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					
10	NEW MEXICO PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION, held in the					
11	State of New Mexico, County of Doña Ana, in the					
12	matter therein stated.					
13	In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my					
14	hand on July 29, 2019.					
15						
16						
17	Cynthia Chifman  Cynthia C. Chapman, RMR-CRR, NM CCR #219					
18	BEAN & ASSOCIATES, INC.					
19	201 Third Street, NW, Suite 1630 Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102					
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Job No.: 2363N (CC)

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## BEFORE THE PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION STATE OF NEW MEXICO

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
COMMUNITY INPUT HEARING
for Proposed New State Charter School
EXPLORE ACADEMY
July 19, 2019
9:00 a.m.
New Mexico Farm and Ranch Heritage Museum Auditorium
4100 Dripping Springs Road
Las Cruces, New Mexico

REPORTED BY: Cynthia C. Chapman, RMR-CRR, NM CCR #219 Bean & Associates, Inc. Professional Court Reporting Service 201 Third Street, NW, Suite 1630 Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102

JOB NO.: 2363N (CC)

			2 (Pages 2 to 3)
	Page 2		Page 4
1	APPEARANCES	1	THE CHAIR: I'm going to re bring
2	COMMISSIONERS:	2	back I'm going to reconvene it's been a long
3	MS. PATRICIA GIPSON, Chair	3	week this meeting of the Public Education
	MS. KARYL ANN ARMBRUSTER, Secretary	4	Commission. It is Friday, July 19th, and it is 9:04
4	MR. R. CARLOS CABALLERO, Member	5	a.m. And we are here for the Community Input
5	MR. MICHAEL CHAVEZ, Member MS. GLENNA VOIGT, Member	6	Meeting for Explore Academy, Las Cruces.
6	NMPED STAFF:	7	I'm going to ask Commissioner Armbruster
7	MR. ALAN BRAUER, Director, Options for Parents and	8	to take roll.
	Families	9	COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: Commissioner
8	MS. KAREN WOERNER, Deputy Director, Options for	10	Voigt?
0	Parents and Families	11	COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Here.
9 10		12	COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: Commissioner
11		13	Chavez?
12		14	COMMISSIONER CHAVEZ: Present.
13		15	COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: Commissioner
14		16	Caballero is not here.
15		17	Commissioner Crone is not here.
16		18	Commissioner Robbins is not here.
17 18		19	Commissioner Raftery is not here.
19		20	Okay. Commissioner Gipson?
20		21	THE CHAIR: Here.
21		22	COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: Commissioner
22		23	Ruiz is not here. And Commissioner Armbruster is
23		24	here.
24 25		25	THE CHAIR: Okay. Thanks.
23		25	THE CHAIR. Okay. Thanks.
	Page 3		Page 5
1	INDEX TO PROCEEDINGS	1	Before we actually begin, I will ask
2	PAGE	2	anyone who wishes to speak, there are sign-up sheets
3	1. Call to Order and Roll Call 4	3	in the back of the room. And if you would, please,
4 5	<ul><li>2. Approval of Agenda - Tabled</li><li>3. Community Input Hearing 7</li></ul>	4	indicate if you are speaking in support or not in
3	for Explore Academy	5	support of the school, because we do try to divide
6	Tot Explore readonly	6	the time equitably when we when we come to the
	4. Adjourn 112	7	community input portion.
7		8	So if you have not if you do not wish
8	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE 113	9	to speak, we also ask you to sign in, because we do
o	ATTACHMENTS:	10	keep a tally of the total number of people who came
9	ATTACHWIZATO.	11	to the hearing. So we'd appreciate that you sign
	1. Visitors and Speakers Sign-In Sheets	12	in. And then you can indicate if you want to speak
10		13	at that time. So thank you very much.
11 12		14	So thank you all for coming this morning.
12 13		15	We're just going to spend a quick time introducing
14		16	ourselves so that we know everyone from the
15		17	Commission and the Charter School Division who is
16		18	here.
17		19	So I am Pattie Gipson. And I represent
18 19		20	District 7, which is almost all of Doña Ana and a
20		21	little bit of Otero County. So welcome, and I'm
21		22	glad to be finally back home this week.
22		23	COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: Hello. I am
23		24	Karyl Ann Armbruster from District 4. I'm pretty
24 25		25	far from my home; but we started out in Los Alamos,
23		-5	iai Ironi ing nome, out we stated out in Los Mainos,

Page 6 1 1 so I shall not complain. 90 minutes, which will be timed to ensure an 2 But I cover Los Alamos: I cover Jemez and 2 equitable opportunity to present applications. 3 3 Rio Rancho and Corrales and Placitas and part of During the hearing, the Commission will allow for 4 Albuquerque, and probably some other place that I 4 community input about the charter application. 5 5 keep forgetting. The time for public comments will be 6 COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Good morning. Glenna 6 limited to 20 minutes. If you wish to speak 7 7 Voigt -- good morning. I'm Glenna Voigt, District regarding the application, please sign in at least 8 8 15 minutes before the applicant's presentation. 3, which is Central Albuquerque. 9 COMMISSIONER CHAVEZ: Good morning. My 9 Please be sure that you indicate on the sign-up 10 10 name is Michael Chavez, and I am a Commissioner sheet whether you are here in opposition or support 11 11 of the charter school. The Commission Chair will representing District 6, which is -- neighbors 12 12 Commissioner Gipson's district; so everything from allocate time to those wishing to speak. 13 13 Los Lunas and to the southwest. If there are a large number of supporters MS. KAREN WOERNER: I'm Karen Woerner, and 14 14 or opponents, they are asked to select a speaker to 15 15 I'm Deputy Director of the Charter School Division. represent common opinions. We will try to allocate 16 an equitable amount of time to represent the 16 THE CHAIR: And the person who just left 17 17 community accurately. is Alan Brauer, and he is the Director. 18 18 MS. KAREN WOERNER: He went to check on The Commission will follow this process 19 19 the sound. for each of their community input hearings: 20 20 The Commission will ask each applicant or THE CHAIR: Yes. So thank you all for 21 group to present at the table in front. They will 21 coming today. I'm going to thank the school for all 22 be given 20 minutes to present their application in 22 the time and effort and energy. We know what it 23 23 a manner they deem appropriate. The Commission will takes to work on these applications; so we 24 appreciate all of that. 24 not accept any written documentation from the 25 applicant; but the applicant may use exhibits to 25 And sometimes at these meetings we tend to Page 7 Page 9 1 1 dig into, you know, particular issues, and you describe their school, if necessary. However, the 2 2 think, Oh, my god. But this is our time to get setup time for exhibits, et cetera, will be included 3 those questions that we have answered. And also it 3 in the 20 minutes. 4 helps to, I hope, drive you, for whatever you feel 4 Following the applicant's presentation, 5 5 you need to say at the August meeting, to highlight the school district representatives, which 6 6 maybe some of those -- and answer some of those includes -- excuse me -- superintendents, 7 7 concerns that may have been raised here. So we do administrators, board members, will be given 8 8 appreciate this time. 10 minutes to comment. 9 So this meeting is being conducted 9 Subsequently, the Commission will allow 10 10 pursuant to New Mexico Statutes Annotated, Title 22, 20 minutes for public comment, as described above. 11 Section 8B-6J 2009. 11 And, finally, the Commission will be given 12 12 The purpose of this Community Input time to ask questions of the applicant. 13 hearing that will be held on -- today is not 13 I took out the 40 minutes. 14 July 16th -- all right; so -- sorry -- I pulled up 14 So are the Commissioners ready to proceed? 15 the wrong script -- July 19th is to obtain 15 (Commissioners present indicate.) 16 information from the applicants and to receive 16 THE CHAIR: Thank you. 17 community input to assist the Public Education 17 Explore Academy, you're already -- can 18 Commission in its decision whether to grant the 18 everyone hear me? Thank you. 19 proposed charter application. 19 For the record, please state the name of 20 According to this section of the law, the 20 your school, the names of the founders of the school 21 Commission may appoint a subcommittee of no fewer 21 and any other person who is here today on behalf of 22 than three members to hold a public hearing. 22 your school. And the 20 minutes will start after 23 According to law, these hearings are being 23 you introduce yourself. 24 transcribed by a professional court reporter. The 24 MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: Our school is Explore 25 total time allocated to each application is 25 Academy-Las Cruces. My name is Justin Baiardo, one

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of the founders. MS. ELISHA VARELA: My name is Elisha Varela, and I am one of the founders.

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FROM THE FLOOR: We can't hear them. (A discussion was held off the record.) THE CHAIR: Thanks.

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: Thank you, guys. Members of the Commission, thank for the opportunity to speak before you once again. The Explore Academy model which I am going to present to you today is similar in many ways to what was presented before this Commission over five years ago. However, the version that currently exists, we feel is a more tried and tested application of the model that was once theoretical, and as such currently exists as a more mature and refined version of its former self.

Explore Academy started out as one of the biggest experiments, a model the likes of which no one had seen anywhere ever. It is New Mexico True for sure, home-grown and original. What we do at Explore Academy, we do with purpose; turn the tables on education and put students in the driver's seat; because, let's be honest, they are the clientele that we are all devoted to serve.

these monthly junctions. And with each choice, their paths diverge from one another, sending them along a trajectory that becomes theirs and theirs alone. Now, if the Explore Academy were open for 10,000 years, no two students would ever share the same educational experience based on the choices they make for themselves.

This model not only provides students the ability to choose, but their teachers to once again be the creators and inventors they set out to be originally. In a society where teachers are more and more told what to teach, when to teach, and how to teach their material, Explore Academy flips the script, allowing teachers to create flavors or classes based on their interests and their passions to better book and engage students in the content at hand. And as such, teachers and students will be paired together with one another, not randomly, but purposefully to the common interests that they both share.

It's an innovative model, to be sure. And I am truly appreciative of our Commission and of the Public Education Department as a whole for supporting innovation in this model moving forward and how we propose to seek to adapt it to the

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This philosophy of the school is built on choice theory, which asserts that when you have a choice, when you have the freedom to choose, you as an individual are happier and more invested and more successful in what you're doing.

So why not trust students to determine what's best for them? In a world where everything is built around the individual, why is the manner in which one is educated left off the map? Why can't our youngest citizens customize their education, like they're used to in every other aspect of their lives?

So that's what we do. That's what we plan to do in Las Cruces. For every subject from PE to English, art to science, every class will be an elective, and students will make choices to direct their own educational pathways. With what we have, over a 1,000 flavored themes that we will offer to students, the combination of choices they will come to make in assembling their own education will become near infinite, and as a result, will create something that is entirely unique. It becomes their own educational fingerprint.

At Explore Academy, students will change classes every 22 days with new choices at each of Las Cruces area and its families.

The one-size-fits-all approach to learning, we feel stands awkwardly out of place amidst the landscape of diversity we see in every other aspect of our lives. And we will continue to push the Explore Academy model in exemplifying the principle that there are more avenues towards success.

There is no doubt I come to you today to present this model in a new environment, one which has not shown proven success. It's a blank slate.

However, what we feel is the heart of the model's success is not a specific subset of students, a specific demographic, or a specific set of teachers or administrators; but, rather, this model is a framework that can be customized for success by new teachers who seek to engage students in the communities they currently serve.

Good teaching is good teaching. What the Explore Academy model provides is a platform for teachers to be the best teachers they can be and to empower them to better connect with students and enjoy their interactions every day.

We feel that not only is there a lack of choice in education here in Las Cruces, but that

what the Explore Academy model offers is something that this community can specifically benefit from.

Yes, there exists a sampling of charter schools from which parents can choose; but the framework we provide allows -- allows for, takes choice to another level altogether, because not only will students select to attend Explore Academy, but in doing so, they would be opening up a new world of choice for themselves, and, in essence, they would be choosing to have more choice, which is where we set ourselves apart from the other options provided throughout the area.

With greater individualism in educating our students comes greater accountability, no doubt. With the framework we have proposed to provide, we offer a more resolute insight into student learning.

In the traditional semester-based system, students take courses or classes several months and receive a letter grade that represents the mathematical average of how students performed in that semester.

But what does that grade really tell us? What does that grade reveal about the student's specific level of comprehension in specific areas?

As an educator, I am more familiar with

Our students will graduate having mastered

every single academic standard set before them. A school this high where students are held to higher standards of accountability is surely in the best interests of our students in the community as our students prepare for success in the future.

We feel like, as we've come down to Las Cruces over the last several months, we've been privileged, I think, to be warmly received and welcomed by over 100 families that we've met with over the course of the last -- I guess it's several months, and currently have over 150 students who have expressed interest in attending Explore Academy.

We've had three very successful family information events, which have been standing-room-only, I'm proud to say. We've held meetings in Spanish and English, we feel like to be representative to the populations we seek to serve. We've been staying out -- Ms. Varela and I have stayed out here for -- till they actually kick us out, basically, speaking to parents -- Ms. Varela in Spanish and myself in English -- to help parents understand our model, how it is complex. And we feel like we want to provide as much insights into

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this -- more than familiar with this problem, how students can struggle and fail, even in multiple areas within a curriculum, and still come out in the end deemed as proficient in all the standards provided therein. With that certification, they pass on to the next level with gaps in what they've learned.

If the goal of a school is to educate students and to ensure that they have achieved the required competencies, then it's surprising how little accountability is actually placed in determining what students learn. I would submit that most schools, in fact, do not know what their students know.

In sharp contrast, with the Explore Academy model, students are assessed in a more specific manner and are held accountable for each standard as dictated by the State. They are held accountable to higher standards and must prove their proficiency in each standard before they are awarded credit.

And while our academic model is colored with a highly diverse palate of creativity and choice, it is, at its foundation, one of the most highly accountable educational systems in the state.

what we are offering or what we plan to offer to the community.

That being said, with the overwhelming support we have received, we have had an overwhelming amount of parents who have expressed difficulty in attending this meeting on a workday at 9:00 a.m. Some of them are coming today. I have directed a lot of them to present their support over e-mail. I'm not sure if there's another way to do that; but that's what we've kind of guided them. If they want to convey their support, if they cannot attend on this day, that's what we've offered them.

Other than that, members of the Commission, thank you very much for allowing us to share additional insights into our proposal for Explore Academy-Las Cruces.

THE CHAIR: Thank you.

So I'm going to ask, is there anyone here from LCPS?

FROM THE FLOOR: (Indicates.)
THE CHAIR: So please come forward.
MS. TARYN LANDIN: Good morning.
THE CHAIR: Okay. Just give me a second.
MS. KAREN WOERNER: You're speaking on
behalf of the District; correct?

MS. TARYN LANDIN: Correct.
THE CHAIR: I'll just remind you to state your name for the record.

MS. TARYN LANDIN: Yes. Good morning. My name is Taryn Landin. I'm Chief of Staff for Las Cruces Public Schools, and I am here speaking on behalf of the Superintendent and the Administration of Las Cruces Public Schools.

The Administration of LCPS is opposed to the establishment of the charter school, Explore Academy, within Las Cruces, the reason being we feel like, as a district, we have a variety of options available to the students, and we are working very hard to expand that portfolio of options to our families and students.

We are strengthening our dual-language program. We have a -- we are strengthening our dual-credit program. We've got an early college high school; we've got strong partnerships with both the University and Doña Ana Community College, the workforce here.

And we have also the highest graduation rate of any large district within the State of New Mexico. So we feel like we're doing a pretty good job of educating the students.

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FROM THE FLOOR: It's okay. Now that I'm here, I'm happy to speak. And we have been consulting with Explore Academy on this application. And I think it's a wonderful opportunity for students in Las Cruces. It's been a successful model in Albuquerque with great graduation rates, and we're very happy to be here in support of the Explore Academy-Las Cruces. Thank you.

THE CHAIR: Sorry. I didn't know there were two sheets.

So the first person on this list is Toni Hill [verbatim].

FROM THE FLOOR: Hi. My name is Toni Hull, and I'm speaking on behalf of myself. I'm an educator of over 25 years, and I have always done things differently in my classroom. Kids -- we know technology has changed the way kids learn and the way they need to advocate for themselves. And we need to really evolve and give kids options.

So not everyone fits -- you know, I grew up in the traditional school setting as well. It was fine for me. But the thing is I have noticed, as teaching has evolved over those 20 -- now six -- years, kids change. And it's because of what we carry around in our pockets.

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We've got project-based learning opportunities. We've got Project Lead the Way in our high schools. We've just -- we do have many things going on.

We feel like the establishment of a charter school would diminish or decrease the resources available to the school district, and we are working diligently to provide the opportunities that the students and families of Las Cruces need.

THE CHAIR: Thank you so much. We appreciate it.

MS. TARYN LANDIN: Thank you.

THE CHAIR: So we have four people that have sign- -- we have four people that have signed up for public comment. So you have five minutes apiece, if you wish to take it. You do not have to -- you do not have to take it all.

And the first person on the list is Linda Morgan Davis.

FROM THE FLOOR: Hi. I really think I put down I wasn't going to speak; but I'm happy to speak.

I'm Linda Morgan Davis. I'm with L&D Associates Consulting Group.

THE CHAIR: Sorry. I apologize.

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They have the information. We, as the educators, need to be the ones to facilitate their critical thinking, their passion, their creativity, and to advocate for those skills that they need, such as time management, being able to — can they create a plan for themselves? And that's what I see in this model. Kids need that; because otherwise, they come out of school, and they don't have those tools.

So it's a big part of what we need, as educators, to really help them excel.

And, you know, I come from New York. I don't know if you noticed my accent. But New York and New Mexico, the thing is doing what's best for kids. And we do what's best for kids, you know, every day in our classrooms.

How can we give kids that don't learn in this visual way a different way, another option, a way to really find out what their passion is about and then become that person and that leader and whatever it is they want to do; because no matter what, they have to advocate for their lives and to have the best lives possible.

And that's what I see when I look at what the Explore Academy model is about. It's about

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exploring the content and making sure kids get the content and excel in them; but also how do they know how to navigate the world.

I was teaching Master of Health in the Department of Education in 2012, and I traveled to over 11 states visiting hundreds of schools. And what I've noticed -- and I've read many, many applications on how to -- you know, those schools that want to be Blue Ribbon Schools and all that, what is the successful school? It's about kids being empowered and also being -- having those choices to pursue their passion in the way that they

Even though they have to learn that math standard, how can they learn it "in a way that appeals to me"? And as an educator, sometimes that's really been hard, over 25 years, to evolve; because we started off one way, and now it totally looks different in the classroom.

That's what I've seen in my visits to successful schools, kids that have those empowering activities and those skills and experience-based learning that equip them for the future. And that's what we want for our kids.

Thank you.

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Academy, I'm nervous about my school for lots of reasons, like most parents. But because of my child's challenges, if you will, I think an option like Explore Academy would be so beneficial for him.

We went to the meeting last night. And he is super-jazzed, just about the idea of getting to have a choice in what he's learning in a smaller class size, and then also just how often they're able to -- like, the terms are so much shorter instead of semester-long.

Because he is -- his brain is just constantly working. So being able to transition quicker into different topics was really, really exciting for him.

So I am just here to speak in support.

Thank you.

THE CHAIR: Thank you.

Next is Trina Witter.

FROM THE FLOOR: Hi. My name is Trina Witter, and I am a parent of two girls. I have a senior at Las Cruces High School and a rising fourth-grader. I just wanted to echo what a couple -- and I'm here in support of the Academy.

I -- some of our background is we have done a little bit of public school; we've done a

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THE CHAIR: Thank you. Next is Kristen Chastine.

FROM THE FLOOR: Hi there. My name is Kristen Chastine, and I am in support of the Explore Academy-Las Cruces. And I'll also be reading on behalf of a couple of parents that were not able to attend today. Is that okay?

I cannot do that?

THE CHAIR: I'm going to ask you that you can submit those -- just like, literally -- well, to the person to your left. Yes. Those, you can submit, and they'll go into the record.

FROM THE FLOOR: Okay. And then I'd like to also just speak on behalf of myself. I have two kids that are in elementary school. And I'm not coming from a place of, "We've had a terrible experience." We've actually had a really great experience. We're at Hillrise Elementary, and we've had a great experience.

However, my son is -- I don't know how to say it, other than very outside the box. He's gifted; he's extremely bright. I know all kids are very unique and special; but he is an outside-the-box kind of kid.

And so when we heard about Explore

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little bit of private school. And I also have -both my daughters are gifted in the AES program.

The youngest one that will be a fourth-grader, she -- we tried public school last year. She had

4 5 been home-schooled basically before that. And it 6

was not a good fit for her.

I was told that she would not be accelerated in her reading because they didn't do that, and it was just like that in math. And it was just very frustrating. She was just kind of plateauing, even though her IEP indicated that she needed these things.

So I -- really, when I learned about the Explore Academy, I was very excited about the idea of having another choice. And, again, to echo what some of the other people have said, just letting my youngest have a choice in how her learning progresses. Because she and -- she -- her mind is working so busily. And we do a lot of field trips and we do a lot of, you know, non-traditional-type schooling. We do our book schooling at home; but we're also out there in the community doing community service and just a lot of variety.

She really needs that variety and that choice. And that's why I'm here to support the

Page 26 school. Thank you. THE CHAIR: Thank you. And, finally, George Moreno. FROM THE FLOOR: Good morning. My name is George Moreno, and I'm here in support of Explore Academy. I want to share three stories that I think will help you understand why having a school like Explore Academy here will be beneficial to the students in Las Cruces. So we moved out here three years ago from Virginia --(Reporter cautions.)

FROM THE FLOOR: -- in 2016, after [inaudible] award. We brought our kids here, and then we enrolled them at Highland High School. They both have IEPs. One has a gifted IEP; one has a developmental delay IEP.

When we asked for some of the services that we were receiving in Virginia for our kids, the school came back and said, "We can't do that. We only have these things available, and that's all -- that's all you can get. Those are basically the options you have."

We reached out to the Superintendent,

child who has a developmental delay.

When they start school, they're ahead of their peers. But they cannot get differentiated services. So what happens is they converge to the average. The average is whatever the teacher has to teach the rest of the students.

So there's really no options. We have offered the school and the school district options, ideas of how they might improve. And it takes a really long time for them to implement any of those ideas, if they have even considered them.

As a result, we've looked to move back to Virginia, looked to move to other states. We've lived in other states. The schools at LCPS, by far, have been the worst schools that our kids have attended since they've been in school.

So bringing in a school like Explore
Academy will create competition within this area and provide kids an opportunity to choose how they want to pursue their education. And there's no more power than when you are passionate about the things that you're doing. And when schools like Explore Academy and their model provides the curriculum that follow the standards in a way that they are passionate about, the kids will definitely pursue

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tried to get a hearing with him, was not able to do that for at least three months; ultimately, got access to the community representative at the LCPS to address the issues we were having, where -- so the administrator called the FBI on me. And I had the FBI Customs Support Protection, come to my house [inaudible] an FBI agent.

I addressed this with the community representative at the LCPS. And I was trying to get accountability for what had happened. There was an individual that was not part of an IEP meeting that was informed about some of the situations that had occurred. My daughter had been lost from the school bus. So in a nutshell, what ended up happening was there was no accountability for that teacher.

The services that are provided to my kids were actually [inaudible]. And I feel it was in retaliation to what had occurred in me trying to get accountability for that teacher.

So that's one story.

Second story. One of my childs [verbatim] has a gifted IEP. She gets 30 minutes in AES supports. In the summer, she advances, moves ahead. She is now going to go to enter sixth grade. Every summer we've been here, she's advanced. So has my

those things.

The third story which I want to add to that is I have a brother who went to a charter school in El Paso, went from public school to charter school. He was struggling a lot in public school in El Paso.

I understand charter schools are also public schools, but [inaudible] matters. He ended up going to charter school from middle school, stayed there until he graduated high school.

The opportunities that he received at the charter school at the -- the educational differentiation made a big difference in his -- in his educational success. He graduated high school, military school, went approximately 60 credit hours in college. So he will be entering college with -- as a junior. He received Congressional awards for a lot of the robotics competitions that he participated in, thanks to the opportunity the charter school offered which LCPS does not offer.

Even if you go and ask different schools within the district -- I've been to White Sands, I've been to Highland. I've been to schools about what they have available. They don't have a lot of those things available. They don't have the

Page 30 1 technology. They don't have the teachers. 1 partnered with the home-builders, and they're in a 2 2. So with that, I'll end it. Thank you. trades program with them; so that -- and I think 3 THE CHAIR: Thank you. I was waiting for 3 Justin and I, about two years ago, even, talked on 4 the other sound. What is that sound? 4 the phone about this when he initiated this with, 5 5 MS. KAREN WOERNER: We don't have "What's the climate down there?" 6 Melissa's phone. 6 And it's like we're not a very big 7 THE CHAIR: Thank you very much. And that 7 community. So we're getting towards a saturation 8 concludes all those that signed up for public input; 8 point. I think even if LCPS wanted to open another 9 so I appreciate everyone's comments. 9 magnet school or something, it's, like, where would 10 10 I'd also like to recognize that we've now they go; because, also -- this is the neighborhood I 11 been joined by Commissioner Caballero. So welcome, 11 live in. 12 and thank you for traveling down. 12 So the high school that's just to the east 13 13 I'll indulge everyone in asking for a of me, when that was opened, it wasn't a, "Build it, 14 five-minute break before we start our questions. 14 and they will come." It was, "Build it and no one 15 15 I'd just appreciate it. So thank you. We'll take a wanted to come to it," because, you know, a simple 16 short early break and run out of the room. 16 sentiment here, LCPS, "Once a dog, always a dog." 17 17 Thank you. So that, "My kids went to Oñate." 18 18 (Recess taken, 9:38 a.m. to 9:43 a.m.) "My kids graduated from Mayfield." 19 THE CHAIR: Okay. So thank you once 19 "My kids graduated from LCPS" -- I mean, 20 again. And thank everyone, once again, for 20 "I did; so my kids are going to graduate from 21 indulging us the time and giving your comments. 21 there." 22 22 I don't have a lot to really dig into with There is -- there's a lot of tradition your program, because we've done contract 23 23 rooted in this community. 24 negotiations; we've done amendment requests. So I 24 So that it took a long time to get folks 25 think I'm fairly clear with the programming of the 25 to go out to a school that had an incredible amount Page 31 1 1 school. 2 But I'm going to dig in a little bit with 2 3 3 the -- the local issues here. Because, obviously, 4 it is my district, and I've lived here for a while 4 5 5

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now. So, historically, I'm going to go back to when LCPS proposed the opening of Early College High School, and then after that, the medical early college, if that's what we want to call it. And I -- you know, we're still kind of Small Town USA here. And I remember the local high schools all objecting to the creation of -- it was -- it was not a pretty process, that there was overwhelming concern by the schools for their own school district to create this expansion -- expansion school and the sentiments that were brought out during that time about culling off some kids and these are programs that we offer. I think during that process -- I think LCPS listened fairly well to the concerns. And if you look at the programmings that are offered in the high schools that we have, they are incredibly

varied and evolving all the time, from animal

this year. We had one high school here that

husbandry and a lot of agriculture and STEM programs

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of different offerings, a facility that offered every technological advance that you possibly could have; yet, it was like a boondoggle for a while.

So that that's -- that's part of the concern that I have. LCPS has been, in my mind, a pretty good partner with charters here. They've offered services that, as a State charter, that school districts don't have to offer to help move our charters forward.

But they have. And, of course, the building program that they undertook a couple of vears ago, certainly, we appreciate.

So that it's a little concerning when someone from the school district comes and offers comments not in support; because I've always viewed them as a partner with our -- with our charters.

And then, finally, for now, the facilities issue, you know. We've had two years now, in a row, where schools that we have voted to open, they've had unimaginable delays with building; so that last year, the two schools that we were opening were delayed actual- -- actually all three schools that we opened had significant delays, some more than others.

But as a result of those delays, at least

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two of our schools -- because -- once again, because of those delays, saw less than half of the kids actually end up coming to the school that year because they didn't open when school was going to open. And, you know, "I want my kids to start school." So that is a concern.

So just so that -- it's a conversation that the Commission is engaging in. And I think it's going to be very likely that, with the commencement of operation, you're going to have to have your E-Occupancy. It can't be a condition of the commencement; because we're -- this year, both of the schools that we were -- that we are opening will not be opening in the facilities that they had told us they were going to be in.

So -- and that's in areas other than Las Cruces. And we know that, fortunately for LCPS, they don't have just decaying buildings sitting around that we've got space available. And we don't have a lot of empty facilities, period.

So when I looked at your application and the two -- the two pieces of property that you -that you indicated, I have separate concerns about.

My understanding is, with the church facility, they only want to sell it and they don't

an option.

So that is an overarching concern, that where you go, how you do it, and how do you fulfill that promise to the community that you're going to open August of 2020.

6 MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: Okay?
7 THE CHAIR: I think so, for now.
8 MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: Do I need a mic? I
9 think --

THE CHAIR: Oh, it's right there. I don't know. You have to ask the folks back there if you need a mic.

Yes, you do.

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: We -- we went through -- we'll start backwards, go facilities. The problem in Albuquerque, I think, parallels the same challenges that are here. And I think we've -- we went through that.

We had our -- our three-facility jump-jump. We spent our time in the church. Every charter school spends some time in a church or a strip mall, that phase that a school goes through. We've -- we had the benefit this time around of having a track record, at least for the academic model.

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want to even divide it out. So I think that's not a -- not a -- really an available option. And it is only three blocks from a middle and a high school charter. So I had a significant concern about -- about the proximity.

The second one, San Saba, you know, it's just a typical warehouse.

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: Right.

THE CHAIR: So that is going to take significant build-out. And based on when we vote for this, I don't see that you can get the permitting done and -- and as I think even the Director will attest, we've been spending a lot of time talking about traffic issues with schools and traffic impact studies that now appear to be required when a school is opening. So there's -- there's delays between county and state entities to even get those permits.

The one school here that we're opening this year, it was -- through no fault of their own, it was the permitting processes just took so long that construction didn't start on time.

And then it becomes, "Okay, so you can't open on time. Where do you go?"

And, honestly, there isn't -- there isn't

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THE CHAIR: I'm sorry. You have a what?
MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: Track record, that we have a successful model that we feel like we can implement in other environments. And with that comes the comfort with -- with investors that we have worked with.

We started this process early on in the spring with a -- actually, several investors that were looking to -- at facility options with us in Albuquerque, didn't end up going with them in the end. But the -- where I feel like we're going with our facility solution is through a private placement bond, which is a great opportunity for a school to enter into -- into a --

THE CHAIR: Can you -- I'm sorry. I'm -- I guess I'm having difficulty -- you're going to do what?

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: We have an investor who will -- we will purchase -- a private placement bonds investor. We did a public offering for the school in Albuquerque, where we -- a bond market deal, where the school ended up purchasing the building, which is what a lot of charter schools do.

We would do the same thing here in Las Cruces, and were able to do it our very first

year, prior to even opening.

forward.

So the bond deal that we did in Albuquerque in a similar way, we already have -- we've been working with the investor to have the same deal here in Las Cruces at a good interest rate for a school to build a brand new facility. So we've identified three parcels of land, two of which we are specifically honing in on, and having working on.

We understand the timeline with the -obviously, your approval is what it is. Middle, end
of August, everything has to kind of wait until that
point in time. But we have been working with the
contractor, architects. Up to this point, you know,
they, obviously, with the presumption that we would
get approved; but then knowing that what we're
working for may not end up coming to existence,
obviously, pending your approval; but to have a new
facility built for us starting in August, basically,
and actually start the groundwork for closing on
property -- and absolutely right. It is a very
aggressive timeline to be open by next August; it
absolutely is.

If we could push the vote to July or even May or June, it would be ideal for a new school for

THE CHAIR: -- on the County level, that that's -- we've got the track record of it not happening.

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: Sure.

THE CHAIR: And, you know, schools have hired, you know, project managers to make sure -- but you can only sit at the -- at the government office for so long, you know, begging for those permits to be -- so -- and is this bond coming -- is this your foundation that you bond through?

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: Yeah, because the school can't take on the debt. So the foundation, right.

THE CHAIR: Where are the three pieces of property?

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: The two are -- the one -- the factory.

THE CHAIR: San Saba.

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: Yeah. We've -- we're kind of keeping that one as an existing building. That's still in the running. The -- I'll mention the two that were specifically -- I think --

MS. ELISHA VARELA: Most likely. MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: -- yeah, I guess

we're in current discussions with. One is off of

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the facility piece. But for our specific purposes, I mean, because we are waiting on -- on a vote for approval in August, that's when I think everyone -- you know, all the parties who are a part of building a new facility kind of have to wait until you are -- you know, you're officially approved before we move

Prior to that, though, prior to August we have been working, like I said, with architects and a general contractor and an investor who is willing to do a bond deal with us to purchase land and build a campus for us. So we feel like the facility needs are — we've addressed them, and we're actually able to bring a brand new facility to the families of Las Cruces.

THE CHAIR: I'm going to tell you that each of the schools we've had have had maybe not a bonding plan, but they've had a construction plan. But that it is completely out of your control when the County and the State comes in --

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: Absolutely. THE CHAIR: -- and says, "You have to do this study," and the permits sit for literally months --

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: Yup.

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I-70 and Rinconada. There's a Walmart up further north up there, and there's an adjacent -- it's about 9 or 10 acres, which is -- we're talking to the developer up there.

The other one is the -- the old golf course, I-70 and -- it's Solano and Madrid.

THE CHAIR: In that medical complex.

particular -- it's, like, 110 acres.

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: Correct. So we've been talking to the ownership of that entire development. And the medical facility is going up. We'd be on, I believe, the southeast end of that

So to address your point, I do think temporary facilities on that site would be, as a -- as a facility -- I mean, if the site ends up -- the deal goes through and sites purchased by September, which is our goal, our timeline, to have a backup plan for at least being able to put up temporary facilities on the site for the months leading up.

So let's say we start school in portables for the first three months, but the school is being built next to those portables, we can convey some degree of confidence that parents come to a school. If the students are in portables for one or two months as the school opens -- just to make sure the

school opens, but the pertinent facility is being built on the same premises, I don't feel like we'll lose families just based on the fact that they'll see the facility.

THE CHAIR: I appreciate the fact. But a lot of the issues that are delaying with -- you'd still face because of the traffic pattern and things like that, it doesn't matter if you're putting portables or a permanent facility there. Those are the issues that -- because the one school that we had that struggled to open, it was a manufactured that they were putting up. So it was the -- you know, it was the traffic concerns.

I have a concern about not knowing exactly where, because I think it's -- you're talking about different communities of people that you can potentially draw from. So when you're talking about pieces of property that are that far apart, the school district doesn't understand the impact for them to adequately provide feedback to us.

And for us, we don't -- we don't have a better sense of what the particular impact is for that community, because they are two different -- you know, or, actually, three very distinct areas.

And that's -- that's a challenge we're

You know, I spoke to you about the setting

on the phone that same day, about the longer runway of giving schools a year and a half to open would be ideal; like you said, the permitting process, the rezoning if it has to go through that, makes it very challenging.

I think we're -- with what we are proposing and what we're planning to do, I think we have the best possible plan put out in terms of providing our students with a -- with a new facility that families and students can come to and be attracted by and proud for attending.

You're right, in terms of where we're located, we're almost at the behest of where is the real estate? Where are the opportunities for you to build a school? You know, it's -- we can't go so far out of the city that, you know, it becomes prohibitive for parents to travel every day to the school. So, I mean, it's a balancing act. We understand. Absolutely.

THE CHAIR: Right. I don't know if you want to address any of the other --

MS. ELISHA VARELA: Yeah. We have -- Madam Chair, I did want to just mention construction-wise that I think because we -- I've

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facing as well, that if there's a commitment to build here -- and I'm not accusing you of this -- but it almost becomes, like, a bait-and-switch.

"Oh, we're going to say we're going to build here, but then that didn't work out, so now we're going to go way over here," and it's a whole different community of people that you're -- especially when you're looking at your early build-out being middle school, that it becomes more of a -- a community -- MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: Sure.
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THE CHAIR: ---based school.

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: Yeah.

Madam Chair, I do feel -- I agree. I
think it's -- it's difficult without -- you know,
it's cart before the horse in a sense, sometimes,
you know, to wait for approval; but what can you do
before you're approved. And, you know, we feel like
facilities has taken -- at least in Albuquerque with
our operation, we feel like facility piece has
taken -- about half my job has been about
facilities.

I mean, we're there. We're in a stable place in Albuquerque, and that's all well and good. Absolutely. I do feel like -- it puts new schools in a tough bind with the timeline.

been talking with the local contractors, too, they already know kind of the issues. Like, they, right away -- "Well, that's funny." Like, "Haha."

So in their designs and the way that they're looking, they already know that it's not just about phasing in as we grow; but the first year probably would have to be a phased project.

And I think the goal in their mind is instead of biting off phase one and saying, "Sorry, it's not going to be ready until October, good luck"; it's like, "Phase I-A, we will get you ready and keep going on the other things you'll need."

So programmatically for us, that would mean flex space and things that we can do without in a temporary situation, but eventually we would need them to be there.

So I didn't want to address that. He's forever the optimist; I'm forever the realist, you could say pessimist where I'm, like, "No, that's not going to work."

So in the same way that you spoke about it, that's the way I think about it.

I'm, like, "Are you sure, though?"

Because if one person goes on vacation, we may not see that for three weeks. And that's kind of the

way it works. That's everywhere; that's not just Las Cruces.

So -- yeah. So I'm -- as a part of the founding team, I am keenly aware of that. That's kind of my job, too. I'm, like, the whistle-blower on anything. I'm, like, "Are you sure, though?" Because ideal? I don't want to see ideal; I want to see realistic, what could that look like. Because I don't want to promise things we can't deliver on. It's not fair to anyone involved. I just wanted to say that part.

As far as rewinding to the initial parts of the comments about the school district, diversity here, I think, is much more than what we see in Albuquerque as far as programs. There are many more programs available to students.

That being said, in the different specialized programs, which I think all serve a need and are amazing, most of them, if not all of them, it's -- when you enter, that is what you're going to kind of live and breathe. If you're going to the medical high school, everything is geared that way, when you're going to any of the high schools that are specialized with their programs.

So you're still in the system of, you

the middle schools, from what I can tell, it could be much fuller. Where you're looking at places in other areas of the state in big districts, there's usually double the middle schools of high schools maybe, at least 2/3 more. But here, it's the exact same amount of middle schools to high schools.

So the middle school offerings, I think, will be the most kind of innovative for the district.

Now, speaking on some of the other -- like, just areas of performance, you know, we -- with our higher accountability and the way that we kind of focus on the standards, graduation rates here are super high, highest in the state; but proficiency is some of the lowest in the state. Some schools are at under 10 percent proficient for math and under 30 percent for ELA.

And that's alarming. Even if students are in school and engaged by the time they're leaving from twelfth grade on, they're not prepared academically for college, and probably not prepared for the massive amount of choice and planning and organizational skills that being an adult is going to require.

So those are the kind of the skills that

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know, a yearlong course, and you're not exposed to the more wide diversity that I think that we try to bring.

And I think the idea of Explore, college prep or not, is not just giving you the best students and let me have them; it's definitely the kids that are the outside the box thinkers, ones that don't quite fit in the traditional sense, where the yearlong school or being assigned their classes and everyone has the same lunch, all of those kind of restrictions, the 30 people in the class, those are the things that are prohibitive for those specific students. Those are the ones that do the best at our school.

So it's not about aptitude; it's not about what community you're coming out of. I think the model itself is designed in a way to have all those choices built in, where they may have to go to four different high school programs in order to get that amount of choice.

Because it's definitely not that there's not programs here. This is probably the best part of the state for a diversity of high school options. It just is.

Middle school, definitely less options in

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we're aiming at improving and just having a different way of looking at it. This definitely is something where we would want to partner. We see the partnerships with the other charters and the district, and that is something we would want to do. This is not a way for us to come in and steal kids in any way. It's just a different way for those kids that are not going to fit in or not going to be successful, or are leaving the school system completely.

You know, a lot of parents are coming to us and saying -- they're just getting home-schooled. Bringing those kids back into the public sector and letting them have all of the activities involved with a public school and all of the socialization skills, the sports, those things, are very important, too, and they make them a part of the community, too, rather than isolated.

So those are some of the things that I think -- although I understand the population and looking at not-built high schools and why do you want to put another high school, just on our end, I think that that kind of reinvigorating idea of education not as a competitor who wants to steal kids, but somebody who wants to work together.

So different tracks for different kids. Not all kids work in our model, either. And there are plenty of models here that every kid should have an option for.

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THE CHAIR: Okay. And I just want to explain -- in case I was misinterpreted, I did give the story of -- on the two early colleges. But the diversity of programming, I was referring to each and every one of the high schools that we have here. So that I understand that if you're -- if you're going into the medical school, you are keenly focused on that. And that is a choice. And I think a student understands that, "This is what I'm going to be focusing on."

But in the high schools, there's a multitude of programming that is available. I'm not exactly sure what the same number of middle schools to high schools -- I'm not exactly sure what that means in terms of a good or a bad, because you made the statement, "Well, you've got the same number of middle schools as you do high schools."

MS. ELISHA VARELA: It's not good or bad. THE CHAIR: That kind of keeps the numbers at a better rate, to me, than taking ten middle schools, which a lot of school districts do is take

- 1 I will try to find it, because I thought it was in 2 this application. And we've read a bunch of them.
- 3 So it could have been in someone else's application.
- 4 So if it's -- if it's not, I'm -- I'm fine. But if
- 5 I can find it -- I'll see if I can. So I'll just 6

let it rest --

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: Okay. THE CHAIR: -- until I see if I can find

it.

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So Commissioner Voigt?

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Thank you. Good morning. Can I be heard back here?

Super.

So I really appreciate your process and your lack of emphasis on a grade outcome as final evidence of how students succeed.

I had a question, though, about your demonstration for your students. Can you just explain how that would look, as students are demonstrating their proficiency? Would it just include standards? Would it also include skill sets like creative thinking or perseverance, things like that?

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: Sure. So in the end of one of our courses, or seminars, there is an

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a large number of middle schools and channel everyone into a fewer number of high schools. I think it shows there's thought to try to keep those high schools at a somewhat smaller number, because we're not channeling these students into these -you know, I think Albuquerque has finally decided that they're going to reinvent what the high schools look like and not have those 2,000-student high schools and start to make them small.

And one of our middle schools is now a community school here. Lynn Middle School. So I think that also helps to attest to the diversity of -- of programmings that are available.

Now that we're on diversity, I think your -- and you can correct me if I'm wrong. But I thought I read in the application that you made a statement that it is most likely that parents not of color -- you may not have used that exact term -probably would -- your school probably wouldn't be the first choice for them, and that the diversity issue is -- is a concern that you know that you have to address, that -- or parents of low -- or low-income -- I'm going to try to find it.

But, you know, it's 300 pages, and I thought I had highlighted it. And -- but I will -- exam. We feel like it's -- you're responsible to have the students test in some way, the standardized way.

So with the different things that we offer, Theme A, Theme B, Theme C, where students get to choose, in the end, the component of the exit exam of each of those three versions, or themes -we call them flavors -- is common. So no matter how they're taking it -- Teacher A is teaching it with Roller-Coaster; Teacher B is teaching with [inaudible].

No matter how they are choosing to take it, they are still held to showing mastery of the standards in the same way, in a way.

So we use Bloom's taxonomy in our model, where the students have to at least demonstrate --

(Reporter requests clarification.)

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: We use Bloom's taxonomy. And it is a hierarchy of skills. In other words, students are -- if they understand something at a basic level, that would be Level 1 all the way up through -- I think there are seven levels in Bloom's.

So our exit exams are common across different flavors of a given class, at -- what we do

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is we have the students show that or demonstrate that understanding at Bloom's 1, 2, and 3, which are lowest levels, but, yes, still show a basic foundational understanding.

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But what we allow the teachers to then do is to assess students in different ways, based on the specific flavor in the class. The teachers have that freedom to be able to say that we were doing -we were modeling in class for this whole month. Let me do an oral examination of the students to let them demonstrate how the model works and explain the in and outs of the process that takes place.

So we do want to give teachers the freedom to be able to assess students in the way that's specific to their particular flavor.

At a higher level -- so we're talking about Bloom's Levels 4, 5, 6, and upwards, that's analysis, synthesis. But yet, as an administrator, could look at test scores and see Teacher A, Teacher B, Teacher C, if Teacher A isn't teaching efficiently or effectively enough, then at least the common part of the exit exam would show up where you could see discrepancies between how different teachers are doing it.

But it allows teachers the freedom to be

many different ways. I see a lot of schools who think they're utilizing spiraling curriculum. But to see and have that explained, I really appreciate seeing that.

I just have a quick question about "flavors." Where did that come from?

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: The term, or just the general --

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: The whole concept of having flavors.

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: Actually, from my personal experience as a teacher. I taught in the Rio Rancho Public School District for a while, and I taught science. And the way I taught was a very lab-based inquiry based -- you know, just the way I taught. But I know teachers down the hall taught a very different way.

I knew some kids went to that teacher and were happy, and some kids went to that teacher and weren't happy. Some kids went to me. So I kind of felt like if I could put out there how I teach, and then the kids will know that from the get-go. They can choose, "Hey, this teacher is doing it this way; this teacher is doing it this way..."

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Kind of a fit factor.

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able to assess in certain ways. They're specific to a flavor in a way.

COMMISSIOENR VOIGT: During those presentations, would students be fielding questions so they would have to think on their feet?

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: In the higher-level classes, yeah. In this school -- we use the presentations; but those are usually minimal, getting the kids up there and being comfortable with presenting and being able to close their argument. But then as you get into -- yeah, as our levels move up from 100 to 700 in our tiered system, as schools move through the curriculum from Grades 6 and on, as they get into, like, what we would call into 400 or 500-level classes, then there's more of that synthesis, where they have to think on the fly and respond to a critique.

In the end, our seniors would undergo a senior thesis. And part of that thesis is defense, where they have to, you know, field questions, but also defend what their thesis is.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: And why what they know is important to know. Super. It's great to see, also, the use -- the real use of a spiraling curriculum and how that knowledge is reinforced in

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MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: It is, absolutely. So rather than randomly bringing students in, let them have a choice as to how do they want to learn today sort of thing. So flavor became an option among several choices.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: It's catchy. I notice your seminars -- in your graduation requirements, like 170 credits or something? --

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: Yes.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: -- your student information system is going to be very complex.

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: Correct. It is, yes. COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Is each seminar worth one credit?

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: It's worth one credit in the information system. When we export those credits to the State, we combine seminars to be the equivalent of a semester class. So usually, it's between 3 and 4 of our seminars equate to a semester of, let's say, Geometry or English 9 or World History. So put it together on the back end when we report those to the State. Yeah. You can think of those being worth like a sixth of a credit, maybe. It's kind of dicey. But the State sees it as a

24 25 package credit in the end.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Those transcripts are recognized by colleges?

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: Correct, right. We've gone through the NCAA accreditation process. We've also -- the transcript we package to colleges, even for students that transfer out, is a packaged version. So they don't see the three seminars that went into equal English 10. They see English 10 as a --

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Great. Just finally, it's awesome that you're going to be providing students with feedback about their learning. What is that turnaround time that the students will receive that feedback, and how in-depth will did be?

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: I think there's layers to this. I'll start. You can -- because we go against, I guess, traditional grades in a sense, in the end, it's good for kids to kind of know where they score with -- but what we -- we've had students who come in and transfer that are not familiar with this kind of mechanism, where they give us a paper -- the notion within today's youth is they turn it in, and they walk away.

We hand it back. "Here. Fix this."

Because we keep our classes small and the teaching

students and the parents in a way that's kind of a good progress to check some.

MS. ELISHA VARELA: Just a little bit more specific from a teacher standpoint, anywhere between instantaneous, and that's it. It is pretty rare that something is done and there is not formative feedback on it within 24 hours. It's just really, really rare. It would have to be kind of a huge project or something that's going to have to be dissected.

But for the most part, as kids are working, they are getting almost immediate feedback. And utilizing Google Classroom helps; because when kids do turn stuff in on a rolling basis, teachers are able to go in, make comments, track feedback, and it's just they're live. So if a teacher is working during their lunch for fifth, the student doesn't have to wait till the next day to see that; they actually see it live as it's happening. So when the student comes in the next day, they've already seen feedback back.

So breakneck speed from somebody who's coming from a traditional school. It was an adjustment for teachers; it was an adjustment for me to be able to say, "I only have to grade 10 or

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load is half what a traditional semester-based teacher would face every day with students, we feel like -- I mean, the expectation is that feedback is formative and ongoing; so wherever they can find room to show kids where they can improve, that they provide that.

From an administrative standpoint, or from our data standpoint, we provide students with a weekly update as to where they are in all their classes. That's driven really by the teachers assessments and evaluation of students both subjectively and objectively.

So at the end of every week, we send the student and the parent home a progress report, which shows -- and with classes that are one month in length, we have to really get on it quick if we feel like a student is starting to slide here or there. So the parents and the students know, in this class, we feel like this student is on pace. This class, this student is struggling, and these are the areas.

And it's actually a report that the teacher fills out about every student that they have. It's gotten to the point where it takes them about 10 minutes to do it on a weekly basis. But it's really [inaudible] compile the data to the

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1 14 essays. We're only looking for these three 2 things in the standard right now."

It's immediately back. And everybody gets [inaudible]. But it's pretty phenomenal when you get used to it.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: That's super. Thank you very much.

COMMISSIONER CHAVEZ: Madam Chair?
THE CHAIR: Oh. Commissioner Chavez?
COMMISSIONER CHAVEZ: Can everybody hear
me?

Great

A couple of things I want to address, things that kind of stood out in listening to you talk, and also looking at the information that was provided to us regarding the score sheet.

The first one that kind of stood out for me -- and let me just echo what Madam Chair had mentioned as far as Las Cruces, my familiarity with Las Cruces, and there is a traditional -- stronghold like you wouldn't believe. I mean, generations. If you're a bulldog, then those -- their grandkids are going to go to Las Cruces High School. If they went to, you know, Mayfield High School -- and you're right, Commissioner Gipson. You know, what we're

seeing over at Centennial is -- it took a long time for Oñate to build that tradition.

So we'll see. But I've never seen that loyalty to a high school like I have here in Las Cruces. It's just --

THE CHAIR: 10,000 to the Mayfield/Las Cruces -- there's more people that attend the Mayfield/Las Cruces football game than the total number that go to Aggie football games all season, you know. It is -- it is quite an event.

COMMISSIONER CHAVEZ: It is. And that's those deep roots that are just developed over time. And you're talking about tradition.

But there's a couple of things that I want to just kind of talk about with -- you have demonstrated a successful model over in Albuquerque.

But as I've done research over the years, one of the things that I always ask myself is, you know, you have successful schools all over the country. And I always enjoy listening to Dr. Toni Hull and her talking mentioning Blue Ribbon Schools.

Because my thing has always been, you know, if it's as easy as replicating a model from one place to another, then we would have Blue Ribbon Schools across this country; and yet we don't. It's

out of the 12 points in the area of Bilingual Multicultural Indian Education and Hispanic Education.

And so as I -- as I look at that, that caught my attention. And I went to your application.

And your first statement in that area says, "Las Cruces EA-LCS will provide equal education opportunities to all students regardless of race, ethnicity, background, language, culture, and any other factor."

I think everybody has that idea, that sentiment that we're going to provide equal educational opportunities. But I think about Lau v. Nichols and the ruling that came from that; because what we're -- what that centered around was not equal opportunities; it dealt with equity. Because when you have student populations that are different, the same opportunities that you provide the total population may not be enough for, say, a SpEd student or an EL student.

And so I'm troubled by the use of just "equal education." And as I read through it, I saw more and more of that. And so -- in fact, you know, most recently here in the State of New Mexico with

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not that easy to just replicate somebody's model and move it into a different community and get the same results.

And so that's the first thing that I'd like to just kind of address and ask you. What's different? I mean, what would be different here in Las Cruces from what you guys do over in Albuquerque?

Other areas that kind of stood out for me were you're looking at a target of around 10 percent for ELLs. And so that's the first thing that kind of stood out. And I know the ELL population is different here than in the southern -- Southern New Mexico than it is in Northern New Mexico.

In fact, the PED did a study years ago where they looked at the ELL population, and they determined that the EL population up north was more generational, just years and years of -- where here, you're looking at first, second, maybe a third generation of people that are new to the country.

And so there definitely is a -- there's a difference between the EL population between the north and the south.

And continuing that, I look at your score card. And I saw that you scored in "Approaches," 6

the Martinez/Yazzie lawsuit and the ruling, we're heavily focused on equity and what does equity mean

for all kids.

And so I'd like you to kind of expand upon that, because going back to a comment that you made, that my ears always perk up when I hear somebody says, "Teaching is just good teaching."

Well, it's not always just good teaching when you're talking about equity; because it may go beyond that. And so I always use a reference to Robert Marzano's work from years back and the high-yield strategies, right? And if it was just simple as good teaching being good teaching, it didn't always work for certain student subgroups.

And so if you could maybe expand upon those areas?

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: Sure.

MS. ELISHA VARELA: So as far as -starting at the beginning, what's different, I think
a big thing that's important for everybody to
realize -- and maybe we don't say enough -- that
this campus is not Albuquerque's campus. It's just
not the same thing. The framework is the same; the
curriculum is the same; but everything else about
the school is going to be different. Because that's

the nature of opening a school. And so although the model itself, we know, works, what works here is going to probably look vastly different than what works in Albuquerque.

So with that being said, we understand that this is not a matter of "Just take this and make it work here; it works." That is not what this will be. Because like you said, then everyone would do that. We don't have the same school, and it would be great.

But the school down here is not the same school as Albuquerque.

So a couple of things that I think we're most excited about is in Albuquerque -- maybe I'm being selfish here. Albuquerque's population -- and APS is where we draw from -- it does not have a strong bilingual component, and it's something that always hurts my soul as a bilingual educator. But in Las Cruces, we do have that ability. There are teachers that are bilingual-certified here, and we have the population, where almost everybody is bilingual.

Now, a troubling statistic in New Mexico overall, but that is now but seeping into the lower part of the state is generationally, Spanish just Filosfia, or whatever the content is.

So having that knowledge and understanding that it is very -- that there is a multiple -- there are multiple facets to that language, I think will really help the school, because we need to have those different avenues. Where in Albuquerque, that's not necessary and actually not sustainable, which is heartbreaking, but it's the reality.

As far as the ELs, the population and what they are looking at down here is a lot different; because in so many of the first- and second-generation families, the strategies for English language development really do work, because they're learning a language, where, like you mentioned, in the northern part of the state, sometimes people are ELs since kindergarten, and they're always ELs, and they don't really try on the ACCESS test, and they don't really care.

It's hard to say, "Really try, because I can't tell where you are in what skill level and where you're struggling so I can help you as your English development teacher."

Having taught ELL myself and being a coordinator, I understand the intricacies of that. I was the ELL coordinator for Rio Grande and

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goes away, where older generations are speaking it and the younger ones are not. That is something I'm on a mission to stop; because I don't want that to happen.

My family is from Northern New Mexico, and Spanish just slowly went away. We're trying to revive it. That's not what I want to see happen here. I think our model is going to lend itself very well to eventually -- I mean, my goal would be to eventually integrate just the language track, where there are content area classes being offered in Spanish.

Because Spanish needs to be viewed as it actually is and not how it's viewed in most of the state, which is infuriating, where everyone is, like, "Spanish. Okay. That Spanish teacher teaches a foreign language." That's not useful for most of New Mexico. You need foreign language for Spanish. Yes, there are non-speakers.

We also need Heritage Language classes to get people who have an exposure to it, but may not be fluent, which is how I grew up.

You also need full content-driven classes, where you're not teaching them Spanish; they speak Spanish. You're going to teach them Gramática or bilingual coordinator. And it's -- Rio Grande High School.

So it's -- it's something I'm highly familiar with, and I think that it will look different down here. But that's also something we want to tailor to the school.

So as the population comes in, we've got different staffing models depending on what level of ELLs we get and what level of ELLs that come in. So if we have a lot of high-level ELLs, that model is going to look slightly different that year compared to somebody coming in with lots of 1s or 2s from the year before. They're going to take a very different approach.

So having a larger lane to travel in to make sure we're able to meet all those needs.

And then so -- yes, I am aware of that pulse. I do know how it's going to shape up; but it needs to match the population that comes in. I want to serve them.

I know maybe it was too much of a boilerplate statement to put there; but I felt like it did need to be stated, that our intention, as everybody's should be, is to never discriminate or make systems in the school that make it impossible

for certain families to access things and for certain students to be successful.

So making sure that we're offering things in the two most prevalent languages in Las Cruces are important; so English and Spanish.

But also, just systems-wide, the flavors are going to be made by Las Cruces teachers, and they will be geared to Las Cruces things. We know that our flavors here and the school culture and community-building things that happen here are not going to be the same as the Albuquerque campus, because they're not the same school.

So looking at those things and making sure that the school leader is on board with -- and being ingrained in the community as far as what does the community need, what makes this community, whether it's a certain section of the city that is important, whatever factors play into that, we need to be open to that.

We are not coming in and saying, "Here's the model. Follow it line by line. We'll let you know every month how you're doing." That would be ludicrous and really unfair to the community. And I think about it just being not from Albuquerque myself.

Spanish speakers being put into Spanish as a foreign language. I can't even tell you -- that happens everywhere and I loathe that.

Because they're -- both my children are in dual-language schools [inaudible]. And having them in English and Spanish equally and trying to explain to people how well that does for their brain and their development and how it works, that is something that this community can support and would benefit from. So that is my mission as far as that goes.

But as far as equity versus having to give the same education, the same opportunities, the best thing that we can do as a school is listen to our staff that are from here, listen to the community, the input from board members; all of those things are going to make a huge difference as we form the school in the planning year.

And that is kind of the driving factor, because the things that happen in Albuquerque are not going to happen here.

So, yes, we have experience opening a school, but not this school. For this, we are total novice and humbled by the fact that we have to do something that we're not 100 percent familiar with,

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If somebody were to come in and say, "Do it," Bernalillo is not Albuquerque. And I'm from Bernalillo, and we are crazy-loyal to the high school there. After being someone who broke off after teaching there myself for seven years, I see what that impact that the community has. We have more people go to the Bernalillo football games than -- so it's a thing, right?

But looking at the campus here, we want to give a framework, we want to give the support and the systems that we've slaved over for five years. Like, our reporting and our data analysis has really been a big driver, and those things are tools that the school then will use to implement what's working for the students.

And so -- yeah, I mean, looking back -- I pulled it up as soon as you said that section, because it's something I've been looking over and kind of drafting a response to, because it's kind of my baby, and it hurts to see that we didn't get the points on it.

So it's something where I feel like having multiple levels of language instruction that also brings in native speakers, because that needs to be a thing, I -- it is so frustrating to see native

because I'm not from here.

So that being said, you know, it is something that is on our mind. And I think we are more open to input here than maybe we might have even been in Albuquerque. I think we have a sense of entitlement there. We're from here, we know what we need, guys. We're here. Like, tell me what you need. How can I help you? Because I don't know what to do and can you tell me what to do?

I can look at numbers. I can tell you what systematically what issues there are. We can use -- we're looking at using MAPs and getting NWEA going 3 through 8, because relying on the State's assessment now is a little shaky, and I want our own for longitudinal data purposes.

I can give you all those numbers; but I can't tell you what makes you go to school every day. I can't tell you what flavors are going to spark that interest in keeping you coming back. Those are things the community has to tell us.

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: If I could add to that. And I do get your point. I understand the taking of the statement in terms of equal opportunities. I would -- I would still stand by that statement; because we do want the opportunities

to be equal for all students.

At the same time, past that opportunity level gets you into the student, the individual. And that's where that statement, "Good teaching is good teaching" -- yeah, it's a little tongue-in-cheek, I guess. But in the way -- when I threw that out there, what I was thinking is that if you are a teacher, then it's about all your students, not just the 10 percent you know you're carrying with you.

As an anecdotal reference, our school in Albuquerque, we have, you know, classes of 16 and 17 students. And most of the teachers that we -- that apply for jobs, they see the small class size. That's the big draw, right, for them. They don't realize that teaching small classes is actually harder than teaching a class of 32, sometimes, because now there's 14, 16 students, and they can't let any of them fail anymore.

So, whereas, yeah, you had 35 kids -- and I taught in public school. Logistically, it's hard to make sure every student gets everything at any given time at the speed with which you have to go through the curriculum. With 14-16 students in front of you in a formative learning process in the

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Even with our model, if a student does need to take a class for a second time, we have seen great success with students who have gone through -- let's say it's a linear equations class beginning in algebra, and math is a struggle. They take it once; they do not meet all the standards. That's okay. We build a buffer in.

If they take it again, the next month or the next month, down the road -- it's offered in a staggered way -- they take it again with a different teacher, different flavor, and we see incredible success the second go-round. And sometimes that's all it takes to build the foundation in a more solid way.

I feel the multiple supports and the different angles with which you support kids does speak to that equity in terms of being able -- the kids that need more lifting than this student, that's what they get. And that's where our teachers -- that's the way we've designed the curriculum, to provide that.

MS. ELISHA VARELA: Just one thing I just totally forgot. When he mentioned it, I think the flex periods are really, really important for the ELL and special ed students.

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way you're trying to engage the kids, there is no excuse for a teacher not to dig deep with the

students that need the extra work.

Whether it be bilingual or it be special education, wherever the extra need is required, that digging deep is where I feel that good teaching is good teaching. So that's just a fast scan on what that term means, because it means that you're not letting any kids slide through the cracks.

And that's what our school is trying to prevent, through a lot of different mechanisms, is to make sure that that equity is there. And we've -- the different level of supports we've built in place systemically, with the tutoring that we have built in during the flex periods during the day -- and that goes with both on the ESL front, the ELL front, but also in special ed, or just in general, a kid that doesn't understand how to balance an equation or how to solve for X, that level of remediation that we build in during the school day with the support staff that we hire and plan to hire and have here within this campus, I think does show that we are trying to find an equity within how we offer services; because, "This student needs twice as much attention."

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So I have a son with an IEP, too. The idea of the pullout and he misses class really bothers me, because when they were doing something fun -- they always pull them during the fun times in elementary school. So, like, my kid misses all the fun stuff when he has to go get pulled out.

Doing it during the flex periods has really changed the way our ELL and SpEd students interact with the rest of the school; because no one knows. They just are totally normal for their five classes for the most part. They get ancillary services, ELD, any -- material translation, extra testing, all of that can be scheduled during flex periods almost all the time.

So even though they do get some pullout and some push-in services, it is so much more cohesive and blended into the every school day that everybody kind of interacts in the same way in their five seminars. That is kind of eye-opening for some kids who spend so much time being pulled out because they're dyslexic or pulled out because they're autistic.

We've noticed our Albuquerque campus retains a pretty high special ed population, especially compared to all the other college prep

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charters. And we kind of like that, because it's so much more fun to see the gains in an entire population than just in your highest -- like, the top 25 percent, they're probably going to succeed wherever you put them, to be honest; that's the nature of the kid, right?

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But the bottom 25 percent, where we see the highest growth at our school, that's the fun stuff; because that's where you really dig deep with a kid who has deficits and learning gaps, and saying, "No, we're going to close these, and you're not going to move on until you get the support that's going to close those."

The flex periods -- for me, that is kind of one of the pivotal things that changed the model, where we didn't anticipate that being such a big deal. But it has been, because all of those services that normally kids are missing out on, they don't have to miss out on things anymore. They continue on, but still get support.

COMMISSIONER CHAVEZ: Thank you. THE CHAIR: Thank you. And before I pass it to Commissioner Caballero, I want to state that that was not in your application. It was another application. So I take back any indication that --

intention, when you decided to come to Las Cruces to open up a charter school no matter where in

Las Cruces? Or that you guys intentionally targeted a community?

MS. ELISHA VARELA: A community within the City itself?

COMMISSIONER CABALLERO: Yes.

MS. ELISHA VARELA: No. We didn't -- we didn't specifically target a community. We did look at the high school -- the high schools and where there was population density versus where there wasn't, because locating next to a high school that has a ton of open space, we get that that's an illogical move.

As far as the community itself, we did research all of the data and statistics from the entire area. And that's actually where we got that 10 percent. We didn't pull that out of the air. We did every middle school and high school's ELL population and calculated averages to see where we're at.

The ELL population is higher in elementary school. We anticipate higher in middle school and lower in high school. But as far as pinpointing specific communities, we -- like I said, we did look

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MS. ELISHA VARELA: When you said it, I was, like, "What?"

THE CHAIR: I know. I apologize. We read a lot, and schools pulled out; but we still had to read those applications. It was in another application. So I apologize if I even intimated that that was in your application.

Commissioner Caballero?

COMMISSIONER CABALLERO: Thank you.

(A discussion was held off the record.)

COMMISSIONER CABALLERO: I guess I have to be really up -- but let me ask a few questions.

Tracker model that is successful, can you elaborate on that? Or maybe I heard wrong.

> THE CHAIR: I think it was "track record." COMMISSIONER CABALLERO: Track record.

Okay. Forget that.

THE CHAIR: I thought it was "tracker"

COMMISSIONER CABALLERO: Okay. So the other thing is, I was going through your points, and hearing the Commissioner that spoke about what he

23 just brought up, the 10 percent and all that, which 24 was actually where I was going...

And so my question is, did you -- was your

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at population density, where other charters and specialized high schools are located as well, just to try to spread out.

So those are things that, ideally, we -you know, we took into consideration. But the facilities piece ultimately will be a big restricting factor, because we can only -- there's only so many places we're allowed to go; so -- and but like she said, this is definitely not a situation of, "Well, we'll say we'll go here," and then we'll go here.

We're pretty upfront and honest about everything we're looking at. And some things fall apart before we even know.

We looked at that church. And after the application was submitted, it was a no-go. It was the E-Occupancy issues.

And the pecan factory, there might be other issues there.

So we're being very open about where we're locating, because the location itself will have to make do. But we're not going somewhere specific based on any other factor. We would like to serve wherever we're able to serve the highest need. But there's no schools in a lot of places.

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COMMISSIONER CABALLERO: So you've determined where the highest need is? Can you elaborate on that?

I'm not from Las Cruces. Originally, I'm from El Paso. But even that, that's been so long ago that I'm sure things have changed.

Where is the highest need here in Las Cruces?

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MS. ELISHA VARELA: It's multifaceted. When we ask families, a lot of families will tell us, "Please locate near Centennial." We're looking at that. That's a massive campus with room, right?

But near a lot of the older high schools, even especially like Las Cruces High School, there is lower proficiency rates. There's a very population-dense place where we could locate; but the lovalty to local high schools and the proximity to other charter schools is prohibitive.

So depending on -- families will tell us where to locate all the time. We map it. They'll tell us, "Go by here." We put it on a map, and we go take a look.

But where families tell us to locate basically at this point has been everywhere in the City. And so it has been very conflicting for us,

from, having bus transportation to get them to wherever we are locating, we feel like is essential.

So moving forward to applying for transportation funding going into Year 2, which is our first year we're eligible, we feel is crucial, because we want to make sure we're not hitting the neighborhood of kids around where we're located.

8 In Albuquerque, we advertise to the entire 9 city, and we have eight buses, going all the way --10 kids coming from Cochiti all the way to the 11 South Valley of Albuquerque, too. We don't market 12 to certain ZIP codes. We are all about trying to 13 make sure that any student who wants to go to 14 Explore Academy can get to Explore Academy. That's 15 kind of our --

> COMMISSIONER CABALLERO: Well, the bottom line to -- to access inequity for the community that I want to look after are Hispanic poor and other minorities in that category. They need a lift. And it seems to me that charter schools want to balance its population so that they don't

23 language-deficient student, the Spanish-only or 24 Spanish-dominant. And so the charter schools that 25

have a high percentage of those students are heavily

have a high burdensome population at the bottom, the

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because when we look at numbers, you know, locating in the heart of the City is a good thing for academics. But families are asking us to go further out, where there's new subdivisions and no schools, according to them.

So we're struggling with that ourselves, because what need do you follow in that position?

And so -- and not being from here is also restrictive for us. So we do rely on the people from here to tell us, "Well, okay. What is your opinion, though?"

We have some teachers and some admin down here that have kind of helped steer us. And then the facility is limiting. "This is the land you can look at," and we're, like, "Okay."

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: Kind of we -- just to [inaudible] the data. I do feel like our commitment to seeking out transportation funding does help access to the school as well.

In the first year, we're not eligible for transportation funding now, as the new laws have passed, you can't get transportation funding the first year. We look to something like grant funding or start-up money to get buses for the very first year. So no matter where the student is coming

burdened in trying to bridge the gap. And the schools that are most successful are the ones that have a very small percentage.

And so it comes to mind -- two things -is, first, Hispanic community low-income has actually no voice. These are the parents that you're not going to get to meetings, per se. They're going to be Spanish-dominant. So you're not going to hear from them as much.

But you will hear, like me, as a parent, when there was a lot of talk in El Paso for a multilingual magnet school, a lot of good intentions, a lot of good intentions. And a lot of money flowed, because people with influence had a lot of good intention.

But eventually, that school was built along the Border Highway. So with the intention of providing that type of school to people that really needed it ended up for the affluent or middle class.

I had a car, my wife had a car, and we were able to take the time to take him to school. The transportation fell apart, and we ended up having to transport.

And so none of the -- of the students at the low end ever went to that school, none, because

it was right at the Border Highway. There was no transportation.

So a lot of intentions, yes, a lot of intentions. Had that school been built where they originally targeted, it would have gone a long, long way. It was a beautiful school with a lot of money being spent.

So the other thing that I want you to notice, that when you have an investor, if I'm an investor -- and I did a lot of development under a nonprofit in El Paso -- is that you look at where are you going to do your investment. And if you build \$10 million worth of building in a place that by the time you finish building it, it's -- you're spending \$10 million, but it's only going to be worth \$5 million because of the surrounding -- it makes no sense to the investor.

Once you get out -- or if you don't succeed five, ten years, then the driving force -- my bottom line is that the driving force with an investor is -- is something else other than where the greatest need is.

So there's a balancing act with you guys in trying to -- if your intent to provide equity is to balance those things out -- and I -- it's going

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And now going into this year, we have an entire bus, plus another bus that has to drop down just to get South Valley kids. So that influx of students and building the confidence with that part of the community was important; because when I'm not seeing our demographics match the district around us, something is wrong.

That being said, our demographics in Albuquerque will not match the demographics at this school. Looking at this school, if the Las Cruces campus demographics are not matching LCPS, we will target advertisements to areas where kids are not being served, period, because we want a representative population.

So in Albuquerque, we like that kids come all the way from the pueblos, all the way from Tijeras, all the way from the South Valley. We have kids that take the Rail Runner every day. That shows that we're kind serving the whole community.

The same thing has to happen here. And I look at that annually, all the addresses, where kids are coming from, and I look to see if that demographic matches. I don't just look at, oh, Hispanic or not; because 95 percent of the students here will be Hispanic, most likely, if we're doing

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to be really, really hard.

MS. ELISHA VARELA: So I'll take the first part of that. I think something that is important for our school, not just the students being given formative feedback and adjusting, and the teachers given feedback; but it's also our school. But something we've looked at -- and we grade ourselves pretty harshly on our student population and the subgroup breakdown matching the district around us.

So in Albuquerque, I average out the schools every year, especially the schools we're pulling from and what their demographic population is, and then I compare it to ours.

And so the goal is that we should be looking very similar to the district around us, period, because if we're not, something is wrong that we are only drawing from certain subgroups. And then we specifically battle that.

And so last year, for example, we noticed a drop-off in the families from the South Valley. And that was not okay. Like, we looked at even bus stops we had to drop off, because nobody was coming. We didn't do basically any advertising because our wait list is so long; but we did to the South Valley specifically.

our job.

I will look at, also, ELL. I look at where they're from in the city. If there's huge dead zones where no kids are coming from, yes, could that be cultural, where those families are not going to go to a different high school? But it also might be there's not enough outreach in that area. Maybe our staff needs to go to that area and see how can we serve those kids.

So that's just something that annually, I think -- and even maybe twice a year -- needs to be looked at to see are you matching what is around you. It is huge indicator for me when the Albuquerque campus gets swayed. Our ELL population there is always lower than the district. Because we have an entire ELD teacher serving seven kids. And that's not okay. There should be a whole cohort on those. So we focus our efforts on that to try to pull in more.

Those things I think really help. Because at the end of the day, you should be a representative population. And so transportation will help. We really are committed to that. That's why our buses in Albuquerque have been so important to us. If you're going to locate in an area that's

not convenient for people, like for us in the middle of the city, I couldn't take my kids there. There's no way I could drive them there every day, as an educator.

With the buses, I can get them to a bus stop at 6:45. So getting the buses there and making sure it's making a loop in the different areas of the city is going to be pretty vital. That will help us maintain the balance between our demographic breakdown and the city's demographic breakdown; because they should match.

And that includes special ed and ELL. If you have no special ed kids by tenth grade, I don't know what you're doing. But it's not right.

COMMISSIONER CABALLERO: I would suggest you spend a little more time in transportation. Because it shows "Approaches." And that was my concern after the other Commissioner spoke, that if there's an intent to bring in, there's got to be a better way to plan that out to reach that goal.

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: We discussed it with the transportation department, working with them to devise costs in terms of the routes that we provided them, number of stops, mileage, number of stops. So we're working with them to coordinate how -- what a

campus or location for our city.

In the end, with that -- with the bond deal, it allows the school to own the building from the beginning, too, which is really a good situation for us -- the foundation, I should say -- to own the building from the beginning, which that way, you're not at the behest of an investor that is driving your program in a direction that isn't fitting for students.

THE CHAIR: Thank you.Commissioner Armbruster?

COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: Thank you. So I just have some questions. In fact, I see the gentleman -- and I'm sorry, I don't remember your name -- but I'm going to ask the question that you brought up.

So if you have -- obviously, you will have gifted children as well as students with disabilities. So tell me how you would accommodate them.

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: We have -- obviously, this is dependent on the population. So it's all driven by the students. We would have a gifted program manager; in a very similar way to the general and special ed program, having a gifted

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busing system would look like. Like I said, that first year is a gap because transportation funding is not available. The means to bridge that gap, and obviously having a provider to provide those transportation options, too.

THE CHAIR: Commissioner, and the school, I think that's the challenge; because I believe the "Approaches" on the rating sheet came because they're not providing transportation that first year. And you're absolutely right. It creates that challenge, and then it sets that tone for the lack of diversity there.

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: Absolutely. We feel like that allows us to be representative and reach all the parts -- just to address the concern about the facility and the investor, just to -- a small point, we're lucky at this point to be working with investors that aren't going to choose which -- where we end up.

And that's one thing I was very emphatic about is that we don't want that individual to drive -- "You need to locate here; you need to locate there." They are, at this point, neutral as to where we locate in the city, which allows us to be able to have more freedom in finding the best

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certified teacher. And how much of their time is oriented around the gifted population depends on how many gifted students we have. That's variable. We'll have to cross that bridge.

What we have found -- and my experience and from the parents who have come in and having talked to an extensive number of gifted families over the years, one of their big concerns before enrolling our student is, "What does it look like? What does gifted look like?"

And I think a lot of their frustration that they express, or have expressed, is that it means more work, more work, more work. And that's not what we feel like gifted should be. It shouldn't be, "Okay, if you're gifted, let me give you twice the amount of work." That's not the way it should work.

Going back to the answer from before, how we assess and how we evaluate, using Bloom's taxonomy, starting at a Level 1, starting at a particular class, or this class might cover Levels 1, 2, and 3, or another class might cover Levels 3, 4, and 5, if a student can demonstrate mastery at a specific level, then we will move that student's expectation up a notch on Bloom's taxonomy scale.

In other words, if they're able to show comprehension, which is Level 2, one of the more basic expectations, we'll have them jump to a Level 3, where they will have to show it through application, which is a higher part of the scale.

We feel rather than burden them with more work, that doesn't do a student who's gifted any -- anything. We like to enrich. That's our program is enrichment specific to the student. Some students might be gifted in math, but not in English language arts. We're just not going to do it for the student across the board. It may be their giftedness may be in a specific subarea, too. That's another thing where we enrich. How we do it is placed on Bloom's taxonomy.

We've had good feedback. The feedback from students and parents is they feel like their students are challenged.

MS. ELISHA VARELA: Just one thing -- it's something that we didn't initially have in the model, and we have added, is the placement testing. So if a student is coming in with -- either gifted or just not -- just saying, you know, "I have an exceptionally bright kid," we do let them test. So if they're entering sixth grade, and the mom is,

really be with a group of kids that is on the same

- 2 maybe maturity level in that subject or interest
- level in that subject, but without derailing them
- completely and putting them on a totally different
   path or putting them a million hours of homework
- 6 just because their IEP says, "Challenge them,"
- because that's boring, and they're going to
- 8 disassociate with school, and we don't want that.

The placement testing has helped for a lot of reasons, both up and down.

COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: These are sort of quicky questions, I know.

Have you graduated a class? Two classes?

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: Three classes.

COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: Three classes from this charter.

THE CHAIR: You started with ninth.

COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: We were trying to figure out. We were using figures up here. We were not in calculus.

So I'm just curious. Are the kids -- I know kids move and leave and whatever. But how was the graduation rate? And then do you know how the

24 kids did after they graduated? Did they go to a --

you know, a career program or a college or whatever?

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like, "Yeah, but she reads at a high school level, she's bored," we will let them placement-test -- like, take the sixth-grade -- it's basically a combination of the exit exam, but a different version. So there's test security.

If they're a whiz kid on that, and they're scoring 95, they don't get credit, per se. We don't give credit for taking the test. But we will allow them to take seventh grade English instead.

If they're saying, "I've already taken Algebra 1," hey, then here's a test. Show us you can do Algebra 1. By all means, you can start in an integrated [inaudible] for an integrated school.

That way, if you're not just saying, "Well, your birthday is September 24th, 2014, you were going to be in this class. Good luck." Instead, it's, "Okay, you're ready for Algebra 2, here's Algebra 2," and accelerate them.

But on top end, they just get to go further. I know that that is something that is done in a lot of places; because I was out of calculus as a sophomore. But it's not across-the-board done. And so we like that, especially for kids that are gifted in one thing specifically, it does let them come up and get challenged in their classes and

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MS. ELISHA VARELA: Sure. So the first graduating class was our tenth-graders from that very first year. And I -- all but one or two maybe finished out twelfth grade. And every year, we've had -- I would say one student who's not quite done and stays with us. But in general, pretty much everybody graduates.

Now, we are -- we struggle to track the kids who do transfer. So if somebody leaves as a junior, we struggle to find out where the heck they went to track that. At some point, I think S.T.A.R.S. will get migrated to some really cool State system that we can actually do it.

But the State does calculate our graduation percentage. And it looks low. And I don't know how they're calculating it, and we've asked. So, anyway, that being said, for people who stay with us, everybody gets accepted into colleges; although, last year for specifics, every person went on to college except one who on to military. A couple went out of state. A couple stayed in-state.

I just read the other day one is transferring from CNM. She got all her lower coursework done, and now she's leaving the state and going to art school.

So we have a pretty high percentage of students. I only know of one who quit college, and she quit because she started a bakery. So she kind of found what she wanted to do; and even though we all told her, "Please get a degree, don't start a bakery yet, get a business degree, do something."

They do really well.

Another thing that's really important is leaving our school, they all take ACCUPLACER, because we promote dual-enrollment classes. So they go to CNM; they go to UNM. And some of them do online correspondence stuff for some of their college classes; because we require at least one. But they all score at college level on ACCUPLACER. So we don't have students leaving Explore and taking any remediation or remedial classes or credit going to college.

That's something that I think we've focused a lot on and doing more aligning between our curriculum and the ACT, so that kids can start to see these are certain skills that you need to buff up on on your ACT, and that's why you're not scoring here or there. So that's something that we continue to get better at every year. So it's a struggle.

But in general, we give then some seminars

instead of one. I'm not sure I'm saying those words correctly.

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: Yeah. And so -we've been flexible. I think that's the point, is that we treat each student individually in that. I built a credit analysis, which is the -- kind of a beautiful sheet that shows all the kids' 150 credits that they're earning, you know.

And I've had to rebuild one for certain kids where the credit requirement has been reduced for the IEP. And so what we've done is we've allowed flexibility within that, within our graduation requirements and the minimum graduation requirements, as set forth by the State, to allow the IEP to play within those two limits.

And so if it's -- let's say on foreign language, where some students take the first semester of Spanish, and that is their ceiling, and they cannot go beyond that basic Spanish -- you know, foreign language development is different for different students.

And so what we've done is we've changed credit requirements to make sure we obviously still maintain the minimum requirement, as set forth by the State. But the IEP allows the student to have

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as seniors and juniors for common acts, how to do college interviews, how to do college essays, all of those things, really do them. That's why everybody gets in.

We also have them do, like -- what do you call it? -- the stretch school, apply to something you're not sure you'll ever get into, but you do it. And we've had kids get in. And we've had kids accepted into Stanford. And they were, like, "That was my stretch school."

COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: I need you to go back one more time. Because we answered the gifted or whatever we're calling it.

So tell me about the special ed student; because I'm going -- as you know, I'm a special ed educator. And I just specifically -- I did read in your application -- although I'm getting applications mixed up at this point -- that they could, via an IEP, not have as many flavors because they're taking longer to get through the ones they have to have to graduate. I think I'm saying that correctly.

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: That's right.

COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: So I just wanted to know, because their mastery may take two flavors

flexibility in terms of being able to take fewer

2 classes. So most kids take five classes at a time

with two of those flex periods. Term-by-term, some
 students are taking four classes at a time. They

5 have three flex periods, one or two of which are

working with a special ed teacher directly, or
 they're on program working with either a tutor

8 directly to help them.

So in other words, we use that extra period in a very remedial-driven focus.

And so I guess the general answer to your question is that we allow it to be flexible, based on the needs of the student, because we know it's different for every student.

But does this student have -- apply for the Algebra 2 waiver? Is it a foreign language? It really might depend on the student.

So we adjust the requirements and the course load based on what's -- what the student needs, but all the while maintaining that the student is graduating with the same credit requirements that the State would require.

COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: This is truly my last question. 700 is your goal?

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: Yes.

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COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: And that's a large number. Although this is a larger district than some, it's still not like Albuquerque, right? And I'm wondering if your school could be successful if you had -- I don't know -- 350 kids. I'm just making that number up.

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I'm not committing you to anything; but I'm just asking if one of the issues here is taking 700 students. That's a large number. So can your school be successful and -- you know, everything else, if the number were less?

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: It can, absolutely. I think we function in Albuquerque between 400 and 500 and feel like that -- it works. I mean, the more -- I think why we liked 700 was because that would allow for more offerings for the students, more majors programs.

The one thing I like to -- because people say, "700, that's a big school sticking it right in the middle of the city," or whatever. It's helpful to think about it in terms of phasing in.

If we're bringing in 100 sixth-graders, let's say, every year, we're not filling an extra eleventh grade and a twelfth grade and a ninth grade every year. We're just filling -- again, we're

eighth grade. Not leave school, but they want to go

1 2 to the traditional brick-and-mortar because of the

3 programming that's available, and they want to be

4 with those kids so that when they go into high 5 school -- because there's so many more

6 opportunities -- and that's because the schools are 7 small. And one of them is a dual-language middle

school program that we have.

So I do have a concern with that 240 number, because at the very least, at one of the properties you're looking at, that's about a quarter of the size of the closest middle school. So that's

And we don't have, generally, charters that roll out with 240 students for their first vear. So...

COMMISSIONER CABALLERO: Which site are you talking about?

THE CHAIR: The -- the one off of 70. COMMISSIONER CABALLERO: I-70?

21 THE CHAIR: Right. And Rinconada. The 22 closest middle school there, I believe has like 23 around an 800 -- and I'm assuming that that's

24 probably what all the middle schools are running

about that number -- between 800 and 900, somewhere

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filling our sixth-grade class, and that group is going through our school. We'd backfill five students here, six students here. Absolutely.

But the goal is to create the starting point, in the end to be at sixth grade and moving through the -- so when you think about it that way, it's not, like, we're taking on 700 students all next year. We're starting small.

And our goal would be to fill our sixth grade class on a yearly basis with 100 students, and that gets us to a point where we're building in the end. Of course, that's five, six years away when we have a school that size. It'll be built from a younger age all the way up through.

COMMISSIONER ARMBRUSTER: Thank you.

THE CHAIR: I just have a couple of -- and one is about the enrollment. Because your application says that you want to start your rollout with 240. I believe it is. Isn't that what we saw?

So we have two middle-school charter programs already in Las Cruces. Both of them are extraordinarily small. And the -- the one -- I know one of the two faces challenges, because the eighth-graders often leave between seventh and

around there. So that's a quarter of the student enrollment.

So that's -- you know -- I don't think that's even really attainable. So I'm just -that's really more of a comment than anything.

But I want to thank both Commissioners for the conversation about equal and equitable; because I'm going to say, from my perspective, when I read the application, and you made the statement, "We're going to provide these for all students, regardless of their background," that was off-putting to me, because I don't know why a public school would have to put that in a mission statement.

We're public schools; so we're obligated to do that. So to me, when you put that in, there's an intimation that either the local charter school -- the local school district doesn't do that. or charters don't do it. So it's an off-putting connotation to me when that's put in there.

But what was off-putting to me today was the statement that was made that, "We're not from here. We don't know what you want, and we want to listen when we start the school."

I'm going to reflect back to almost a year ago to the day. And I'm the only one that was --

that's up here that was here last year for the

community input hearing.

And it was full. It was absolutely full.
And it was full of City Councilors and a State
Representative and Chamber -- Green Chamber of
Commerce Chair. And those folks are great. But
their kids aren't going to the programs. But what
it was full of, it was parents and students. And
English was not their first or second language. So
we had an interpreter here so that everyone felt
comfortable.

And that this was -- this was a meeting that was full of people who, to me, truly represented what Las Cruces is. And it was a 90/10 program that they were creating as well. It was -- we don't have a school, a charter school that wasn't homegrown from this community.

And it is somewhat off-putting when a sentiment is made, "We're not from here," because to me, that's not what charters are. Charters are supposed to reflect and grow out of what the community needs, not from an outside force that is coming in and saying, "Hey, this is what we're going to do for you."

It's -- that's a sentiment that I don't

a bit about, I guess, you and a team coming down here and spending time, I guess, in helping to development curriculum and so on. But you don't indicate any MOU.

So I was kind of confused with how that relationship is actually going to be. And will any -- eventually, will any funding from the -- for the school's ed programming go to Explore-Albuquerque?

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: It will not. We went through this with our legal counsel. And we -- obviously delicate subject overall -- wanted to make sure that we were upfront in saying that in the end is the board who -- you know, the charter is granted to the school's board. And we would like to provide support in starting the school.

In the end, it's going to be the board and that school leader that end up carrying that school. We want to provide as much support for those individuals as possible to make the decisions they -- you know, to make the right decisions for students. But in the end, we are of full understanding that it is the board's school, and it's not -- we didn't put in a third-party relationship or a contract or an MOU, because in the

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    appreciate in this community. So -- and that's --
    it's more of a statement than really a question. So
    thank you.
    Commissioners, are there any other
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Commissioners, are there any other questions?

COMMISSIONER CABALLERO: One more.

THE CHAIR: Okay. Thank you.

Commissioner Caballero?

COMMISSIONER CABALLERO: And this question may be a little strange. But I feel I should ask it, only because I'm presented with an existing charter opening up another charter.

And so we have been, as a Commission, concerned with third-party contracts, relationships, especially from out-of-state. But will the new school here in Las Cruces have a financial relationship or connection with your administration once it opens?

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: No. Separate school. Separate board.

COMMISSIONER CABALLERO: Thank you.

22 THE CHAIR: And thank you for that,

because that reminded me of something.

Because when you looked at your implementation year, in particular, you spoke quite

end, the board will have to want to -- have to -- it
will be their choice to work with -- with us on an
annual basis, that they see that our services that
we provide are still useful and effective for their
student population.

But, in fact, they have the freedom to

But, in fact, they have the freedom to sever that relationship, because they have the autonomy to exist as their own educational entity.

So to answer your question, yeah, no, there is no crossover of funding between the two -- two schools.

THE CHAIR: So there's no MOU, even for the -- I don't know how to refer to it -- the -- whatever services you're providing in helping to establish the curriculum? You know, that's where I -- I just couldn't -- when I was reading it and I read it over a couple of times, and I just wasn't getting how that was working, when you're -- when you don't have that MOU or something.

MR. JUSTIN BAIARDO: As founders, we -- I mean, we're founders. So we're doing what we can to bring the school upward.

So what is -- it puts us in a -- what's a founder's role moving forward also? We're not going to be administrators; we're not going to be

			29 (1 ages 110 to 113)
	Page 110		Page 112
1	teachers. But we want to help support.	1	COMMISSIONER VOIGT: A motion to adjourn.
2	So what does that look like? And, yeah,	2	THE CHAIR: There's a motion by
3	it's a hard thing to describe with specificity. It	3	Commissioner Voigt.
4	wasn't done through bad intention. We were trying	4	COMMISSIONER CABALLERO: Second.
5	to find a way to navigate that, where we want to	5	THE CHAIR: A second by Commissioner
6	help the systems that we build, we feel like can	6	Caballero.
7		7	All in favor?
	be super-helpful; but at the same time, you know,	8	
8	if you know, we're not essential to the school's		(Commissioners so indicate.)
9	operation. I mean, officially, we can't be. And we	9	THE CHAIR: These meetings stand
10	understand that; so	10	adjourned.
11	THE CHAIR: Thank you. And I do want to	11	Thank you very much, everyone.
12	publicly say thank you, because I know you've got	12	(Proceedings concluded at 11:21 a.m.)
13	quite a cooperative relationship with Las Montañas.	13	
14	So I really do appreciate that; so because	14	
15	anything that we can do to move charters forward	15	
16	positively, that's important for us.	16	
17	Commissioners, anything else?	17	
18	(No response.)	18	
19	THE CHAIR: Okay. Any member of the	19	
20	public, include the applicants, may submit written	20	
21	input following this hearing. Written comments can	21	
22	be sent to the Commission via	22	
23	Charter.Schools@state.nm.us, mailed or	23	
24	hand-delivered. The details and addresses are in	24	
25	the on the sheets in the back, Karen?	25	
	Page 111		Page 113
1	MS. KAREN WOERNER: Yes, ma'am.	1	BEFORE THE PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION
2	THE CHAIR: Are the sheets in the back	2	STATE OF NEW MEXICO
3		3	STATE OF THE WILLIAM
	okay. Thank you. The details and addresses are	4	
4	listed on the handouts in the back of the room.	5	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
5	Make sure you identify the school you are	6	I, Cynthia C. Chapman, RMR, CCR #219, Certified
6	commenting on if you're doing it online as a	7	Court Reporter in the State of New Mexico, do hereby
7	drop-down box. So please make sure you're	8	certify that the foregoing pages constitute a true
8	commenting on the correct school.	9	transcript of proceedings had before the said
9	And if you are submitting it via	10	NEW MEXICO PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION, held in the
10	traditional e-mail or snail-mail, please also make	11	State of New Mexico, County of Doña Ana, in the
11	sure that you identify the school that you're making	12	matter therein stated.
12	the comment on.	13	In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my
13	Any written input must be received no	14	hand on July 29, 2019.
14	later than 5:00 p.m. on the third business day	15	
15	following the hearing on the application on which	16	
16	you wish to comment. For Explore	17	
17	Academy-Las Cruces, that would be July 24th, 2019,	10	Cynthia C. Chapman, RMR-CRR, NM CCR #219
18	at 5:00 p.m.	18	BEAN & ASSOCIATES, INC.
19	Thank you all for your presentations	10	201 Third Street, NW, Suite 1630
20	today. The Public Education Commission will meet in	19	Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102
21	Santa Fe August 21st to the 23rd, 2019, to render	20 21	
22	their decision on approval or denial of this and	21 22	
23	other new charter school applications.	1 23	
23 24	other new charter school applications.  Commissioners, I'll entertain a motion to	23 24	
	Commissioners, I'll entertain a motion to adjourn.	23 24 25	Job No.: 2363N (CC)

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2	JOB NUMBER: 2363N CC Date: 7/19/19	
3	PROCEEDINGS: Community Input Hearing Proceedings	
4	CASE CAPTION: In Re: EXPLORE ACADEMY-LAS CRUCES	
5	**********	
6	ATTORNEY: MS. BEVERLY FRIEDMAN, NMPED	
7	DOCUMENT: Transcript / Exhibits / Disks / Other	
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