain a motion to adjourn.
5	COMMISSIONER CARR: I move to adjourn.
6	THE CHAIR: So moved. All of the
7	Commission members, say "Aye."
8	(Commission so indicates.)
9	THE CHAIR: Thank you so much, everyone.
10	(Proceedings in recess at 2:40 p.m.)
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