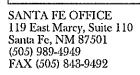
1	BEFORE THE PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION
2	STATE OF NEW MEXICO
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9	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS COMMUNITY INPUT HEARING
10	R.I.S.E., NEW MEXICO CHARTER SCHOOL August 20, 2013
11	7:45 a.m. New Mexico Activities Association
12	6600 Palomas Avenue, Northeast Albuquerque, New Mexico
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20	REPORTED BY: Cynthia C. Chapman, RMR-CRR, NM CCR #219
21	Bean & Associates, Inc. Professional Court Reporting Service
22	201 Third Street, NW, Suite 1630 Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102
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25	JOB NO.: 8092K(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	
8	BRAD RICHARDSON RACHEL STOFOCIK
9	MS. KAREN EHLERT
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1	THE CHAIR: Ladies and gentlemen,
2	according to my computer clock, it is 7:45. I call
3	this hearing back into session. I'll ask Vice Chair
4	Gant for a roll call, please.
5	COMMISSIONER GANT: Commissioner Pogna.
6	COMMISSIONER POGNA: Here.
7	COMMISSIONER GANT: Commissioner
8	Convers I know I said that wrong.
9	COMMISSIONER CONYERS: Conyers. Here.
10	Here.
11	COMMISSIONER GANT: Commissioner Toulouse.
12	COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: Present.
13	COMMISSIONER GANT: Commissioner Shearman.
14	THE CHAIR: Here.
15	COMMISSIONER GANT: Commissioner Gant. We
16	have five present.
17	THE CHAIR: Thank you, Vice Chair. Let's
18	have the Pledge of Allegiance. And, Vice Chair, if
19	you'd lead us in that as well.
20	(Pledge of Allegiance and Salute to the
21	New Mexico Flag conducted.)
22	THE CHAIR: Thank you. Next item is
23	approval of the agenda. The Chair will entertain a
24	motion.
25	COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: So move.



THE CHAIR: Motion and second. All those in favor, please say "Aye."

(Commissioners so indicate.)

THE CHAIR: Any opposed, same sign? Thank you very much.

We'll move on to public hearing on
State-chartered charter schools. First of all, I
would like to ask, if anyone has an electronic
device, that you turn those off or silent or stun or
whatever works best for you, please. We have some
general information I'd like to share with you.

This meeting is being conducted -- oh, by the way, we do not have microphones in here. So if everyone would speak up. And, if you can't hear, please say so, and we'll all yell a little louder.

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 21, 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 applications.

According to this section of the law, the Commission may appoint a subcommittee of no fewer



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than three members to hold a public hearing.

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

And this is our reporter today. So we'll be sure, when you speak, that she gets your name and the spelling of it.

The total time allocated to each application is 90 minutes, which will be timed to insure an equitable opportunity to present applications.

And Brad is going to be our timer today.

During the hearing, the Commission will allow for community input about the chapter -- pardon me -- the charter application. The time for public comments will be limited to 20 minutes. If you wish to speak regarding the application, please sign in, and we ask that you do that 15 minutes before the applicant's presentation.

Please be sure that you indicate on the sign-up sheet whether you are here in opposition or support of the charter school. The Commission Chair, based on the number of requests to comment, will aggregate time to those wishing to speak. If there are a large number of supporters or opponents, they are asked to select a speaker to represent a



common opinion.

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We will try to allocate an equitable amount of time to represent the community accurately.

Secondly, 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 demonstrat---demonstrative exhibits to describe their school, if necessary. However, the time for setup, if necessary, will be included in the 20 minutes.

Following the applicant's presentation, the local school district or their representatives, which include the superintendent, administrators, and board members, 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 applicant.

Commissioners, if are you ready?





COMMISSIONER GANT: We're ready. R.I.S.E. Charter School, please come forward. And I see you're already here. Thank you. 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 your time will begin after you introduce yourselves.

MS. LOPEZ: All right. We are R.I.S.E, New Mexico Elementary. My name is Vanessa Lopez, and I am a founder. This is Eppie Lopez. He is also a founder. And we have a Governing Board member, Natalie Salazar, who will be speaking on behalf of our Governing Board.

MR. LOPEZ: We also have people that are coming, but they're delayed in the Paseo traffic. You had mentioned that they have 15 minutes prior to us starting.

THE CHAIR: They may sign in, until it's time for them to speak.

MR. LOPEZ: Well, I want to thank the Public Education Commission. I want to thank every one in this room for their dedication and commitment to our students. I believe we have a wonderful

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opportunity to create the beginning of something truly unique with R.I.S.E., New Mexico. In our application, we mention R.I.S.E. is more than a school; it's a belief in New Mexico. And I'm flattered to be -- flattered and proud to be in a position where others have taken notice of us, and not just the remarkable people and stunning colleagues in this room, but, such programs as Partners for Developing Futures, LEAD New Mexico, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, who are willing to invest in such a program.

I know, personally -- and speaking for many of us -- we didn't -- we didn't come into education for the money. But it's refreshing to be in a room where all our intentions and hearts are in the right place in helping New Mexico students.

I remember, during my graduation commencement from USC, which was given by Don Shelby, who is the first in California, and second in the nation, to start a charter school, who has, now, 50 high-aspiring schools where children are performing, from the lowest socioeconomic areas. Said, "Education and" calling -- "and the calling that faces [verbatim] to me is the most noble and dignified of all professions. It allows us to offer



us in service to others, and it's the one endeavor that can change the opportunity equation for so many areas.

"Education is a place where one's dreams are realized, through celebrating others who have had their aspirations met as a result of their interactions with us. And the profession of education, added to the [inaudible], are everything. Consider the protagonist of the Neil Simons play, 'The Goodbye Girl.' Elliott reaches a point of frustration with his own situation and laments, 'There is only one thing worse than a hopeless romantic, and that's a hopeful one.'

"Being a hopeful romantic is what it takes to succeed in education. And I'm thankful to be in a room full of hopeful romantics.

About purposeful disruption. There is two quotes that I remember, two phrases that helped me along the way, "purposeful disruption" and "dictate directionality." About purposeful disruption. It was clear in the same way that FedEx makes the U.S postal system better, competitive school choice in the same light brightens the future for all kids. After all, there has always been school choice, because if you could afford to live wherever you



want, then you chose to go to a good school district and a good school, or a neighborhood with a good school. To me, that seems fundamentally unfair.

And, now, we are beginning to see that choice for everyone.

His, and my wish, for us is to create purposeful disruption, becoming an inpatient optimist, because the kids in this state and in this country need it.

Dictating directionality. We have a chance to dictate directionality, where we're headed. And the best compass I know to me to figure out where I'm headed is my heart. I trust the direction where my heart sends me. I do what I love. I earn what I need, and I take a few big risks.

And I'm glad to be here and part of this unique program surrounded by my stunning colleagues and our opportunity to create something truly special in New Mexico.

R.I.S.E., New Mexico is a culturally relevant and inspirational, nontraditional educational model, which builds self and empowers by deliberately employing dual-purpose instruction that integrates cognitive and noncognitive skills



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development to help all youth succeed in school and life.

I want us to focus on some of these words:

Relevant, inspirational, self, and empowered. Those

words weren't just created out of a whim, out of -
just because they sounded -- they mean something;

they have purpose; they have relevance; they have

sustainability.

Relevant. "Relevant" not only means just the ethnicity, the cultural relevance; it means the relevance of our students and what they learn and how they learn. They're technological natives. So our approach to this is not only just focusing on the ethnicity and the cultural -- and the low socioeconomics. It's relevant to today's student.

Inspirational. Inspiration is throughout our program. The kids that we are focusing on -- and, you know, in particular, all low socioeconomic students need to have some type of inspiration, considering all the challenges that they're facing.

Self. Self-regulation, self-efficacy, self-empowerment, self-esteem. And empowers.

That's what we're truly trying to have the students to know, to learn, and a belief in themselves.

These are the students that we're focusing





on right now in the -- in the South Valley, 1 2 Southwest Heights, approximately -- close to 10,000. There's only one elementary charter in that area. 3 Traditionally, education has been a top-down, 4 teacher-effort approach, focusing on the cognitive. 5 6 We've been looking at and working with -- I've been 7 a teacher for up to 14 years. Traditional approach, best practices, monitoring, assessments, 8

And, in my experience, what we've -- what I have found, and what research shows, is that kids just aren't -- they're not buying it. They're disengaging. These skills are important, and they're needed. They are necessary. We need to focus on top grades. We need to focus on the -- we want them to be analytical. We want them to be evaluative. We want them to understand the importance of this.

professional development, traditional curriculum and

instruction, a "one size fits all" model approach.

But, what happens is, especially with lower socioeconomic children, what -- they come in with a ton of weight already showing them that they can't succeed. They're focusing -- their focus is on maybe eating or the poverty that they see continually at home, the lack of experience from top



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role models from people, that say, "You know what?

You can do this. You can succeed. This is how -and this is how."

Socioeconomics and language barriers.

Again, we talked about role models, bias. Sometimes in the classroom, children are faced with bias, unfortunately, so they become disengaged. There's no connection; there's a lack of motivation. Bored and disruptive behavior. Do you know what these are referred to? Coping skills. This is how they deal with it.

I mean, children just don't disrupt a class or go into something funny to them because they're comfortable. It's a way of having to deal with the embarrassment of -- of what they don't know.

Our program is a bottom-up, student-effort approach. It lets the students know that they have some say in what they can do about their lives, through noncognitive skill development. Our programs are asset-based, dual-purpose, inspirational curriculum, social-emotional approach, CPR model, and then culturally relevant. The students nowadays need to know that they can persevere, that they will learn how to be resilient,



that confidence can take them to certain levels that they've never been.

Consequently, data shows that the barriers, the coping skills, are changed. Their perceptions change. And bringing the best of both worlds, the top-down teacher-effort and the noncognitive skill development, bottom-up effort, create success in school and life.

Again, the relevancy, the inspiration, the self and the empowerment are embedded throughout our application. There's something that is necessary, and each and every part important for us to succeed, to help our children succeed.

All these motivational outcomes -- either just the motivational outcomes of being inspired, all these are data-relevant, they're -- they're important in the sense that it's not something that I just experience. It's something that the data is showing nowadays.

The bottom-up component allows students to feel they've accomplished something, while knowing they're improving while doing so. They begin to understand the correlation between work and reward, learning and earning, education and success.

They're working hard to acquire rewards in return



for their investment. Their effort put into their work, not only academic work, social-emotional work, are being rewarded. They're creating a strong work ethic.

Students require some form of stimulus to activate, provide direction for, and encourage persistence in their study and learning efforts.

They need to know, "What's in it for me?" They need to understand that -- "Why? Why?" We need to answer that. And what R.I.S.E., New Mexico does is answers why.

The self-outcomes, gaining a sense of accomplishment, increased self-esteem, confidence in their abilities. They're able to control their environment and attain the realization that they can succeed.

I think that's huge right there. They're able to control their environment. I believe that's why gaming is such a huge attraction to students nowadays, because they create the avatars and they can be successful in being in an environment in which they can manipulate and control.

Change in belief system in self and others. Translating pessimism to optimism.

Optimism. Enabling, dismantling, or overcoming the





impediments to change and developing skills to comprehend literal and inferential information.

Again, we're not just working on the non-cognitive; we're working on the cognitive together.

The empowerment outcomes: Sense of control and empowerment over their lives through academic, social, and emotional skills. A gap has been bridged between the two dimensions, between what they realize at home, what they see at home, and what they are experiencing at school.

The needs of dual-purpose education. You all are familiar with these. There is no antipoverty tool we can provide for disadvantaged young people that will be more valuable than the character strengths in such impressive qualities: Conscientiousness, grit, resilience, perseverance, and optimism. Research is bearing out that students who earn the highest grades often aren't the ones with the highest IQs, but the ones working the hardest.

"The Grittiest Students," a 2007 article in the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, said, "Gritty students muck through challenges despite failure, adversity, plateaus in progress."



Again these were all in our application, I'm just reiterating, because of the importance.

Our program is not just the dual-purpose instruction. Our purpose and our program is a meshing of unique ingredients that will work together to help all students learn that they can succeed. Yes, we have the dual-purpose instruction. But the other programs, the inspirational curriculum, the asset-based campaign, the social-emotional, school-wide program, the dual-purpose, and the way we go about it, all work together.

I think all students have been given a high dose of one ingredient, the cognitive. We'll say there's flour. The students are getting a bunch of flour, and they're not accepting it. Their bodies -- it's not nutritious for them. If they continue to get one ingredient, one ingredient, it's not working. What we are working on is, much like baking a cake, we're putting all the ingredients together, not only the flower, but the eggs, the sugar, the milk, other things that we need to make a cake.

Henry Ford said, "Whether you think you can or you think you can't, you're right." America



was built on the idea citizens have the opportunity to build a better life for themselves and the right to progress to his or her own ability. That's our pursuit of happiness. For many of our students, we're not taught that we can do that. They're giving -- they've been given a curriculum, a set standardized programs, and they don't know why; they don't know how to succeed.

Why do we do things then? Folklore, because it was done yesterday and the day before and the day before. And then we get into these ruts, and somehow we stick with these ruts.

Why don't others use it? Well, it's a new science that's coming about, and it's uncomfortable. But it presents a real challenge to deeply held political beliefs.

I need to read this really quick about -so I can get it correct from the data. "Presents a
real challenge to deeply held political beliefs. An
easy excuse is just to say 'Character counts. Some
have it; some don't.' But research shows that this
is not innate, that this is learned, that if we -that if it were innate, then the people from poor
environments would always be, and those from wealthy
would always be and make great choices. And that's



where the responsibility ends. But, in fact, the science suggests a very different reality. It says that the character strengths that matter so much to young people's success are not innate. They don't disappear magically as a result of good luck or good genes, and they are not simply a choice. They are noted in brain chemistry. They are molded in measurable and predictable ways by the environment in which children grow up. That means the rest of us, society as a whole, can do an enormous amount to influence the development of children."

R.I.S.E., New Mexico is a belief in our students and creates a belief within them about themselves. It helps them have a realized potential.

The collaborative teaching of cognitive approaches and noncognitive skills places a focus on the quality of nurturing, the attitudes, beliefs, self-esteem, and advocacy of children and subsequent behavior are the foundation of all learning. They define what one will become.

Margaret Mead, the great cultural anthropologist, said, "Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world. Indeed, it is the only thing that ever



has."

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How much time do we have? Okay.

MS. LOPEZ: So Natalie Salazar. We have another Governing Board member, Cathie McQueeney; she's sitting back there. Natalie Salazar would like to say something on behalf of the Governing Board.

THE CHAIR: Thank you.

MS. SALAZAR: Hello. My name is Natalie Salazar.

THE CHAIR: Please come up to the table and really speak up so we can all hear you.

MS. SALAZAR: Hello. My name is Natalie Salazar. I am here talking on behalf of R.I.S.E., New Mexico School Charter Board, and as a community member of the South Valley for 21 years. My children attended elementary, mid-school, and high school in the South Valley, and I am excited to have the opportunity to work on the creation of this wonderful concept that R.I.S.E., New Mexico School embodies. R.I.S.E., New Mexico is a true belief in the student and creates a belief within the student to realize what they are able to accomplish, to realize their potential.

As you know, traditional education focuses



on cognitive skills, evaluation, facts, analysis, et cetera, which are essential to learning.

However, R.I.S.E., New Mexico curriculum will incorporate the best cognitive approaches with noncognitive approaches. Students -- studies and data are now showing noncognitive skills, such as confidence, persistence, and resilience, are also essential to success in school and life. R.I.S.E., New Mexico combines the two and creates a program which is unlike any in the country.

The intentional marriage of approaches and skills shows a student what to learn and reveals to them how to learn it, in turn, helping children realize again their potential. So often, I have heard parents say how dissatisfied they are with the education their child is receiving, how they don't believe the public school system prepares their children to succeed in life beyond school or through continued higher education. They wish they had another alternative to offer their children.

To some, this is private school. But that can be far-reached for many. The other alternative is charter schools. And R.I.S.E., New Mexico School would offer that -- just that, with the merging of the cognitive and noncognitive approach to teaching



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and learning.

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As Board members, we are committed to working diligently in the process of creating the R.I.S.E., New Mexico School. We believe in the vision of R.I.S.E., New Mexico and support the founders in creating this vision. We will work in making this wonderful idea of R.I.S.E., New Mexico become a reality.

We will work with the established entities, such as High Bar, to help build, train, support and sustain an outstanding charter school board and an outstanding R.I.S.E., New Mexico School.

I thank you for the opportunity to speak to you this morning, and I thank you for listening to the founders of R.I.S.E., New Mexico, and considering their application for approval, and establishing the wonderful school that R.I.S.E., New Mexico will be. Thank you.

THE CHAIR: Thank you. You have 59 seconds.

MR. LOPEZ: Well, if -- I like to say that I understand that this is a tremendous amount of craftsmanship between a great idea and a great product. And I respect the process, because, in the

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process, we can have magic. And maybe some people have gotten to thinking that, you know, once you have a great idea, give it to others and run with it, and it'll be done.

I know that our process is -- is evolving. We're learning, and we're having experts to continually help us in creating the processes that need to be established to craft something from a beautiful idea to a beautiful product.

THE CHAIR: Thank you very much. We appreciate your presentation. If you would be so kind as to vacate the table, we will ask the representatives from the local school district to come up to the table. I would think it might be better if you would move your materials.

MR. TOLLEY: It's fine. I don't.

THE CHAIR: No? You're okay? I see someone's glasses. I wouldn't want anything to happen to those.

For the record, please state your name, the role you play in the local school district.

You'll have ten minutes to comment on the application, please.

MR. TOLLEY: Mark Tolley. I'm the director of charter and magnet schools for

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Albuquerque Public Schools.

Madame Chair, the superintendent sends his regrets. He had a conflict this morning and could not attend, so you've got me.

In my role as director of charter and magnet schools, I have read this application and evaluated it, just like I would one to Albuquerque Public Schools. However, I trust that the Options For Parents, the Public Education Department, and the PEC can evaluate the actual charter application and make a decision without my input on that.

I do have a few comments around the R.I.S.E. Academy, their application, things that stuck out, and also the area in which they want to go.

According to statute, the consideration of what is in the best interests of the district and the community must be considered. The R.I.S.E.

Academy wants to go into the South Valley, an area that currently has 22 elementaries, eight middle schools, four high schools, over a dozen charter schools, various magnet schools, and dozens of programs aimed at helping low-performing students achieve.

I commend the R.I.S.E. Academy for wanting





to address the cognitive and noncognitive skill set, but I believe it's inaccurate for the writers of their application to assume their school is a totally unique model. In APS, at all of our elementary and middle schools, there are programs around noncognitive skills.

As an example, at Duranes Elementary, they run a micro-society, a national system, and have for years, that involves students in all types of noncognitive skills. We also have several APS high schools in the area working on elective classes, putting those into their schedules to support the students' cognitive and noncognitive skills. Also, we have programs at charter schools, such as Mountain Mahogany, Alice King, El Camino Real; magnet schools, Early College Academy, School on Wheels, New Futures, that actually infuse noncognitive skill sets right into their curriculum.

I also am a hopeful romantic. But, in my job as director of charter and magnet schools, I have to look at the hard, cold facts around money and around numbers. And, to infuse another school and cause a dissolution of services in an area that's already inundated with programs and innovative programs going on in to address these



students, would do a disservice to that community and this district.

There are many statements in the application about serving noncognitive, serving the whole child, fusing cognitive and noncognitive, but I see very little data to back that up within the application. I feel like the application was very much like the cake analogy, milk, flour, and a bunch of other stuff. "We're going to teach curriculum; we're going to do noncognitive skills, and, then, other stuff to help the kids."

At APS, we cannot support this application. We see nothing new in this application. It seems to be a duplication of things that are already being taught at our traditional schools and our charters. Thank you.

THE CHAIR: Thank you. Is there anyone else from the district? Seeing none, we will move on to the public comments. I believe Karen is getting the sign-up sheets for us.

COMMISSIONER GANT: No, she isn't.

THE CHAIR: Rachel, would you mind getting the -- or someone? Brad. Brad is getting them,
Rachel, thank you.

MS. STOFOCIK: Brad is faster.





1 THE CHAIR: Okay. I have a second name over on the School District side, Mr. Tolley. 2 someone else here, or perhaps someone just signed up 3 4 on the wrong side? MR. TOLLEY: I think someone signed on the 5 wrong side. 6 7 THE CHAIR: Okay. So it looks like we 8 have two people signed up to speak during the 9 community input section. We have a total of ten minutes for each person to use the 20 minutes. 10 The first name I see is "Ray" -- and I'm sorry. 11 12 MR. ZAMORA: I must have signed on the 13 wrong side, then. 14 THE CHAIR: Do you wish to speak? MR. ZAMORA: Yes, I would. 15 Please come forward. Give 16 THE CHAIR: 17 your name to the reporter and spell it. 18 MR. ZAMORA: My name is Raymond Zamora. 19 And it's R-A-Y-M-O-N-D, Z-A-M-O-R-A. 20 THE CHAIR: And if you will watch the 21 timekeeper, you'll know when your time is up. 22 MR. ZAMORA: Well, let me tell you about 23 me real quick. My name is Ray Zamora. I'm a former 24 police officer with Albuquerque Police Department. 25 I served 21 years and retired. In my last five



years, I worked specifically with juveniles.

I heard about this program. I am in complete support of it, for many reasons. I also own Warrior Boxing, one of the boxing gyms here in New Mexico, where I deal specifically with youth.

And, in the last ten years that we've owned this place, we've worked directly with children. And I see this type of program actually helping them tremendously.

I see that there has to be options for these children. The traditional school, although those programs may be in place, as I heard this other gentleman from the district, I can see that they're probably not working, or they need something else.

A lot of these kids are frustrated. They either end up leaving school, you know, or they just -- they just end up not making it.

I'm also the president of USA Boxing for New Mexico. So I represent the entire, you know, section of boxing as it affects here in New Mexico. I sit on the board. I am the president. So I see children, you know, from all backgrounds, all the time.

We are constantly working with youth. And





a lot of them are -- it's the same problems, you know. They need -- they need something. And it -- all of them need it at different times. There's no way to put your finger on it and say it, "Hey, this is exactly -- this program is going to work; this program is going to work."

They need people trying, and that's what I see here. I see two educators that have put something together that is something that can actually have some effect.

You know, as far as the South Valley, it speaks for itself. You can look at the dropout rate. You can look at all the kids that are not doing well in school, or being arrested, you know, dealing with the law. I see that. I've seen that side as well.

You know, part of my job at the end of my career was specifically to arrest juveniles, to deal with cases that APS had. And -- and, you know, they were some of the worst that you could imagine. And so my thinking is, we have to do something to -- to stop that before it gets to that point.

And it may be with the parents; it may be with programs; it may be -- I think all of these things have an effect. But, you know, if your



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school is teaching you how to learn -- if your school is teaching you how to become a valued citizen, then I think that, you know, you're definitely on the right track.

You know, like I said, I don't want to stay up here all day. I want to let you guys know that I am in full support of this program, and I believe it will work. I believe that we need something like this, and we need some change. And, if there is, you know, other programs like this out there in APS, they're not working; they need something else. And, you know, the statistics will show all by themselves.

And that's basically it. Thank you for allowing me to speak. And, you know, I'm just giving my opinion. I'm also a South Valley member as well. So I live in the South Valley.

THE CHAIR: Thank you. Thank you very much.

Julian Salazar. Good morning.

MR. SALAZAR: Good morning, ladies and gentlemen.

THE CHAIR: Please give your name to the recorder, and watch the time, if you would, please.

MR. SALAZAR: Yes, ma'am. Today, I'm here



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to speak on behalf of R.I.S.E. Academy. Why?

Because I feel R.I.S.E. is a school that is built

from the -- will be built from the bottom, that the

South Valley needs. And I feel that being a

resident of the South Valley for 20 years and a

parent myself, kids in the South Valley need it

more -- or need more.

All of us say that there is a lot of programs that is being put out there by the Albuquerque Public Schools. But the thing is, is we see the words coming out. We see it in paper. But when it comes to reality, and you see on our students, on our kids, I don't see it happening.

For me, R.I.S.E. will bring something new to the South Valley. It'll inspire our kids, our children, our parents to be more involved. Being that I have a child who is not only a teacher, I've seen that she is very, very into her kids. The big thing that I've seen in the public schools while my kids were going through the schools, was that the teacher ratio was, to me, inadequate, because you had an overcrowded of students. Basically, you had maybe one to 20 kids, maybe more. And the teacher herself could not keep that one -- or any child interested in what she was trying to teach.



One of the big things, when R.I.S.E. gave to me -- when Eppie and Vanessa came to me, what I really, really saw in R.I.S.E, as I was reading through, it is their vision. And I want to read about their vision.

"Everything we do we believe in enriching students' lives to awaken the life which lies within."

To me, at first, I kind of wondered why -what does this mean? And, to me, I thought, well,
do they want to just open a school and go through
the same procedures, or the same -- the same as any
other school? And I said, "No." This -- they are
very, very into being that they are -- knowing that
they were -- they're teachers, that they want more,
not only for the child, but for the South Valley
community.

And, like I mentioned before, being that I've been in the South Valley for 20 years, and I moved there 20 years ago, being that I was military, I served 24 years, and I felt that I wanted to retire here and give my kids the opportunity, and I felt the South Valley would give them that, which it did. Both my children went through Adobe Acres, went through Harrison School, went through



Rio Grande school. And, not only that, they also got their degrees in UNM. And I felt that me, as a parent -- or we -- me and my wife, as parents, did what we could. And I felt that the South Valley needed more.

I want to basically thank the Board for letting me talk in behalf of R.I.S.E. And I want to -- do you -- (consults with Mr. Lopez.)

MR. SALAZAR: I know that we have a few representatives here from the South Valley. But I wanted to read -- there was more individuals wanted to come, but for other commitments, they couldn't. So what I want to do is, if it's possible, I want to read a couple of letters.

This comes from Tomas Ponce. He's a sixth-grade teacher from the South Valley Academy. He mentions, "As a teacher in the South Valley, I know the importance of character education and instilling grit in our students. Nothing will make a bigger impact on our kids than teaching of resiliency in the face of challenge. R.I.S.E., New Mexico has a challenge to start a school from the ground up with the combination of critical thinking and resilience education. It's important that all students have a chance, an opportunity to become



more than just successful at standards and tests.

To build better people, you need to first

acknowledge schools' roles in that construction.

R.I.S.E., New Mexico is part of that acknowledgment.

"Knowing personally Eppie Lomas, I know his commitment to making the students the primary voice in any school he creates. His ability to connect his students to keep his focus on the kids is what will make this school successful. The current climate makes it hard for a new charter to find its approval, and rightly so. The creation of an educational community is one of the most vital and challenging efforts we have. No issue matters more than the effective education of our young people. This includes the character education of them as well.

"R.I.S.E., New Mexico has put together a proposal with initiatives backed by the best data available in education. The curriculum proposed is ambitions and well positioned for the highest efficacy. The curriculum of a dual-purpose education acknowledges the holistic learning that must occur within the education community. The dual-purpose education includes an asset-based campaign, inspirational curriculum, ownership



culture, and school-wide social-emotional program.

It is for all these reasons above that I" have -
"that I recommend that R.I.S.E., New Mexico is

approved by the New Mexico Public Education

Commission. Thank you."

I'll read one real quick -- another one.

And this one is from Mr. Andrew Garrison. He is the
CEO and president of the BODYFACTS Wellness
Consulting.

"Dear Public Education Commission, It is with great honor and pride that I give my professional supports to R.I.S.E. New Mexico Elementary. In my eight years of servitude with the Public Education Commission, this is the application I longed for. With a mission to provide relevant and inspiring education through self empowerment, I had to personally delve into this application to determine sound pedagogy.

"I find that the collaborative teaching of cognitive and noncognitive skills focus on the quality of the nurturing. The attitudes, beliefs, self-esteem, and self-efficacy of children and subsequent behaviors are the foundation of all learning; they define what one will become.

As R.I.S.E. founders build capacity, they



have further defined the foundational needs to make the R.I.S.E. model a success: Professional development based on annual strategic planning and comprehensive teacher induction will augment the delivery of dual-purpose education, asset-based campaign, and the CPR which models the confidence persistence, and resilience.

"They are also venturing into the essential yet chronically" unfounded -- "underfunded sector of wellness by establishing a commitment from me to establish a teacher wellness education and training program based on a three-tiered socio-ecological model approach: teacher effectiveness, teacher wellness and" self -- "and school safety. In addition, the Vistelar Group out of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, stands at the ready to provide verbal defense and influence training to respond to verbal and physical conflict, child bullying, verbal aggression, and campus intruders.

"As I can personally attest, highly credentialed organizations of change are committed to the R.I.S.E. evolution. Thank you for your consideration. I miss you all and wonder -- "and the wonderful work we accomplished together."

And I want to thank the Board again for



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letting me speak in behalf of R.I.S.E. Thank you.

2 THE CHAIR: Thank you for your comments. 3 As it is the end of the public comments section, we

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now move to the Public Education Commission question session. We'll have 40 minutes for Commissioners' questions. If the founders would please come back up to the table.

Commissioners, do you have questions? Commissioner Toulouse?

COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: Madame Chair, founders, I congratulate you on your ideas. But I'm also a parent and a grandmother and a grandmother of young children just starting. And every one of my kids is in charter schools, so I'm speaking from knowledge.

I have a problem where I hear any of this term "culturally" relevant. I'm an anthropologist by training. I would specifically like the idea of what you mean by culture in education, what is culturally relevant. And I can't figure out what your cultural relevancy is. Can you explain to me? "Relevancy," yeah, I get. But the "culturally" part, would you explain?

MR. LOPEZ: Be happy to. May I just say that I want to thank the people that were here,





because I think that some of them need to get their children to school and go to work. So I want to thank you for your support, those of you who need to get going. But I truly appreciate your help and your participation. Thank you very much.

Cultural. I didn't want it to sound as just like ethnic culture, like Hispanic culture or Anglo culture or Native -- the culture I'm thinking about, and that -- the culture I'm thinking about is the culture of today's student.

As an example, my little nephew, he got the phone, and he was swiping -- he's only like -- what? Six months? I didn't teach him. I know I didn't teach him. But that's the culture of them -- of our children nowadays.

The cultural relevancy, meaning the technological natives, meaning that they don't learn by just sitting at a desk and being the -- the teacher being "the sage on the stage," you know. They learn by doing and by acting and interacting. They learn by competition. That's the relevancy to them. They learn by -- by video. They learn not just by the -- you know, the audio, which we, I believe, have been used to in our public education, where it's all focused on, you know, someone getting



up and giving us this information.

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A lot of what the students now need is the visual information, the visual stimulus, as about 20 to 30 percent are actual -- like myself and my wife will attest to this -- visual learners, because, fortunately, she can talk to me, and I start to go off. You know, I start to lose that.

So the relevancy, again, it's more of the fact of the students nowadays, their style of learning, the way they learn, how they learn, and the best approaches to get them to learn with the culture that they are exposed to nowadays. That's what I meant.

COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: Okay. Ι appreciate that. I represented the South Valley on the CNM Governing Board for 12 years, and I've grown up in the southeast part of Albuquerque where it all connects. So I also have another concern. Why did you choose the Southwest instead of the Southeast? I see a much greater need for kids in some of my area in the Southeast, especially in the area that they now call the International District, which we think of as the "War Zone." And I see fewer people going in there than I see resources going into the South Valley.



Years ago, the South Valley was neglected.

Now, I see they've been able to find a voice and get heard and get resources there, and I'm not finding that anybody pays any attention to this other part of the area that I represent now. So why did you make your choice of South Valley rather than some other parts of Albuquerque?

MR. LOPEZ: I guess it's just because it's personal, in the sense that I was born on Atrisco -- I was raised on Atrisco Road, but I was born in a hospital, actually. But, yeah. Atrisco Elementary, and the experiences I've had there, some very wonderful, some very tragic. And I know that the need for a program to build the children isn't just confined to the South Valley. And it's not just confined to a certain region.

It's social -- it's the poor. It's really the poor who don't have the voice. Unfortunately, Madame Chairman -- or Commissioner -- how do I address you?

COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: Commissioner.

MR. LOPEZ: Commissioner, that I wish that my desires that we replicate and that we can place these programs where they are needed the most. It's so unfair that -- I'm thinking of an article I





read -- "No Child Left" -- "No Rich Child Left
Behind," that the top 1 percent, the 1-percenters
are outperforming the world globally. You know how
we have the -- the tests that show where the U.S.
ranks? The U.S. is always ranking 17th, 18th. But
the top 1-percenters are ranking one. It's the
lower socioeconomic population that bring the rest
of the scores down.

That's so inherently criminal, in my mind.

MS. LOPEZ: I think another reason why, as well as -- we were both raised in the Valley, in the South Valley, went to schools in the South Valley.

And then, upon graduating UNM, we both went to different states to teach. I went to California.

Eppie went to Colorado. And what we saw happening over there opened our eyes to realize that we didn't have that type of education growing up here in the Valley.

And, so, we both came back, taught at schools in the South Valley. And that is what inspired us. We saw what was happening in the schools that we were teaching at. And it wasn't comparable to what was happening in California; it wasn't comparable to what was happening in Colorado.

And we sort of stepped back and said, "What's going



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Parents of students that we -- that were in our classrooms would talk about how they wanted more choice. They wanted to be able to -- to have the choices. But there was only one other charter school in that area that they could send their children to.

And some of them had -- had experienced that charter school and then decided that that wasn't what they wanted for their children, either. But they wanted something that taught the whole child, you know, that taught those cognitive and noncognitive skills.

And so we wanted to take our expertise from other states into the South Valley and teach in the schools that were already existing. We did that. And we came out of it realizing that there needs to be more.

So that was our reasoning for choosing that area. And, like Eppie said, our hope is that we can expand and go into the Southeast and other areas, where it is -- it's needed as well.

COMMISSIONER TOULOUSE: Thank you. Now I'll turn you over to the educators. I'm the one non-educator on the Commission. My background is

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1 higher ed, and it's in the human services area and 2 in social sciences. So I've tried to keep it there. 3 And here are the educators. So let them take at you now and your other philosophies, and your budgeting and your planning and your goal setting. 5 THE CHAIR: Commissioner Gant? 6 7 COMMISSIONER GANT: I'm looking at Page 14 of the application. And, on there, you talk about 8 the -- I guess you call it the "Houghton Mifflin 9 10 Harcourt's Skills"? I assume this is an online service? 11 12 Yes, it can be. MR. LOPEZ: 1.3 COMMISSIONER GANT: And it requires licensures? 14 (Indicates.) 15 MR. LOPEZ: COMMISSIONER GANT: How many are you 16 17 licensed -- how many licenses will you have to 18 support the number of students you have? 19 MR. LOPEZ: Well --20 I think that all depends on MS. LOPEZ: 21 how many -- what our population is. So this --22 COMMISSIONER GANT: Do you have an 23 estimate of what it's going to cost per license? 24 MR. LOPEZ: To answer your first question, 25 how many online services are we going to have?



will have as many as we have students. How much it's going to cost? I don't even want to venture to guess. But what I looked at was that we do have the ability, thank goodness, of programs that are waiting on the cusp for us to support us to be able to provide this. Because I know, Mr. Gant, that unfortunately, it's all about -- no, it's not all about. A lot of it is about money, being able to provide.

And we, thankfully, have these programs, these foundations, that see the value in it. And I looked at it more for the -- the Basic Skills Tutor, because I did the research, and I went to a few schools that are using it. The Southwest Learning Academy is using it.

MS. LOPEZ: Southwest Learning Center.

MR. LOPEZ: Southwest Learning Center is using that, and they're using it very well and showing remarkable progress.

So the cost of it was put more as not the emphasis I was looking at. I was looking for the quality of such a program that could help our lower socioeconomic students succeed. And I'm hoping that when -- when these foundations fund us, we will have the capacity to provide the necessary means for the



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1 students. Not only are the higher socioeconomics -can they attain such things, but we can, too. 2 3 COMMISSIONER GANT: I've got to go back 4 and preface this. What -- the questions we're asking is for more knowledge. And your application, 5 as it stands today -- not what you wish it will be, 6 what you're going to add to it, what these 8 foundations may or may not give you -- is not going to be on the vote. It's what is in this 9 10 application. Now, what line number -- what line item in 11 12 the budget is for this Skills Tutor? I mean, you 13 have several lines in there for software, but they're so minor -- I know what software costs. And 14 they're so minor, I can't find out where you have 15 16 the -- where you have these in the budget. Okay? That's what we have to vote on: 17 What's in 18 the budget, what's in the application. So I can't 19 pull that out there. 20 MR. LOPEZ: I see. Am I correct to know -- to understand, then, that with the funding, 21 22 there is a certain amount that does go into curriculum? 23 Right? 24 COMMISSIONER GANT: You get an SEG.



Yes.

MR. LOPEZ:

COMMISSIONER GANT: And you do with the SEG what it takes to educate the kids, to spend it, as long as it's legal, as long as it meets the budget that's approved by the State.

MR. LOPEZ: Right. And, in that SEG,

we've allocated money for curriculum, which is designated by the State, was it not? \$30,000, approximately?

MS. LOPEZ: Uh-huh.

MR. LOPEZ: So, if we're going to get the funds, just to sustain -- just like you mentioned, just from the application, that's where it would be. And, hopefully --

COMMISSIONER GANT: But my issue is, you have a lot of programs in your application. But I cannot pull out what you are doing for licensures. That's what I can't pull out. Let's go to Page 46. And it has to do with governing -- governance.

In one part on Page 46, it states, "The Board will consist of five to nine members."

And, then, it -- then, in the next paragraph, it talks about, "There will be no fewer than five members."

But -- and, then, it says, "The terms will be overlapping. The Board shall determine, prior to





February the 1st of each election cycle, whether the makeup of the Board shall be increased or otherwise changed."

Why are you changing the makeup of the Board in numbers? Do you see it on that, number of members of Boards?

MR. LOPEZ: We shouldn't change the number.

COMMISSIONER GANT: But that's what you've got in here. All right. Along with that question, you realize that every time you change a Board member, you have to re- -- you have to get -- qualify the Board as a Board of Finance? And you're talking about changing the Board once -- once -- some of these will be there for one year; some will be there for three years. How come the spread and how -- why the Board's going to be -- it's down to the next paragraph.

Why is it one to three years, they're going to be on the Board? That seems like confusion to me. Why?

MR. LOPEZ: We shouldn't. It should be a consistent program, and that we are -- and our bylaws will create the consistency. And, also, we are focusing on -- much like we had said earlier,





that we are evolving and we are growing.

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And I know, Mr. Gant, you said that it is what's in here. But are we not afforded the ability to work with consulting programs that are experts in Board governance and policies and regulation, that we comply with, and do what is the most effective and efficient way to run a Board?

And that's where -- that's where our focus is. Just like I had mentioned about the craftsmanship of the process. I am an expert in education. I am a Master in education, a Master in the art of teaching. But I am no "Master" in Board governance and finance. But we have the capacity, the ability to get the best.

I think it's -- in the sense of saying,
"I'll get the best person to work for me and move
out of the way, as long as they follow the
policies."

And that's what we intend to do, sir. I know that some of these words and ideas aren't the most effective and efficient. But I guarantee you I will work religiously to get the best experts in Board governance, and that are there for us and our Board to training us in the right way.

MS. LOPEZ: It also says, "Members can



serve up to three consecutive years." So that doesn't necessarily -- they do have that one-year term that they would be leaving. So they are -- there is that. You know, they can stay for up to six years -- or three years, for those members that have served the one year.

7 COMMISSIONER GANT: Yes, I read that. 8 Thank you.

But did you have anybody at all help you write the governance piece on this? Who?

MS. LOPEZ: Yes. We had people who were experts that read over it.

COMMISSIONER GANT: Okay. Next question.

Page 50. It's right below A bowlegs 3. And what is the process of select- -- you have in mind for selecting Board members? Explain your process for selecting Board members.

MS. LOPEZ: Okay. So we have committees, obviously, that are part of the Board. And there's one Board member serving on each committee. So what we want to happen is community members who are -- we already have a lot of community members, businesses, other things within the community, people who are interested in R.I.S.E. So we want the committees to get community members involved, and, then, that will



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create a funnel for future Governing Board members.

on the different committees and helping with that committee work will become familiar with R.I.S.E., will understand the mission of R.I.S.E., and then will then lead into those -- those positions, coming up into those positions.

COMMISSIONER GANT: So how will they become members of the Board?

MR. LOPEZ: The Governing Board members are going to be in the subcommittees. And, again, I'm learning this as I'm going along, but I'm not -- and I will hire -- I will work with the people that are experts. But my understanding is they're going to -- members will be selected by subcommittee process of the Board.

COMMISSIONER GANT: Do you understand, as I understand it, anyway -- and correct me, other Commissioners -- Board members have to be selected in an open meeting, a public open meeting? Do you understand the Open Meetings Act.

MR. LOPEZ: I do. But what I want to tell you is that, at the core of this all -- of all of this, is we are definitely following, and will follow, and be guided by the people that will

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guarantee that we follow the policies and the procedures of doing this correctly.

MS. LOPEZ: Well -- and I think what will happen is these committee members will be, like, nominated as potential Governing Board members. So yes, they will be selected in an open meeting. It's not just something that's going to happen behind the scenes. But these people are a great funnel, in order to say, "This person is really committed and has expertise in finance. I would love to nominate them to be part of the Board when X member leaves," and then be chosen in that -- in that forum.

COMMISSIONER GANT: Okay. I just have a few more. I know we're halfway through the time, so I'll make it quick.

Page 59. No. Let's skip that one. Go
over to -- go to 80, Page 80. And, on that page, it
talks about disenrollment. And, also, in the
appendices, on Page 56, it talks about student
discipline. And I read through these several times,
page 80 and 56, and the appendices, student
discipline and disenrollment. Do you know what is
in Section 6.1 -- correction -- 6 -- 6.11.2,
New Mexico Administrative Code, when it deals with
discipline, student rights?



MR. LOPEZ: Right offhand, I don't know.

COMMISSIONER GANT: That's what's supposed

MR. LOPEZ: We will get that fixed.

commissioner Gant: There is no reference in the application -- please explain this one to me -- no references in the application or appendices to the discipline, removal of students with disabilities, procedures for detention, suspension, expulsions, appeals -- the list goes on.

MS. LOPEZ: And I think our understanding was that, do you have some basic -- student policies? It didn't say that it needs to be exhaustive, every single thing that could possibly happen. So I think we put our understanding of some of the policies showing, yes, we understand that this is how policies are -- should be written, and this is some of what needs to be included.

But I don't think that the application was clear enough to state that every single -- because we did -- we have a 50-some page document, "Student Policies." We chose some of them to represent our -- that we understand what student policies are. So...

COMMISSIONER GANT: Could you have not



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to be in here.



1 just referenced the Administrative Code and sections? 2 3 MS. LOPEZ: We could have, yes. 4 COMMISSIONER GANT: My last question -- I 5 know you have a lot of questions -- in looking clear through this several times -- and we talk about the 6 relevance of students. But the relevance of 8 students and what you're going to be teaching starts, in my view, at home. 9 10 MS. LOPEZ: Uh-huh. 11 COMMISSIONER GANT: And I cannot pull out of your application anything that says, "This is 12 13 what we are going to do to help parents understand 14 what they need to do." I see you talk about IEPs. 15 You talk about 16 some parents' involvement in different boards and 17 stuff, committees and all that. 18 But the home. 19 MS. LOPEZ: So --20 COMMISSIONER GANT: That's -- that's where 21 it starts. 22 MS. LOPEZ: Exactly. 23 COMMISSIONER GANT: Not at school, but where it starts at home. 24 25 MS. LOPEZ: And there was no specific



question that said -- it said something about, "How are you going to let parents know about grades," and all that. There was no specific question saying, "How are you going to reach those parents? How are you going to educate your parents?"

We know how important it is for parents to be involved in the education. We, in the background, have -- and there was no question in the application asking how we were going to do it. But we believe in home visits. I mean, if there was a section that said, "How are you going to get these parents on board," we would have put every single thing that we know that has to do with parents.

We believe that teachers should have home visits with students. That way, they can see where the students are coming from. That way, the parents can have that time, that one hour, allocated for every single child for that teacher to sit in their home and talk. And it gives the parents time to, you know, get to know the teacher, the teacher to get to know the parents, and it brings the parents on board. That's one of the things that we are going to institute.

We also know that, in the South Valley, parents need to be educated on certain things that



they may not have the skills in. So we know that we want people to educate parents. So there will be, hopefully, teachers who would volunteer to have those classes.

We have community meetings every month.

So parents can come in and have the input in what's going on in the school. If there is a question that was specifically asked, that, then, we would have went for days on the things that we're going to, you know, do with parents. But there was no specific question, except for, "How are you going to communicate with the parents about the academics," and that was it.

So, yes, we have thought about that extensively, and we have a lot of programs that we are going to -- to put in place.

COMMISSIONER GANT: Thank you. I have another. But you go ahead. If we have time, I'll ask it.

THE CHAIR: Okay. Thank you. Let me just ask you to look at Page 82, under Section J,
"Waivers." And I notice that you have identified all waivers that you will be requesting, except school principal duties and driver's education.

You've indicated you will be requesting those

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1 waivers.

However, in the directions, it asks you to describe how use of this waiver will support your school's plan. And that information is not there.

Is it perhaps somewhere else?

MR. LOPEZ: I'm just looking for some information. This was also addressed to us in the -- in the application. And I just want to refer to those notes, that we met -- that we wrote. So if you will afford us just one minute until we --

Okay. So the goal of our school is to allow for flexibility of grouping. And I think that's perhaps why we didn't address --

THE CHAIR: I can't hear you.

MR. LOPEZ: Our goal of the school is to allow for the flexibility of the grouping.

THE CHAIR: I understand that. I really do. But I'm asking you specifically for this particular information, that the directions ask you to put it in this section, when you ask for the waiver, the rationale for asking for that waiver.

And, so, you're saying, as far as you know, it's not somewhere else?

MR. LOPEZ: As far as I know, yeah, it's

25 | not --





THE CHAIR: All right. In the interest of time, let's move on. Commissioner Gant started to ask you a question about Page 59 and decided not to. I am going to ask you about Page 59. That's your staffing plan.

And you have indicated that many of your special ed people, curriculum director, IT coordinator, ancillary services, business manager, and custodian will all be contracted. However, I could not find in the budget where the funds were allocated to pay for those. Could you direct me to the correct spot in your budget where those are going to be paid?

I did find one item for contract services in your budget for \$60,000. But I know that can't be sufficient for all of these.

MR. LOPEZ: I believe that, to answer that question honestly, is this -- it's a preliminary budget with what we thought and are going and hope to need, and that the budget will be adapted to meet the needs of our -- of our plan.

THE CHAIR: Okay. Let me just -- I don't want to beat this to death, but let me reiterate what Commissioner Gant said. We're looking for a complete plan here.

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MR. LOPEZ: Right.

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THE CHAIR: We cannot consider what might be. This has got to be the complete plan. If we said, "Open the school tomorrow," this would be the plan you would have to use. And --

MR. LOPEZ: So, then, we won't have the -the way it's written, we won't have the ability -or we couldn't fund these services because it's not
in there.

THE CHAIR: That would certainly be the way I would read it. And you can't have school without these services, if you have special ed students.

And I -- I understand there are some issues there. But we have to know that you are prepared to deal with whatever student population you've got.

MR. LOPEZ: Understand.

THE CHAIR: Okay. So -- you talked a lot about locating in the South Valley. You talk about it on Page 98 of your application. Let me ask you this hypothetical question.

If this school were approved, and you were going out tomorrow to look for the location for this school, and you couldn't find one in the South





Valley, what would do you?

MR. LOPEZ: Well, go into the -- the Southeast.

THE CHAIR: Because, you see, we've had this come to us before. And we've approved a school that was specifically going to be in the South Valley, and they ended up over on Yale because they couldn't find a facility. And I -- I certainly want to bring to your attention that facilities, as far as we've been told, in the South Valley, are difficult to find, adequate facilities at an adequate price.

MR. LOPEZ: You're very correct about that. The -- we will work aggressively to find -- and have been working aggressively to find -- that location. But what has happened is that -- I know you don't like hypotheticals. But, since we are not approved yet, when we are approved, that opens up avenues for us to be able to build. That is our goal is to build.

And much -- thankfully, that we have organizations that are on the cusp ready to do that for us. We want to build. Why? Many reasons. Because we feel that these students need to have something that is worthy of something great, too.





Not to knock the education that goes in the 1 2 portables nowadays. But why can't we have something 3 wonderful for our poorer socioeconomic students? 4 And that is my hope. 5 So, again, we're aggressively pursuing 6 answers. We'll work with the Public Facility 7 Authority. But we want to build. THE CHAIR: 8 Okay. 9 MR. LOPEZ: We want to build and --10 Thank you. THE CHAIR: I appreciate that. 11 On Page 4, you talk about the school day, 12 also referenced in Page 59 in the appendices. 13 "School day" is rather vaquely referred to. 14 are your plans? Is it a four-day-a-week? 15 Five-days-a-week? Will you fill us in, just a 16 little bit more specifics? 17 MS. LOPEZ: So we will be five days a 18 week. I believe what -- you said Page 4? 19 THE CHAIR: I believe that's what I have written on my -- oh, pardon me. Page 59. 20 21 sorry. 22 MS. LOPEZ: That's okay. We -- in looking 23 at this now, I understand that it is vague. 24 this as vague as possible so we could have that 25 flexibility, so when an administrator is hired, when



staff is hired, they can come together and have 1 those discussions about what is best. 2 You know, if 3 it's that they want to have an early dismissal one day -- so, yes, it would be five days a week. 4 I think I must refer to the 5 THE CHAIR: 6 application on Page 53. And I know this is in the 7 written evaluation that you already received from the reviewers. But I think I have to bring this up. 8 9 Starts on the bottom of Page 52, 10 Section C, Leadership and Management. And these are 11 the two statements that the reviewers questioned. 12 And I believe they said you can't do this. 13 The one statement says, "Although the Board will have the power to take action on any 14 15 issues it chooses..." -- and, of course, that is not legal --16 17 MS. LOPEZ: Uh-huh. -- "...the Board cannot take 18 THE CHAIR: 19 action on any issue." Then, on the top of Page 53: "The Board 20 will enter into and revoke all contractual 21 22 relationships that exceed \$20,000." 23 And, again, the reviewers questioned 24 whether the Board would be getting into professional 25 contracts, teacher contracts. And, of course, that



is absolutely forbidden in a Board activity. Just wanted to be sure that was brought to your attention.

MR. LOPEZ: And we will insure a clear understanding, monitor, and align our mission with the Board.

THE CHAIR: I believe those are my questions. Commissioner Gant?

COMMISSIONER GANT: My last -- it's a question, and I'll read what I wrote.

Several other charter schools -- some in the South Valley -- have claimed that they will be able to take students who are coming from economically -- socioeconomic disadvantage, broken homes, et cetera, and these schools will be successful in helping students to be educationally successful. Yet, we, the Commission, have seen many times that these other charter schools are not necessarily successful, even though they talk of doing the same things you wish to do for students. Why do you think cognitive/noncognitive -- whatever your parameters -- why do you think this one will be successful when others have gone for eight years and have not been successful, have gone for ten years and the data shows -- and the comment made earlier



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was, the numbers are not in here. You have lots of research.

MS. LOPEZ: I know.

COMMISSIONER GANT: But I don't see numbers to back up the research. Numbers, digital numbers. So why do you think you'll be successful when these others haven't been?

MS. LOPEZ: Well, we see firsthand what that was like, because we both taught at a charter school in the South Valley. And our experience shows that we need a powerful leader. We need to get an administrator in place that believes in the mission, that believes in our kids, and that has an investment in this community.

And I feel by having that type of leader, it's going to do so much good for just the school in general. We've seen lots and lots of turnover in charter schools in the Valley with the administrators. And that doesn't create consistency, for the students, for the staff, for anyone.

We saw lots of turnover of staff. So there was never that -- that really strong core of people really driving the mission.

So our focus is on really hiring those





stunning colleagues, but putting in a principal -the Governing Board will hire a principal that is
stunning, that does have the investment in the
community, that does know charter schools, that has
experience in running charter schools, and has
successful experience in running charter schools,
and can get those stunning colleagues in the doors
that won't just be turning over every -- every year.

So, yeah, there are charter schools in the Valley that say that. We've seen it firsthand, what -- what it's all about. And I think it starts with our -- one, our Governing Board being really strong and making sure that they know their job really well, but, also, getting that stunning colleague for the administrator.

MR. LOPEZ: Also, our vision isn't just going to end right here. What happens is, we -- in the processes -- not only in our vision, but the processes of this school -- for example, the chief community officer, their role is to continually build the resiliency of our school. Their specific role is to go out and work with our community.

Scientifically validated activity shows that social resilience is a key -- like I think you're alluding to, Mr. Gant -- about why such





programs work and why such programs don't work.

They don't have that community buy-in, someone actually working, as a 40-hour week, work, to go and meet, greet, get the parents in. It builds -- there's scientific basis for that for building oxytocin that works within our school, to continue to build the drive, the vision, that it permeates, and that it replicates, and that it continues to evolve in this process of creating from an idea to the product.

And, so, there are the intricacies and the personnel that will be --

THE CHAIR: I can't believe we're out of time.

Thank you, Commissioners, for your questions. Thank you for your presentation. Let me just finish up here. Any member of the public, including the applicants, may submit written input following this hearing. Written comments can be sent to the Commission via the PED Web site using the link www.PED.State.NM.US/Comments. 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



1	that any written input must be received by no later
2	than close of business on the third day following
3	the hearing on the application you wish to comment
4	on.
5	Thank you all for your presentation today.
6	The Public Education Commission will meet in
7	Santa Fe September 26th and 27th, 2013, to render
8	their decision on approval or denial of this and
9	other new charter school applications.
10	The Commission will now recess the hearing
11	until 10:00 a.m. this morning to hear the
12	application of Explore Academy. And, again, we
13	thank you all for your presentation.
14	MS. LOPEZ: Thank you.
15	(Proceedings in recess at 9:15 a.m.)
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1	BEFORE THE PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION
2	STATE OF NEW MEXICO
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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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