1	BEFORE THE PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION
2	STATE OF NEW MEXICO
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9	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS COMMUNITY INPUT HEARING
10	EXPLORE ACADEMY August 20, 2013
11	10:00 a.m. New Mexico Activities Association
12	6600 Palomas Avenue, Northeast Albuquerque, New Mexico
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20	REPORTED BY: Cynthia C. Chapman, RMR-CRR, NM CCR #219  Bean & Associates, Inc.
21	Professional Court Reporting Service 201 Third Street, NW, Suite 1630
22	Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102
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24	TOP NO COOK (GG)
25	JOB NO.: 8093K(CC)





1	APPEARANCES
2	COMMISSIONERS:
3	MS. CAROLYN SHEARMAN, Chair
4	MR. EUGENE GANT, Vice Chair MR. JAMES CONYERS, Member
5	MS. CARMIE TOULOUSE, Member MS. MILLIE POGNA, Member
6	STAFF:
7	MR. TONY GERLICZ, Director, Options for Parents MR. BRAD RICHARDSON
8	KAREN EHLERT RACHEL STOFOCIK
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THE CHAIR: By my clock, it is 10:00, and I think we need to get started.

First of all, I would like to welcome you all here today. I would also like to ask that, if you have electronic devices, that you please turn them to "silent" or "off" or whatever. Let me get this bit of information out of the way, and then we'll get started.

This meeting is being conducted pursuant to New Mexico Statutes Annotated, Title 22, Section 8B-6J 2009. The purpose of these community input hearings that will be held from August 19 through August 21st, 2013, is to obtain information from the applicant and to receive community input to assist the Public Education Commission in its decision whether to grant the proposed charter application.

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

According to law, these hearings are being transcribed by a professional court reporter.

The time allocated to each applicant is 90 minutes -- to each application is 90 minutes -- which will be timed to ensure an equitable opportunity to present applications. And Brad is





our timekeeper.

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During the hearing, the Commission will allow for community input about the charter application. The time for public comments will be limited to 20 minutes. If you wish to speak to -- regarding the application, please sign in at least 15 minutes before the applicant's presentation. And I already have the sign-in sheet here.

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

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

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

However, the setup time for exhibits, et cetera,

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will be included in the 20 minutes.

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Following the applicant's presentation, the local school district representatives, which include the superintendent, administrators, and the school board, will be given ten minutes to comment.

Subsequently, the Commission will allow 20 minutes for public comment, as described above. Finally, the Commission will be given 40 minutes to ask questions of the applicants.

Commissioners, are we ready to proceed?

COMMISSIONER GANT: Let's go.

(Commissioners so indicate.)

THE CHAIR: Explore Charter School. You are forward at the table. Thank you very much for that. For the record, please state the name of your school, the names of the founders of the school, and any other person who is here today on behalf of your school. You will have 20 minutes to present information about your application. And the 20 minutes will begin after you introduce yourselves. So, please, go ahead.

MR. BAIARDO: My name is Justin Baiardo.

23 I am the school's founder.

MS. McCARTY: I'm Vicky McCarty. I will

be the proposed principal of Explore Academy.



MS. ROBINSON: I'm Mary Robinson. I'm on the interim Governance Board for Explore Academy.

THE CHAIR: Thank you. Please begin.

MR. BAIARDO: Members of the Commission, thank you for the opportunity to speak to you once again. Having gone through this process before, narrowly missing approval last year, we have worked to present to you a stronger proposal for your consideration.

Explore Academy represents an educational model designed for the future. It utilizes shorter courses, combined with great diversity, for students to choose their own educational pathways. In this way, education, for the first time, can become truly customized.

Over the span of four years, the Explore Academy, with students enrolling in over 150 seminars, and given the three versions of each seminar from which each student can choose, we can truly say that no two students will ever have the same educational experience at our school.

Education has thus become personalized.

No other school, public or private, across the city or the state, or this nation, as far as I have found, offers anything close to the

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individualized education that Explore Academy can offer. By allowing students the choice in how they learn, research strongly suggests that student achievement will be significantly increased. Such a school, where each student is treated as an individual, where they can pursue courses that parallel their individual strengths and interests, is truly in the best interest of students and their community.

With greater individualism in educating our students comes greater accountability. Consider the traditional semester-based system. Students take courses which last approximately 18 weeks and receive a letter grade that represents the mathematical average of how the student performed across the scope of that semester. But what does that grade really tell us? What does that grade reveal about that student's level of comprehension?

As an educator, I am more than familiar with this problem. And it is persistent across the educational landscape, in how students can fail multiple components of a given class, yet still come out at the end deemed proficient in all the standards provided therein.

If the goal of the school is to educate





students and to insure that they've achieved their required competencies, then it is surprising how little accountability is actually placed in determining what students know. And most schools, I would argue, don't know what their students know.

In stark contrast with Explore Academy's model, students are assessed in a more specific manner and are held accountable for each standard, as dictated by the State. They're held to higher standards and must prove their proficiency in each standard before we award them credit. A school of this type, where students are held to higher standards of accountability, is surely in the best interest of both students and their community.

Earlier this year, during the State of the Union address, the President proposed a high school redesign initiative as a call to rethink teaching and learning and put in place new and innovative learning models that are rigorous, focused, and provide real-world experience.

The initiative suggests that -- and I quote -- "Students learn best when they are engaged in complex projects and tasks that are aligned with their interests."

This description describes the core





philosophy of Explore Academy. Our academic philosophy represents a shift toward educating the individual and providing the education that prepares them for their future. And, while most schools attempt to focus their educational practice on the individual, budgetary limitations and the rigid nature of the system of the traditional educational model prevents such flexibility. It requires, in essence, a redesign. And Explore Academy can meet that challenge.

Having been through this process before, I wanted to address some of the concerns raised in our application last fall. We reflected on every critique, both from the application review team and from the Commission, and took the steps necessary to resolve each of those concerns specifically in the area of facility renovations, which was a major area of concern, actually.

Having been provided this year to reflect and streamline the school's proposal, we have become fortunate in finding a building which would require no outlay in facility costs as it already meets the standards for educational occupancy.

Furthermore, we have assembled a team with a wealth of diverse experience in the areas of



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education and business, including our administrator, who is new to our team, who has had experience -- has had a founding role in the opening of three major high schools in the Albuquerque area, as well as a strong support system of charter school founders and directors. Together, I am confident that we can meet the challenges that lay before us. I'm quite excited to finally see this school become a reality.

Specifically, however, I wanted to address a concern from last year, that Explore Academy offers nothing new compared to what options exist for parents in the Albuquerque area. In terms of choice in education, as I have previously stated, no school offers even a fraction of the level of choice and attention to the individual student that Explore Academy can offer. And, thus, no other school can compare in how students allow students to create an educational experience which is both specific and unique to the individual.

Even the largest of high schools, with a large collection of teachers, still provide their students with very little choice in how they receive their education and, thus, advance their students through curricula that has little to no diversity.



In this area, by allowing students to customize their education, Explore Academy truly distinguishes itself.

This customization is compounded when one considers the school's focus in college preparation. Granted, many of the schools in the area are college prep in nature, and some offer specific areas and focus, such as science and engineering. But none offers students the chance to explore from over 30 different career pathways across all disciplines, where students can truly investigate their interests, strengths, passions, all before stepping on a college campus.

As it relates to the Albuquerque area, the level of college preparation is directly tied to what local school the student is forced to attend. APS has shown a decline in their ACT scores over the last three years; although, really understanding the specifics of this issue requires a deeper look. If one was to remove the data from the District's top three performing high schools, La Cueva High School, Eldorado High School, and Sandia High School, the District's average ACT score would drop below the State average.

It can, thus, be said that these three





schools disproportionately elevate the District's data when it comes to college preparation, and, thus, the remaining 70 percent of the population are limited by what their local schools can offer.

As previously stated, no other school offers the standard of accountability that we can offer with our shorter courses and more specific forms of assessment. With this system, we can pinpoint with great precision the areas in which students excel and those in which students need assistance.

MS. McCARTY: Thank you, Commission. I appreciate your listening to us today. I want to let you know that I was not looking for a new job. I was approached and was a little skeptical at first, because I just thought that I was getting close to retirement, and I'm -- I was not looking for a new challenge.

However, after speaking with the founder,

Justin, and Mary, and looking at the application, I

became very excited about the challenge of opening a

new charter school.

As Justin alluded to, I've worked at three high schools in the Albuquerque area. I was -- I

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opened La Cueva High School in 1986. That year, I came in as a new teacher. And I -- I've seen the hiccups that come along with opening a new school.

In 1997, when Rio Rancho opened, that's also when I came on to a brand new high school. And I also was on the committee for the second largest high school in Rio Rancho, which is Cleveland High School, served on the committee of the planning stages of that school. So I feel like I do have experience in opening a new school, even though charter is a little different, and I understand that there will be challenges with that.

But I -- what excited me about this

Explore Academy was two things: The curriculum, the variety of curriculum that we are going to offer.

Similar to what Rio Rancho initially had in place for their curriculum was different options for students to take their core classes.

Also, the variety of -- or the fact that the classes are shorter in nature. So you're breaking up a semester into four seminars. So if a student fails one seminar, they still have an opportunity to take an additional seminar in the -- in the duty day, in the class day, and they also will have the opportunity for tutoring.





So I loved the fact that you can take so many different variations of the core curriculum at this Explore Academy.

The second thing that drew me to this school is the people that are on board this endeavor already. Obviously, Justin -- I worked with Justin at Rio Rancho High School. He is a visionary, and he is an excellent science teacher at Rio Rancho High School. I was one of his observers at the time when I was at Rio Rancho. And I know the quality teaching that he does. He likes to plan activities for students that are not typical in a classroom. He involves the entire school for certain projects that really give an -- a hands-on learning experience for students.

So I think he's done an excellent job in writing this proposal and the application. And so that's another thing that excited me.

Mary Robinson, sitting to my left, also was a teacher at Rio Rancho High School when I was at Rio Rancho. I also was her observer. She has developed the forensic -- forensics curriculum, not just for Rio Rancho District, but for the State of New Mexico, again, an innovative, stellar teacher.

The other people that are on our board



that have already committed for the board and our executive -- administrative executive are people that I've worked with in the past that I just feel are quality people. And I believe that quality people are what makes any organization work well.

So I'm excited about working with those people. I'm excited about the concept of the Explore Academy and the curriculum that we're going to be offering.

As far as the interview, I've only been on this -- I guess, in this -- involved with this group for about a month. And, so, I felt like, when we did the interview, of course, I'd only been on board for a couple of weeks. So I'm still learning more and more about the Academy and what our philosophy is. But, when we did the interview, I felt like there was a couple of things that needed a little more clarification.

And, possibly, one of those might be the budgets. I feel like Justin and our business manager have done a great job putting the proposed budget together. And Michael Vigil, who is the business manager -- he is -- he's experienced with working with budgets for charter schools. So I feel like that's certainly an advantage for us coming



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into this new proposal.

We -- we -- I think Justin alluded to, we've already addressed some of those concerns that the Commission had last year, and we've got a good plan in place.

In addition to that, we are working with a grant writer. The grant writer that we are working with that -- she has experience at Adelante organization. She was instrumental in securing over \$3 million in grants for Adelante. And, so, we are working with her. She's kind of led us in some directions as to what grants to apply for, and she'll also be helping us in writing some of those grants.

As far as the building goes, one of the questions that they asked in the interview was what we would do if we didn't have a building to open our doors. And we felt like, in a way, that was kind of a moot point for us, because we have two buildings that the owners have committed for us if we are interested in securing those buildings.

So we are still looking. We still want to find an ideal location for our school. But, if -- if something else doesn't come forward, we feel like we have two options in place with owners that have





said that they would help us in the start-up -- the start-up funding and improvements.

Both facilities -- one already has a charter school in it that will be moving out at the end of this year. We feel like we can move right into that. And it does meet educational occupancy standards. The other one is also -- is approved for a charter school, or any kind of school like that, in it. So we feel like we've got a handle on the building. We are still looking for an ideal location.

And, then, as far as curriculum and writing the curriculum, I know that there was some question as to how we're going to write this curriculum in a year. I wanted to let you all know that we, the three of us, have all been involved in curriculum writing. Like I told you, Mary has had an approved curriculum for the State of New Mexico in forensics. Justin has written science curriculum. I have written PE and health curriculum, and I also oversee the English department at Cleveland High School now, and so I've been very involved in, you know, the Common Core training and writing curriculums for that.

So we want to hire teachers that are





Level 2 and Level 3 certified, so that they are veteran teachers, teachers that are experienced with writing curriculum. And we feel like we also want teachers -- we want to hire teachers that have a variety of experiences so that they can add to those flavors, or flares, of the different core classes that we want to offer.

We're excited about this prospect. And thank you again for listening to us today.

MS. ROBINSON: I would like to highlight some areas of the curriculum that really reflect Explore Academy's philosophy. And the first one of that is accountability. When we first started discussing creating a college preparatory charter school, one issue that kept coming up was the fact that we really don't know what our students know when they exit our semester courses, or our yearlong courses. And so we really wanted to have an accountability piece in there. And we think that the structure of the school, the way that we've redesigned it into these seminar courses, have done that.

Students will be more accountable for the standards that they're learning, or taking. Instead of a whole semester, a year of chemistry, it's like



taking a unit out of chemistry; say, it's building equations, and we're making that into a 22-day seminar. So students will be taking five seminars per day for 22 days. And, so, it's less coursework -- or less topics, but deeper level of learning in that.

In terms of the accountability of that, they may not exit from that seminar until they've shown proficiency in all the standards that are -- that are all those common standards that are covered in that seminar.

Justin alluded to the fact that, you know, when students pass the class, they're deemed proficient in all those standards, and yet they aren't. And so this insures that accountability for the student to move on, to move forward.

The second part of the curriculum that is integrated into the philosophy is that of choice.

So when students start out in their -- in their academic pathways at Explore Academy, they're really designing their own way. Each core course will be offered in up to three different themes, or flavors. And, so, students will be choosing those based on their own interests, based on their own learning styles.



The core curriculum will be the same. But there will be different themes and different ways, like, statistics is taught, or certain components of chemistry or Shakespeare. So they can choose. And this will be outlined in the program of studies for the students to do that.

So it's really -- we discussed a differentiated curriculum, in itself, but, also, differentiated within the classroom to address special needs.

We will have two special ed teachers there to -- to help the students along. We've built in tutoring within the school day. We've all been at schools where, you know, tutoring is required after -- required after school or at lunch, and it really is not effective. And, so, we've built that into the school day. So a student can self-select to go there. A case manager or a teacher can require that a student go to -- go to tutoring. And there will be teachers and special ed teachers to help those students keep on track.

Even if a student did fail a seminar, it doesn't set them back significantly. Again, these are 22-day seminar courses. And, so, they could add on a sixth seminar, you know, in a future -- in a



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future unit or in a future term. And it really wouldn't set them back, like failing chemistry would, where students get really discouraged if they're failing such a big core class like that.

So we think that that is, you know, part of the differentiation and choice as well.

We feel that -- that having this -- this unique pathway that students are choosing will, you know, galvanize them to be more motivated in their learning and more committed to learning those standards.

And, then, the third component of the curriculum is college readiness. And it's not just that we are having a course in ACT preparation in the spring of their junior year. We're actually embedding it in the curriculum. Starting in the sophomore year, they will be able to choose career pathways, academic focus areas, in areas of interest that they have passion in. And they're also required to branch out a little bit into other areas, not just ones that they, you know, tend to be good at and focused on.

We will also have those kind of college-preparatory type seminars, ACT prep, SBA, or PARCC preparation pathways to college-type seminars,



where we're helping them, you know, start thinking about college in their junior year, you know, how to write the college essays, that type of thing.

We have a dual-enrollment requirement for graduation, as well as an academic service requirement that they'll be volunteering in the field that they're interested in, getting a real flavor of what they might see in college, in addition to the elective courses that, again, are from their sophomore year on, for three years, are really enhancing these core courses, these 80 core -- 80 possible core seminars that they could take over their four years at Explore Academy.

So, to kind of summarize the differences that a student at Explore Academy would experience versus a traditional -- okay, a traditional, obviously, the core structure, taking out the seminars versus a traditional schedule. The class size; we're keeping it small. We think that's most effective to reach every student. Fifteen to seventeen is our goal, versus the 25 to 32 seen in a typical APS school.

Again, the accountability piece is really important to us. We will know exactly what the students know when they exit our classes and





contract that efficiently.

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So we think that students having the freedom to navigate their own path and choose how they learn the standards will increase their motivation and commitment to their own education. Thank you.

THE CHAIR: Thank you very much. Any other comments? You have a few seconds left. No? We thank you very much for that presentation.

Next is the local school district. And we would ask that you vacate the table and let them have it, if they so choose. Again, please introduce yourself, and you have ten minutes.

MR. TOLLEY: My name is Mark Tolley. I'm director of charter and magnet schools for Albuquerque Public Schools.

Madame Chairman, members of the

Commission, I'd like to, first of all, say that,
although, for the last few years, you've heard
nothing but "no" from APS, it is a different time
within APS. I feel like if there was a viable
application that addressed the needs of District
students that we weren't providing, we would
actually support it.

The Explore Charter application uses some



arguments as a case for its uniqueness that I'm not sure are true or relevant.

The first one is, "The system in place at the high school in the Albuquerque area operate on the traditional semester schedule and, thus, provide a low level of specific academic accountability, the cumulative effects of which compound to produce the low reading and math proficiencies described in the application. Explore Academy's system departs from the traditional exemption semester structure, and will thus demand greater accountability for each of its students, leading to significant higher levels of academic performance compared with their peers within the greater school district."

I'm not sure on the justification of blaming the semester system on low academic accountability or greater student control. Within a semester system, APS has, and has had, schools operate on six-, nine-, 12-week sessions, and has used a variety of time structures, including block scheduling and modified block scheduling.

Additionally, the District continues to offer students choice within the system. E-Academy, for instance, and Career Enrichment Centers, are just two of the secondary programs offered to students at



every comprehensive high school within the City to provide students with academic choice.

The academic -- the application goes on to cite the declining success rate of the District around college readiness. Over the last decade, it states, as graduation rates within the District have slowly risen, ACT scores of graduating seniors have begun to decline. The application cites composite ACT averages at APS from the year 1999-2000 to the year 2011 to 2012, stating that although the average has remained consistent for the last eight to ten years, it has significantly dropped the last two years, dropping from an average ACT District score of 21 to 20.5.

I'm not a statistician, but this doesn't seem like seven standard deviations of change, and I'm equally sure that this drop is within the range of nonsignificant.

Additionally, considering that APS comprehensive high schools take all students, not just college-bound students, the average is actually impressive.

The authors continue to build on their argument by saying that only three of the 12 APS high schools have ACT scores higher than the





national average of 22.1, Eldorado, La Cueva, and Sandia High School. I think they missed Early College Academy in their calculations.

They state that these three schools house 30 percent of the District's high school students and disproportionately represent 40 percent of the ACT test-takers. None of these arguments takes into account the number of other APS high schools that have students take the Accuplacer as a measure of college readiness, as not all students who go to college take the ACT.

When one removes these schools from the District ACT data, the District's composite average drops one full point, from 20.3 to 19.3. Again, considering not all schools or all data sources, like the Accuplacer are considered here, based on the author's summary of APS comprehensive schools, it would seem the author is actually making a fairly strong case for the APS comprehensive high school system in preparing students for college readiness, just using the ACT data.

The applicant's author goes -- the application's author goes on from this point to attack Early College Academy, the District's college-prep magnet. The application states, "But,





as a magnet school, Early College Academy is not equipped to handle college preparation for the entire district."

It's not intended to. Early College

Academy programming is offered to every student in
each of the comprehensive high schools, and provides
shuttle service to and from each comprehensive
school. And the District has just opened our APS
school at CNM, the Nex+Gen Academy, our virtual
school at eCADEMY, and also has just opened -actually, had our opening yesterday for the
international Baccalaureate program at Sandia. This
does not even include the additional APS charters,
like South Valley Academy, who have a very high rate
of success transitioning students to college.

In other words, I think it's a weak argument to bill the sale of a new untested, untried program on the failures of the comprehensive system.

On Page 7 the application states, "This makes education customizable to a level not seen in" Albuquerque area -- "in the Albuquerque area and educational institutions, both public and private."

I believe this is economies of scale. I question how a school of this size will be able to provide all that they promise.





I ask, had the proposed model been seen anywhere citywide, statewide, nationwide, it would have been a better, more appealing argument to a potentially very viable educational model for the author to propose using his classroom experience and data as a foundation starting point, and then to propose working within a district or school to expand the model and build some data.

Finally, I believe the model may have great educational merit. But I'm not convinced that the founders have the -- at least, based on the arguments outlined -- have the knowledge to take these principles and concepts school-wide, as they would be challenged -- they would be -- can't read my own word there -- they would be challenged by the capacity needed to develop district policies and new infrastructure, as well as educating a teaching staff on an entirely new concept.

I'm very familiar with these people. worked with them. I was part of the staff that opened Rio Rancho in 1997. They are excellent teachers. I think there is some educational merit in the program. My biggest question is the capacity to actually carry this program out in such a small environment.



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My other question is for the founders that have been so instrumental in being a part of Rio Rancho School District, why they're proposing this school in the Albuquerque Public School District. Thank you very much.

THE CHAIR: Thank you. We'll now hear public comment from the community. And I have four people on the list. Did we miss anyone? All right. Four people at -- I'm losing it -- 20 minutes. Is that correct, Brad? All right. Four people.

So each person may have five minutes, if you choose. First person on the list is Daniel Barbour.

14 Good morning.

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MR. BARBOUR: Good morning.

THE CHAIR: Please spell your name for the record.

18 MR. BARBOUR: D-A-N-I-E-L, B-A-R-B-O-U-R.

Madame Chair, members of the Commission, thank you very much for today. I come to you as a charter school leader. And the one thing that's impressed me about this application is they have taken the model of an elementary school report card of mastery-based education and trying to apply it to a high school, where we look at the standards of the



shorter classes. They're going to require course grades and exit exams.

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To do that, and to take this curriculum and to break it up into units of credit is going to require an incredible and thorough dissection of the Common Core Standards to make sure that those standards are within each of those classes as they move forward. They're allowing for a choice of learning styles that scholars, students, have the ability to learn their way.

We can all think back about how we learn different ways. Some of us learn by voice. Some of us learn by pictures. Some of us learn by our hands or tactile learning. So they're attempting to go after those different styles in an institutionalized The shorter time periods of a month, if a kid way. gets behind by illness or personal setback, they have the ability that that one month may have to start over, but they don't have to spend the next two-and-a-half months trying to get back on track and keep up with the work that they've had, and then maybe not make it at the end of the semester. They've taken time, and they've restructured it for our students in a way to learn.

They've included two free periods during





the day to allow the kids that intervention, where they may not have that support at home, or where they may have activities afterwards. And then, not only with those two free periods, they've given the kids access to professionals and competent people within those curriculums that can teach them and help them.

This is an incredible staff. As a former supervisor and colleague of these three, like Mr. Tolley said, they are fantastic educators. They were some of my shining stars at the school where I was before. Their integrity is second to none. There is no way that they would compromise integrity as they move forward with this.

They have excellent support of a business office. The business office -- as we well know, managing of the financing is what gets our charter schools in trouble. And they have a very experienced group that understands the segregation of duties within the Vigil group.

It's with great excitement and enthusiasm that I recommend the Commission approve the Explore Academy. Thank you.

THE CHAIR: Thank you. Sam Obenshain.

Good morning.





MR. OBENSHAIN: Good morning. Sam Obenshain, O-B-E-N-S-H-A-I-N.

Madame -- Madame Chairman and members of the Commission, I am here to speak on behalf of the Explore Academy. I have been familiar with Mr. Baiardo's work from my time at PED and have worked with him over the past few years as a mentor in working through some of the concerns that the Commission had articulated in previous iterations of the application.

Before I speak specifically about the application in front of you, I did want to comment, in general, as an educator, not necessarily a charter educator or a traditional educator, or a district educator. But, as an educator in general, I believe the -- I see much value in the possibilities that are out there. I can't see anything that would detract from the District options. I can't see anything that would detract from the overall landscape of our educational offerings by approving an application like this.

In the past few years, I have seen the change from the District's stance in terms of options that they have provided for students across the District. I commend APS for their efforts. I





think that was one of the main tenets of the charter movement was to try and influence the larger district to provide options for kids that weren't available.

I just wanted to remind you all that charter schools are not for everybody. So, the idea that we can provide some innovative programs does not mean we are necessarily going to overtake a District's population. There are many, many positives and attributes of traditional schools that charters have no intention of emulating.

The value that I see in the Explore

Academy really is in alignment with the initiatives
of the State educational reform efforts. I believe

that the Explore Academy embodies the concept, as
has already been mentioned, of mastery learning and
student accountability. I think they do it in a way
that is innovative, but, also, in a way that has not
been done before. And I -- I commend them for those
efforts.

The Academy also aligns very well with the initiative of college and career readiness in a way that I don't think we've seen in any other intentional application or any other charter school that's currently in existence.



The other thing that I did want to offer to you -- and I've already offered to Mr. Baiardo -- that, as the leader of the Cottonwood Classical Preparatory School, I have offered my mentoring to him and his faculty and administrative group in the areas of curriculum development, college connections -- we already have some very significant connections that we've made with post-secondary institutions.

Pedagogical support. We've used Paideia methodology, which incorporates seminar instruction, and we're willing to work with him and his faculty to do some of that training, as well as, if you have not had a chance yet to come by our new facility, we have a new facility here off of Jefferson and Paseo, and we have already started conversations with Mr. Baiardo in supporting him in some building acquisition strategies.

So I wanted to offer that to you all to let you know that Cottonwood, as a newly renewed school, is in support of mentoring innovative programs, and we would like to be seen as a group that helps incubate innovative ideas across the state.

With that, I wholeheartedly support the





Explore Academy's application. Thank you.

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THE CHAIR: Thank you. Jesse Pickard. Is it "Jesse"?

MR. PICKARD: "Jesse." Good morning, members of the Commission. My name is Jesse Pickard. It's J-E-S-S-E, P-I-C-K-A-R-D.

You've heard plenty of people speak to the academic plan -- academic plans for the Explore Academy. I'm going to speak a little bit to the business aspect.

My position on the Board is business oversight. My experience, I'm currently the CEO of APIC Solutions, a security and technology integrator for government and educational agencies. Prior to this company, I was the president of a large nationwide real estate and mortgage brokerage firm.

In today's tough economic times, we all don't need to be reminded of the issues, both, we face, personally, and businesses. And this is charter school, but it is still a business.

Mr. Baiardo has chosen a fantastic business manager, and, between myself, my expertise, and Mr. Vigil, I can assure you, as long as I am on this Board, I will guarantee the fiscal -- being fiscally responsible.

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You know, I was very much involved with three charter schools, most recently Cottonwood Classical in their inception back -- I guess it's been about five years ago. I was involved in the design and the building acquisitions and the technology aspects of that school.

Starting a charter school is a huge undertaking. There are a lot of business aspects that the administration don't -- they don't think about. It's not their expertise.

The Explore Academy has built a fantastic team academically. Well, they've now also done -- since last year, they've done the same thing on the business side. My unique experience brings to this school a new way of looking at things. I've taken several small companies and brought them to their maturity. I've done that with four companies since 1998.

I, personally, plan -- I have no -nothing keeping me from sitting on this Board for
the duration of the school for as long as it sits.

And, when Mr. Baiardo asked me to take this position
on the Board, it was absolutely my pleasure, as I've
sat on several boards, both for APS, for multiple
charter schools, and the City of Albuquerque.



Thank you.

THE CHAIR: Thank you. Dr. Robert J.

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DR. OLIX: Madame Chair, members of the Commission, my name is Dr. Robert J. Olix. For the record, I have a doctorate in the psychological foundation of education, and a master's decree in curriculum instruction. Also, I served in various teaching and administrative positions as a professional educator in New Mexico for 26 years prior to my retirement in 2012. And I would like to speak to you today briefly regarding the curriculum model proposed on the Explore Academy's application.

As some of you may recall, I was previously an education administrator in the Charter Schools Division. And, in the summer of 2011, I was chairman of a panel that interviewed Mr. Baiardo and other supporters of what was then called the "Electus Academy," whose charter application contained a curricular plan that was, I believe, the precursor of the curriculum instruction included in the Explore Academy application.

At that time, all three of the professional educators on the panel agreed to recommend approval of the Electus Academy



application. We were intrigued by the curriculum plan. We saw it had a potentially valuable innovation in education.

However, that recommendation was subsequently reversed by PED administration before it got to the Commission decision-making meeting.

I found it interesting that my friend Mark Tolley indicated his opinion that the school would be too small to make all the innovations. And two years ago, the PED administration reversed their decision because they thought the school would be too large. So they're kind of getting bookended here.

This year, I have again reviewed the Explore Academy application and the curriculum plan, as well as other features, and I find that they are even more thoroughly developed and improved versions of the application that the panel recommended for approval two years ago. In my professional opinion, the curriculum structure proposed by the Explore Academy provides an important opportunity to utilize student interest and choice in academic subjects as a viable alternative to the traditional, mandated sequence of courses and topics that are found in most high schools.



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In addition, the Explore Academy's system of selective course sequencing will challenge both students and teachers to employ higher levels of accountability in order to combine and coordinate the knowledge gained across courses and topics in a thematic format.

In education, we often talk at length about restructuring schools. I would suggest that the curriculum design of the Explore Academy takes restructuring to a deeper level by questioning how we organize the instruction of academic subjects, and by offering an alternative method that allows a student to become an active and motivated participant in sequencing or her own academic learning, which is an experience that will also serve students well when they pursue higher education.

The implementation of the program of studies would also provide valuable data that could lead to and support other alternative methods of instructional organization and might well open up a productive discussion of new methods of teaching.

Based on these considerations, I recommend approval of the Explore Academy Charter School application, because I believe that this school will





provide students with some valuable innovation in 1 2 educational practice that will lead to student academic success, and, also, be in the best 3 interests of students and the community. Thank you. 4 5 THE CHAIR: Thank you. Those were all the names that were on the list for community input. 6 we're now to the section where the Public Education 7 8 Commission questions, and this will be for 40 9 minutes. And we'll -- I trust Brad to keep us on 10 track. So, Commissioners, do you have questions? COMMISSIONER GANT: I do. But go ahead. 11 12 THE CHAIR: Commissioner Pogna. 13 COMMISSIONER POGNA: One question. This --14 15 THE CHAIR: Oh, I'm sorry. Would the founders please come back up to the table? 16 17 Now, please go ahead. Thank you. COMMISSIONER POGNA: You'd be opening your 1.8 school for one year for nine and tenth grades? 19 20 MR. BAIARDO: What's that? 21 MS. ROBINSON: Correct. Yes, first year. Yes, ninth 22 MR. BAIARDO: and tenth; then phase in, yes. 23 24 COMMISSIONER POGNA: And then expand more 25 as the years go -- okay.





THE CHAIR: Commissioner Convers?

COMMISSIONER CONYERS: I'm intrigued by the concept that you're wanting to allow a lot of choices. Although, I did see a TV program recently which said that having too many choices may not be a good thing, or as good as we think. But that's something to take a look at.

The other thing, though, is I worked most of my career as a high school counselor. And with high school students, you know, choices are good. However, they need help in making those choices.

I also subscribe to a counseling theory called "Choice Theory," which says, if you make better choices, in general, you'll have better outcomes.

What's your process for helping your students make those better choices in courses, or whatever other choices they have?

MR. BAIARDO: Yeah. "Choice Theory" is an essential component of our application. I mean, William Glasser's work, we cited at many different points in the application, and especially as it relates to education. "Choice Theory" has been shown to provide significant more -- or significant higher levels of achievement in the students if they



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can choose how they learn.

Yeah, the counseling piece is obviously very critical. We plan to hire a counselor for the first year and try and stay under -- or right at that -- the American School Counselor's Association recommended 250 students per counselor.

The second year, as we phase in our new grades, we're looking to hire a second counselor right away and have a part-time -- or a teacher who will operate half-time as a teacher and half-time as a college counselor, so we can focus on that and not necessarily mix that with the academic counseling that the two counselors would be directed to advise students on what courses to take.

There's a registration process. We will provide students with a program of studies in the spring before the following year when they register for courses. And, through that process, they'll have time with their parents to look over what courses they should take next. And, then, during the summer there will be a weeklong registration week, where not only counselors, but teachers, will be there for students and parents to visit and talk to counselors about maybe "what course best fits my learning style."



We plan to do learning style assessments on students, if they want, to see, well, maybe they fit -- maybe they're more tactile. Or if they're very, very strong readers, they can take a course that's devoted to much more reading or writing.

So that weeklong registration period in the summer is going to be important for students to talk to counselors and to staff members to find what fits them best. That's what we're looking to do is trying to find a customized fit for each student.

I agree that too many choices can be overwhelming, and it can actually begin to cloud the picture. That's why we've organized our curriculum in terms of tiers, where we're not going to allow every student to essentially take any course they want at any given time. We're going to have a tier-based system, where there will be choices among several different courses they can take at any given time, so that they are kind of guided, rather than just throw them out there and say, "Here, you've got all these choices for all these courses. luck." We'd rather provide them with a little bit of guidance -- a little bit of structure in how they approach the registration process and how they're choosing courses year in and year out.



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COMMISSIONER GANT: Okay. Thank you.

THE CHAIR: Commissioner Toulouse?

COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: I'm new to this Commission, and I don't come from K-through-12. My background is a long-time bureaucrat and in higher education.

But I know, first of all, if I could have chosen to follow my own learning style, I might have done better. But there are things I would never have learned, that when I got in the real world, you have to learn to adapt to somebody else's. I am visual. But 30 years as a bureaucrat, I had to learn to deal with policies and procedures, and I learned how to do that by sometimes, in school, having to learn something the way I wasn't as good with.

How does your system allow for students to still realize that when they get out there in the world, it's not all going to be "what's easiest for me," so that you have to learn to do that? Is there a way that your system does that?

MS. McCARTY: Well, I think that there's -- you know, the way the -- if every class has three choices, there's still differences in teacher styles, as well as the flair of that course.





And, so, let's say that a student chooses a class that has a certain flavor or flair, possibly the higher reading, or something like that; but the teacher and their delivery is not necessarily meeting their needs. If they wanted to take a different teacher the next seminar, they could do that.

And, so, I think there's still going to be -- or if a student failed in a class that maybe the flavor of the class was what they wanted, but, again, that teaching style was a little bit different, you know, maybe it wasn't meeting their needs, they could choose, for the next-month seminar, a different teacher and a different flair.

So I think that there will be a lot of that. I think students will -- there will be times when they stick with one teacher the whole semester. There will be other times when they decide that they just want a little bit more variety. And that's what -- what's beautiful about this curriculum is that they will have that choice.

But I agree. I absolutely agree, that there's still going to be many of those learning experiences where something didn't work out, or -- but we think we've built, some strategies in, those

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two empty periods during the day for the tutoring and possibly credit recovery, that they will have opportunities to be in different, varied classes and learning styles.

MR. BAIARDO: To address your point, if I can continue, the most choice that the school plans to offer is a lot in the core curriculum, where, if a student is taking the standard English, social studies, mathematics, and science courses, they'll have lots of different ways to approach the different requirements that are set forth before them.

But, as they get into the latter half of their sophomore year, especially their junior and senior year, they will have to commit -- there is obviously exploration within this. But they'll commit to what we call career pathways or degree programs, where the students will be put into, by their choice, a degree program that is preparing them for college.

And, in those classes there, while they'll choose what degree programs may be best aligned to their strengths and interests, those programs will be very rigorous in nature to try and prepare them for that transition into college, where we're giving





them not only a glimpse into the academic expectations of what college brings, but, also, the insight into different fields that they want to explore.

I think a lot of students -- as high school teachers, a lot of us know that kids want to do something, but, oftentimes, don't understand what it takes to do that, or what it means to pursue a career. And, so, we're trying to provide them that insight before they even graduate, so when they step onto a college campus, they will have had at least some experience that, "Well, I like this, and I definitely don't like this, so I'm going to begin to explore in this area."

So, in those areas, we're going to definitely hold the kids' feet to the fire a lot more. Those courses would be offered at what we would call the college level or a college transition level, where they're much more rigorous and academically challenging in nature, because, when they get to college, as you mentioned, no one is going to be nice to them. They're there, and they're thrown in.

And it is -- you know, it is -- it's a nameless system in a lot of ways, where you're a





number, and you're in a big class, and you never get to know your teacher, like you do in high school.

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We're not going to throw them into the deep end, per se, but we want to make that transition into that program a little easier for them, so that, as most students -- I mean, I think the dropout rate of college freshmen is somewhere in the 30s or 40s in terms of percent. That's a troubling percentage. That shows most students aren't ready to that that step into college.

So we want to give them nurturing to allow them to pursue areas they're interested in, but, at the same time, we don't want to do a disservice to them by coddling them and not by challenging them with a rigorous curriculum that will, like you said, prepare them for real-world experiences.

commissioner toulouse: The other thing I wanted to touch, and it's similar to that. You talked about volunteering. Are you looking at it in a framework, such as service learning as an approach to it, so that it ties in more? Or just go out and find a place and volunteer and let us know? I like the service learning model; I'll admit that, and that's why I'm asking that.

MR. BAIARDO: Sure. The academic service,



which we feel is a huge component, will not only allow kids to go out and explore and to get some experience outside of school with internships, where they're volunteering in different entities based on their interest; but it also -- one thing that the application hits very strongly on is that we want that academic service, especially for upper classmen, we want those students to provide service back to their own school, where the upper classmen, for a large part, are the ones tutoring the underclassmen.

We feel that every student should have a strength in at least one area, and they should use that area to help students -- younger students -- to -- in areas where tutoring or mediation is required for kids that may have -- or be struggling in that area, whether it be math or English or whatnot.

So there's a lot of different points of academic service, yeah. But it would be voluntary, but they would receive credit for it, so...

COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: Okay.

THE CHAIR: Thank you. Commissioner Gant?

COMMISSIONER GANT: Good morning, Madame

Chair, members. First, what I'm going to start with





is addressed on Page 163 of the application, at

Page 55 of the appendices, which is the Appendix F,

"Student Discipline Policy."

In reading through that -- and it's just

my take on it -- to me, I find it -- these two
sections weak. Section 6 -- correction -Section 6.11.2 is "Student Rights and
Responsibilities" under the New Mexico

Administrative Code. These two sections in the
application and your appendices do not address -which are in the code -- suspensions, expulsions,
and, in particular, under 6.11.2.12, suspensions and
expulsions of students with disabilities.

I'm asking, why is this not addressed?

There is nothing that I can find -- I know I'm blind and old. But I don't see anything in the application that discusses students with disabilities in this area of discipline. It's just not there. Explain to me why, please.

MR. BAIARDO: Well, we feel that, to some extent, the -- the application -- we want to treat every student equally. And, yes, some students have modifications in their individual education plans.

And, depending on -- and having worked in special ed before, we -- Vicky and I both know that one has to



determine whether a specific behavior is linked to a student's disability. And that needs a manifestation hearing to go through that, to see, well, is a student misbehaving because of his or her disability, or is a student misbehaving through what we call conscious malicious efforts? That part in the application, we will have to address during the planning year to make sure that we are in compliance with the State statutes.

MS. McCARTY: I want to say one more thing. When -- you know, I know, because I've worked at Rio Rancho High School and Cleveland for the last 20 years basically. And every year, we change our discipline matrix. Every year, we address issues with the discipline matrix. We have a system in place, and new things occur, like the electronic cigarette came up last year. We didn't have that problem before, and now we've got kids trying to smoke the electronic cigarette.

We have to make adjustments. We figured that this was a plan, a system, trying to have a system that was kind of proactive, and you develop these point systems. But I feel like that's going to be a work in progress. And I do have a special ed background. I oversaw the special ed department



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at Rio Rancho for one year, and I taught special ed classes for over six years.

And, so, I do understand that students with disabilities are going to be looked at a little differently. And, obviously, if there is, you know -- if it's not a manifestation of their disability, then we look at regular discipline. If it is, then we look at creative ways of disciplining those students, working with those students.

Every student is individual. We -- we plan on looking at it case by case. But I see that discipline plan as an evolving document. And, so, we'll be -- we will be looking at that closely. And if something is not working, then we will work on fixing that.

COMMISSIONER GANT: But don't you think it would have been good to at least address the need to look at special ed students and their issues surrounding suspension, just at least address it in the --

MS. McCARTY: Yeah, probably. But it's -you know, again, we're working at this. And it's -again, the whole process is going to be evolving.
So we'll learn by fire, and we'll just keep plugging
away until we get it right. Absolutely.





COMMISSIONER GANT: All right. The next question also is -- deals with SpEd students. And as you have mentioned, you've dealt with SpEd students for a number of years. We all have, and either through education or personal experience in families.

It is stated, on Page 72, "A student who earns a 1 or 2 on any standard at the conclusion of a given seminar, no matter what their overall average score, must repeat the seminar."

It is also stated, on Page 74 of the application, that the students who obtain academic credit, "Each student at Explore Academy must earn either a 3 or a 4 out of a possible 4, and, thus, demonstrate a minimum of 75-percent proficiency."

Now, we all know, those of us that have to deal with SpEd students, some are very bright. Some are artistic and -- whatever. And there is a limit sometimes with some students that they cannot go very far. They can only -- all students should be educated. We want that.

There is a limit to some intelligent capabilities. There is a possibility that some students, SpEd students or others, will never make 3 or 4, no matter what you do, how many times you take





the seminar, what version you take.

What are you going to do with these students that hit their sophomore and their junior year, there is no way they are going to meet the requirement of graduation, based upon what you have in the application? Then what are you going to do with these students?

MS. McCARTY: I believe, again, every student is individual. Those IEPs are -- are the driving force behind what we would do there. If -- if it's determined that a student -- you know, because of their intellectual disabilities, that they will not be, then the modifications will be put in place.

I don't think that's any different than what we do at any public school now. We will address it, just like we do in the IEP. If the IEP is basically the driving force -- if that -- if the modifications and the accommodations aren't enough, then we look at writing that alternative graduation requirement, or -- I forget the term. But, you know, it's the alternative graduation piece that would be in the IEP.

So each student is individual. We will have special education teachers involved with those





IEPs and working with the teachers in meeting the modifications and accommodations for those students. We want to, obviously, push them as far as they can go, meet as close to that potential as they have, just like with any other student. And we'll look at that on a case-by-case basis.

But, we're going to follow the law, and we're going to follow the IEP as a legal document.

COMMISSIONER GANT: Well, I just -mostly, I did have the impression that 3 or 4, that
was it. If you read the application, that's what
it's saying.

MS. McCARTY: I understand that. But, again, we know about the IEP and that being a legal document, and that those students will be accommodated for.

COMMISSIONER GANT: And this seems like a simple question that deals with the budget. And I really wasn't going to go into it. But you talk about food services. And I understand you're going to go out there and contract it and all that. But explain to me, who's going to furnish all the equipment? Is there going to be a separate room for feeding the students? Are there going to be tables and chairs and refrigeration and -- none of that is



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MR. BAIARDO: We've got -- because the students have two free periods every day built in, we have -- we are going to designate areas as common areas. That was described in the Public Schools Facilities -- the facility part that we submitted to the PSFA. The common areas are going to be important for students to study, for the tutoring to take place, for students to have time to collaborate with other students. And that will be for eating.

And, so, in those common areas, they will be -- either both -- breakfast or lunch, or both. Students have those break times in different parts of the day. If they bring their own lunch, obviously that would be the time and the place for them to eat. So --

COMMISSIONER GANT: But you said you were going to go out and try and get a contract for --

MR. BAIARDO: Right. But students who don't want to take part in those food services, the common areas will be there for students to eat.

That's the simple answer.

COMMISSIONER GANT: But I go back to part of my question was, what about the equipment?

You're going to bring food in.

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And there's State

codes, local codes on the safety of food, the refrigeration, the heating, the cooling, and all that. Where -- I didn't see that.

MR. BAIARDO: If I --

COMMISSIONER GANT: I understand.

MR. BAIARDO: Mr. Vigil is our finance

MR. VIGIL: Madame Chair, Mr. Gant, many of the contractors that the charter schools use now do have the warmers. They comply with all the requirements of the USDA Free and Reduced Lunch program. So they roll in carts and such. That would meet the standards with the food warm and such and serve with the appliances and such.

The charters just basically run the program through the PED. So the program contractor gets paid for that program. And the contract does have -- and there's different contractors here in town that are already offering that to charter schools.

MS. McCARTY: I know that one of the facilities we're considering, they do have a -- like, a small kitchen area that has refrigerators for students that bring their lunches. They had a space for that. They accommodated two different



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charter schools in that building. I'm not sure about the other facility. I would assume they would have a refrigerator, some facilities for those kinds of things that would not be the contracted company.

COMMISSIONER GANT: My last question,

Madame Chair. If this is approved, I believe you

stated in your application that you will start here
in December or so sending out advertisement? And

what is going to -- what are you going to

specifically state in your letters and other

brochures about this college and how you want

students who are -- who want to go on to higher

education? What's going to be in there?

MR. BAIARDO: I mean, we're going to -- I think, fundamentally, it's the -- it's the philosophy of choice that we want to try and attract students with. And I think it's an attractive philosophy.

But the brochures that we have actually sent out a first wave of them to try and garner at least some interest going into the application process, they describe the school, its philosophy, some basic examples of how -- how the philosophy works and how it applies in the everyday schooling.

It's a tri-fold, so there's limited space





for us to put information in there. But it does -it does talk a little bit about college prep and how
students will be expected to enter a -- a degree
program, which is synonymous with a career pathway,
at some point beginning either in their sophomore
year or their junior year.

But just at the very, very basic level, trying to provide students and parents with an overview of the school as best we can, given the limited space. It does point back to our Web site, which is under construction right now, that will provide much more significant information for students.

As we get up and running, we would like to begin holding specific parents nights, at least once a month, for those individuals that maybe don't have access to the Internet or those parents or students that want to meet and ask questions, so we can hold those forums for students and parents to come and hear what we're all about before they commit.

So the -- the brochure that we're planning to send out right away to try and at least analyze some true numbers in terms of enrollment potential going into our first year, those brochures will go out, presumably, at the end of this calendar year.



And then we will -- you know, if we need to continue advertising to try and pull in more students, we'll have to take the necessary steps to do so.

COMMISSIONER GANT: Will you be emphasizing the fact -- and it's all the way through your application in many, many places -- that students attending this academy will be expected to go on to college?

MR. BAIARDO: It's a -- we want to give students the platform and the foundation from which they can spring successfully into college. We want to give them a variety of options and avenues to explore not only their own learning styles and be successful, but to explore different careers in college.

No. As a charter school, we accept any student that wants to attend. If a student doesn't see college in their future, they are welcome to come. They are welcome to experience and to learn about themselves, and, I think, to get a more individualized curriculum than they might find in their local area high school.

So, as a charter school, we welcome all students, and college or not. But those students who do come, and they -- I would think they would





understand the -- how the school works and the system under which it operates.

COMMISSIONER GANT: Well, don't you think there are many students -- and we've talked about disadvantaged students. Whatever the reason for the disadvantages, when they read your brochure, they hear what you have to say about college and college prep and on and on and on, they're going to say, "Well, no, I don't see it."

Although there are many bright students who live in disadvantaged situations, and they're going to see your brochures, your Web site, and they're all going to say, "Not me." There are going to be a lot of them who would say, "I'd like to, but they're talking about college. I can't afford it; I can't see it; it will never happen."

How do you entice those type -- those children, those students, those families to think that they will be successful?

MR. BAIARDO: I'd like to think that any student has the potential to go to college, to be successful. One thing that we -- that I emphasize in the application is that, because our school is based on mastery, and because we make sure that you are proficient in something before you get credit,



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all students will receive -- when they receive credit, they will also receive a higher grade, and, thus, will become eligible for the lottery scholarship, just by default. Graduating from our school, they will have had to achieve a state of proficiency across all their courses, and, therefore, it will be helpful in them receiving the lottery scholarship.

So, whereas, in a typical high school right now, you can graduate high school, but not be eligible for the lottery scholarship if you're a D or C student. You have to have a certain grade point average to pay for -- I believe it's seven or eight semesters at UNM, or any State -- public state school. At our school, because it's a proficiency and mastery-based school, we want all our kids that graduate to, since they will be proficient, they will automatically be eligible for that assistance in college.

And I think that's a strong component to our application of what we can talk to parents about. Even if they can't afford it, we are preparing their students for -- for financial assistance in college by simply going through our -- our academic program.



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COMMISSIONER GANT: But there's other reasons families see that their students aren't going to college. But you give me another thought on the SpEd student, that you might modify their graduation requirements, but they're not going to make that 2.5 or 2.0 required for the lottery; is that correct?

MS. McCARTY: But, again, not every -it's that square peg in the round hole or round peg
in the square hole. We understand that there are
going to be a small population of students that are
not going to be college-bound. That's the reality
of every school in America. And, so, we want to be
able to give them choices, platforms, to go to maybe
alternative schools, a smaller community college or
a specific training school, a trade, that kind of
thing.

We want them to have a solid foundation for whatever they decide to do, whether -- if college isn't for them, maybe they go to training for refrigeration or, you know, chef school, that kind of thing. We want them to have those choices. But we're setting it up as a platform for college-bound students. But we understand there's going to be some students that just don't fit that



And so we will lead them in that direction. mark. 1 2 We'll support them in that endeavor. I feel like one that I 3 MR. BAIARDO: faced, with parents and students, in my experience 4 5 teaching, is that some students, themselves, don't see themselves as -- as college-ready. And I think 6 7 when you grab a student, and when you inspire them, and when you provide them with opportunities to 8 follow their passions and their interests, I think, 9 10 in many cases, you can make a student actually open to the idea of college, where he or she wasn't open 11 to the idea of college before. 12 13 COMMISSIONER GANT: Thank you. THE CHAIR: Thank you. 14 Just out of curiosity, who wrote the application? 15 16 MR. BAIARDO: I did. And, again, out of curiosity, 17 THE CHAIR: why did you choose not to use the form that was 18 19 provided? 20 MR. BAIARDO: Oh. The template, you mean? 21 THE CHAIR: Uh-huh.



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was -- the insertion of tables, which was, I think,

the best way to try and demonstrate a lot of the

elements in the prompts that we were required to

I began using it.

MR. BAIARDO:

And it

address, it was a little restrictive for -- for trying to put in some demonstrations that I was trying to use in the writing of the application.

So, I -- I mean, I used as much of the format as I could to try and keep it as consistent as what was expected. But, in certain areas where I felt it would be more appropriate to use a chart here or a graph here, the limits of the template didn't allow that to --

THE CHAIR: So the staff is aware of any problems with it.

MR. GERLICZ: We are quite aware of the difficulty of insertion tables. It wasn't only this one, but we got that feedback across the board.

THE CHAIR: Well, one of the things I noticed that was missing was in Section D, goals related to the school's mission. There were instructions there asking for first-year goals. And I -- you have many goals.

I saw one that was a first-year goal. The others all talk about the end of the third school year and even more than that. So I really do not see what specifically was being asked for for first-year goals in the goals that you have set out.

I do see, on Page 6, where you say,





"School Year One, student satisfaction levels will be greater than 75 percent." But that's the only first-year goal I see.

Other than that, I notice, in your school -- in your student policy section, you talk about students with long-term suspension or who are expelled and that they can make up their work online. Is -- I didn't see an explanation of what online curriculum would be available to them. I didn't find the cost for it in the budget. And I'm questioning whether an expelled student can make up their work. Can somebody help me with that? Can an expelled student do academic work?

MR. GERLICZ: Under the charter laws, they do operate somewhat differently. It is true that, if you're expelled from one district school, that you cannot enroll in another district school.

Charters can accept students from a district school, and they can operate as an independent district themselves. They do have the option of creating a program that would educate students that could not be educated elsewhere.

THE CHAIR: But, if they're expelled from this school, can they do online work at this school to make up for missed classes?





MR. GERLICZ: I do not know the specific answer to that question.

THE CHAIR: Okay. Then back to what's the -- what's the --

MR. BAIARDO: Yeah. For clarity, I -- the intention was not for expelled students. If that point wasn't made clear, that was my -- my responsibility. That -- mainly for suspended students who have to be removed from the classroom environment. One thought was to use Skype, which is -- is -- is free, or a program where maybe a student would have to, maybe, on loan, take a laptop home, so he can watch what's going on in class, if he has to be removed from the actual physical classroom environment.

But, yeah, if the student needs the technological requirement, you can potentially provide a laptop on loan. But, for the most part, Skype, or any sort of webcast can be done for free without cost.

THE CHAIR: Rather than truly an online class, you're talking about --

MR. BAIARDO: No, there is no alternate online curriculum, right. So the online would just be a way to interact or interface the class with the





1 student who wouldn't just be at home losing time and 2 potentially being put at a disadvantage. 3 THE CHAIR: Okay. I'd like to look at 4 your budget. On the second page of the budget --5 let me get it big enough to see it here. On the second page of the budget, under the heading, 6 7 "Supplies" --8 MR. BAIARDO: Uh-huh. 9 THE CHAIR: It's almost down to about the bottom of the page. 10 11 MR. BAIARDO: What is the line item on that one? 12 13 It is 11,000, 1000, 56118. THE CHAIR: 14 MR. BAIARDO: Yes. "General Supplies and Materials." Yes. 15 THE CHAIR: 16 General Supplies and 17 Materials. In Year 1, it's \$102,000. Year 2, it's \$687,000. Year 3, \$927,000. Then in 4 and 5, it 18 19 drops back down to 170 -- pardon me -- \$107,000. 20 Years 2 and 3, that is a huge jump. What is that 21 paying for? 22 MR. BAIARDO: Where does the money come 23 from, or where is it going? 24 THE CHAIR: What's it paying for?



Because, in those years,

MR. BAIARDO:

especially in the second year, as the students move into the eleventh-grade and twelfth-grade years, that is when the school starts opening up our degree programs. So, every teacher is responsible for managing and overseeing a degree program which prepares students for that inside rigor into a college area of study.

And, so, to supply teachers with what they need in some of those degree programs, which, in the case of science and engineering, I think will be required significant expenditures, we chose to use a lot of our predicted increased revenue from those years as the school would grow to try and help purchase some of the equipment in the need to offer those degree programs to students.

So the short answer is our degree programs, which won't be offered in the first year, but will start in the second and third year, as students are juniors and then seniors. We felt it would go directly into that area.

THE CHAIR: That's a lot of money. And on Page -- here we go. "Community Support." Under "Evidence of Support," it -- that looks really limited to me. Were you able to do much outreach to gather support or --

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MR. BAIARDO: Sure. So, as I mentioned, we had sent out a representative -- a sample of brochures, of tri-fold brochures, to what I felt was a representative sample of students around the Albuquerque area.

We didn't want to, obviously, neglect any geographic locations within the area. So we used the zip codes as kind of a reference as to where we would be distributing our reports. And it was randomly chosen as to where we would be sending the reports, so we wouldn't be focusing on the Heights or the South Valley. We wanted it to be representative.

What we received back from our reports was a return rate of approximately 7 percent. And that, to me, there is justification for optimism. And I looked this up in the weeks after. APS, this year -- or I would say last year, last year's data was available -- has 17,000 students in Grades 8 and 9, not at charter schools, and we're not considering Rio Rancho or Bernalillo, but we do plan to at least open up students to attend from those areas.

So, if 17,000 students exist in Grades 8 and 9 in Albuquerque Public Schools, if we receive a return rate of even half of what we had in our



initial marketing -- so for a 7-percent return, you receive a 3-and-a-half-percent return -- we received more than double the number of students that we would need to cover our first year enrollment projections.

So I actually think 7 percent is a good optimistic sign that there is interest out there.

We sent about 1,000 brochures out, and receiving -it was somewhere around 73 parents who had gone to the Web site and sent in a form to -- to just express their interest. That was where we achieved that 7 percent from. So, even if we get half that return rate, I still think we're in very good shape for trying to meet our enrollment projections.

THE CHAIR: We're out of time. Thank you very much. I appreciate you -- we appreciate your presentation.

MS. McCARTY: Thank you very much.

MS. ROBINSON: Thank you.

THE CHAIR: Thank you. Any member of the public, including the applicant, may submit written input following this hearing. Written comments can be sent to the Commission via the PED Web site, www.PED.S tate.NM.US/Comments. There are forms out on the sign-in table with that same information.



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You will be directed to an e-mail format in which to write your comment. Make sure you identify the school you're commenting on in the drop-down menu. Please note that any written input must be received by no later than close of business on the third business day following the hearing on the application you wish to comment on.

Thank you for your presentation today. The Public Education Commission will meet in Santa Fe, September 26-27, 2013, to render their decision on approval or denial of this and other new charter school applications.

The Commission will now recess the hearing until 9:00 a.m. tomorrow morning in Columbus, New Mexico. We thank you all for being here today, and we are in recess.

(Proceedings in recess at 11:25 a.m.)

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1	BEFORE THE PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION
2	STATE OF NEW MEXICO
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4	
5	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
6	I, Cynthia C. Chapman, RMR, CCR #219, Certified
7	Court Reporter in the State of New Mexico, do hereby
8	certify that the foregoing pages constitute a true
9	transcript of proceedings had before the said NEW
10	MEXICO PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION, held in the State
11	of New Mexico, County of Bernalillo in the matter
12	therein stated.
13	In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my
14	hand on August 29, 2013.
15	
16	
17	Cynthia C. Chapman, RMR-CRR, NM CCR #219
18	BEAN & ASSOCIATES, INC.  201 Third Street, NW, Suite 1630
19	Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102
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25	Job No.: 8093K

