BEFORE THE PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS OPEN PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL RENEWAL HEARINGS

C. Altura Preparatory School

D. Albuquerque Collegiate Charter School

E. Cottonwood Classical Preparatory School

December 13, 2022

8:30 a.m.

CNM Workforce Training Center

5600 Eagle Rock Ave., NE, Room WTC101

Albuquerque, New Mexico

AND

Via Zoom Webinar Video Teleconference

REPORTED BY: Cynthia C. Chapman, RMR-CRR, NM CCR #219 Bean & Associates, Inc.

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Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102

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1	APPEARANCES	1	THE CHAIR: All right. Good morning. It
2 3	COMMISSIONERS: REBEKKA BURT, Chair	2	is 8:30 a.m., and I'm going to go ahead and call
3	GLENNA VOIGT, Vice Chair	3	this meeting to order.
4	MELISSA ARMIJO, Secretary STEVEN CARRILLO, Member	4	Secretary Armijo, if you could call roll?
5	PATRICIA GIPSON, Member	5	COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Good morning. Yes.
6	KT MANIS, Member DAVID ROBBINS, Member	6	Melissa Armijo is here.
7	PED STAFF:	7	Chair Burt.
8	CORINA CHAVEZ Director Charter School/Options for	8	THE CHAIR: Here.
9	Parents and Families Division	9	COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Commissioner
10	BRIGETTE RUSSELL Deputy Director, Options for Parents and Families	10	Carrillo.
11		11	COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Here.
12	MISSY BROWN Technical Assistance and Support and Training Administrator	12	COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Commissioner Chavez
	Charter School/Options for	13	is not here.
13 14	Parents and Families Division LUCY VALENZUELA Technical Assistance and	14	Commissioner Davis is not here.
	Training Coordinator	15	Commissioner Gipson.
15	Charter School/Options for Parents and Families Division	16	COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Here.
16		17	COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Commissioner Manis.
17	COUNSEL TO THE PEC:	18	COMMISSIONER MANIS: I'm here.
10	JULIA HOSFORD BARNES, ESQ.	19	COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Okay. Good.
18	Barnes Mediation and Law, PC 200 W. DeVargas Street, Suite 7	20	Commissioner Robbins.
19 20	Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501	21	COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: Present.
21		22	COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Commissioner Taylor,
22 23		23 24	not here yet. And Commissioner Voigt is not here.
24		25	So we have two, three, four, five six Commissioners present.
25		23	Commissioners present.
	3		5
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All right. That will take us to Item A, which is the Public Education Department Evaluation.

And Director Chavez.

COMMISSIONER CHAVEZ: Good morning. Look at the room full of people. Wonderful to have you all here. Yesterday we had very few people in the audience. So it's good to see the school support, and love the T-shirts.

I would like to first start by expressing my gratitude to the board's -- everyone that works so hard in the process: the school, the community, all the Public Education Commissioners, and the PEC staff, the Charter Schools Division team in particular, and those who are part of the site visit and those who contributed behind the scenes. That was a coordinated effort of many.

And this year, it was complex, because we started out in -- well, you started out on day one of approval. They say that renewal starts at day one of approval. So for this particular school, renewal has been happening for the past four and a half years.

This is the school's first renewal. The CSD sent to the school Part A in August. Additional information was sent September 2nd that included

And I encourage everybody in the room to be involved in that process. We are seeking feedback on a Draft Performance Framework. I have copies right here if anybody would like to see the draft academic Performance Framework.

Also, the global pandemic created new challenges for all schools. So in my opinion, each and every teacher, the head administrators, everybody at the school are my heros for showing up every day and really plowing through these difficult times.

But it did create challenges for us all.

And, lastly, there is always a balancing act between holding charter schools to the same, if not more, rigorous standards as traditional schools, and to honoring schools' autonomies as unique entities.

The Charter Schools Division diligently reviewed what was promised in each charter school's contract. We take that contract seriously between the school and the Public Education Commission.

The terms of that contract were at the core of the renewal process. Essentially, our ask is, "Did the school implement what was promised in the contract, and was the implementation of those

some preliminary proficiency data.

As you all know, the State is working with some new academic assessment results, and data has been slow to come in, and, as a result, it's been hard for us to have final information. And so between the CSD and the schools, we've been dealing with a lot of preliminary information, including finalizing the Annual Report from last year, which was sent to the school September 12th.

Part B was sent from the school to the CSD on September 15th. And we visited the school and sent preliminary analyses to the school November 1st.

November 15th, we received the school's response.

And December 1st, we sent out the final recommendation.

Renewing schools, as I said before, is a complex process, and circumstances particular to the past four years made this renewal process even more challenging.

For one, policies and practices have evolved at the PED. So some of what you see in the Performance Framework is no longer applicable, which is why we are revising the Performance Framework.

terms evident in the renewal application, the site visit, and in the site visit reports from the last four years?"

We acknowledge that there is always room for improvement. And we recognize that there were components to this renewal process that should have been refined.

First, the renewal document sent to the school was not as comprehensive as we would have liked them to be. At the same time, it was important to get those reports to the schools as quickly as possible.

You all know we have been waiting for the State to release the student academic performance data; I mentioned that earlier.

Also, we asked for and carefully read the school's response to the preliminary report. We corrected any ratings that warranted correction if evidence was presented to justify the change.

In some cases, responses were not -- did not warrant a change.

Second, we acknowledge that the renewal application stated that the CSD would send each renewal applicant and the PEC a preliminary renewal analysis that indicated a preliminary indication of

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the recommendation, either renewal, non-renewal, or renewal with conditions.

A very specific indication of recommendation was not provided in the preliminary analyses. However, the ratings provided in Part B do provide insight into the -- how the CSD understood the school's performance.

And, finally, during this process, it became clear that many school leaders were unclear as to what would be covered in the renewal or what feedback and commentary would be included in the preliminary analyses.

To that point, CSD would like to reiterate that the school is responsible for implementing with fidelity the terms agreed to in the contract and to complying with all state and federal regulations, rules, and statutes.

Untimely -- excuse me.

Ultimately, the renewal process is a time for making serious decision about whether to renew a school's contract, but it is also a time for reflection. The preliminary analyses are meant to offer an opportunity for each school and the PEC to reflect about what is happening in the school; specifically, how the successes can be sustained,

For the educational program, financial compliance, equity and identity, and other performance indicators, it demonstrates Substantial Progress.

For governance responsibilities, it Meets the Standards.

We like that, don't we?

And so with that, I am done with my report.

THE CHAIR: All right. Thank you, Director Chavez.

So that brings us to B, which is the School's Comments. This will be no more than 30 minutes, and I'll let you go ahead and start.

MS. MEAGHAN HINDMAN: So we have a presentation that I'm going to share my screen, and, hopefully, we'll be able to figure out how to do this.

Let me check one more thing. Make sure the audio works.

There we go. Okay. All right.

So good morning, Madam Chairwoman and members of the Commission. Thank you so much for having us here today. We're excited to share a little bit more about Altura Prep with you.

n be

and how the areas in need of improvement can be improved.

The Charter Schools Division recommends that Altura Prep be renewed for a term of five years with no conditions.

(Applause.)

DIRECTOR CORINA CHAVEZ: We did not observe that the school has violated any terms of the New Mexico Statutes, that the educational program is being implemented, and that the school outperforms both district and state in reading, math, and science proficiencies.

(Applause.)

DIRECTOR CORINA CHAVEZ: The preliminary analysis contained an error in regards to the science proficiency. And when we received that information from the school, we corrected it, so that the student proficiency in science is actually 86 percent, not 47 percent.

People make mistakes, and it's nice to acknowledge.

All the renewal ratings and annual ratings remain the same. Despite the response and the correction on the science proficiencies for student outcomes, the school Meets Standards.

We are a K-5 charter school in Albuquerque, and our first graduates are now finishing their first semesters of sixth grade.

We hope to just give you a snapshot of what we do at Altura Prep, what it looks like on a daily basis, and give you an opportunity to hear through a video from some of our students and families and teachers.

MS. LISSA HINES: All of our students have STEAM class, integrating science, technology, engineering, arts, and math. And our STEAM class is also used as a platform for launching Genius Hour and inquiry projects for our students, which give us ample opportunities for hand-on, minds-on inquiry, problem solving, and critical thinking activities.

MS. MEAGHAN HINDMAN: Our teacher specialization model is unique to Altura Prep, which is a situation which allows all of our grade-level students from kindergarten through fifth grade to receive specialized instruction in content areas.

So each of our teachers teaches one or two content areas. And this allows our students to benefit from exposures to different teaching styles, movement throughout the day, when they move from class to class, and they benefit from being in

classes where teachers have more time to prepare more robust lessons, because they're focusing on only one or two content areas instead of being expected to teach every single required subject throughout the day.

MS. LISSA HINES: Our students have many opportunities to participate in blended learning within their classes. All of our students have access to a Chromebook that they can use daily. And they have adaptive customized platforms that consolidate the best of both traditional and digital methods of teaching and learning and help our students have more of a customized educational experience in math and literacy.

MS. MEAGHAN HINDMAN: Our student-driven inquiry-based learning/Genius Hour allows our students in kindergarten through fifth grade to have opportunities to think critically, develop problem solving skills, develop project management skills, and it motivates students to extend their curiosity beyond the lesson of the topic of the day, because they're able to spend their learning in a way that they choose.

MS. LISSA HINES: So our REACH values -- REACH stands for respect, empathy, agency,

and learning in person, we have not had many opportunities to welcome visitors to campus since many of you were elected. So we'd love to have you come by this spring, and we want to share a glimpse of life at Altura Prep through a brief video.

(Video played.)

MS. MEAGHAN HINDMAN: So our students hopefully are able to say they love what they do at school. Our students come from 17 different ZIP Codes in the Albuquerque metroplex and beyond.

We have students coming from Belen, Placitas, Los Lunas, Rio Rancho, and Tijeras. We are committed to student diversity, and our diverse enrollment and our plans for increasing our diverse enrollment speak to that charge.

MS. LISSA HINES: We believe that academics is our number one priority at Altura Prep. For our students to experience success in the workforce of the future, our students' academic learning skills have to be top-notch.

Our academic results from the '21-'22 school year are a testament to the incredible teamwork and synergy of our teachers, students, and their parents.

MS. MEAGHAN HINDMAN: We're relentlessly

curiosity, and hard work.

We believe that values-based educational approaches create a strong learning environment that enhance academic achievement and develops both social and relationship skills.

MS. MEAGHAN HINDMAN: And we build on our REACH/social-emotional learning/values education with a mindfulness based social-emotional learning program. It builds on our social emotional framework, and it emphasizes a daily mindfulness practice as a foundation to strengthen students' critical brain networks that are associated with learning.

We believe that fostering students' ability to be able to self-regulate during moments of stress or adversity will have a lasting impact on their lives and is something they can carry beyond the classroom.

MS. LISSA HINES: So it's one thing for us to tell you about our program. But we believe that life at Altura Prep must be seen and heard from those who live it each day: our families, our teachers, and our students.

Unfortunately, due to the pandemic and our strong desire to keep our students and staff healthy

committed to educational excellence at Altura Prep, which means that we can never settle. We must continue to work harder and smarter and continue working at delivering only high-quality solutions and results that will impact the lives and futures of our students and families.

We're grateful for what we have accomplished, but will not be satisfied until 100 percent of our students perform at grade level.

MS. LISSA HINES: And we also want to take a moment just to thank the Commission for allowing us this opportunity to serve our families and our students for the last four and a half years. We are humbled and grateful for your support. Thank you so much.

THE CHAIR: All right. You still have a little bit more time available. And I know you have a lot of people. I don't know if there's -- how many people are signed up to speak.

MS. MELISSA BROWN: We have three people signed up to speak.

THE CHAIR: All right. Thank you. Okay. MS. MELISSA BROWN: They each have ten minutes.

MS. LISSA HINES: Sorry. We told them

they have one minute. Sorry.

MS. MELISSA BROWN: Our first speaker is

Sara Fitzgerald, and I'm promoting her to the panel.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Chair Burt?

If you all need more chairs, I believe across the hall there's a room with a lot of chairs, and they can help you at the front desk.

MS. MELISSA BROWN: So, Sara, please state your name and spell your last name for the record and then go ahead and make your comment.

FROM THE PUBLIC: Good morning, Commissioners. My name is Sara Fitzgerald. F-i-t-z-g-e-r-a-l-d. And I'm speaking on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Greater Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce.

We're in strong support of Altura Prep's renewal. The school's model declares that every student, no matter their background, can be successful in school and beyond.

That's exactly what we believe, and we think we need more schools whose leaders believe this, too, because that belief has enabled Altura Prep to get amazing results for its students who are outperforming most of their peers across the state.

leaders promised excellent teaching. And they've certainly delivered. Teachers specializing in a subject from kindergarten on allows the school to attract great teachers and allows our kids to learn from a team of great teachers, each teaching what they know and what they like best.

They promised individualized instruction, and they've delivered. Month by month, parents know exactly how our children are doing in each subject, and teachers and leaders work to have a plan to help every child learn and grow. Every child is seen. No child gets lost.

They promised a safe campus and a supportive, engaging learning environment, and they've delivered on that, too, with enrichment like engineering and art and chess. They're challenging and fun.

And they promised academic growth would be their North Star. And by any measure -- by any measure -- this school, which ranks at the top of 1 percent of schools on every subject, has delivered and exceeded expectations.

The leaders and teachers at Altura have delivered on their promises to us, Altura Prep's families, and they've earned, in our opinion, an

1 Almost every single one of their 2 third graders are reading and doing math on or above 3 grade level.

We want to congratulate Altura Prep's entire team for their hard work all year round, and we urge the Commission to give this outstanding team the green light to do this work for another five years.

Thank you.

MS. MELISSA BROWN: All right. I'll move you back to a panelist -- I mean, an attendee.

Our next speaker is in person. And if you can please come up to the table and then, again, state your name, spell it, and then press the mic button, state your name, and spell it, and then make your comment.

We have Scott Darnell.

FROM THE FLOOR: Good morning, Madam Chair and Commissioners. My name is Scott Darnell, D-a-r-n-e-l-l.

My wife and I have two sons who attend Altura Prep, one in the fourth grade and one in the second. And we were one of the families who chose to attend Altura in its very first year.

And at the beginning, Altura's school

eager renewal of their charter, and we hope that you all are as proud of them as we are.

Thank you.

MS. MELISSA BROWN: And next we have Felicia Boatman.

FROM THE FLOOR: Hello. My name is Felicia Boatman, B-o-a-t-m-a-n.

Good morning, everybody. I'm here to talk in favor of Altura Prep.

I'm really excited. I've been in education for over 20 years, and I'm really excited what's happening at Altura Prep.

My son is a third grader. His name is Max Boatman.

And I asked him yesterday -- I sat him down, and I said, "All right, what -- tell me everything."

And he's, like, "My favorite part, Mom -- I probably shouldn't say this first -- but it's recess."

And I said, "Of course, it is. Of course."

He goes, "We get to do so many things there. We have scooters, we have football, we have all kinds of things."

Have you ever been there? They have a parking lot. And what they make out of that parking lot for these kids -- they don't even know what they don't have. They feel so lucky for what they have.

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But it's because of the environment. It's because of the teachers. It's because of these people right here in front of us that make them believe what's in front of them is everything they need.

And so, for me, I was, like, "Oh, my gosh. All I see is a parking lot. Like, this is really cool."

And then his second thing was electives. He loves his electives.

This Thanksgiving, we saw our family, and he played chess with them. He's eight years old. And the most impressive part is he taught all these people to play chess as an eight year old, like, not being intimidated, just showing them so patiently how to do it, what each piece does and why he could or couldn't do that move, and then he continually beat them all, which was amazing.

And I'm like, "Ooh, proud mom."

It was great just to see him do it, and, again, not be intimidated by these older, like,

education, my favorite part -- I'm a math teacher. My favorite part is the split of the ELA and the math. I see in the high school levels that students really struggle a lot in math. And this separates it.

And, for me, I see people who love to teach math teaching math, and people who love to teach English teaching English at a lower level. And so it continues to grow, so they get the specialty of it. So, for me, I really love that.

And let's see what else.

And so important to me, the efficiency they have, their communication with parents, students. These group -- this group right here, the way they communicate with us, it's very concise; it's to the point.

And my favorite part is the pickup line. I'm not going to lie. The pickup line.

They get out at 3:00. If you're there at 3:05, you're late. Your kid is, like, the last kid in line. I have never experienced that in my life. And so, for me, like, that -- it's the little things. I'm a details person. And it's the little things that we don't know, but they take the time to figure it out.

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And so that's why -- I know I, again, have been in education for over 20 years, and I know the stuff that goes on behind the scenes and how hard

they work and how hard they come together.

But they make it seem to us that it's, like, "Oh, this is easy. Here we go," you know.

So that's the -- that's -- this is what I love about it. This is what my kid loves at about it

So thank you, and I'm in favor of the renewal. So thanks.

THE CHAIR: All right. That'll move us to Item D, which is PEC questions.

Commissioner Gipson, then Commissioner Carrillo, Commissioner Robbins.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: So thanks for that. I always say, the elementary school renewal videos are always game changers. As opposed to the high school videos, it's, like, "Oh, you can't beat those little five-year-olds with their squeaky little voices."

I also always appreciate Albuquerque schools, because I'm from the southern part of the state. I don't get identifying with ZIP Codes. I just don't get it. So you're always, "We serve

50-year-olds just learning for the first time.

And he was, like, "It's okay. You can learn."

Let me go through my list of lots of things he said.

And then teachers. He said his -- even though recess was his favorite, as he goes, he goes, "Okay, Mom. Let me tell you my most favorite part. My most favorite part is actually helping others. When we are done with our work, our teachers let us go and talk to other people and help them with things that they're struggling with."

And for me, like, that -- that hits my heart like no tomorrow, because that's just what you want. In this world of today, we want our children to be kind and helpful and just reach out to those in need. And that's his favorite part of the day.

So, for me, I was like, "Oh, my goodness. Good God. I should have asked you this earlier."

And then the last thing he said was his teachers. He said they're so happy. His teachers are always happy, no matter what's going on. They're there for him, and he likes to see them happy and all that stuff.

So for me as a parent and being in

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It's like, what? I don't even know all the ZIP Codes in Las Cruces. It doesn't -- I don't quite get it, but I appreciate it.

So -- and I absolutely appreciate the statement that was made that your goal is to develop just good people.

I mean, that's -- that's all we really can ask. We want the core of you to be good, and then everything either is just the plus, that we want to make good, kind people, and we'll all thrive then.

So on that note, you know, I hate to keep going back to the pandemic conversation. But it's still here. And it was challenging. And I'd just appreciate if you could talk a little bit about not only the kids -- because I heard a lot -- or I read a lot with the kids -- but in terms of the family. Is there anything that you've implemented or struggled with in terms of coming back and trying to help families that were equally as impacted with the changes that happened and family dynamics during -during this time?

MS. LISSA HINES: I had to make sure this is on.

We did our very best to try to keep our

Like, we needed to get our kids back in front of us as soon as we possibly could.

And our parents were amazing. And I know it was hard on them, too. I mean, to have your kids attend in person Monday/Tuesday, and then be responsible for remote learning and at-home learning Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday was difficult.

And, you know, parents that had kids home Friday, Monday, Tuesday, and then their kids were at school on Wednesdays and Thursdays, that was difficult.

But, again, they just did such a great job of letting us know what their kids' needs were. And there were parents that reached out and said, "You know, I need my child to be there more often, they're struggling."

And we would meet as a team and say, you know, "Can we get more kids in, especially our students that are struggling?"

So parents were super communicative with us, which made, I think, all the difference in the world.

And our teachers were so observant of what was happening during remote learning, too, that we were able to get kids back on track, I feel like,

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kids in school as much as possible. So we thought to that August that we were going to be able to -to start right away with kids. And that didn't happen. So we did have to go online from August until October.

In October, we started doing an A-A-B-B model. So as much as possible, we had our kids there every day.

Our students that were in special education actually did not have -- didn't miss any class, because we had them there on campus from day

so it really made, I think, a huge difference, our commitment and our teachers' commitment to have our kids in person to the extent that we could -- that was possible.

I think that we noticed right away -- we always laugh. When our kindergarteners took assessments that August, these scores that were, like, 900, which -- you know, a Lexile level of 900, which is what you would typically see for a fourth or fifth grader, because parents were helping their kids with their assessments.

And so we knew from the get-go that this was just -- this was not going to work, right?

really fast.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Thanks.

And I know the Director mentioned in her report that the school is probably not -- and you also, I think, mentioned in your application -- the school is not necessarily as diverse as you'd like it to be. I don't -- you know. And it's a challenge.

I went to a national conference. And, you know, a number of the sessions were, "How do we -how do we make schools more diverse?

And "schools of choice," so you can't force people to go to a school. And we don't want to do some kind of -- you know, at least I don't -some kind of, you know, mandatory quota systems. That just doesn't -- it doesn't work. It doesn't set a good environment there.

So could you just talk a little bit about that struggle and what you've -- what you've done? And I know we can only do the best that we can do. And we can't, you know, knock on doors and force people to put in a lottery application.

MS. MEAGHAN HINDMAN: Yeah. No, that's obviously a very good question and something that's top of mind in our conversations regularly.

We think about this in two ways:
First our school is very diverse in
several ways. We have, you know, geographical
diversity across Albuquerque, like we mentioned.
Our racial and ethnic diversity is pretty incredible
if you look at the demographics of Albuquerque and
how our school kind of narrows those demographics in
terms of race and ethnicity.

Our focus recently has been on, you know, students, economically disadvantaged students, English Language Learning students, and students with disability. And we think about those in a couple of ways.

I mean, primarily -- we talk a lot about recruitment, because that's the input that we can control for the most part. And then we talk about removing barriers. And so what are we doing as a school to make sure our environment is a welcoming, inclusive community, that we're being equitable in our practices in the classroom, in our communication with families, and in our outreach process?

And so, you know, our transportation is one of our efforts to remove that barrier of access to families across Albuquerque.

Our bus goes from the San Pedro Public

We're a National School Lunch Program school. So we offer free and reduced priced meals. We've participated in uniform donations and discounts for family supplies.

into our system and access families that way.

Our school provides all of the supplies that a student will need to attend Altura Prep. Families do not have to pay for pencils or scissors.

And then we have families who are wonderful community-oriented people, and the majority of families that can do also help by providing materials to the schools when they can.

And so we do -- I mean, we do a number of things. I think we've talked about it from the beginning, as this is something that's always going to be a focus for us. What can we continue to do to make sure that we're reaching out to families and providing the excellent opportunity that we know our kids are getting to more students across Albuquerque, and that's always been one of our focus areas.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: So thanks. One more thing. It looked from the numbers that I think were submitted in your application that your kindergarten enrollment was down? Was that correct? Or --

Library, which is right around the corner from our first facility, across -- stops at Tony Hillerman Public Library, and then comes over to our school, which is on Alameda just a little east of here. So that's one piece.

Our enrollment timelines. You know, there are several schools that have earlier enrollment timelines which kind of mirror some of the private schools. We've moved ours later in the spring which aligns more with public school, district school re-enrollment and enrollment processes, so thinking about when families are typically looking for schools.

Our language support. We have bilingual staff in our office. Those staff members are well trained in all of our recruitment and enrollment processes. We give bilingual tours.

And then for the actual enrollment process our lottery application can be delivered in Spanish, but it also -- Miss Cynthia in our office, as everybody knows, she will drop everything to help a family. And that extends to families who are not yet enrolled. So she'll spend half an hour on the phone trying to get family information, trying to put it into our lottery application, so that can get

MS. MEAGHAN HINDMAN: I -- I don't mean to interrupt you.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: No. That's -MS. MEAGHAN HINDMAN: So our
kindergarten -- so the way that our kindergarten
enrollment that flowed is we've always enrolled two
classes. And our classes are 22 apiece. So that's
44 kindergarten students.

Our first two years we had fewer than 44 kindergarten students in the grade level.

In 2020-2021 -- so that's the year we closed school in March and we came back -- over the summer of 2020, it was very clear to us, after our experiences in the spring with remote learning, that in-person was going to be the most effective and the best option for our students' learning, if at all possible.

And we communicated that belief to our families. And word got out that that was our priority coming into the fall of 2020. And our waitlist was incredible, and especially for kindergarten.

And so that year, we opened up a third cohort for kindergarten. So we had 66 incoming kindergarteners.

10 (Pages 34 to 37) 34 1 Looking at our kind of long-range 1 I'm like, really? Is that where the bar 2 2 trajectory and facility, we went back to the two is? What are you going to do to get to 52, to 56, 3 cohorts of 22 in the '21-'22 school year. And that 3 to 70, to whatever? Because I've lived here 4 4 has been full with a waitlist ever since. 32 years almost. And I've never ever, ever 5 So that's kind of that -- there was a 5 understood the acceptance of mediocrity as the norm 6 bump-up, and then kind of a back to the equilibrium. 6 in our public schools, and in our legislature and 7 7 if that makes sense. everything else. And, clearly, neither do you. 8 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Okay. Have you 8 So you excel in these areas. When I look 9 9 ever -- is there any part of a conversation about a at reading as 74 up there, it's just -- because 10 10 pre-K? reading -- and I know that Commissioner Robbins will 11 MS. MEAGHAN HINDMAN: Yes. Yes, there is. 11 speak -- it's the cornerstone of absolutely And we actually applied for the NM Pre-K funding 12 12 everything. 13 13 And, you know -- and I was -- somebody was last year. 14 14 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Okay. asking me the other day about -- I'm not trying to 15 MS. MEAGHAN HINDMAN: And because of some 15 wax -- about what would I do if I was, you know, not 16 16 in charge, but could take an elementary school in staffing -- I mean, we need to have a teacher who is 17 17 going to do right by the kids in the program. And Santa Fe that had maybe really poor scores. What 18 18 would I do? that didn't come into place for us to put that 19 19 program in place. It's not off the table for I said, "Basically, all you're doing every 20 20 day is reading. That's all. We're going to make it upcoming years, but it didn't end up being able to 21 be possible this year. 21 fun, we're going to do different things. But you're 22 22 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: But you have space. going to be reading, because that's going to lead to 23 23 MS. MEAGHAN HINDMAN: We can make that everything else." 24 24 Unfortunately, that's not happening up work. 25 25 there. COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Okay. Thank you. 35 37 1 MS. MEAGHAN HINDMAN: Yes. 1 And -- but, anyway, I wanted to say that 2 2 THE CHAIR: Commissioner Carrillo. first. 3 3 You mentioned uniforms. So it seemed COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Thank you. Thanks 4 4 very much, all of you, for being here. For me, just like -- there are uniforms. So they all look sharp. 5 5 seeing this room and feeling the joy that all of you And even though they're wearing different colors and 6 have for your school speaks volumes as to what's 6 everything -- so everything has a collar, and 7 7 happening. everyone looks put together. Okay. 8 8 And I'm -- I'm -- I don't use the A-word MS. LISSA HINES: Yes. 9 very much -- "Awesome" -- because it's just 9 COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: And, you know, 10 10 overused. If everything is awesome, absolutely where I went to elementary school a long, long time 11 nothing is. 11 ago in California, there were no uniforms. But 12 12 My son would -- you know, this ham- -there were definitely codes, where you couldn't look 13 13 he'd say, "It's so awesome." all schleppy. I remember when they instituted pants 14 I said, "No, it's not." 14 day for the girls on Friday. Whoo, you could wear 15 The Grand Canyon is awesome. Childbirth, 15 pants, or jeans day for our high school on Friday. 16 awesome. Landing a man on the moon, awesome. That 16 But I think that makes a huge difference 17 17 hamburger, not awesome. when everyone is looking at everyone else, and 18 18 Anyway, this is just -- it's fantastic. everyone else is super sharp.

state for math.

So I'm looking at student outcomes here.

And we had some schools here yesterday. We were

applauding them for their growth and everything else

because they had maybe percentages for reading at

around 48. And it was certainly well above the

state. Or they might have had 23, well above the

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And I imagine it's the same thing for

teachers. There's kind of a -- you know what? You

may not have to wear a blazer or a tie or whatever.

But you can't look like you're working at Trader

Joe's -- I love Trader Joe's -- you can't look like

you're working at wherever, all right? I'm very

impressed by that.

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What is the waitlist kind of now generally?

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MS. MEAGHAN HINDMAN: It varies by grade level. We have probably between five and fifteen students per grade level on the waitlist for this current school year.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Okay. And as I understand it from learning from -- from CSD -- so you started out further on the west side and then moved over there?

MS. MEAGHAN HINDMAN: Yes. We started out in Southeast Albuquerque and then had to move.

(Commissioner Voigt enters hearing.)

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: And you were able to maintain that diversity, it sounds like.

And then I love the idea of students moving instead of teachers having to be responsible for teaching every subject.

I don't know why that hasn't kind of clicked with public schools nationally, because you -- with reading, alone, it's such a special skill to teach that it's disappointing it hasn't caught on.

I love the Genius Hour, the commitment to children -- the children's inquiry, the team

three grades and building our culture.

And we were very intentional. Everything that we do is super intentional.

So you spoke to everyone being seen. Every child, when they get out of the car in the morning -- I think the parents can attest to this. We know every child's name.

We ask them how their evening was. We chat with them on their -- you know, as we get them out of the car. It's in -- that's all been part of our plan. Like, that's important. That is, like, setting them up for success from the minute that they get out of the car.

Then they are greeted again by their teachers as soon as they go put up their backpacks and their -- and their coats and greeted again by name when they go to the cafeteria.

You could shadow a child, and people know who they are.

And so I think when you have that kind of personal relationship with your kids, like, you can go really far, because you're another set of parents. You're another, like, adult in their life that cares about what they do. And they know that there are people that are watching them and that are

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teaching approach.

I just had some notes here.

Scott, when you said every child is seen, you know, I -- social-emotional learning now. You know, there's so much jargon in education. And SEL has been around for a while.

But it's so obvious some of these things, if you just let someone know you care about them. Every morning when they walk in the door -- even the high school, whatever it is -- "You're looking down today. What can I do for you?"

It's just -- and you're doing it. And it just seems -- it's just -- for you, it's almost this natural thing as well. It's not something you have to, like, strive for.

So I would have a question for you.

If you were -- if -- had the opportunity to take an Albuquerque district school, elementary, and try to help them become more like Altura, what would you do? What would you suggest? What holds them back? Besides the union. What holds them back?

MS. LISSA HINES: It's a good question. I'm -- you know, I think we were given the luxury of starting, you know, with just three -- you know,

going to hold them accountable for their actions.

And we do it in a loving way.

And so, you know, when we started this off, my goal was to create -- I always say I want to have a school where I would send my own children. This was where I wanted to send my daughter, but we ended up doing K-3 and didn't get to do that.

But that's -- you know, every staff member at our school that has a school-age child has their child at Altura Prep. And I think that says a lot about our school.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: No. Exactly. THE CHAIR: Sorry, Commissioner Carrillo. If I could interrupt you a little bit, I wanted to state for the record that Commissioner Voigt is here and present. Sorry.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Have there ever been discussions about having another Altura in another -- because it's a sprawling community -- in another part of the community? We have other charters that have --

MS. LISSA HINES: Yes. But it's a bandwidth thing. It's -- I mean, it's -- you know, I don't know if our families would appreciate it. It takes up a lot of our time.

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That's my husband back there nodding. COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: The last thing -the only last thing I would say -- because I know others have questions -- I have more praise and observations than anything else. Clearly, what you're doing, you're doing well.

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for your work.

Your commitment to in-person learning is astonishing and admirable and clearly has affected your community and your kids in such a positive way. And we have some challenges with schools that don't have that commitment, and we're seeing the results in what's happened with their kids.

And I really applaud you for that. It just makes all the difference -- it's every kid being seen, not on a monitor, but in a classroom, and when they're greeted. And that's huge for me, and I'm sure it's going to come up really big later in the week.

So thank you very much for all that you do. You are why -- I'm new to charter schools being on this Commission. You are why there are charters, and we just hope, for other people, especially for me, because I'm committed to the district in Santa Fe and everything else, I just wish that we would have the will to reach out and learn more and

that you asked this question.

Our main challenges stemmed from our first -- our school's first year of operation.

We were a very small school. We had under 60 students, which is not, as anybody would imagine, financially sustainable. A robust growth plan was part of the plan from the beginning, and that first year was challenging, especially because the school relied for a significant portion of our funding on Charter School Program Grant money. And that was a new grant fund for the State of New Mexico that year. And so the processes behind requests for reimbursement and grant letters were challenging to navigate.

Our business manager at the time was new to New Mexico, that firm, and so there were some very, very steep learning curves there.

And that year FY19, those issues carried into FY20. And so we had a few audit findings in the FY20 related to some of the challenges with cash flow and carryover from that FY19.

Since FY19, the school has had two or fewer audit findings every year. And we are excited to have the new results public when they are. But I think those -- that was a very significant challenge

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ask more and pilot more in terms of what works and things like you're doing. So thank you very much

MS. LISSA HINES: Thank you.

MS. MEAGHAN HINDMAN: Thank you.

THE CHAIR: Commissioner Robbins?

COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: Thank you. Commissioner Carrillo took a lot of the praise that I wanted to give to the school. So I'll add that also, at the end, because I have one question.

And many of the Commissioners and people who know me -- in terms of your performance and the ratings from CSD, one of the areas that the school has struggled with over the years has been the financial area.

Again, that's an important area to me. Although that's not the goal of the school, it is an important area, since we're dealing with public funds.

What are you doing, and what is the governance council doing in order to support the school to ensure adherence to financial standards, auditing, things like that?

MS. MEAGHAN HINDMAN: No, that is an excellent question and certainly valid. We're glad

for the school in that first year.

The second major challenge that we had financially was also related to enrollment and student numbers.

In FY21, we doubled in size. And so we went from 90 students to 180 students. And that was the year that we talked about with that bump in kindergarten enrollment, that 2020-2021 school year. And the way that the funding works, our SEG, or State Equalization Guarantee operational funding for -- for example, for this current year is based on enrollment from last year, plus a projected growth amount that we project in October of the prior year.

So all of that comes together. And in the 2020-2021 school year, we doubled in size, doubled our staff, and were operating on a very, very small operational budget.

And we, again, were working with grant funding, working with requests for reimbursement for -- to shore up the cash flow. But it was a difficult year -- that was a difficult year in terms of cash flow because of that growth.

And so that was one of the more recent audit findings, where we had a late fee for a late

payment, because we were making our payroll and making our rent payments and making our, you know, insurance payments and retirement payments. And, you know, vendor payments were slightly delayed until that SEG advance that we were able to request ended up coming through.

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So those -- those were kind of the big -- what I would say were the biggest challenges that we've had in terms of financials.

Those -- those two years, I would say, you know, have ripple effects. But I think right now, our enrollment is -- you know, we're increasing, but it's steady. We're able to project a little bit more consistently.

So our SEG is a little bit more consistent. We're able to project out a little bit better. And we've, since that first year going into our second year of operations, switched business management firms. So our business firms have a long-standing track record in New Mexico. They're able to help us navigate the requests for reimbursement more fluidly. And so that has not been an issue on our end.

I will say some of the procedures that we're trying to navigate right now at the state --

that throughout all of our schools and actually require that?"

The question is has anyone from APS, in terms of the administration, ever contacted Altura to say, "What are you doing? Would you come and talk with us to show us how we could improve the results in our elementary schools?"

Because that's the foundation. First through third grade reading, if we can get that started, we're going to see results throughout.

Has anyone ever contacted you from APS or any other district?

MS. LISSA HINES: We've only had one APS school come out to see us. And that was when they couldn't believe that we were in-person, and they were having to go back in-person doing COVID and wanted to see all the systems that we had put into place. And they came out to see -- like, they were just in awe at how we were able to function as long as we had been with kids in the building.

COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: And, you know, that's -- it's nice. But, you know, that's more of -- of the administrative-type side rather than the education. You know, what are you doing education- -- because, you know, that's one of the

for example, we haven't received a Request for Reimbursement Fund since June or July. And that's a challenge for a school that's growing and a challenge for a school that's still relatively small compared to some of the others.

We're still relatively new compared to some of the others, with a cash balance that exists but isn't as robust as, you know, a district or a larger, more, established charter school.

So those are some of the bigger challenges that we're still navigating financially.

COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: I appreciate that. I appreciate that the size of the school starting off and then growing rapidly can cause some issues. And, again, I don't want to harp on that, because, obviously, the educational results of the school have been outstanding.

Without duplicating what everyone else has asked, but getting to what Commissioner Carrillo was kind of getting at, the purpose of charters is to try different educational schemes, different pedagogy to use.

What you're doing, taking excellent teachers and letting them focus on that subject area, is something that I've said, "Why don't we do things where I believe the Legislature needs to focus, and PED needs to work with districts to say, "Guys, we have some excellent charter schools. Let's take some of those things and push them down into the district schools and start setting up some things requiring them to do some of the same things."

Because you have 180 or so students. That's a fraction of the number of students in public education in Albuquerque. And, you know, if we have a half-dozen charter schools that are having the results of Altura, that's still just a fraction of the number of students that we would like to reach. And, you know, that's sad that a school like Altura doesn't necessarily get the public recognition that you deserve.

And so I want to second what Commissioner Carrillo and Commissioner Gipson have said. I applaud you. I am so in admiration. I have so much admiration for the school, for the programming that you're doing and the way it works.

And you can see it in the students. You can see it in their faces and things like that. This is what education for our children should be.

So you will have my unanimous support,

even though I'm leaving the Commission the end of this month. You know, I wish you the best. And if ever I could ever help you in the future, please do not hesitate to contact me, because I think the leaders in our state need to look at schools like Altura to say, "This is how we can improve education in New Mexico."

You know, we're about 15th, 17th in terms of funding to education, but we're 51st in results. Altura and programs like yours, results like yours, could move this state, and not in ten years, but it could do it in three to four years.

Thank you.

THE CHAIR: Commissioner Armijo. COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Thank you. Actually, Commissioner Gipson already touched on

some of the questions that I had.

And I also want to applaud you all. You guys are doing an excellent job, and you can see it in the faces of the students. That video was really, really impactful.

And one of the things that I noticed -- I wrote down the mindfulness portion, where they're sitting there taking a deep breath. We should all do that more as adults; right?

other community members or anybody else to serve on that council so you get other perspectives from your community?

MS. LISSA HINES: It's definitely something that we'll probably expand upon. We just -- you know, it is -- it's been -- with renewal and everything this year it's been -- you know, there's a lot. There's been a lot.

COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: The other question that I had was just about social-emotional just in general. I was reading a little bit about some of your tactics and just seeing it in the video. But can you expand just a little bit more, just what you're providing to the kids, if they have needs of -- you know, if there's bullying issues, if there are any sort of issues that they're having around anything?

MS. LISSA HINES: So I think social-emotional learning is just a huge part of our school. We do a Value of the Month. Like, for example, this past month it's been Good Judgment. And we recognize students weekly at our -- we have a Friday morning circle.

And so on Fridays, we -- we have a K-2 ceremony, and then, like, a 3-5 ceremony. And the

But I did want to touch on -- I was reading about the equity council in your school. I wanted to see where you guys are on that. It seems like you're still trying to get that started a little bit more.

MS. LISSA HINES: We started a little bit later than we initially wanted to this year. I think it's just -- again, there are a lot of asks at the beginning of the school year from NMPED. And we do that as a team.

So it was -- you know, there are certain things that have to get done, like making sure that all of our kids have been dyslexia-screened, that we've given them the WIDA. There's just a lot at the beginning of the school year.

So we had our first meeting in October, and we've had one in November, and we just had one last week. So we're having them on a monthly basis, but late to get started.

MS. MEAGHAN HINDMAN: The council had met in the prior school year. It was just the first meeting date of that year was in October.

COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: And do you have, like -- there's three staff and three parents that are on the council. Is there any thought of asking

students come in, and they're recognized for -- by their teachers for different things that they've accomplished. And they get little tags -- little "brag" tags that they can wear.

And it's not like -- even though we have a focus, for example, of good judgment, there are other things they can get it for. Bringing up grades, we call it our BUG award.

And the kids are enthusiastic in their applause for all of their friends. We recognize birthdays. We recognize just their commitment to excellence in all of their subject areas.

As far as, like, any issues that, like, happen between kids, there are always going to be issues that happen with kids. And we do sit down and talk to them about it. And we often will do like a mini restorative justice circle, and we'll have them, like, face each other, like, knee to knee, and they talk about their feelings. And we give them that time.

We actually have them write letters of apology. It really depends on what the situation is.

And our discipline issues are -- we are -- we've been blessed. They're very few and far

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between. But I think it's also because of all the work that we've done since the time that they've been in kindergarten to kind of foster these skills that -- you know, these values that we think are super important.

And the minute that something comes up that -- that we weren't expecting, you know, with -- let's say, like, for example, we -- in first grade, two weeks ago, we had an issue with -- with personal bubbles and minding our personal bubble spaces.

So we read a book, "Don't Hug Doug, He Doesn't Like It."

So I'll go in there, and I'll, you know, have a class meeting with the kids, and we'll have a response to it. And the kids will -- you know, will make it a literacy-based project as well and get the kids just talking about their feelings.

And I think that's -- that's the most important thing, that kids are able to get things off their chest and feel heard and seen. And when you have kids that are heard and seen, a lot of the other stuff diminishes.

COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Absolutely. Yeah. I'm the touchy-feely one on the council. I appreciate that. I just like to hear more of what

future of this school.

How are you going to serve up to your cap? Like, what are challenges that you have in the next five years to get more kids to come to you?

I know, like, especially after this first contract term, going into your next five, word of mouth is just going to keep going; right?

I know you're doing recruitment efforts. I appreciate that. First, I want to tell you thank you for your responses to all the questions and comments that we had. Very, very detailed. Great responses to those. So I'm not going to belabor any of that stuff, because you already took the time and effort to answer completely all those things.

I just want to know, how are we going to get more kids to your school? How are we going to keep more kids, and you keep those 80 percent proficiency rates, get as high as you want, great, love that. But, like, if -- if you have 188 kids right now and 80 percent, how are we going to get 400 kids and 80 percent?

That's what I see; right? I want more kids in your school, because you're serving them, and the results are coming for them. So I want them in your school.

you all are doing to -- and you can see it. I'm going to echo what was said before. We can see that you guys are doing great work, and we thank you for that.

MS. LISSA HINES: Thank you.

THE CHAIR: So I'll say that it's -- the only -- the only thing that I was going to bring up was financial stuff, because it's the only thing that I could see that was maybe more of a struggle than anything else, you being a new school.

I saw it was more of a struggle when you first started than now. Now, it seems like every time you see something, you fix it.

This is a problem. That was a problem; right? Let's fix it.

And you do it. I have no concerns about a future with this school. My only question for you is how are you going to serve more kids? Genuinely, that's all I'm -- the results -- for me -- I mean, the Commission hears this all the time from me.

I just want to see the outcomes. The SEL work you do, the family engagement work you do, all that is supposed to lead to outcomes for your kids. And that's what's happening. So that's why I -- like I said, I have -- I am so excited about the

So what challenges -- what's your plan for getting to your cap? What challenges are going to prevent you from getting there in the way that you want to? What do the next five years -- that's what I'm more focused on now. What do your next five years look like?

MS. LISSA HINES: We'd love for Jeff Bezos to throw some money our way, honestly, if anybody knows him, and would like an Altura Prep at the Jeff Bezos Campus.

We're really restricted by our building size and -- I mean, kind of where we are right now. But, I mean --

THE CHAIR: What is your building capacity right now?

MS. LISSA HINES: I don't know what -- it's 400-something for the building, yeah.

MS. MEAGHAN HINDMAN: Functionally, it'll be able to fit around 300 kids.

THE CHAIR: But that's not -- is it your idea for it to continue being a temporary location? Are you -- what are you-all thinking?

MS. LISSA HINES: We haven't gotten that far.

MS. MEAGHAN HINDMAN: I think this -- you

all know that charter school facilities is an incredible pain point for schools. And that has been true for us since before we opened.

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And I think it definitely -- we agree with you. We think we're -- our teachers are doing a wonderful job. We think our staff is phenomenal. Our families are obviously very supportive. And we want more kids to be able to have the type of program that we're offering.

But it's the -- there's -- honestly, it's a building issue, definitely not one that we've given up on, but one that is going to have to be a next-five-years project.

THE CHAIR: Now that you're at this point, you can start thinking that way?

Actually -- so I guess the other -- one of the things that I've heard from several great school leaders is they do keep really high -- like, the hiring of specific teachers for their specific school is, like, priority, like, a huge priority. And I can see -- I saw that, not only just from reading through your things and hearing, but also when the teachers were talking on the video, I can tell they're -- like, I love -- I don't know if teachers here that talked about, "I'm so glad they

it's going to turn out. But you make sure that they're, you know, given lots of opportunities for professional development and to grow.

And our -- you know, one thing that's really important for us is that we want to make sure that we have a super cohesive team. We always say teachers that play together stay together. And they work well together, and -- and we watch that from, you know, day one.

It's -- and we -- we provide a lot of opportunities for them to -- to bond and become, like, a really cohesive group.

And I can say that -- I mean, that's our staff right now, like, you know, all for one and one for all. And so when we have -- which makes all the difference in the world when you have, you know, students that are struggling or you have a pain point area in your data. It's all hands on deck, and you have to, like, problem-solve together.

And if you don't have a cohesive team, it's -- it's not going to work. So that's -- it's super important for us. And thank you for noticing that, because that -- like, we have amazing teachers.

THE CHAIR: Well -- and I -- my hope is

asked me that. I'm honored to be asked back next year."

That's a great environment for your teachers to be, like -- like, "They hold such high expectations. So if they're telling me they want me back, they're telling me I'm a good teacher. Like, I know, like, that gives me the fulfillment to me, like, I know the bar is high, they're not letting people slack."

But I think it takes a lot of courage when you're hiring to hire the right people, not take whoever walks through the door.

So how has your recruitment of teachers who are interested in this model, but are the right fit for your school, how is that? Because we all know it's difficult to find teachers. When you're looking for specialties in elementary, we always have -- I know -- middle school/high school, science and math, special education, like, those are difficult subjects to recruit for.

So how does the recruitment and retention of your teachers play into how you-all manage the school as well?

MS. LISSA HINES: I mean, I think -- you often hire. And sometimes you don't know, like, how

also -- I know the first four years, word of mouth is -- it's just harder. Like, you're just getting started. The community is, "I don't know, I've never even heard of this school."

And teachers are the same way. Like, this is a brand new school. "I don't know if I'm going to get myself into it."

My hope also is, in addition to your families, you're getting more kids, more kids, the teacher community does the same thing with word of mouth; right? All the teachers here have teacher friends that are still in schools that are teaching fifth grade all day and having to teach all the subjects, even though they really just want to teach history and language arts.

Like, "That's what I like to do. I have to teach math because they make me, but I hate doing math."

That has an effect on kids, too. I mean, it does. Like, if you're a teacher -- like, I was a language arts teacher. "I don't want to teach math. You told me to teach" -- also, I also taught middle school purposely so I wouldn't have to teach math; right? It's no different for elementary teachers, either. We all like certain subjects as well.

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So, hopefully, word of mouth spreads for your teachers, too, and you get teachers who are, "Ooh, I want to do that for elementary school."

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I can just imagine how confident your students feel going from Altura and going to a middle school, because they are going to have done that kind of system already. It's not new.

Like, I remember when I was in middle school, I knew the sixth graders. Not only were they all shorter than the rest of them, they were so scared. They've had the one teacher. Now they have to wander the halls and move around. It's scary, so scary.

And I can just imagine your kids are, like, "Wait. You guys didn't do that? This is new for you? Like, that's weird..." -- if they've been in Altura their whole elementary career, it's going to be strange to meet other kids who didn't do that.

I think it's a great idea and model. And what I like about now having your first contract done is you've -- it's a proven model now. I think you get to really move forward with confidence and say, "We thought this would be good."

But you have data to support you, so, hopefully, now that you're moving into your next And that's what's happening.

We also have what -- we've had looping with our K-1 and then our 2-3, and then our 4-5. which makes a big difference, too. Because if you're already walking in as a fifth grader on day one, and you have Mr. Montaño, and you've already had him for a year, he knows where your skills are, and he's going to take you where you need to be.

Same with Ms. Ellington and with Ms. Roth, and now with Mr. Nuñez.

So it makes a big difference when you know your kids and their skill levels, and you can take off from -- from the first day of school.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: And that's part of having the team approach and the -- wow. You know, what's interesting is there's a subject that has not come up this morning that usually always comes up, and especially with newer schools.

And that's your board, because we often find that there are a lot of missteps for schools in the beginning with their boards turning over a lot, not completing their -- and I haven't seen that here -- not completing their trainings.

Is there anybody here from the board? Terrific. That's why I recognize you. Okay.

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contract, this is a great time to reach out to Jeff Bezos and show your data. I'd be, like, "Hey, not only do we have more time now for sure, but look at what we did in the first four years."

I mean, it's incredible. It's honestly incredible. I'm so happy. This is an easy one for me. Like, this is very simple, clear-cut and dry for me. So -- Commissioner Carrillo.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: You mentioned math. I have a few notes.

Your math is off the charts relative to other schools, whether it's district, state. What are you doing that's so different that -- literally, it's 74, and most schools are, like, 20 on a good day.

What are you doing to get these kids excited about being great at math?

MS. LISSA HINES: We have amazing teachers. We have parent support.

But I think -- and also, like, trying to find the right curriculum and programming is huge. And it has to be fun. It has to be hands-on. It has to be engaging, and so that when you walk into any of our math classes, you are hearing math talk all the time.

So what are you doing -- and maybe the board would like to speak to this -- to maintain the strong board and also build for -- the word I'm trying to use -- somebody coming in to replace you. The word just -- thank you. Sustainability on the board.

THE CHAIR: If you -- can you move to that microphone? And if you could introduce yourself, first and last name for the record as well? Thanks.

FROM THE FLOOR: Did I get it on? I'm Christine Sargent. I'm the board chair. Last name is S-a-r-g-e-n-t.

So I've been on the board since the founding, along with Pam, who's been on the board since the founding. We have had turnover since.

So we have term limits. But I think one of the things that we did really well at the beginning is come up with our board packet, our bylaws, how we wanted to operate as a board. Lissa and Meaghan did a great job kind of getting everybody bought into the mission of this school.

So I think we just have had a lot of sort of consistency of board, board meetings. We talk very openly about all of the issues. So that isn't something that we brush under the table. We ask a

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1	lot of questions.	1	Any other comments by Commissioners?
2	Lissa and Meaghan are very forthcoming.	2	(No response.)
3	If there's something not going well, we talk about	3	THE CHAIR: All right. Seeing none,
4	it, we problem-solve for it. So I think that's	4	Secretary Armijo, if you could call roll.
5	definitely that's been a real strength.	5	COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Yes. Chair Burt.
6	We've definitely talked about what would	6	THE CHAIR: Yes.
7	happen if either Lissa or Meaghan decided to leave	7	COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Commissioner
8	the school. We haven't figured out, like	8	Carrillo.
9	hopefully, that's not happening.	9	COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Yes.
10	So we do a lot to say, "Don't leave."	10	COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Commissioner Gipson.
11	But we definitely talk openly about that	11	COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Yes.
12	every year to say, "How are you doing? Are you	12	COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Commissioner Manis.
13	good? Are you in for another year," just so that	13	COMMISSIONER MANIS: Yes.
14	we're not having we're not surprised about any of	14	COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Commissioner
15	that.	15	Robbins.
16	So I'd say that that's been a real	16	COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: Yes.
17	strength. Anything, Pam, you would add?	17	COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Commissioner Voigt.
18	Missy and her team have been great, just	18	COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Yes.
19	with our trainings. I think we're all very good at	19	COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: And Commissioner
20	keeping up with those. And, just, we even come back	20	Armijo votes yes.
21	after the trainings and board meetings and say,	21	That passes excuse me seven to zero.
22	"Hey, like" there was one issue where we weren't	22	THE CHAIR: Congratulations.
23	always saying that Pam reviewed the financial	23	(Applause.)
24	statements. We didn't know that was a thing. We	24	THE CHAIR: All right. All that, and now
25	went to a training. We learned that was a thing.	25	you're now go get more kids.
	67		69
1	Now we do it every month. We're okay, again,	1	All right. We will adjourn until 10:45.
2	admitting our yay, Missy admitting our	2	(Recess held, 9:52 a.m. to 10:45 a.m.)
3	mistakes and figuring out.	3	D. Albuquerque Collegiate Charter School
4	COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: It sounds like	4	THE CHAIR: All right. Great. It is
5	you're always thinking ahead of the game and not	5	10:45, and I'm going to call this meeting back to
6	having to be reactive. And that was certainly the	6	order.
7	case with the COVID thing, not being combative, but	7	We are on Item D, which is the charter
8	thinking, okay, what can we do? What's best for	8	renewal for Albuquerque Collegiate Charter School.
9	kids?	9	And I would first like to have those of
10	FROM THE FLOOR: We even voted on this.	10	you on the panel introduce yourselves, and then
11	We had a very rich discussion about, "Does that make	11	we'll pass it over to the PED.
12	sense? Is that the right way to go? There's pros	12	MS. JADE RIVERA: Good morning, everyone.
13	and cons."	13	So nice to be joined with you all this morning.
14	COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: That's terrific.	14	Commissioner Burt and Commissioners, my name is Jade
15	This is like Bekka said. This is a no-brainer.	15	Rivera. I'm the founder and executive director of
16	THE CHAIR: Commissioner Gipson.	16	Albuquerque Collegiate.
17	COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Are we ready?	17	MR. DAN HILL: Madam Chair, members of the
18	I move that the Public Education	18 19	Commission excuse me I'm Dan Hill. I'm the
19	Commission renew the charter for for Altura		attorney for the school.
20	Preparatory for a term of five years with no	20	THE CHAIR: Thank you. And with that,
21 22	conditions.	21 22	we'll go to Item A, which is Public Education
23	COMMISSIONER MANIS: Second	23	DEPECTOR CORINA CHAVEZ: Thenk you I'm
23 24	COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: Second.	23 24	DIRECTOR CORINA CHAVEZ: Thank you. I'm actually going to pass it over to Deputy Director
25	THE CHAIR: Thank you. There's a motion and a second.	25	Dr. Russell for this one. Thank you.
23	and a second.	23	D1. Russell for this offe. Thank you.

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DR. BRIGETTE RUSSELL: Thank you, Director Chavez, Madam Chair, and Commissioners.

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I would first like to express my gratitude toward everyone who has worked so hard in this process: the school and the community and staff, the Public Education Commissioners, the Charter Schools Division team, and including contractors who were part of the site visits, and everyone who contributed behind the scenes to this process.

In a sense, the renewal process begins when a new charter contract is signed or a new charter school opens, because schools have their eyes on renewal throughout the charter term.

The actual formal renewal process began in August when the Charter Schools Division provided the schools with our data report, Part A of the renewal application.

The school submitted their application in September.

We conducted site visits to the schools, including to Albuquerque Collegiate, in October, and provided schools with a preliminary analysis on November 1st, which is in the PEC materials.

Schools submitted responses on November 15th.

specific neighborhood schools, because the school -the school had reported that even though their math proficiency score was below Albuquerque District and New Mexico State average, it was significantly higher than neighborhood schools.

So in their response, the school did provide that data, and CSD reviewed this. And schools in the immediate neighborhood of Albuquerque Collegiate did have math proficiencies in the single digits. And so even though the school is not meeting the statewide metric, they are exceeding the math proficiency for their neighboring schools.

Another element in the school response to our preliminary analysis was regarding whether the school tracks students beyond the school.

The school's mission is to -- to prepare students for college and career, which, as one of the Commissioners commented this morning, said it's an interesting mission for a K-5 school, because there are seven years after they leave fifth grade before they're actually going to college.

So CSD had noted that there wasn't an actual plan in place to track students, you know, their progress, after they leave Albuquerque Collegiate.

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And the Charter Schools Division made its final recommendation for renewal on December 1st, incorporating, where appropriate, changes in ratings to -- in the preliminary analysis.

In Albuquerque Collegiate's case, we did not make any changes in the preliminary ratings. All of the school's ratings were either Meets the Standard or Demonstrates Substantial Progress. There were no areas in which the school was Failing to Demonstrate Progress.

And the recommendation that the Charter Schools Division is making is to renew Albuquerque Collegiate Charter School for a term of five years with no conditions.

There are a few areas in which the Charter Schools Division would like to amend portions of our preliminary recommendation.

We made an error in the Early Literacy score in the original preliminary. The school -the -- excuse me. The school's rating on -- for Early Literacy is 69 percent. The preliminary report said 47 percent, and that was the Charter Schools Division's error.

Also the preliminary report indicated that the school did not provide comparative data about

But we do recognize that, really, when a school has a mission to prepare students for college and career, if it's a K-5 school, what that means is that when students are in fifth grade, they are on grade level, they are on track in terms of reading, math, and science proficiencies.

And let's see.

The final point that the school -- that the CSD made in its preliminary recommendation to which the school responded in its response was regarding its lottery policy.

The Charter Schools Division has on our website a guidance document advising best practices in terms of lottery application, that, basically, you ask for name, contact information, grade level, and nothing beyond that.

Albuquerque Collegiate does ask, you know, how parents heard about us, what school did you attend prior. And this is not in alignment with the guidance document, although it is not -- there's nothing in administrative code or statute regarding lotteries. It is Charter Schools' best practice.

And we did put forth that lottery FAQ in response to a lawsuit calling out multiple charter schools for problematic practices in their lottery

policies. And so the charter schools made reviewing school lottery policies a priority this year.

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So reviewing schools is a complex process. And circumstances during the past four years have made the renewal process even more challenging. Policies and practices have evolved at the PED. Some of what is in the Performance Framework is no longer applicable, which is why we are revising the Performance Framework.

The Public Education Commission has a work group currently to look at revising the Performance Framework.

The global pandemic created new challenges for schools, and there's always a balancing act between holding charter schools accountable to the same, if not more, rigorous standards as traditional schools and honoring their autonomy as unique entities.

The Charter Schools Division diligently reviewed what was in each charter school's contract in making our renewal recommendations and found that Albuquerque Collegiate is implementing the mission and educational program in their contract with fidelity, which is why we are recommending renewal -- renewal for five years.

THE CHAIR: Yes.

MS. JADE RIVERA: All right.

Well, again Madam Chair and Commissioners, very appreciative to be with you all this morning and thank you for your time and consideration as we present on behalf of the school.

Again, Jade Rivera. I'm the founder and executive director of Albuquerque Collegiate Charter School.

Today you'll hear from us a little bit, kind of review about the school, some key points.

A quick video highlighting some of our families and scholars in the classrooms, elements from our renewal application, and then hearing from a staff and student representative who are back on campus.

So some reminders about Albuquerque Collegiate.

Our core elements. We have two fully licensed teachers in all of our kindergarten through second-grade classrooms, really able to then provide small group instruction to our students.

Our third- through fifth-grade teachers are content specialized. We provide a longer school day and a longer school year, individualized

So, ultimately, the renewal process is a time for making serious decisions about whether to renew a school's contract, but it is also a time for reflection. Preliminary analyses are meant to offer an opportunity for each school and the PEC to reflect about what is happening in the learning community, specifically, how the successes can be sustained and how areas in need of improvement can be improved.

Thank you.

THE CHAIR: Thank you. That'll take us to Item B, which is the School's Comments, which should not total more than 30 minutes.

Ms. Rivera?

MS. JADE RIVERA: Thank you, all. We will get our slide show up here. I just need to share that on my screen.

MR. DAN HILL: Just as a housekeeping matter, it looks like Commissioner Manis might not be with us. It still looks like --

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: (Inaudible.)

THE CHAIR: Yeah. For the record, it looks like Commissioner Manis is not present at this time. We do still have a quorum of six.

MR. DAN HILL: You do still have a quorum.

instruction for our students, particularly through those smaller teacher-to-student ratio classrooms.

I think the point of pride that we most have is that our teachers are very highly supported, and you'll see that throughout the work that we do, and that we really try to model our program based on those that have been really successful, both here in New Mexico and around the country, particularly looking at schools that serve predominantly students of color and low income families.

And here is a quick video, and, hopefully, our sound works for us this morning.

(Video played.)

MS. JADE RIVERA: There we go. Thank you all for that.

So I wanted to overview some of our academic performance data and student outcomes over the last few years.

Our founding year -- that was the 2018-2019 school year -- we have our Istation proficiency rate. In that, we had our kindergarten and first-grade scholars and our STEP literacy assessment. That's an internal assessment that we provide our scholars.

Our goal there is we grow about three step

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levels. That's a very rigorous metric. And so we met and exceeded, really, all of our goals in that first year, had a Spotlight designation, designations for literacy proficiency, growth, and family satisfaction.

The following year, we know, was unfortunately interrupted by the COVID pandemic. So in March of 2020, that's the kind of most recent or the best data that we had for the end of that school year. And at that point of the year, our students had grown about almost two STEP levels worth of growth and felt very much that we were on track for that continued growth and meeting the metrics of that year.

Unfortunately, in March, of course, we did have to close our doors to families, and, you know, really shifted to serving all of our families virtually online for the next few months.

In the 2020-2021 school year, we were really proud to be able to open our doors to our families the first day that we were allowed to do so in September. That was from feedback that we received overwhelmingly from our families that we wanted an in-person option.

We prioritized our English Learners for

scholars. This isn't something that we wanted, or, you know, what we had felt that we had been working towards. And so it took a lot of kind of inward reflection about our practices and how we were approaching that work. And I'll talk a bit about that in a slide coming up.

For the current school year, we have our most recent Istation data, which, again, is showing strong growth. Our goal for this is to be closer to about 80 percent, 85 percent proficiency by the end of this school year, and our team is confident that we will achieve that.

Our most recent midyear iMSSA reading data is shown here. I will kind of caveat that we don't feel that the iMSSA assessment is as rigorous as the end-of-year assessment. I don't anticipate that 98 percent of our students are going to show proficiency by the end of the year.

So we've had to also look at that and identify ways so that we can get a better pulse of where our students are truly during the school year. So we've made some adjustments on that.

Below you will see state-level data for reading, language, and math, noting that Albuquerque Collegiate is higher than all three at this point

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instruction so that they were able to receive -- or English Learners and special education scholars were able to receive four days of in-person instruction compared to the two days.

We had about 70 percent of our families participating in the hybrid instruction while that was available.

Unfortunately, we were unable to use our Istation data during that time. We did transition to STEP data, recognizing we had to shift our goals here.

Our goal that year was to grow two and a half levels of growth, and came just short of that goal.

For the following year, transitioning to kind of the new normal, we saw continued strength in our Istation data, STEP data, just where we would want to be. This was the first year that we assessed through the State Summative Assessment, having third- and fourth-graders that year with ELA proficiency.

And, unfortunately, our math proficiency was quite a bit lower than what we wanted it to be. We really did have to grapple with that as a team and identify ways we could better support our

for the midyear assessment.

Apologies.

So this is just a visual representation of that '21-'22 school year data. And we have a lot of strength in our Early Literacy. I think that's an area where we've really been able to thrive and succeed.

We see that ELS for third- and fourth-grade scholars, a little bit higher than the state and district, and then kind of our neighboring schools. And for our math, candidly -- right? -- we want to be very upfront about this and owning this data, and we were with our governing board as soon as that came out, and with our team, so that we were really able to identify ways to better support our scholars.

And then we have kind of our neighboring schools.

What I will caveat this with is I want this to provide some additional context, but also recognize that we would never want to come into a situation disparaging any schools or any work that schools and school leaders are doing in our community.

This is tremendously difficult work, and

we recognize many of our students in the community that we have are fortunate to work in and be a part of face additional challenges. And that can very much interfere with our ability to grow academically.

And so I want to just clarify that, you know, we would never want to speak ill of any other schools, and just providing some additional context here.

In terms of what that math support has looked like and how we've made some adjustments to that, we're providing additional support in our third- through fifth-grade mathematics classes by having additional staff support in there.

We see a lot of strength in our literacy, particularly our early literacy instruction, so we want to really kind of model our math instruction to look more like that with the smaller groups so students are getting truly, truly small-group, targeted instruction for their individual level.

We've shifted to utilizing a math interim assessment that our team went really back and forth with quite a bit to ensure that we're aligning instruction to the rigor of the assessment. And it is our understanding that math really is a kind of

mathematics instruction.

We know that from NAEP data across the country, low-income students and students of color were most profoundly affected by the pandemic and most profoundly affected in mathematics by the pandemic. That's the population of families that we get to serve. So we have really had to identify ways to better support our work and our students.

Some of the elements in our charter contract that intentionally focus on literacy and mathematics we've certainly spoken to. It's definitely the majority of our school day. We have those targeted supports and really partner with our families throughout our monthly conferences and monthly conversations -- apologies -- through conferences and monthly conversations with families about how their students are doing and ways that they can support their scholars at home.

In addition to that, we have our teacher coaching and support program. This is something that we feel a great sense of pride in and really contributes to a strong sense of culture and success in our building.

We've adapted the State evaluation to really embed best practices, better aligned to the

more quality metric for identifying what the NM-MSSA end-of-year assessment is for, so giving us better touchpoints throughout the school year to identify clear data points where we can better support our teachers and better support our scholars in the classroom.

Our students have supplemental math practice in those third- through fifth-grade classrooms as well.

We've also adjusted the curriculum in our kindergarten through second-grade classrooms so that it, again, mirrors the literacy instruction in those classes and provides kind of better quality instruction for exactly what the rigor of, you know, these assessments and standards are looking for.

Alongside all of that, we've really pushed ourselves to embody more of a growth mindset as we approach this work. And that's post pandemic lockdown, that I think we've had to recognize this isn't just about true proficiency rates, and it's really about, well, how are we supporting our students that, you know, they might not hit a proficiency metric this year, and that's okay. But are they growing at least a year's worth of growth, at least a year and a half worth of growth in

coaching that our teachers receive on a weekly and daily basis. Right?

Our teachers receive three weeks of summer professional development, weekly differentiated PD. Data days, individualized coaching, team coaching, grade-level data meetings. So this is something that we take very, very seriously.

Many of our teachers are newer or new to the profession, and I can tell you confidently they look significantly better, you know, one semester in than I did three years in of teaching. And I think it is a huge testament to who we hire and who we get to work with and the quality of coaching and support that they receive every day.

With that, we've also been recognized because of this work as an Innovator School from Teach Plus New Mexico.

A few elements on finances and governance.

Our board members have completed consistently all of their training, working to really refine our policies and procedures when we first started out four and a half years ago to solidify the financial standing.

When we started, we were a very small school. And every year as we've grown we've

consistently decreased the number of those audit findings. And when the most recent audit does became available in February or March, we're very excited to be able to share the results with the Commission on those.

In terms of our community engagement and support, this is something that's very important to our team. You'll hear from the folks at Pacha Counseling Services. Post-pandemic, we know our students really did face a lot of challenge -- right? -- and our families did. And this was a difficult and trying time for everyone.

And so we identified that, you know, our families and students needed access to therapy and counseling services. And they're able to receive this completely free of charge through Pacha Counseling Services and are able to do this on site at school at the Pacha offices, which are very close by, and receive both individual student counseling, but also family counseling, which has been really restorative for many of our families.

And I think we see just the tremendous impact every single day. And I'm -- I could not be more thankful for that partnership.

In addition to that, we have our

We are in a humble shopping center in the South Valley. And in order to be able to serve, you know, our enrollment cap of students that we have, we really do need more space. And so that is a priority item for us, to be able to identify a facility very close to where we are. And we've been working for over a year on that at this point to identify that, to ensure that it meets all of the really stringent requirements that we've put in place so that at some point moving forward we have more space to serve more students for our charter cap.

In terms of middle school, this is our first year we have fifth graders, which is wonderfully exciting. And, you know, it's emotionally kind of challenging. You all are going to hear from one of our fifth graders that will be leaving us at the end of this school year. And for -- you know, we have -- we want to make sure that we are setting up every single one of our students for success.

And what I would say is I think we very much do have a plan and have been implementing that plan for what it looks like when our scholars do leave us after fifth grade. Already we've conducted

partnerships with Westside Community Center, the Atrisco Companies through Rio Grande Educational Collaborative for our after-school programming, that's free of charge to all of our families.

We have our uniform clothing bank and food boxes that we prep for families ahead of those winter and fall breaks.

Our regular family communications are expected for every single family to get at least an individualized monthly touch point. Our families have been really outstanding and engaging in our work in the community.

We have a picture here of the folks from our local fire department coming by to do a presentation for our scholars, and have really been excited about that community engagement work that we've been able to do over the last few years.

Some reflections on looking ahead.

Our facility is a whopping 14,000 square feet and at max capacity for what we are able to provide in the building.

We have folks sharing the office. And, you know, many offices are in, you know, glorified hallways. But that's -- you know, that's our work; right?

individualized meetings with every single parent and family of a fifth-grade scholar to identify ways that -- what it is that they want in a middle school and ways that we can support, because we know that can be a challenging process.

And there are many, many school options, which we think is wonderful, for our families, and so we're supporting them with that. They will receive an additional individualized meeting come January with those recommendations based on the stipulations and things that they've said they want for their scholar. And then we will help them with any application process, that kind of thing, school tours, as we head into the spring.

With that, our families have overwhelmingly indicated, you know, concern about middle school. Middle school is scary. It -- and, you know, that we have certainly heard quite a bit from our families, you know, "Well, Ms. Rivera, when are we going to do middle school? When are we doing that?"

So it is something that we're taking into consideration and want to be very, very thoughtful and intentional about.

With that, we have a couple of

representatives with us. Our third-through fifth-grade English Language Arts teacher,

Mr. Sapien, and a fifth-grade scholar, Anthony.

Mr. Sapien, I will defer to you.

MR. SONNY SAPIEN: Good morning, Madam Chair and Commissioners. My name is Sonny Sapien, and I'm speaking as a teacher representative from our team.

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I want to take a moment to share insight from the perspective of a seasoned teacher at ACCS. I've been teaching for ten years now, with the past three taking place here at our school.

Because of this, I have developed a huge appreciation for what the school stands for and how it holds true to the viewpoint of ZIP Code not defining destiny.

For me, ACCS has helped nurture my development in adding the element of joy throughout my instruction and behavior management. This has provided me opportunities to serve as a go-to teacher in the building for not only what others might need assistance in; I've also been able to partner with both CNM and UNM Departments of Education to serve as a cooperating mentor teacher as well as immersing others in our unique model of a

the necessary systems and routines that make 2 partnerships with our scholars and families 3 authentic and everlasting.

> Together we are one big happy family. We know most, if not all, scholars by name, no matter the grade. This is something that is not the norm in other schools.

And because this is our aesthetic, visitors have come to realize that ACCS teachers infuse joy and passion in their teaching, while scholars are showcasing their joy for their learning no matter the rigor or the obstacles in their way.

In closing, I hope the school is renewed for a full renewal. Thank you for your time.

MS. JADE RIVERA: Thank you, Mr. Sapien. And now we have the great fortune of hearing from Anthony Alarcon, a fifth-grade scholar at Albuquerque Collegiate.

MR. ANTHONY ALARCON: Hello, Madam Chair and Commissioners. My name is Anthony Alarcon, and I am a fifth grader at Albuquerque Collegiate.

This morning I wanted just to share ways that ACCS has impacted my life and learning.

First, ACCS has helped me improve my reading and comprehension, because I am finally

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school.

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In addition, ACCS has provided opportunities to hear and embrace teacher voice. This has been extremely valuable for our teaching model. In doing so, whether you're a veteran teacher or a new teacher, you're provided support that meets you halfway where you're at.

You're able to see what you're doing well at, and you celebrate those successes every time you meet. Eventually, you're able to call your own shots by naming what it is in the professionalism that you would like to do better in. In doing so, this allows for teachers, whether they're veteran or new, to enhance their skills in a much expedited manner than what you would see compared to other traditional public schools.

Furthermore, in hoping for the best possible outcome regarding your full renewal, I am excited to help oversee the potential in phasing in grades six through eight. Jade's willingness to be open to this idea during the recruitment and interview process of my employment at ACCS is what really attracted me to join the team.

That was then, but this is now. I can honestly say that because ACCS is so small, we have learning my letter sounds, which has helped my reading grade.

Second, ACCS has helped me learn what it looks and sounds like to show kindness and have respect for others and be brave, which are all of the things that I am doing right now talking with you all.

Lastly, ACCS has helped me feel like I belong and that my learning matters. This has made me grateful to be a scholar at ACCS, because I am --I am now confident in myself and my abilities.

I hope the school gets renewed for a full renewal. Thank you for your time.

MS. JADE RIVERA: Thank you, Anthony and Mr. Sapien, for those wonderful words, and Mr. Sapien for the subtle pushes to me and the Commission. Not so subtle there, Mr. Sapien. Thank you.

With that we are happy to stand for questions and believe we do have some folks signed up for Public Comment.

THE CHAIR: All right. Thank you. So, Missy, I'll let you take your time, and we'll do Public Comment next.

MS. MELISSA BROWN: All right. First,

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we're going to have Sara Fitzgerald. I'm going to promote her to the panel.

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Overall, we have 16 minutes, so I'll -- we don't have 16 people.

FROM THE PUBLIC: Good morning again, Madam Chair and Commissioners. I'm Sara Fitzgerald. It's F-i-t-z-g-e-r-a-l-d. I'm speaking on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Greater Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce. We want to voice our support for Albuquerque Collegiate's renewal today.

Albuquerque Collegiate has earned a place in the top 10 percent of New Mexico schools in literacy. It's an incredibly important foundational skill for kids that takes them through the rest of their academic career and through life.

The school accomplishes this through some really innovative investments, like a co-teaching model that ensures each classroom's two teachers help reach each and every one of their young students, plus lots of structure that helps students feel and thrive.

We also want to give kudos to founder and director Jade Rivera for not only stepping up to do this work in our state, but for bringing this model of excellence to the South Valley in Albuquerque,

clinical director asked me if I was interested in going over to a school. I started out as a school social worker early in my career. And I was all for

And they have accepted us with open arms. They've given us a space for us to see these kids, a nice, safe space. The teachers are overwhelmingly supportive of us. Ms. Rivera is overwhelming supportive as well.

We are multicultural, and we see families. kids. So there's oftentimes that I will get texts or phone calls after hours. My parents know that that is something that is available to them.

And, just, as a matter of fact, last Thursday, Ms. Rivera and I were on the phone at about 8:00, 8:30 with a safety concern that we had about one of the kids.

So there's nothing that we won't do to try and help these young kids in all that the school does. We're very appreciative of it, and we're glad that we can collaboratively work with them.

I would recommend that they be allowed to get their five-year renewal as well so that we can continue providing some service to this community.

Thank you so much.

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where rates of poverty are highest, and where students, especially students of color, are most in need of a life-changing educational experience.

We urge the Commission to approve Albuquerque Collegiate for another five years of excellence in education. Thank you.

MS. MELISSA BROWN: Okay. Next we're going to go to Mr. John Sanchez.

FROM THE FLOOR: Good morning, everyone. My name is John Sanchez. I'm a Retired Lieutenant Colonel, United States Army. I've been a Licensed Clinical Social Worker for almost 35 years now, and the last couple of years, I've been working with Pacha Counseling Services, which Ms. Rivera spoke a little about earlier. She took a little bit away of our thunder that we wanted to talk about, but that's okav.

We wanted to talk about some of the things that have been impactful for us as an organization and how we feel like maybe we've impacted the school as well.

So the young man that you guys saw speak a little bit earlier is one of the kids that I see at the school. Great young man.

We have -- for -- about two years ago, our

MS. MELISSA BROWN: Next we have Rob Leland.

FROM THE FLOOR: Hello. I'm Rob Leland with Pacha Counseling Services. It's L-e-l-a-n-d.

I'm the executive director of our organization and wanted to let you know that we are honored to get to work with Albuquerque Collegiate to serve the students in our community.

We ask the Commission to renew the charter for Albuquerque Collegiate such that the school may continue to do the good work with academic performance and expand their services in the South Valley, as well as provide a safe place for children to have access to behavioral health services as provided by our organization. Thank you.

MS. MELISSA BROWN: And then we're back on Zoom with Alejandra Flores.

FROM THE PUBLIC: Hello. My name is Alejandra Flores. I am a parent of a second grader in Albuquerque Collegiate.

I think for me, it is really important to see our kids strive, right? Especially mine. As an immigrant, and my kids being my first generation in the United States, school has been something that

has been trained in my brain on how important it is.

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But I didn't know what a high quality school was until my daughter came to Albuquerque Collegiate. I can tell you the first time that we went, I was, like, there's no way my daughter is coming here; right? It doesn't look that great. I'm worried.

But I think it's the best choice that I've made. I think I have many scenarios I can tell on why it's been amazing. But the biggest one is in the middle of the pandemic -- because my daughter started kindergarten in the middle of the pandemic -- was having -- going back to school for about two, three weeks, and her coming back knowing how to spell her first and last name.

So if I look at five years down the road from now, if -- if the school doesn't get renewed, it's like letting my daughter fall in the cracks and all these other kids as well that are getting this high quality education that for most of us maybe wasn't an opportunity for us to have and that they have this opportunity to be better.

So I please ask to really consider how much of an impact this is making, because it makes an impact overall; right? I have a cousin that goes manager is here, and she can certainly speak to this more eloquently than I can.

But we do participate in the ELTP program and a few other additional below-the-line programs available from the State.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Well, I know you're small. It doesn't look like it's a lot of money to support this. But I know also because you're small, but just -- I just was curious, because it's all lumped in in the forms that we get into a variety of different -- and I know you don't get Pre-K, because you don't have Pre-K. So...sure.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: (Off mic.)
FROM THE FLOOR: So Albuquerque Collegiate
gets --

THE CHAIR: Sorry. If you could introduce yourself first.

MS. KATIE RARICK: Sorry. I'm Katie Rarick. I'm the business manager for Albuquerque Collegiate. R-a-r-i-c-k.

So they get all the regular federal funding that the other schools do based on size. They also get the CSP Grant, which we've been spending down.

So I don't know the exact number off the

to the same school as well. And I can tell you these little girls are getting an education that is

going to help them throughout their life. So I appreciate you. I really hope that

you guys do renew the school's contract, and thank you so much for your time.

MS. MELISSA BROWN: That's all we have, Chair.

THE CHAIR: Thank you.

All right. That will take us to D, which is Commissioner Questions.

Commissioner Gipson.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Thanks. And thanks so much for all of this, and really appreciate the counseling group being here, because that -- you know, that support for families, we know is always important. After these past two years and the impact that, you know, families have had, it's just -- you know, it's critical. And I really do appreciate that.

And I guess I'm looking at the -- you only have about \$12,000 in grants that are coming -- the State grants, I think it said.

Do you get K-5 Plus? Extended Learning? MS. JADE RIVERA: Yes. So our business

top of my head. But I want to say that they have --

2 last year, we probably got about \$250,000 to 3 \$200,000 in federal grants, and then the rest is

4 regular State funding, which ELTP is lumped into.
5 Yeah.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: So the CSP grant has how many -- how many more years?

MS. KATIE RARICK: We're in its last year right now.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: It's the last year; right?

MS. KATIE RARICK: Yes, yes. And so as the school -- so all of our financial -- we have three-to five-year financial projections. And so the financial projections has the enrollment taking place of CSP going forward, because we've been able to buy a lot of our desks, computers, stuff like that that we needed for start-up, that then kids will continue to use going forward as we grow.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Right. I guess -you know, this is all about where can we look to
support these programs and get the funding for them
so that it's sustainable, plus being able to get you
into a building that is -- you know, that will be
able to offer even more programming and be able to

stay in the area that -- and I know that's, you know, critical.

But we all know no matter where we are, facilities are hard to find and to finance.

I know you've got an early start-up foundation, so that -- you know, it's tougher for foundations to raise money, you know. There's only so many dollars to go around.

So it's really a challenge. And, you know, I don't know what the answer is. But we know the solution is to be able to support programs like the counseling programs for schools and how -- you know, how do we continue to do that.

So -- and as much as I appreciate that, I was a little concerned when I read that the equity council kind of disintegrated, for want of -- you know, the report that came from the director, I think, said that it had been disbanded, I think, for a -- I think that was the term that was used? Yes? Or was I -- sometimes I do click on the wrong --

DIRECTOR CORINA CHAVEZ: No. I can go back to the report and read exactly what it said. I know there's multiple documents to be navigating, and they're all on the PEC's webpage. Give me a minute and I'll find that.

staff members identify as people of color.
 Albuquerque Collegiate's percentage is 85 percent.
 We're very much -- that's not to say that it's
 better or worse, then, because of that.

But we are very much of that community and for our community. And it's something that speaks very much to who we are as leaders within our school and our community in the South Valley, in Barelas, in kind of the Greater South Valley area.

So with that, I -- you know, I will say that there has been some reluctance, in that some individuals even voiced concerns that it felt performative or that it felt tokenizing.

And so we have had to grapple with that and identify ways that we can really ensure that we are focused on equity work and being truly culturally and linguistically responsive in what we do every day and what we do in our classrooms, and it's not about heros and holidays, but it is about really embedding that into the instruction that our scholars receive, into the supports that our scholars, families, and community members, our teachers, receive every day.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Yeah. I appreciate that. It says, "Lost interest" in the -- in the

MS. JADE RIVERA: I'll clarify additional information there as well, Commissioner Gipson. COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Okay.

MS. JADE RIVERA: So kind of clarifying and related and appreciate your comments about the challenges of facility -- right? -- that it's definitely something, as I mentioned, we've been working on for the last year and are still very much in the works on. And so want to make sure that we're working with local and national partners to be

we're working with local and national partners able to approach that very thoughtfully and carefully and so that we're not doing it to the detriment of program, policy, or the financial standing of the organization.

With that, regarding the question about equity councils. So when that came, that came from the State. We pulled together an equity council. And I will be very candid with you in that our families were -- had some reluctance, our community members had some reluctance, because they felt we were very much doing equity-focused, DEI-focused work throughout what we do as a team. And it's very

For context, most recent data for the State of New Mexico says about 40 percent of school

much embedded in who we are as an organization.

report.

And I certainly hear what you're saying.

And I'm just wondering if there -- you know, in my little perfect world -- if there was a way that the responses to the equity council components, if a school is complying with it, can it not respond to that, and say, "This is what we've done..." -- not necessarily with an external five-member group that's doing it -- but, "We're complying with all the pieces"?

And I know that's difficult, because we live in these bureaucratic worlds where we're requiring this.

And I support the concept of the requiring it, because you want to make sure that schools are meeting the needs of their communities.

But if the school has embraced it and is doing it, is there some way we can do it, respond to it by showing what you're doing, you know, and not have to have -- and we all know there's only so many people in a community to go around. And when you only have 100 -- round up -- 150 students or whatever, it's tough to find, you know, in this day and age, volunteers, you know.

We struggled with quorum earlier this

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morning. So it's -- you know, it's hard.

So I appreciate that. And I appreciate the conversation about, you know, potential middle school. That's -- it's tough to watch those little guys go off to who knows where. You know, I get that. And I'm not a fan of middle schools. But it's -- yeah. When you see a little guy like that and figure where they're going to go, they can be eaten alive, you know.

So I do -- but I know it's -- it's a struggle, too. But I do appreciate the fact that you're caring for -- or they're going -- there aren't that many charter options there, if I recall correctly.

MS. JADE RIVERA: Commissioner Gipson, there -- so there -- appreciate your question.

There are more charter options. We do have a number of charter high school options kind of in the Greater South Valley area. Many of them are, you know, because of our community very focused on dropout recovery, school reengagement.

And so, you know, we really are identifying with our current families, "What is it exactly that you want to see," and very overwhelmingly hearing from those families, because

class this year, which was really exciting. And, honestly, it was very, very hard to tell moms and dads and grandmas and tías that, you know, we just didn't -- we don't have the space.

And now we are also kind of building that capacity with our families so that about at least half to two-thirds of our current kindergarten class are younger siblings of current siblings. So they were really guaranteed spots.

So when it came down to how many true spots we have had available for kindergarten, it ended up being about ten seats.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Yeah. It's a mixed bag.

Sorry. I can't imagine those conversations. So thank you for having them with those parents.

So thank you. I appreciate it.

THE CHAIR: Commissioner Carrillo, then Commissioner Robbins.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Good morning. Thanks for coming. And it's exciting, because this is your first renewal.

So, first, I want to thank you for your answer on the equity work.

of their experience at Albuquerque Collegiate, they want something small. They want, ideally, something close by that will match kind of the rigor, structure, joy, love, and support that they felt in our school.

And so we're really walking side by side with them to identify what those options are, as I shared, have plans to do school tours with them, walk them through the lottery processes for any of those schools that they're looking into.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Thanks. And just one last thing. And I'm thinking the answer may be the same as an earlier school.

The difference in the kindergarten enrollment, is that the same answer as I got this morning?

MS. JADE RIVERA: Yes. So -- yes. Our -- because we had prioritized in-person instruction for that 20- -- 2020-'21 school year, we got a tremendous amount of interest from families in the community to be able to -- so we opened up two kindergarten classes that school year.

And because of limitation of our building size, we just really aren't able to do that. We had an extensively long waitlist for our kindergarten

I'm not a huge fan of this idea that we have to have equity councils if schools are doing

the work of what we would want that council to do.

You know, the idea of having quotas, "You need this many people here and..." -- it is. It's

going to be really hard, because of everything else that you ask of parents in your school community, to find somebody to be on this council. So I appreciate your answer. You live it is essentially what I heard you say. And to me, that's the most important piece.

I like the fact that you are just really working with your kids in grade five about what's next, because I -- just -- anytime you're sending a kid off to school and -- you know, because you have the big APS -- I don't even know what the schools in your area are -- APS, I imagine it's probably got at least 600 or 700 kids, maybe, where a kid can feel lost.

And so, I mean, it's important for them to find that transitional piece.

Very -- I would echo what Commissioner Gipson said. Very happy that Pancha is here and very grateful for the work you're doing. It's just that making sure the kids have all the wraparound

services that they need and that tying into what you were saying, Ms. Rivera, around the work you do with parents and families about how to be your children's -- your scholars' best educator. Because so often, no matter what you're doing during the day, you've got to have that parental instructional support at home.

And I'm hearing that that's happening. So I'm impressed with your reading score.

And Commissioner Robbins and I, we talk about this all the time. The foundation of absolutely everything.

I see there was a slip between year one and four, but I imagine a lot of it had to do with the gap of having to do instruction remotely, because then you just -- it instantly went right back up.

And, you know, 69 is great. Let's face it. There are schools that come before us, you know, and we're applauding them for being in, like, the upper 40s and early 50s, which I -- because the bar, as I've said in many meetings, for New Mexico is just so low.

So we can't accept the institutional mediocrity that's gone on for decades. You're at 69

back to the elements that we had talked about during the presentation.

And, if I can, I would also respectfully disagree that around the requirement to remove Algebra 2 as a high school graduation requirement. I think it's very necessary. And speaking as a kind of collegiate-focused school, but I would say for any students, you need Algebra 2 to be able to do trig. You need Algebra 2 to be able to do Calc AB and Calc BC. You need Algebra 2 to be able to do Stat 145 when you get to college.

And so if we're taking that out, what is that message saying to our students across the State of New Mexico? That's just a brief soapbox moment.

But I would also say so we're really working to provide those intervention supports for our scholars. We have the strength in our literacy program and identified ways -- what exactly is it that has allowed us to have that strength so that we can mirror those things in our K-2 instruction for mathematics?

Because the foundations there were clearly not strong enough for what our students needed and deserved in those upper elementary grades.

So we're kind of reframing what that looks

right now, and I look forward to the next time we see the annual reports, if it's going to be 73 and 77 and 80. So thank you for making that a priority.

What are you going to do about math? Okay? I mean, just -- I don't expect kids to take Algebra 2 -- where is Glenna?

THE CHAIR: She just stepped out.
COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: I didn't notice.

Okay.

I'm glad the Legislature is considering getting rid of Algebra 2 as a requirement. But there are still basic things that kids need to do --because you're the collegiate part -- to have financial literacy -- just to be ready to how math is relevant.

And I did great in math, and it was fun, because I had a teacher, little Ms. Loftus. I'll never forget her, this little Irish woman that stood 4 foot 6 with bright red hair that just -- she was like a drill sergeant, but she also made math really fun.

But, anyway, what are you going to do about math?

MS. JADE RIVERA: Thank you, Commissioner Carrillo, for your question. I'll kind of refer

like. They've really done -- transitioned from both a curriculum and instructional standpoint in our K-2 classrooms to provide more targeted and individualized supports.

I tell folks when -- I think we expect kindergarteners to come in. And they haven't done school yet. Maybe they've done some Pre-K, but we expect them to come in and perform at the same level. Really, that's not the case, right?

We have some students that have already been -- maybe they have some foundations of reading, and some students who have never held a pencil before; right?

So we see that gap and those differences.

So there's differences -- right? -- already in kindergarten. So we see those opportunity gaps widen and exacerbated as students continue on through their educational system.

So we've really identified that need, especially in our 3-5 grade levels, where we may have some students who haven't started with us in kindergarten, are joining us.

Our friend Mr. Alarcon there joined us in his second-grade year. So he had already had two years of instruction somewhere else. And so we have

kind of had to get him kind up to speed with the work that we were doing.

Again, noting the -- the challenge -- and I know a number of you all attended the Public Charter Schools of New Mexico conference last week. And we heard from the folks at NWEA about the impact of math instruction and what that looked like for students.

We saw the results impacted across the country through our NAEP data. And Black and Hispanic students were most profoundly impacted by that, losing just phenomenal amounts of gains that had been made over decades, and just plummeted, really kind of overnight, through the pandemic.

And so we're identifying ways that we really target those individualized supports for our students and acknowledging that, you know, students in our community, while we are not happy with our results and working really rapidly to improve those, and we're seeing the improvement, as you saw in our midyear iMMSA results, you know, the reality is most students in our community are at single and very single low-digit proficiency rates.

And so we've got a lot of work to do. We have -- you know, we have a game plan around doing

renewal, it'll be interesting to see, and I have very high hopes for where you're going to be. So thank you very much your work, and Pacha, and all of you that spoke, and your teachers.

THE CHAIR: Commissioner Robbins.

COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: Thank you. And, Ms. Rivera, I would applaud you on your stance on Algebra II. If you want to go into sociology, you have to take probability and statistics. If you want to go into any of the social sciences, probability and statistics in college is required. And without Algebra II, you're going to have to basically take it in college, which sets you back further. It's another college class that you'll have to take that you could have taken in high school if they eliminate it as a requirement.

And my fear is eliminating things as a requirement means fewer teachers who are proficient in those subjects will be available in years to come. That's one thing that we need to look at, when if we don't stress math is important and -- and encouraging math teachers and elementary teachers to learn how to like math and get kids to like math, they're going to suffer.

Earlier, we were talking with Altura

that.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Thank you. I appreciate you speaking about the opportunity gap, because that goes into the equity piece; right?

And the drop is like -- it's like anything. If you don't use the muscles, we don't constantly use our math muscle, then it's going to weaken. No. Thank you for your answer.

So I would respectfully agree with you about the Algebra 2. And I was speaking more in terms of I want it to be available for everybody. Because kids that are going on to anything, engineering, architecture, but whatever it is that needs that, I absolutely want it to be available and taught at a very high level.

I just don't want it to be something that keeps kids back that aren't going into any track that requires that advanced math instruction.

I completely hear what you're saying and I -- I'm glad that you just kind of called me out on that. So I appreciate that.

Thank you very much. And I -- you know, I just -- I really like what I see at this school. I see nothing but potential. So when we look at our annual reports, you know, long before the next

Preparatory and how, you know, they have a 70 percent proficiency in math, 70-plus proficiency. I understand, the student populations are probably different.

But how you teach it, the way in which it is done is so important, the curriculum that's used. I don't believe students in the South Valley are any less capable in math, as they've demonstrated they're not any less capable in reading. You have that.

So I appreciate what you said about working on changing curriculum and looking at different methods of doing math to get those proficiencies up. To me, math helps train the brain how to work. Math is like another language for a lot of students that haven't been exposed to it and things like that.

Math is a language. It's like a second language, because the -- you're looking at formulas. You're not looking at just a sentence of words. And so it has to be taught, and you really need people who enjoy it to teach it.

My mom was an elementary school teacher, and she loved teaching the kids reading. She was okay at math, but she really loved the reading

piece. And so, you know, I think her students probably did better in reading than they did in math also.

But I do appreciate that.

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What are you doing -- because one of the things that I see, given your location and the population that you work with, you know, we talk about parental engagement. And, you know, having open houses, inviting them to come and visit the school and things like that is nice.

But to me, parental engagement is encouraging them to participate in the classroom, to working with them, but also supporting the parents, because you're dealing with -- with students that, from an economic standpoint, struggle.

And what I see in some of the schools that are targeting these underserved populations -- and I applaud you in doing that -- that the parents themselves are not in a position to provide as much support to their students as students in other schools.

And I think, you know, that is one of the things that I saw with, you know, my fellow students, that their parents -- if it was a single parent, parents are working multiple jobs, there's

the utmost ability to achieve at the highest levels. And, unfortunately, our instruction and the support that we were providing didn't result in that.

In addition to the question about parent capacity, willingness, I will say I think, if anything -- and I think our families in the video and Mrs. Flores that spoke -- understand candidly, almost more acutely than maybe families in other areas of town, how important education is.

And so I think our families very much do know the tremendous value of what education can be; right? This is the silver bullet. This is the thing that can change generational cycles of poverty; right? And many of the individuals in our school, myself included, are a testament to that.

And so I would say our families know and value education, the importance of education.

With that, we have 100 percent of our families -- truly 100 percent, because we hound them -- participate in our family conferences that are conducted throughout the school year. And as part of those family conferences, we're going over the data for each individual student that families are receiving specific things because of where they're -- based on where their student is leveled,

less time that they are either willing or able to spend with their students.

And I thought, well, if the school can engage and work with the parents to help them out, are there programs that you have -- and I understand, a small school, it's very difficult -- are there things that you're doing to work with the parents to get them to understand the importance of their child's education?

MS. JADE RIVERA: Thank you for your question, Commissioner Robbins.

A few things that I would note -- and appreciate your commentary around mathematics and wanting to really ensure we're building that joy and love for math. I personally love math, and so I think when we had those results, it definitely -- and was a former middle school math teacher -- I think those results felt like a gut punch to us.

What I will say about that -- and I certainly will agree with you -- this is not about a student capability issue. This was a direct reflection of us, as adults in the building, not being effective in our instruction.

So I'll clarify that, that I very much agree with you and believe that our students have

specific things that they can do at home to support their scholar, and things that, you know, their older children can be doing to support their scholar, that their student can be reading to a younger sibling that -- you know, we have many -- we're fortunate to have many grandparents raising grandchildren.

So some of that is talking about here's how we log into the different programs -- right? -- that are available at home. We've gone into homes and set up Wi-Fi and been on the phone with Comcast in some of our families' homes, because they didn't have Wi-Fi, or they've never used e-mail or Zoom or a computer. Some of that support looks a little bit additional or different maybe for our school than it may in another more affluent area of town.

And I will reiterate that our families very much do know that value of education.

COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: Thank you. With regard to facilities, you know, I -- the PSCOC that I have sat on for the last -- well, three and a half years -- they've been increasing the lease assistance. Do you have a gap between what your lease is and the lease assistance you receive? Do you know how much that gap is?

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MS. JADE RIVERA: Thank you, Commissioner. Our business manager is whispering a 75 percent amount gap. And a tremendous kind of nod to Matt Pahl and the team at PCSNM for that shift in the Legislature. It increased more in the last year than it had over a four-year period in the last year. So we're very excited about that.

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We're on -- moving in the right track, and we are paying a lot of money to be in a, candidly, pretty rundown spot. So we want to make sure that, you know, the facility really reflects the quality of the program and what our families and students deserve in our community. But, unfortunately, there still is a pretty significant gap between that lease assistance amount.

COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: Right. And I understand. You know, they're increasing it to somewhere close to \$800 per student. But that's less than a quarter of what the average for capital is in New Mexico. And it's about -- people are going to be shocked at this -- it's almost a tenth as much as what Albuquerque spends per student per

Albuquerque is spending somewhere in the neighborhood of \$6,000 per year per student on

or anything -- it's individuals like her that can help charters, because, you know, reaching -- I don't know if you can reach out or have people that could reach out. But there are groups out there that are willing to help charters with capital money and things like that.

But it is so important that the State step up, because the State talks about, you know, throwing more money into SEG and everything. And that's great -- you know, the Equalization Guarantee. But then they shortchange small districts, and they shortchange charters on the capital side, and then they have to pull out some of that Equalization Guarantee that's supposed to go into direct education, and it's having to go to pay for their buildings.

And that to me is a travesty that this state really needs to address.

I applaud you. Thank you for the work that you're doing and continue to support your parents. Thank you.

MS. JADE RIVERA: If I can respond, thank you, Commissioner Robbins, and would be thrilled to lobby some of the legislators up in Santa Fe with you about the need for -- for this. We are talking

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capital and debt service and actual capital -direct capital spending each year.

So the gap -- the paper today is talking about a \$3 billion surplus that the State is going to see. And, you know, one of the things that I look at, if this is one of the areas where charter schools could be benefited so much more if the State would actually take the position -- the Legislature has to do this -- to assist the charter schools to get them in to permanent facilities, not just give them the opportunity to borrow money that they have to pay back or, you know, give them this, or give them that, or give them tacit things, but actually work with them.

And, again, saying, "Well, you have to be part of the APS program since you're in the APS district," they can add you to the program, but it's ten years before you're going to get any money from them. That's not helping the charter schools and schools like Albuquerque Collegiate.

So I applaud you -- earlier, they talked about Jeff Bezos. It was actually his former wife, MacKenzie Scott, who gave \$3 million to Mission Achievement and Success. It's individuals like her -- and I don't know anything about her politics about equity work. I think this is -- should be at the forefront of what we're talking about in terms of facilities and needs for our scholars, really, across the state, and, you know, certainly, for those in the South Valley.

So appreciate -- appreciate your comments on that. What I will say is also I would hope that this money would come from New Mexicans for New Mexicans; right? One of the criticisms of charters more nationally is this idea about kind of private and -- private funding. And so I think we really do try to prioritize those public dollars to show what is possible.

So appreciate your -- your thoughts and very much share the sentiments regarding facility needs.

THE CHAIR: Commissioner Armijo.

COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Thank you. So, of course, Commissioner Gipson and Commissioner Robbins have already taken some of my questions and comments.

But Albuquerque Collegiate is in my district, so I kind of know -- well, I've lived there my entire life.

So just to piggyback on Commissioner

Robbins' question about engaging the parents -- and I know how difficult it is when your population of parents probably have two, three jobs, or, like you said, grandparents are helping to raise and older siblings and that sort of thing.

I was just curious as to if there -- you touched on a whole slew of items that you're doing to make sure that parents know what's going on. I just wanted to maybe see if you can give me a little bit more about maybe what you're doing in the community, if there's any community collaboration going on.

I know that you mentioned Westside Community Center. I know that some of the other community centers in the area, like Alamosa, a little bit further. But maybe some of the other district and charter schools like South Valley Academy, those kinds of places where some of the older students could maybe be sort of mentors to younger students -- I don't know about the parents -- but I know that helps in different ways. So just if there's any collaboration going on in that area.

MS. JADE RIVERA: Yes. Thank you, Commissioner Armijo. I think this is an area where and if we're trying to, we're probably not doing a great job of it.

But the folks at Pacha do counseling services incredibly well. The folks at Homewise are doing homebuying education really, really well. So how can we partner with more of those organizations in our community?

And the goal would be that, you know, come, you know, a new campus location, that there would be a centralized hub and kind of, for us, reenvisioning community school options for what that looks like; instead of the school being the holder of all of that information, that we have spaces for our community partners to work and provide information and support our families directly on our campus. So that's very, very much part of our broader plan.

But it's a lot of lift to -- to make all of that happen, along with, you know, trying to have walls and a roof.

COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Got you. That leads into my next sort of question. And I don't -- and if you touched on this, let me know.

But have you -- what areas in the South Valley have you looked at? And, also, are

we've really tried to continue growing and supporting. So this year is the first year that we have a Dean of School Culture. And a lot of her focus is engagement with our families and the broader community.

And so through kind of those family conversations, she's starting to do meetings with the different schools. And so I think we're trying to do more of that engagement and, just candidly, have continued work to do there in how we engage, particularly with some of the other schools in the community for the work that kind of I do myself.

We have been really engaged with the folks at Homewise in providing additional supports and information to our families about homebuying -- right? -- and what that looks like, that many of our families are not homeowners, but can be. There are a multitude of programs available.

And so, really, one of our big goals over the next five years, should we be approved for that renewal, is going to be very focused on these partners that we have similar to that with Pacha.

The team for Altura and I speak a lot about, you know, this is a bandwidth issue. We cannot be all things for all people at all times,

you -- if you're going to expand to middle school, are you also thinking of adding a pre-K?

MS. JADE RIVERA: Thank you for your question. We have worked with the folks at Homewise to be really clear around location, what we want for that, to ensure that we would still be close by.

We just recently looked at a few different plots of land. All of those that are in possible contention for that selection are less than 10 minutes away from our current location. And so that is very important to us, and, actually, would be a lot closer to many of our families from where they are traveling currently. So that's very exciting for us and the potential of that.

Remind me of the second component of your question.

COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Are you planning to do also a middle school or the pre-K?

MS. JADE RIVERA: So those are early conversations about middle school. Obviously, that would have to be something that we know we would have to come to the Commission for approval on that, but definitely some subtle and not so subtle nudges from our families, teachers, community members around that request.

We would also like to be able to provide pre-K services. And that's something that we've talked about as well with the folks at YDI, even, and a potential partnership that -- you know, pre-K is not something that I know well; right? It's not something that I think anyone on our team feels like they know really well.

So before we would do anything like that we would, one, want to build that capacity or bring that capacity on to our team, and, two, look at are there community partners that we could work with that are already doing this work really well, like the folks at YDI, and be able to have that on a community campus.

COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Yeah. I think I heard about the conversations with YDI, because they're -- they provide such a great service. Like you said, leave it to the experts. So, good. Thank you so much. I appreciate that.

THE CHAIR: Commissioner Voigt.
COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Thank you,
Madam Chair. I know you're ready to stop answering
questions. So this will be quick and fun,
hopefully.

First of all, I wanted to congratulate you

community partners, because you're thinking big picture already. And you're only in your second year -- third year -- fourth year. Where do the years go? I know. What year is it, anyway? Is it 2023 or 2024?

Anyway, so it's great, because you've got your counseling folks on staff or contracted. You have -- you're looking at Homewise. That's huge for your -- for your adult learners. And then you're looking at YDI.

So these are all really well-established organizations that can contribute huge resources and, I mean, exponential knowledge resources to your school and your community. So that's really great thinking ahead.

And I would be remiss if I didn't touch upon Algebra II. You know, I think it's great that -- I think it's great that you offer a choice. I hope you do, because -- oh, that's right, so, anyway -- for your kids in their thinking ahead; right?

Algebra II -- this is just my personal philosophy -- is a gatekeeper to graduation. And that's how it's been utilized, you know. And I think that if there are more options available that

on your Manati Fellowship. For the Commissioners that don't know, the Manati Fellowship is for school leaders of color. We have two Maniti Fellows in Albuquerque, Ms. Rivera and Ms. Jackie Baldwin, the leader of Siembra Leadership High School.

Congratulations on that. I hope it's good learning for you in your life. I'm hoping also, through that fellowship -- because you talked about the equity council and how some of those members felt tokenized. I've been there, felt that.

Hopefully, that's not coming from how it's been presented to them. Hopefully, there can be some authentic conversation, because I know the folks that are feel tokenized need that empowerment. And if there's a way that you can wrap that -- what you're learning at Manati with your community schools piece and with your parental engagement, the equity council might be a lot easier to swallow for those members.

And, yeah, it's something that's mandated. But I think it's necessary, and I think it's something that can be creatively constructed, you know, with really good intentions, and, you know, preventive action behind it.

So I really appreciate hearing about your

are relevant, like financial literacy, like probability and statistics, those types of data pieces are what are being more utilized now in the 21st century than going on a trig/calc path; okay?

So there just needs to be choices in that before we funnel every kid into the same mold and force them to take Algebra II before they can graduate, as if it's, you know, a great privilege before they can graduate from high school.

I have a lot more other ideas how kids can and should be able to graduate from high school. Like, Carnegie Credits is just seat time.

But, anyway, what I wanted to talk about mostly was with your equity council. If you can get them to the Roundhouse, that would be empowering for them, you know, because you're talking about lobbying for money and dollars. That's something that would really help empower them and give them meaning behind them being on an equity council, other than just saying, "Oh, PED is mandating an equity council, would you be on it," you know what I mean, to put some value behind that, especially for the community that you serve.

Thanks.

THE CHAIR: All right. I think I'm the

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last one. And I don't mind asking questions, because if you don't like talking about your school, I'd be shocked. So if we can give you an hour of being able to talk about your school, I'm happy for that.

I -- once again, this is -- this school's an easy one for me, because you've been able to show success. And the other thing that I -- that I think, as Commissioner Carrillo said, is the potential; right?

And I think it's extremely refreshing to hear a school leader come in and say, "Hey, our results aren't where we want them. And it's us."

Like, it's not -- like oftentimes I hear it's the kids, or it's the families, or it's someone else. And so it makes me feel like there's great potential, because if you put it back in your court of, "We need to do something different," then I think that's where change actually happens is, "What do we do?"

And so it does seem like those -- like, thinking about the wraparound supports you're providing -- because I do think -- ultimately, schools are there for the academic success of students. We know students, your scholars, need Who's going to be the person to do these partnerships?

And the community schools model, you're doing it. I think you can easily integrate into what the requirements are so you can get funding to have a person that's doing that work instead of it being another administrative duty that you're doing. Because I know your administrative duties seem to focus on your teachers -- right? -- like, heavily focused on the teachers and supporting the teachers.

So I don't think we want you to detract from that; right? So -- but your school does need those supports around you. So that would be my encouraging part of -- you're doing it. So I really hope you could take advantage of the funding that's available to support you in that work and help expand your bandwidth, because that includes additional -- an additional person. Like, it's going to fund people for you, and you need the people in your school.

Yeah. I mean, I don't -- if you had come in and been, like, "Yeah, our kids are tough on math," I think I would have had more questions for you. But just seeing that any time -- as I read through what your school has -- where it started,

other things to get to that level as well.

So going back and being, like, okay, what are the wraparound supports they need so we can focus on the math. Like, we need them here to focus on the math. What things do they need to get successful so they can also focus on the math?

I feel like you're doing so many things already. And I feel like you're not giving yourself credit for doing that, or you're trying to not go down a path of, like, well, we're already doing it, so -- I'm just wondering and hoping. You're doing community schools work. You're doing it. And you're doing equity council work. Like, you're already doing it.

So I'm hoping you can take advantage of the fact that maybe they're slow pitches for you, and you can hit them out of the park, because -- I hope you apply for community school funding. I mean I really hope you take advantage -- don't take it -- like, get another person in there to help you with those connections; right?

'Cause there is a bandwidth thing. As a small school, like, those pieces can feel overwhelming of who's going to be the person to reach out to YDI and figure out that partnership?

where it's come through, where it's gone, it's just continuous growth, like; right?

Like, I appreci- -- I can't -- I'm going to keep saying I appreciate that it's real, you care about it, and every time there's an issue, you work to correct it. And that's, I think to me, the hallmark of a great school.

And, once again, I'm super looking forward to the next five years. I really hope that your facilities part can be adapted to match what your students and your community deserves. Like -- and I just wish that that wasn't so difficult. It's so frustrating that that's what's hindering schools is their space. It's so frustrating.

So, Mr. Pahl, get back to work more -- yeah. But, I mean, like, that's -- it's -- I hate that that's what we have to hear hinders great schools. That's frustrating. So I -- we feel -- I think we all feel for you in that aspect.

I did see on the -- there's a -- there's a piece in the application -- not the -- the lottery application that seemed to be, like, a point of contention. And I don't know if it's -- necessarily, I want to like, get, into it that far. But it just -- I'm concerned about -- once again, it

seems like we have to be cautious of autonomy and compliance and recommendations and what that looks like and what a school is required to do more than what they're doing and the practice behind it.

2.

In the exact same similar vein, there's a comment in the analysis and in the responses about the mission and following kids further beyond basically sixth grade, like tracking them into college.

And I think -- I'm just worried that we're getting too specific on telling a school what to do in those things.

So I'm concerned by what I've read in this. And I don't know where is the right place to talk about it, because I don't think it's an Albuquerque Collegiate issue, necessarily. But I guess maybe -- we're just going to talk about it.

Okay. So, first, the lottery application. It was mentioned to not have it have a log-in and password and that there were a couple of other questions that it was recommended be removed.

But in -- the response you gave was not necessarily that you would do those things. So can you talk about that? And CSD maybe be prepared as well to talk about this part?

online portal, because we very much feel it is in line with what law and statute stipulate. And there is nothing that really says that that cannot be -- cannot be utilized. If anything, we do think that that is -- that does allow for greater access for families, that they can submit an application at any time, and it then goes through an online system.

And as we've gotten a little bit bigger and now have growing waitlists -- we started the school year with a waitlist for every grade -- that we need to ensure that there is equitable access to that. And an online system then takes out personal bias as the system runs the lottery versus a human. We know we are certainly more prone to error as humans than -- than a technology-based system. So I would kind of clarify that.

I think, you know, we -- we stated very much our stance on this and any commentary that was provided during the site visit. We stated that in our analysis response. So I would defer to that for any additional comments.

THE CHAIR: I don't know if CSD wants to respond. And then, Commissioner Gipson, if you want to keep on the same topic.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Yes.

MS. JADE RIVERA: Thank you, Madam Chair. Certainly happy to speak about that. And I think -- and our General Counsel is here to provide any additional context with that.

And I think we -- what we have to kind of sit with and consider and would ask you all as well as the Charter Schools Division to consider, is what are true mandates as stipulated by statute and Administrative Code and what are recommendations, and that those are not the same thing. And so, by law, we have to acknowledge that.

I come to this work formerly working in education policy for Mr. Pahl back there. And so certainly don't mean to bring up any of this in -- you know, to be combative or contentious, but knowing, really acutely knowing, what those distinct differences are.

And where I think we see eye to eye on some things and those recommendations, we've made those changes; right? We have removed the "How did you hear about us" question on the lottery application for this upcoming school year. I don't necessarily agree with that. I think it helps us gather information. But we have removed that.

With that, I -- we are going to keep our

DIRECTOR CORINA CHAVEZ: I'm happy to respond, Chair Burt and Commissioners. Thank you.

I didn't realize that you had removed the question. But that's listening to feedback.

Where the CSD is coming from -- and I believe that we wrote this in a report -- is that at one point, we received information about a lawsuit about to happen. And I'm not sitting next to an attorney like others are in the room. But we did receive information about a lawsuit that was coming at charter schools for having a lottery process that seemed to bias some students.

And so we took a look at our guidance. And it is guidance. I recognize it is guidance. It's guidance based on best practice from national, as well as our understanding with years and years of experience working with charter schools.

And unfortunately, sometimes having to hear people say, "Oh, yeah, those charter schools are doing so well because they screen their students."

That is, like, the worst thing I have to hear, because I believe that our charter schools work really hard to have excellent results. So even if it's a perception that that might be occurring,

not even a reality, those are hard words to hear. And I don't think the charter schools movement wants to have anybody believing that they aren't providing equal access to their schools.

So the feedback for the school, I believe, is also based on not just what is best practice; I would argue that logging into a system and having to have a password is an equity issue. I know that not everybody has access to technology. We just talked about it.

I really appreciate the system sort of randomly choosing your students. I wonder if there's a way that a school could enter data for some families that maybe don't have the tech skills or equipment and that sort of a thing. And maybe you do that, which is wonderful.

But that's where we were coming from. We wanted for schools to take a look at the lottery guidance. And I -- you know, I hear PEC wanting to separate out also what Public Education Commission puts out and with what the State puts out.

But what we're looking for is really trying to eliminate any questions about how students get in. And maybe there does need to be something in rule -- statute or rule. We can talk about that.

unable to access it, because they don't -- or could they come into the school and someone do it for them as they're there?

So just that -- because this is perception. You know, when someone decides that they're going to write an article in the newspaper, they're going to look through, and they're going to take a look at someone's lotteries, and they're going to say, "Oh, look at that charter school. You can only do it if you've got access to that computer, or you know how to do this."

And a lot of families may not.

So you don't have the context, and you don't have the opportunity to hear the school answer to that.

I do appreciate the randomness of someone else doing it. You know, that certainly makes it easier. I'm not a huge fan of the universal lottery for the -- I think it -- to me, it should stay with the -- with the school, you know. You have so little autonomy that let -- do it.

But, you know, we're trying our best to make sure that, you know, lotteries are equitable. And a lot of the questions that guidance was "Don't ask this," it's because when there is that human

Some people have already talked about there being a universal lottery across the state. Other states do that. And it's centralized, so that there's no question at all about the lottery. You know, New Mexico might want to consider it.

But in this particular case, we were concerned about the additional questions. And there was a question about needing to access technology to enter the lottery process.

Thank you.

THE CHAIR: All right. Thanks. We'll do ommissioner Gipson. Then I'll --

Commissioner Gipson. Then I'll -COMMISSIONER GIPSON: And thanks for that.

That was -- excuse me -- that was my concern, that if -- and I know we've spoken about this at public meetings -- that there has to be multiple opportunities for access to a lottery application so that if a family doesn't have the technology access, that they can do a traditional paper copy and someone else can input it so that there isn't -- and I -- it's not a concern of, for your school in particular, that you don't -- you ha- -- it's

obvious that you have families that are diverse,

But are there others similarly that are

touch on it, and you're asking, like, "What school did you come from," you know, in some areas, that could be, "Oh, I don't know what kind of student that potentially could be."

And someone could say, "Well, we're not going to take that person."

It's certainly when you're doing it electronically. But that perception, once again, people from the outside don't know that that's what's happening, so that they see it, and they're -- you know, all charters -- we go into legislative sessions, and you don't know what a legislator is whispered in their ear, and then it's -- you know, it becomes, "That's what's happening everywhere."

And that's -- you know, we're trying to protect everyone through this.

So is there an opportunity for parents -- families -- if they don't have the technology, to submit an application?

MS. JADE RIVERA: Yes, Madam Chair and Commissioner Gipson. I know, again, we have a number of documents in front of us. What I would refer everyone to would be the school's response to the preliminary analysis, where we addressed this.

that are accessing it.

And I'll just read from that. It's on Page 5.

So regarding the school's lottery system,
"We would reaffirm that the school remains compliant
with all legal requirements."

The -- the school enrollment system is very much equitable in that we stated, during the site visit, and then furthermore in this document, clarified that families can always submit enrollment applications and registration information in person via phone or through the online system.

This actually ensures equitable access to the system for all families at all times.

Again, we would request to refer -- there was a comment made during the site visit of this, you know, idea of the inability of a single mother of four to complete an online application because it requires a log-in and password.

This statement was felt to be very -- you know, highly offensive to our team, and we sincerely hope that this kind of a statement wasn't made or shared with any of our families, or I hope they have already logged out at this time. I did not want to have to repeat that.

With that, I would refer all to the site

things, because it's not -- I should not use that as an excuse. So I apologize. I missed it.

The perception is not our perception. The perception I'm talking about is someone out there that decides they're going to write, you know, a scathing article, and they're going to cherrypick information. And that's -- you know, we spend too much of our time doing damage control as opposed to forward progress work. And that's -- you know, that's what gets so frustrating.

And it's frustrating for you, too. So I appreciate that.

THE CHAIR: Thanks. I think that's, like, a perfect -- yeah, we do a lot of damage control instead of being proactive and thinking about what actually works best for the families. So thanks for that.

I have one other one. It's going to be about the mission, the mission, how it's described and tracked. The tracking of the mission, which I know -- once again, I saw in the response, you said, we didn't have mission goals, so there's not a rating for mission goals. And I hear that. But I still want to talk about it. So bear with me.

So I saw that -- you know, the Charter

visit team code of conduct as was outlined in the renewal site visit. That shares kind of stipulations around what kind of conduct should be held throughout that, including this idea of kind of non-judgment about that.

I find it hurtful that a statement like that would be made or assumptions would be made about any family, regardless of their marital status or number of children that they have.

With that, you know, if we are talking about this issue of perception, I would gladly invite anyone to come to our building and look at the students and families that we are very fortunate to be able to work alongside with, look at the building that our school is in.

And so it is difficult for me to hear some of that commentary, because I very wholeheartedly disagree with it, and think that our team does truly an exceptional job of acquiring those applications, whether it be via phone or in person or online. And when we do that, we note it so we have a tracked information system of how our families are applying.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Thank you. And I apologize if I missed it, because it's not an excuse to say we've got multiple applications and we miss

School Division saw -- asked -- how are you ensuring your students are career and college ready; right? How are you tracking them beyond your school?

And I think that in your response, you're, like, we are -- like, we're helping them get into sixth grade. I saw, when the final analysis came out, I was like, no, like, beyond sixth grade, what does that look like, beyond sixth grade into college and career?

The only concern I had about that was in the analysis was that we kind of -- not "we" -- CSD had said that Albuquerque Collegiate should put their mission goal to be that they should be following kids later on, which I would hesitate to tell a school what their mission goal should be next year. That's the first thing I'm going to say is I'm not -- I think the school should come up with their mission goal.

I also think it's very, very difficult, maybe improbable to impossible, to track a fifth grader to their high school graduation later. I think that would be extremely difficult to do. So I don't know if that's something -- if that's part of -- I'd be really interested to know if that's part of a plan.

Because I saw -- we do have a plan to track kids after Albuquerque Collegiate. So can you talk about -- is that what I heard from you in your presentation and in here that you're doing extensive work with your fifth graders on getting them into looking at charter schools or traditional schools -- like, all their options for sixth grade. Do you have something that follows them after sixth grade?

MS. JADE RIVERA: Thank you, Madam Chair, for that question. And certainly agree with the sentiments regarding the kind of suggestion around what Mission-Specific Goals should be.

We're excited to be able to engage in that conversation with the Commission and identify those for us as a school.

With that, I would say we have -- we very much do have that plan for our students over kind of what that looks like for them in the next year and next few years. We have been in early conversations with other school leaders in the community about what this looks like, one of those being Chris Eide at Turquoise Trail Charter School and hearing from him about the work that they're doing to follow students; right?

Turquoise Trail is one of the oldest

specifically right now to indicate to you, your teachers, your families, your students, that you are seeing success in your mission, like, that you are implementing your mission? What data are you looking at?

MS. JADE RIVERA: Thank you for that, Madam Chair. I think the -- one of the areas that we are most excited about is regarding teacher coaching and support. And I think that is something -- as we think about Mission-Specific Goals -- and when those came about kind of around the time of our initial application and charter approval, that was something that was still kind of -- those were early conversations of Mission-Specific Goals.

But I very much remember it being about, "Well, what makes your school unique?" Right?

And we very much feel that our teacher coaching and support is a unique aspect of our organization, something that we do really well and that we're committed to doing as we grow. I don't want to see that. And I'm worried -- I'm not worried, I guess.

But I would be concerned, as the school grows and serves more students and has the

charter schools in the state of New Mexico and now has kind of a longer standing history to see what it is and how they're supporting their students beyond their time at Turquoise Trail.

So that's been really informative for us. So I think, while we have early plans for next year and the next few years, certainly something that we are interested in looking at over the kind of course of our organization and the -- as our students continue to grow at Albuquerque Collegiate and beyond it.

With that, we -- as I said, we're excited to be able to engage in our Mission-Specific Goals and already have some ideas in place. While I don't think that this may necessarily be a critical piece to that, we see other areas of higher importance that we would like to see the Commission really measuring the effectiveness of the organization year over year.

THE CHAIR: So right now, I know -- once again, I know you haven't -- you did not opt into mission goals when you first started. But I am interested -- you -- I know your mission is important to your school.

So what is it that you are looking at

opportunity to coach and support more teachers, that something like that, a program like that, may not continue to be as robust. So I think that's something we're really excited about, because we see the direct impact and influence that it provides to the success of our scholars and the success of our teachers; right?

I think they -- again, these are teachers -- Mr. Sapien being one of our more veteran teachers, we have many new to the profession, alternatively teachers, teachers going in as student teacher observers that want to stay at and stay at working in our organization. So I think they know and hopefully very much feel that they are the most valuable asset in that building every single day.

And so I want to ensure -- our team wants to ensure that we continue to prioritize that as an organization.

THE CHAIR: Okay. So I appreciate that. I do -- I like it. I want to go one step further, because that's kind of the how you're doing it. What is the outcome? What outcomes are you measuring to show that that's -- once again, to ensure that your mission is successful. What's the outcome that you're measuring?

MS. JADE RIVERA: Thank you for that question, Madam Chair. I think, certainly, the results that our students produce.

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What I would also say there is the kind of inputs, outputs, and outcomes; right? And so I think something that we're more eager to dive into about exactly how we would like to see that measured and are eager to get that feedback from you all as well.

I can tell you -- I'm not sure if any of the Commissioners -- I think some of the incoming were able to attend our session on Thursday morning at the PCSNM conference about our teacher coaching and support, and brought up, you know, just minute by minute, like, truly, how many minutes teachers have -- each individual teacher has received coaching and support or debrief meetings, observations this school year. That is well into the thousands at this point for their individual coaching and support.

So we're really excited to be able to continue to maintain that. While I think it will be a challenge, it is something we've heavily prioritized. So I would like to see, truly, like, the minutes and their growth over time, how that's

integrate into what you're doing? Just curious.

MS. JADE RIVERA: Thank you for that question, Commissioner Carrillo. Our scholars receive enrichment instruction every day. That varies between physical education and art instruction. With the limitations of the size of the building right now, unfortunately, we do not have a dedicated art or music room. Those are very much part of future facility plans.

But our students do receive art and PE instruction every day.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Terrific, because we know the way music relates to math. And I know, of course, you know that. So thank you very much.

And I also want to tell you I really appreciate your forthrightness in owning the math question around -- you just said it's the adults and the curriculum and what we need to do. I just really appreciate your owning that.

THE CHAIR: Commissioner Armijo.
COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Thank you. So I move that the Public Education Commission approve the renewal application for Albuquerque Collegiate Charter School for a five-year term from 2023 to

25 2028, without condition.

factoring in with their evaluation scores over - seeing all of those elements included in our
 Mission-Specific Goal.

THE CHAIR: All right. And I think -- I actually am, like, more and more a fan of Mission-Specific Goals the longer I'm on the Commission, because I do think it does require an element of thoughtfulness that's -- a mission is what is driving the school; right? So really considering what the mission is, what it's doing and how you measure it is -- like, I'm looking forward to the spring and what that looks like for you, because I think there's many opportunities for what it could be and the innovation and how the teacher work that you do is connected to all of it.

I think that will be -- that seems to be a very unique piece to a mission goal and would be interested to see how it could be incorporated into it.

20 All right.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Okay. THE CHAIR: Commissioner Carrillo.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Art and music. I'm just curious. We didn't talk about that at all.

We haven't spoken about that at all. How does that

1 COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Second.
2 COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Second.

THE CHAIR: There's a motion and a second.
Any other discussion from Commissioners?

5 (No response.) 6 THE CHAIR:

THE CHAIR: All right. Seeing none,

7 Secretary Armijo, if you could call roll.

8 COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Commissioner

9 Carrillo.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Yes.

COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Commissioner Gipson.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Yes.

13 COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Commissioner

Robbins.

COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: Yes.

16 COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Commissioner -- Vice

17 Chair Voigt. 18 COM

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Yes.

19 COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Secretary Armijo

votes yes.

21 Chair Burt.

22 THE CHAIR: Yes.

23 COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: That passes, six to

24 zero.

THE CHAIR: Congratulations, and we will

	158		160
1	adjourn until 2:00 p.m.	1	COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Melissa Armijo. I
2	(Recess held, 12:40 p.m. to 2:00 p.m.)	2	am District 1, which is South Valley all the way
3	E. Cottonwood Classical Preparatory School	3	from Isleta Pueblo to Paseo Del Norte and west of
4	THE CHAIR: All right. Good afternoon.	4	the Rio Grande River.
5	It is 2:00, and I'll go ahead and call the meeting	5	COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Glenna Voigt.
6	back to order.	6	District 3, which is Greater Albuquerque, which
7	We are on Item E, which is the charter	7	encompasses Louisiana to the river, Gibson to Paseo
8	school renewal for Cottonwood Classical Preparatory	8	Del Norte. And this is my last month.
9	School.	9	THE CHAIR: Commissioner Robbins, do you
10	If I could ask those of you on the panel	10	want to go ahead and go? And then Commissioner
11	here to just introduce yourself, and then we will go	11	Manis.
12	to the Public Education Department evaluation.	12	COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: David Robbins, East
13	MR. JOHN BINNERT: Hello, Madam Chair,	13	Albuquerque, basically east of Louisiana. Thank
14	members of the Commission my name is John Binnert.	14	you.
15	I'm a Moriarty native and current executive director	15	COMMISSIONER MANIS: KT Manis, District 9,
16	of Cottonwood Classical Preparatory School.	16	which now covers Eddy County, Otero County, Lea
17	MS. CARISA PETRIE: Hello. My name is	17	County, and a small corner of Chaves County.
18	Carisa Petrie. And I am the assistant director at	18	THE CHAIR: And I'm Bekka Burt,
19	Cottonwood Classical.	19	District 4.
20	MS. RATHI CASEY: Hello. My name is Rathi	20	DIRECTOR CORINA CHAVEZ: Thank you,
21	Casey. I'm the governing council president. And	21	Commissioners.
22	with me here is Susan LaBarge, who's also a	22	I also want to introduce my staff. You
23	governing council member.	23	all know me. I've visited the school. Corina
24	THE CHAIR: Thank you. So that will take	24	Chavez, the director of the Charter Schools
25	us to Item A, Public Education Department	25	Division. And so we'll go this way.
	159		161
1	159		DD DDIGETTE DIGGELL D. 4. D. II
1	Evaluation.	1	DR. BRIGETTE RUSSELL: Brigette Russell,
2	Evaluation. COMMISSIONER GIPSON: (Inaudible.)	2	DR. BRIGETTE RUSSELL: Brigette Russell, Deputy Director.
2 3	Evaluation. COMMISSIONER GIPSON: (Inaudible.) THE CHAIR: All right. Come on up.	2 3	DR. BRIGETTE RUSSELL: Brigette Russell, Deputy Director. MS. MARTICA DAVIS: Martica Davis,
2 3 4	Evaluation. COMMISSIONER GIPSON: (Inaudible.) THE CHAIR: All right. Come on up. MR. MIKE VIGIL II: My apologies.	2 3 4	DR. BRIGETTE RUSSELL: Brigette Russell, Deputy Director. MS. MARTICA DAVIS: Martica Davis, Authorizing Practices Administrator.
2 3 4 5	Evaluation. COMMISSIONER GIPSON: (Inaudible.) THE CHAIR: All right. Come on up. MR. MIKE VIGIL II: My apologies. Madam Chair, members of the Commission, good to see	2 3 4 5	DR. BRIGETTE RUSSELL: Brigette Russell, Deputy Director. MS. MARTICA DAVIS: Martica Davis, Authorizing Practices Administrator. MS. MELISSA BROWN: Missy Brown, Technical
2 3 4 5 6	Evaluation. COMMISSIONER GIPSON: (Inaudible.) THE CHAIR: All right. Come on up. MR. MIKE VIGIL II: My apologies. Madam Chair, members of the Commission, good to see you again. I'm Mike Vigil, and I'm the business	2 3 4 5 6	DR. BRIGETTE RUSSELL: Brigette Russell, Deputy Director. MS. MARTICA DAVIS: Martica Davis, Authorizing Practices Administrator. MS. MELISSA BROWN: Missy Brown, Technical Assistance and Training Administrator.
2 3 4 5 6 7	Evaluation. COMMISSIONER GIPSON: (Inaudible.) THE CHAIR: All right. Come on up. MR. MIKE VIGIL II: My apologies. Madam Chair, members of the Commission, good to see you again. I'm Mike Vigil, and I'm the business manager for Cottonwood Classical.	2 3 4 5 6 7	DR. BRIGETTE RUSSELL: Brigette Russell, Deputy Director. MS. MARTICA DAVIS: Martica Davis, Authorizing Practices Administrator. MS. MELISSA BROWN: Missy Brown, Technical Assistance and Training Administrator. MS. LUCY VALENZUELA: Lucy Valenzuela,
2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Evaluation. COMMISSIONER GIPSON: (Inaudible.) THE CHAIR: All right. Come on up. MR. MIKE VIGIL II: My apologies. Madam Chair, members of the Commission, good to see you again. I'm Mike Vigil, and I'm the business manager for Cottonwood Classical. THE CHAIR: All right. Public Education	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	DR. BRIGETTE RUSSELL: Brigette Russell, Deputy Director. MS. MARTICA DAVIS: Martica Davis, Authorizing Practices Administrator. MS. MELISSA BROWN: Missy Brown, Technical Assistance and Training Administrator. MS. LUCY VALENZUELA: Lucy Valenzuela, Technical Assistance and Training.
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There's a link to all the renewal documents. Started out with Part A on August 19th, which didn't have academic data, so we updated it on September 2nd.

We also sent a preliminary annual report September 12th.

Part B was sent to us from the school on September 15th.

We conducted a site visit to the school.

November 1st, we published a preliminary analysis for the school, and we gave schools an opportunity to respond. Thank you for sending the response on November 15th.

And then December 1st was when we sent the final recommendation.

Renewing schools is a complex process and circumstances particular to the past four years make the renewal process even more challenging.

As you all know, the policies and practices have evolved at the PED, and some of what is in the Performance Framework is no longer applicable.

But that's not the case with this school. That was less of an issue. With this school, the

Also, and lastly, there's this balancing act that we have between holding charter schools to the same, if not more, rigorous standards as the traditional public schools, and honoring their autonomy as unique entities.

The Charter Schools Division was really diligent in reviewing all that it had before it. We collected data from Albuquerque Public Schools. We visit the schools. We -- we read the contract and we were essentially looking to see if the school implemented what was promised in the contract it had with APS, and, if those terms were evident in terms of what was in the renewal application, what we saw during the site visit, and in the site visit reports for the past four years that we received from Albuquerque Public Schools.

We acknowledge that there's always room to improve any process. And we recognize that there were some components of this renewal process that could be refined.

First, the renewal documents that we sent for the school were not as comprehensive as we would have liked them to be. At the same time, we felt it was really important to give the schools information as quickly as possible.

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challenge was taking a school which has been authorized by Albuquerque Public Schools and taking into consideration their Performance Framework and indicators -- we all align with State statute -- but really looking at what another authorizer has been evaluating the school against and looking at the school just in this -- for the site visit, to make a recommendation.

I usually take this time to put a plug towards our -- our plans to revise the Performance Framework, and I have copies of the Draft Academic Performance Framework and invite you all to be involved in the process, taking a look at what we have there and offering some feedback.

Also, during this charter schools term, was the global pandemic. And not that I want to blame it on everything, but it did cause some blips in the information that we have available for us, not to mention the challenges that the school may have experienced from working online and really working with kids during this really difficult time.

So my gratitude for everybody at the school for sticking with it and supporting your school -- your students and your families. I think that's really important.

We're still waiting for the full set of academic data to be released. I saw the e-mail that -- that the head administrator sent to someone at the PED. And, again, we're still waiting.

We also -- so we don't have growth data for this school, which is unfortunate, and we are hoping that next year we'll have growth data for everybody.

We also asked for and carefully read the responses to the preliminary report. We corrected any ratings that warranted correction if evidence was present to justify a change.

And some responses were not, but some were.

Also, we acknowledge that the renewal application said that we would give a preliminary indication about renewal, nonrenewal, or renewal with conditions with the preliminary. And we did not send that out. I consulted with the Chair, and we felt like let's use as much data as we can have available before we make those recommendations.

So we -- we held off, but we hope that in Part B Progress Report, we provided some insight as to how the CSD understood the school's performance.

So, ultimately, the renewal process is a

time for making serious decisions about the school, but it's also a time for reflection. And we heard that when we were at the school. We felt like staff and families and -- and students, even, were forthright and open and reflecting to us about how the learning community was functioning and how the successes can be sustained, and how the areas in need of improvement could be improved.

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So with that spirit in mind, the CSD has recommended renewal without conditions for Cottonwood Classical Preparatory School.

And as part of our final analysis and recommendations, we did acknowledge that, in response to 2.a., the Educational Program, there was an issue of semantics regarding the type of special education provided at that school.

Cottonwood Classical Preparatory uses a combination of inclusion and small group models for special education support. And while the term "pullout" was used during one of our focus groups, the CSD would acknowledge that during our site visit, we did -- we did see other ways of supporting students. And we -- we also looked at the school's record and saw that over time, there's been increasing support for special ed students, and we

Cottonwood Classical joining our cohort -- or portfolio -- of schools. We know that the school is a really beautiful place. I was fortunate enough to go on the site visit. And I have to admit I got goosebumps when I visited the music room. So thank you.

THE CHAIR: All right. That'll take us to Item B, which is the School Comments. And the floor is yours. You'll have no more than 30 minutes, please.

MR. JOHN BINNERT: Thank you very much, Corina, and thank you to the Commission. So to present our school, we decided to focus on just two elements today. The first is a handout, old-school one-pager with two sides, because we wanted to really highlight what we -- what we do and the outcomes of what we do.

So on one side, you have a sort of summary of overall performance, with that top chart showing our middle school students in English Language Arts compared with the State averages.

Now, because the data hasn't been disaggregated to the extent that we would like to see, I had to use a statewide comparison that's K-12, or, really, 3 through 8 and 11.

for math, proficient and advanced compared with the state average. And then eighth and eleventh grade science compared with the state average.

And then that second chart is just the SAT. And it's a little hard to read. I apologize. The first chart says that 60 percent of our students met both the math and ERW benchmarks, compared with the state average of 14 percent.

But you can see our middle school students

80 percent of our students met the benchmarks for ERW.

And 62 percent met or exceeded the benchmark for math, with only 19 percent of students -- relatively speaking only, but to us that's still a big number -- not meeting either benchmark.

And on the backside, I -- what I did is I printed off just the first couple of columns of a much larger spreadsheet that's included in the renewal folder that shows our academic target.

So this is our baseline data. It's not really fair to compare apples and oranges. This was a new assessment to NM-MSSA, how our students performed on the SAT and also the NM-MSSA assessment.

encourage the school to continue along that path, meeting the needs of the -- all the students that attend.

Second, in response to 2.e., Equity and Identity, we acknowledge that the school actually did submit the CLR Readiness Assessment. And as a result of verifying that information -- I think we had some bad information, which is exactly why we asked you to respond to our preliminary. But we were able to verify that you had, in fact -- the school had, in fact, submitted that.

So in the final analysis, we made that indicator change to Meets Standards.

And it wasn't just about submitting the required documents. There were many things that the school did also that reflected a true commitment to equity and identity, including using the score card to look at instructional materials, and having training with Dr. Hollie, who is an expert in the area, working with staff.

And, for this school, the equity council not only involves the adults, but the students at the school.

And so we wanted to acknowledge that and -- and we are happy to have the PEC contemplate

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And you'll notice we added one of our own subgroups, which is students on intervention in the middle school grades, so that we can track for ourselves how our intervention programs are working.

And we have a spreadsheet that aims to look at every subgroup over a five-year period and track how we're doing with regard to our own goals for growth and progress.

And the other thing that we wanted to do, because I think it's really important to hear as much as possible directly from the source, the people that are the lifeblood of an organization every day, we put together a video.

I want to thank Ashley Weaver, our communications officer, for getting this done. It's about 12 minutes long, and we hope that you enjoy it. Thank you.

(Video played.)

MR. JOHN BINNERT: Okay. That's it for our school presentation. Thank you.

THE CHAIR: All right. Thank you. So that will take us to Item C, which is any Public Comment. And I'll give Missy a moment to --

MS. MELISSA BROWN: Figure out how the microphone works?

today says a lot about the PEC's strong new direction that puts kids first. We urge the PEC to renew Cottonwood Classical's charter and to welcome them into our state's portfolio of strong charter schools.

Thank you.

MS. MELISSA BROWN: Next on the list is Eva -- or Ava (ph) -- I'm going to promote you to the panel, and I would like you to spell your first and last name, please, for the court reporter.

FROM THE PUBLIC: Hi. My name is Eva Haag. E-v-a H-a-a-g.

And I just wanted to come before this committee and say one of my favorite things about Cottonwood is the small classes. You know, usually at public schools, you see that classes range from 25 kids to 30 kids packed in a small room. And at Cottonwood, we have classrooms that, you know, at most, reach, like, 20 kids.

I really don't have that many kids in my classroom, which makes it really easy to connect with my teachers and connect with my peers, which I think is great. And it's very supportive to the learning that we do at Cottonwood, since it is very rigorous and it's IB-focused.

First, we have the person I just promoted. Sara Fitzgerald.

FROM THE PUBLIC: Hi, again, Madam Chair, Commissioners. Sara Fitzgerald, F-i-t-z-g-e-r-a-l-d, speaking on behalf of the Board of Directors of the Greater Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce.

We are in strong support of Cottonwood Classical's renewal. Cottonwood Classical may be a fresh face here at the PEC, but they're not new. For nearly 15 years, they've established themselves as one of the best high schools in the country, and for good reason.

Their reading and science proficiencies put them in the top 10 percent of our state schools. And many of the students' participation in the International Baccalaureate Programme mean they can and do successfully compete with their peers worldwide.

Meanwhile, the school's use of the Paideia Program teaches their students critical thinking and communication skills that help them become engaged citizens and leaders right here at home in our community.

The fact that they're here before you

And kind of leading into that, the teachers are very, very supportive of our education. For instance, my math teacher, he grades our assignments. And for every assignment, he puts, you know, what we did right, what could use improvement, as well as ways to reach out. You know, "Come after class," "Come talk to me during class," "E-mail at any time."

It's a very, very supportive environment, which is especially important, again, for IB learning, since it is much more rigorous than, you know, your average high school.

And being an IB student, there is definitely some stress that comes with the curriculum. So dealing with that really works out when you reach out to your teachers. And, of course, with these small classes, with these little ways that the teachers, you know, promote reaching out, it makes this a lot easier to deal with stress and to deal with, you know, how hard the education is

And, overall, Cottonwood is a great school that's really helped me develop as a person to communicate and to reach out when I need help. So thank you very much.

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MS. MELISSA BROWN: Thank you. I'll promote you back to Attendee. We'll stick with our kids who are here on Zoom.

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And I have been given instructions that it's Matthew Alexander. I'm going to promote you. And, again, please spell your name for the court reporter.

FROM THE PUBIC: Hello. My name is Adarsh Matthew Alexander, and I'm a junior at Cottonwood Classical Preparatory School. I joined CCPS in seventh grade when my family moved to Albuquerque from India in 2018. And ever since, I've had a wonderful academic life at this school.

In all honesty, I don't think my life would be where it is today if my parents had decided to take me to another school, or if my student (verbatim) didn't get into the school via the lottery program.

Although the pandemic was difficult for everyone, I believe my experience in online schooling had been much easier and less stressful than many of my peers who go to other schools.

As difficult as the IB Programme may seem, the International Baccalaureate Programme and how difficult it often is, I'm happy that I am acquiring

me through the challenging times that 2020 presented, and they were really flexible and supportive of me in my personal learning journey.

In eighth grade, the year after, I was able to get involved in more clubs, so I joined Speech and Debate, Newspaper Club, and Safe Sounds [ph]. And all three of these kind of put me into leadership positions. And I really appreciated that.

So I learned that, this year, that was the kind of clubs I wanted to join. During this process of hopping through all these different clubs, I discovered what my interests are, what kind of things I like, what things I don't like.

And that is one of the -- the (inaudible due to audio distortion) at Cottonwood is developing interests and passions. Like, I discovered I really love playing guitar through Cottonwood.

And on that, I've learned that Cottonwood really does develop the whole child for the whole world, and even, like, the whole person for the whole world. I feel like I've developed a lot through this school. I've discovered my own, like, identity and values.

And I feel, like, part of that is not only

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the clubs and the supportive staff, but the really

rigorous education system. It's a lot of pressure, but you learn to evolve under it. And I guess

Cottonwood really makes diamonds out of coal. Thank you.

MS. MELISSA BROWN: Thank you. Next we have Mr. Clifford Garrett.

FROM THE FLOOR: Hello, everyone.

Prepared a statement here.

My name is Cliff Garrett. This is my twelfth year at Cottonwood Classical Preparatory School as both a general education math teacher and special education teacher.

I am proud to be an educator at our school, and I wanted to be here today to advocate for my school to be renewed as a New Mexico State Charter School.

Our school has come a long way in my time here with respect to growth and size and challenges regarding student learning. Our school has become more diverse with respect to our student population as well as the learning needs from our students.

As our school has grown, our teaching staff has also grown by taking professional development courses to help address student learning

my high school education from the school, as it will

pay off for me as I go off to college in the next two years. And I can already tell you that amongst my peers who go to other schools, I can definitely tell that my academics is quite a step higher than a lot of students who are in the same grade band as

I appreciate all of my teachers and the staff that are responsible for all the opportunities that the school has made available to me, which now includes this meeting.

So I would like to thank all the staff at CCPS for all the work they have done and will do in the future.

MS. MELISSA BROWN: Thank you. Next we have Mylie Lanov.

FROM THE PUBIC: Hello. I'm a ninth grade student at Cottonwood Classical, and my name is M-y-l-i-e L-a-n-o-y.

So I am -- like I said, I'm a ninth grade student rep and I'm a team member on Make-A-Wish. I also joined in seventh grade, but that was the pandemic year. So this is 2020.

And one of my favorite parts of the school is actually the staff. They were always there for

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loss, as well as student social and emotional needs.

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Cottonwood administration has recognized that our teachers need the necessary training to help students who struggle as a result of learning challenges that were brought on by the recent pandemic.

Our staff has participated in Cultural and Linguistic Responsiveness training facilitated by Dr. Sharroky Hollie, as well as Advantages to Teaching and Learning, or ATL, training classes.

It is these opportunities that have helped us to get better through lesson plan preparation and assessment development, to create more student group activities and movement opportunities in the classroom, to help all of our students to succeed in our International Baccalaureate, or IB, Programme.

It is through these programs, along with professional development classes facilitated by CES and our special education department that our teachers and staff have become more flexible by offering students multiple modality opportunities in which to show their knowledge and skills in their classes.

These professional programs have helped our teachers provide students with more

continuing endeavor to find the best ways to serve all of our students, I have every confidence that Cottonwood Classical Preparatory School is actively pursuing the most innovative and data-driven ways to help us -- to help all of our students succeed and to embrace lifelong learning, cultural diversity, and accelerated learning to improve and enrich students' educational experience.

Thank you very much.

THE CHAIR: All right. That moves us to D, which is Commission -- or PEC questions.

Commissioner Voigt. Then Commissioner Gipson.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Thank you, Madam Chair.

And thank you, Cottonwood Classical, for being here and for applying to the PEC. I remember you used to be a State-authorized school, and then you went to APS, and now you're back. So it's great to see you here again.

I love that "Whole child for the whole world" theme. I've always felt like the best education is travel. And, hopefully, your kids have an opportunity to experience some international culture somehow, either through school-sponsored

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trips or inviting outside instructors, or having

those different types of experiences. I don't know if you -- do you have that?

MR. JOHN BINNERT: I'm happy to speak to that, Commissioner Voigt. And thank you for your years of service to the Commission and to the State of New Mexico. I really appreciate you.

I'll start with the most recent evolution of what we're doing.

So we are, right now -- so you saw Mr. Lukes in that video. So we've -- he's one of two staff members that is actively planning a student exchange with Panama. We're working with the Metropolitan School in Panama City to have about ten to twelve of their students in Albuquerque in February. We're going to take them skiing at Sipapu. We're going to take them to a Lobo game.

And then we're going to do just a lot of cultural exchange work with them.

And then in March, we'll have between ten and twelve students go to Panama City, largely over Spring Break.

And this is the first one we've organized on our own. We've been trying to work through all of the hurdles of insurance and make the most of our

opportunities to celebrate their cultural backgrounds in conjunction with what they are learning in their classes at Cottonwood.

Our school has a knowledgeable and caring special education and ancillary staff that have helped our students to meet their educational progress and goals outlined in their IEP and 504 plans consistently.

We have seen such positive results in our students, as many who struggle and/or come from diverse backgrounds complete our IB Programme.

I am reminded of students who struggled with our rigorous curriculum and graduated with IB diplomas. Our one student from recent years in particular, who has a severe physical disability, felt confident in their skills and took and received credit for two IB exams and graduated with distinction.

I had the incredible honor of being in the graduation ceremony with this student, also realizing, in that moment, that what we are doing to educate kids at Cottonwood is working, and that we are, in fact, succeeding in educating the whole child for the whole world, which is our mission.

While we have more to learn in our

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foundation, which is a 501(c)(3) -- right? -- to support this endeavor.

That's the most recent.

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At the early years of the school, we started with having our Spanish teachers be from Spain. That was, I thought, really interesting, as an early career teacher, to see that value in place. Visa -- the visa process became much more challenging over the last 15 years, so that's not something we do as often.

The Panama trip is very exciting. That's a recent example. And we are working to provide scholarships as well for students who can't afford it.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: That's awesome.

Have you heard of the organization, the nonprofit, called Global One to One? Yay.

Sarah Wilkinson, personal friend.

And they recently had students from Mexico -- pre-pandemic -- from Mexico come to Albuquerque. And they studied -- they went to the Jemez Mountains, they camped, and they studied soil and issues around water.

So there's always those types of exchanges.

much more complicated than that, and just do part of the program.

But we have every student -- this is very important, and you can see it in the talk about clubs. Even with younger students, all of our students do the IB Core, which includes something CAS, Creativity-Activity-Service. They are required to go -- and we don't count hours; we count experiences. They do creative experiences, physically active experiences, and service experiences. And that's something that we believe is really important for each student that comes through our program.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: That's awesome. Thank you.

Do the teachers require a special license in order to teach IB, or just a certification?

MR. JOHN BINNERT: So our teachers are required to attend training every time there's a curriculum update with IB, which is roughly every seven years. They have to be trained within the first year of teaching a new subject or receive renewal training in the school year in which a new -- a new curriculum or assessment is in place.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Okay. Thanks. And

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Sarah would be ecstatic to hear from you. Global One to One. Sarah Wilkinson is the director.

So your academics are just out of the park. That's wonderful to see the data on your reading, your math, and your science scores.

I'm curious as to the International Baccalaureate curriculum. Does every student automatically receive that? Or is it -- do they kind of opt in for that?

MR. JOHN BINNERT: So we've been recognized by IB as being an IB For All school. In fact, the IB coordinator -- I just met with someone at IB Americas last week about how to help other schools do it.

There's no -- there's no extra hurdle. Once a student is our student, they are an IB student, and they do not have to opt into the program.

What they can choose to do when they reach eleventh grade is they can select to be a full diploma student and do the entire program, and that is what would allow them to study anywhere in the world if they would like to go to college overseas; or they can opt to do a set of exams, IB exams, which I'm going to say is comparable to AP, but it's

it's really great that students have that opportunity for experiential type of learning.

Does that include -- I would think, within the IB curriculum, that there would be kind of civic-minded projects. Could you speak to that? Or do you have some in mind?

MR. JOHN BINNERT: Yes. So in tenth grade -- I'm going to start in tenth grade, which is before the IB Diploma program. We have what is the best civics curriculum in the state, and I wish every school would do it. It's called We the People.

It's something I participated in in high school, and I believe very strongly in its ability to help students learn not just about the Constitution and the founding of the country, but civic engagement.

In most pre-pandemic years, our tenth graders would actually be a part of the legislative progress in session. We're trying to get back to that this year, as sort of a stepping stone into eleventh and twelfth grade, where there is extensive civic engagement by our eleventh and twelfth graders.

I'll give you two examples, just

because -- I could go on and on.

We have students volunteering and helping to coordinate tutoring services at ERVA [ph], which is specialized tutoring for refugee families and those who are awaiting their day in court -- their -- what is the word I'm looking for? Help me out here. Asylum. So families who are awaiting asylum decisions.

And then we also have one other example. We have students who help out with the -- oh, man -- it's in Corrales. And it's a center where they support families through -- families and economically disadvantaged people. ARVA? ARPA? no, not ERVA.

So our students have gone and helped them build up their facilities. And we have our CAS coordinator, Mr. Lukes, who you saw in the video, who helps to arrange transportation for them and gets them involved.

And we are the proud home of the 2021 Albuquerque City Youth Volunteer of the Year was one of our students who just did a lot of this work because it was really fulfilling for her.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Well, that was kind of a setup question, because I knew you had We the

something. There should have been something about that within our state that every educator could have read about. I don't know.

Was there any kind of media coverage about that?

MR. JOHN BINNERT: Sometimes it's hard for good news to make the news. But we do have a communications -- a wonderful communications officer here in the background who will send out press releases every time something like that happens and shares out on social media, which is where we tend to get the most attention on the positive stories.

But thank you for that acknowledgement. It's the work of our students and our teachers.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: It's huge.

I think something that has really helped feed that success is the fact that you focus also on your Social Emotional Learning, especially post-pandemic, for your students.

Is there anything that you've done to help support your staff?

MR. JOHN BINNERT: In short, yes. I think the most fair thing that I can do right now is to defer to my colleague and assistant director Carisa Petrie, who over the last two years, we've

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People, and I wanted that to be shared. And thank

you for that. I knew you had a strong civics

program. I did not realize that the students were

physically getting that far off campus to do that type of work and have those experiences. So that's

6 really great.7 Do yo

Do you have any school vehicles?

MR. JOHN BINNERT: I'm working on it.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Good for you. Yeah, you should. There's a great dealer in Belen.

Chevrolet.

So the Paideia curriculum, I think, is phenomenal, because it really does address quality over quantity of education. And so much of education is -- is time-driven and having to cover that piece -- or that standard.

But when you look at the quality of education, it can be so much broader and so much deeper when you give it the attention that it's due. And I think the Paideia method really does that. I'm glad that you're using that.

I don't know if everyone read in their literature that the -- that CCCS outperformed the world in literature, in their literature. That's huge. That should have been a press release or

reorganized to make sure we have senior administration focused on support for students, families, and staff.

So I'll let her speak to some of the things that we've been working on.

MS. CARISA PETRIE: All right. So we've actually really bulked up our support of our staff. They did a heroic thing during the pandemic time.

They worked from home. They did acrobatics for our students.

But it wears teachers down. And one of the places that we really needed to add in support was for our new teachers, those teachers in years one to three.

So we implemented a more rigorous mentoring program. So our teachers, before they move up to the Level II license, have a mentor that they work with. And the -- the purpose of that program is really -- and I say this, you know, in a very -- in a very practical way -- we want them to stay in the profession. They need to move up to Level II.

And so we work with them to get that dossier completed. I know we're moving to a new system in the next -- in this next year. But we've

had many, many teachers that have stayed in the profession, despite going through this pandemic, because of that extra support.

In a fun way, we've added a Sunshine Committee. I know lots of schools have Sunshine Committees. Our nurse heads that up. I'm a member of that, our counselors, several teachers. Just, you know, for example, on Monday, we had a hot chocolate bar in the teacher lounge. And it was -it was fun.

We had bagels today.

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You know, we do fun things. Like, we dance before a staff meeting, and, you know, just get out some energy.

We do a weekly Coyote kudos. And the social worker and I work together to have an announcement that praises specific teachers.

So we get through the whole staff. It takes us all year long. We do three to five teachers every week. And there's a public kudos to them.

The announcements go out in e-mail form. And then we print up the kudos, and we post it on their door so everyone can see it.

This year, we're focusing on IB traits and

have to have, you know, a special education licensed teacher with an EA, or two teachers team teaching in a bigger, full inclusion class.

So how does that look?

MR. JOHN BINNERT: So I'll start and I'll give it back over to Carisa.

We have, if my recollection serves correctly, four special ed certified staff members, two of whom are more predominantly focused on special ed, and two of whom are doing more general population efforts, but have that endorsement and are called upon to engage in support.

And then we have, I think, three gifted endorsed staff members. In total, we have 98 gifted students and 39 students with disabilities that our teachers are working to support.

And the model has been evolving. I know Cliff spoke to this a little bit in sort of what he's been seeing. And we try to be responsive to the data and responsive to the anecdotes in front of us and making sure we're supporting all students.

So what we've done has grown -- grown quite a bit over the years.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: And I know -- gifted education. That's wonderful. And I know people

how those teachers embody the IB traits.

There's -- you know, just little things we really try to implement so that people want to come back to work.

And I will say Cottonwood keeps staff. We even keep our ancillary staff that comes to us through CES. They come back year after year. So where other schools had trouble retaining their staff, we did not, because we did those little things on, you know, a daily and weekly basis. We provided that kind of support.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Thank you very much. I mean, yeah, that's very crucial having that type of culture that's acknowledging, appreciating, rec--- you know, all of those things. That's really great that you take the time to do that.

So with your special education, I know special education numbers are increasing in awesome schools because that's where smart parents want their kids to go -- right? -- that need extra support.

How are you and your special education licensed staff? Do you -- how many teachers do you have that are special education licensed? I know you run full inclusion, so oftentimes, you might think -- a lot of folks think that gifted, oh, they're just those really smart kids.

But oftentimes gifted kids have OHIs, and I would say probably nine times out of ten, there are those Other Health Impairments that come along with exceptionalities.

MS. CARISA PETRIE: So I'm glad that you bring that up, because we have -- we have included a full-time social worker in that -- in that special ed cohort of support. And we do end up having many gifted kids that need that kind of additional support.

We have -- we have a mental health counselor -- and these are both full-time people that work with our population. We have a diagnostician that has worked with us for many years. Very responsive. We don't gate-keep diagnostics.

So we're very responsive. When parents feel like there's an issue, we look at data, we work with our diagnostician. We reevaluate kids, because kids' needs change. They've been evaluated in third grade. When they're in ninth grade, they may need very different things.

And then we've found with our program that

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because we have strong teachers, strong curriculum, strong families, we do have kids that exit special education, because they no longer need it. Their data is good, their grades are good, and they can go to a very low level of extra support.

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COMMISSIONER VOIGT: That's wonderful. And that would be, you know, an optimum goal, you know. So it's great that you have that ancillary and support staff that you need and then some. But also that you have an ed diag in-house. That's huge.

So the -- there's a school -- I know several schools that have four and five social workers on staff and admin, just because they need that capacity with the populations that they're serving, you know. So it's good that you're proactive, you know, in that.

Did you want to say something? Okay.

So the basketball team. Looks like they're kicking it, you know. There's just really -- what other sports do you have besides -- I know you have boys and girls basketball. You have a beautiful gymnasium.

Do you play soccer?

MR. JOHN BINNERT: Almost. We're not

coed soccer. Part of our facility's master plan is to install a multi-purpose field. And at that point, we're looking at starting a soccer program.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: You know, you need a lot of students to have a soccer team. But you have such a wide variety of offerings. That's really great. That's super and that's great that you have

One of the things that you spoke about that I think is really truly innovative that not many schools do is mixed-grade instruction. And that's wonderful that you do that, because whether you're teaching for mastery and students are learning in a mastery setting, they're not always going to be at a level of their same-age peer, you know.

There might be a fifth grader that can be at a seventh-grade level. So if kids are learning in that method, with mixed ages, mixed grades, that's truly a mastery framework. And so I commend you for thinking out of the box and letting your students excel at their own pace.

So that's all I have. Thank you very much. It's always a pleasure to hear from you.

THE CHAIR: Commissioner Gipson.

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quite there. We're a Triple A school. Athletics. We're in a district with Sandia Prep, Bosque School, East Mountain High School, St. Mike's. So those are a sampling of schools we play. Very tough soccer district.

We have opted, thus far -- since we don't have a field at this point -- to have our students play at their neighborhood schools.

So we have had, in recent -- so this year, we have a senior who was varsity of the Cibola soccer team. Last year we had two students on the state champion Cibola soccer girls' team.

We have girls that play baseball and football at other schools.

But at our school, we have boys and girls basketball. Our full-size high school gym is almost completed. If you drive down Jefferson, you'll see it. Very shiny right now.

We have track and field, swimming and cross country, where we've been state champions multiple times, and students perform very well in those sports.

And we have golf, which Mr. Garrett is one of our golf coaches.

At the middle school level, we've done

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Thanks. So welcome back. I appreciate all this. And thanks, Commissioner Voigt, because much of what I wanted to ask was answered in terms of counselors and social workers. And I really appreciate that dialogue about caring for families, staff.

You know, everyone's been affected differently. But it becomes a universal problem in the classroom. So really do appreciate that.

I remember when I was first on the Commission, we actually -- we had a school that changed out of IB, because it just got to be too expensive for them to be able to truly commit to it and be able to be financially viable.

So could you talk for me a little bit about the potential stress on a budget with that?

MR. JOHN BINNERT: I'd be delighted to.

This is my top layer of advocacy with legislators this year.

So the annual fee, the sort of fee to participate, is \$11,650. That's just to have a program at the diploma level.

And then every exam is \$119.

And the way that we've made that work is by putting the cost of exams on our families.

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So this year -- and our foundation has offered some scholarships to support families who need it and make the application.

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But this year, as a way to just sort of take a risk and show that we mean business and we believe in this program, we're paying for one exam for every senior, which is over \$7,000 on top of our annual fee. And we are -- we have been working with the other three publicly funded schools that have the Diploma Programme, Sandia High School, which is part of APS; Navajo Prep in the Farmington area; and Mandela Magnet School in Santa Fe.

We've been working with them to collect the data on how these things are paid for. We've created an info-graphic that we're now sharing with legislators to work to get funding. About \$100,000 right now would cover the costs statewide.

And compared to the \$2 million-plus that we as a state spend on AP exams, it seems like a bargain.

So that's what we're working on now because we don't want families to even -- to have to go through any hoops and hurdles when it comes to the financial burden.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: So that funding is

because you know it's a challenging program to start. So you're a struggling school, and now you're going to embrace this.

But I think they're in the -- but they don't have a high school program. They're an elementary and a middle school. So maybe that's --

MR. JOHN BINNERT: Yeah. The Primary Years and Middle Years Programmes have annual fees that are a little bit lower, and they don't require exam fees.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Yeah. Okay. I was una- -- so I apologize for this question, because I was unable to open up the Part E in their appli---I've never been able to open it. Do you own the building?

MR. JOHN BINNERT: We have a lease participation agreement with our foundation, yes.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Okay. I couldn't access that information. I certainly love that you're participating in We the People. It's a program that I embraced and participated in. And it's not easy, you know. And it's a tough mindset.

I've tried to get other schools to -- so maybe that's something we can go on to get more schools to truly embrace it, because it -- it really

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for the participation of the program? Or is that the funding you're asking for for the tests?

MR. JOHN BINNERT: We would take just the funding for exams. If there's enough funding to also pay the annual fee, that would be wonderful, because that would be a budgetary offset that would benefit us and benefit the students. But just the exam fees would be enough, because then we're not asking our families to pay anything at this point.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Because we have actually have -- did they get certified? Taos? We have an IB school.

They actually -- everyone looks at -often -- I can't say everyone. I hate to generalize everyone. But many look at IB as something that's so exclusionary and so difficult that, oh, you know, it's only for that small percentage.

And we had a school in Taos that we were close to closing that actually used it as a redesign to better the experience for students and -- and a -- you know, a population of students that certainly falls into that underserved.

So they kind of went against the stream on everything in terms of what you envision IB for.

And I think we questioned it first, the --

empowers each and every student in that classroom.

So kind of on that note, I know you mentioned in the application, there's one or two times during the year that the students go before, you know, a panel or a group of staff, whatever.

Do you have many opportunities for presentations of learning something? Because I know -- my understanding is that's very much a part of IB. So could you talk just a little bit about that?

MR. JOHN BINNERT: Yes. And I promise iust a little bit.

So we have -- I would say that -- and I will invite all of you to visit once we solidify the date. But we have something called the IB Colloquium, which is presentation of learning students present on their extended essay research -which I'll come back to -- or they can select to present on an internal assessment body of research they've done in a specific subject area.

That's the sort of ultimate presentation of learning. And we require juniors to attend. And this year, we're looking at actually having younger students attend in some compulsory fashion that's reasonable.

And so the extended essay is a 4,000-word independent research paper. And it's -- some people say college level. I would say it's more akin to what you would see in senior year in undergraduate or even graduate work.

The librarian showed me data from 2022 today. 60,000 search queries on EBSCOHost alone in 2022, and over 8,000 resources accessed. Our students are learning discernment and research skill and the ability to ascertain what is valid and reliable information, and then forming that into a package that can be presented to others.

We do lots of presentations of learning in our hallways with younger students. And We the People, Speech and Debate -- these are two examples of presentations of learning that are more targeted, specific, engaged aspects of what they're doing.

Our next step, I think, is to work more with eighth grade. It's a good reflection year, as they -- even though they're taking multiple high school credits in eighth grade at Cottonwood, it's a great year for them to sort of pivot into high school, reflect on what they've learned, what kind of learner they are, and figure out ways to capture and share that information.

They're myriad; right?

But we have found, in general, that our retention rate from eight to nine is actually stronger than ten to eleven, where students are hitting the Diploma Programme and realizing that if they go to a neighborhood high school, they'll graduate a year early if they want to.

Part of being an IB Diploma school is that we have to get a lot of the New Mexico graduation requirements out of the way before eleventh grade. So our students look up and realize, "Wow, I am -- I've already met the bar for New Mexico. I can go graduate early."

And if they -- unless they're very dedicated and committed to the IB Diploma Programme, it can be -- it can be hard to keep a student who's motivated to go elsewhere to stay.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Yeah. So you don't have a lot of dual credit then.

MR. JOHN BINNERT: No. No, we do not. Only -- only on a case-by-case, approved basis. And we do not allow our students to do dual credit for something that we offer at the IB level.

And we encourage them, if they are going to do it, to treat it as an elective and understand

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Thanks. So that -- speaking of that pivot into high school -- and I know it's a challenge with virtually every charter that we have, that eighth to ninth grade just gets to be hard.

And I don't -- you know, I guess I ask -- kind of ask because we're grasping for how do we help fix this? And I don't know if there is a good answer, 'cause you have a lot of offerings for high school that a lot of other charters don't in terms of a variety of other activities that kind of pull students off and out of a charter into a bigger high school.

So I always just solicit what else, you know, can folks do?

MR. JOHN BINNERT: Boy. So as I said earlier, we like to -- we like to look at the data. So we've been tracking -- we ask families when they withdraw -- although we can't require it, we ask for a reason and try to do exit interviews, especially with older students, to best understand, "Are you leaving for financial reasons? Are you leaving for involuntary reasons? Are you leaving because you see a better outcome for yourself at a different school?"

that it will feel a lot different than what they're experiencing at our school.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Thanks. You mentioned it in the application. And we look at it. And there is no good answer for how do we get potentially a more diverse population.

And I don't have a -- you know, we're -- I mentioned to another school earlier. You know, I went to a national conference, and they're talking about schools have to be more diverse.

And, you know, some states are looking at putting in quota requirements, you know.

And it's, like, no.

And I don't -- it's one of those topics, again, that I just solicit, you know, input to see what -- you know, what, if anything, can be done, 'cause it's not a mandate.

But you do look at some schools and say how come, you know, people aren't going to the school or -- you know.

So it's that vexing question.

MR. JOHN BINNERT: Yes, vexing, indeed. And if you look at the subgroup side of the handout, you can see that from an ethnic diversity standpoint, we're pretty well aligned with the city,

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broadly, of Albuquerque. Where we tend to struggle is with students with disabilities where we're at about 5 percent. The state is between 12 and 20, depending on who you ask. And I'd love to get more accurate data there.

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And with economically disadvantaged students, I would say that this is the one that really pulls on us, because when you think about barriers and charter schools, one of the ultimate barriers that we're supposed to be knocking down is cost; right? And at the same time, there is this parallel struggle as a charter to get adequate funding.

Part of that is just the way the funding formula works in the state. And part of that is the way facilities funding works.

But I would say that, generally speaking, I know there's an initiative out there right now for free lunch for everyone in New Mexico. That would go a long way, because that would erase -- we saw that last school year, the '21-'22 school year. We had free lunch for everybody, no questions asked.

Talk about destigmatization for kids who are engaging in free lunch access and supporting a school with limited facilities.

monies in particular. But any federal flow-through does flow through the district. They're identified as the LEA, and we have to apply through the local school district and then request reimbursement, as money is expended, for the application.

But I'm not 100 percent sure what grant money you're speaking to, because there are some other grants that are State initiatives that the school gets directly.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: I'm trying to find them. Is that E on there? No. E is the -- we're navigating so many different things, I'm trying to find it quick.

MR. JOHN BINNERT: While Commissioner Gipson is looking, I'll say grants is -- we apply for every one that we're eligible for. And I see -- I want to thank Brigette there for help with grants.

And it has been difficult at times being district-authorized. It removes us from the stream of eligibility for some grants, which can be frustrating.

But, for example, I believe we are the only school in APS -- or maybe one of two, including all schools and charters -- to receive the Near Peer Tutoring Grant, which allows our high school

So I think something like free lunch for everybody is huge. I think more funding for at-risk and after-school programming. I know we've put a lot of money into that at the state level. More is welcome. That's how we've done a lot of the things that we've done over the last few years.

And from there, it's branding and understanding. So making sure that families understand that charter schools are free and open, and there's a fair lottery process, and understanding that it is for everybody; right?

And I think part of that, too, is a charter school when you have autonomy is when things work, you share them out. We say, "Hey, we've been doing this, we know it works, come and learn about it from us."

So that's another layer of things that we're working on.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: I saw that you don't get any grant monies? That line is blank. Is that because it flows into the district and not directly to the school at this point in time? Is that why that piece of the financial statement is blank?

MR. MIKE VIGIL II: And I could speak to that. I'm not sure what is meant exactly by grant

students to tutor middle school students. That's one small example of grants we've gone for.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Yeah. See, on this, it's the 2700 to 5999, All Other Function codes, PED Grant Initiatives, Pre-K, State Grants, Next Gen, CTE. And it's zeroed out.

MR. MICHAEL VIGIL II: And the only grant I can think of --

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Extended Learning, K-5.

MR. MIKE VIGIL II: Extended Learning and K-5 do not -- they're actually flowing through SEG. So that's not a grant in particular.

But the only 27000 funds that we have did have access to were the former Instructional Materials, the General Appropriations Act of -- I think it was 2018, when the whole Yazzie-Martinez kind of came forth.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Right.

MR. MICHAEL VIGIL II: Beyond that -- we do get access to -- like I say -- CTE. But, unfortunately, it's not applicable to the school's current programmatic needs. So, essentially, the -- that money is allocated, but then we end up reverting it.

So, at this point, there's not really a whole lot of below-the-line statewide funding that the school has access to.

But, like Mr. Binnert has been saying, every single year, we do seek out every piece of funding, because everything is expensive, and it gets more expensive.

And I will say on just one thing, while I'm on my step-stool to stand on here, is that I meet monthly with Mr. Binnert and the office manager to go over budget, not only budget and our current standing, but projecting out two, three, four, five years, because there is a lot of phases involved, and this school is probably the most attentive when it comes to audit and finance that I am personally involved in.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Thanks. I appreciate that.

Just as a housekeeping -- do you think there's a typo error on their -- I think it's their seventh grade enrollment. It says you have 1210, something like that. So I think that there's -- it's, like, wow, that was a good year. And then they all left. So thank you for all your answers. I appreciate it.

Commissioner Gipson covered some of what I was concerned about relative to costs, like, of exams and things like that. And I know that even though I'm not on the Board of Education anymore up in Santa Fe, there are people who still call me now and then and say, "Why do we have to do all this? Why do we have all this extra expense, in addition to what my kid is going through, just being a part of this program?"

So I'm glad that you're finding ways to offset that.

Happy to hear about We the People at your school.

What percentage of your students, eleven, twelfth-graders end up being Diploma students?

MR. JOHN BINNERT: So it varies by year. Usually, between a third and a half of our students are full Diploma. And so this year, for example, the average number of exams that a senior is signed up for is about four, just under four.

And I think we have 29 out of our 67 seniors who are signed up to be full diploma.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Wow. I have a dear friend. She's lamenting over all these state requirements she has to do in addition to. She

THE CHAIR: Commissioner Carrillo.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Thanks. Thanks for coming to be a part of the State Charter family.

I find it appalling. We had a school in Taos that did the same thing. They left the Taos Public Schools. For a school their size, the amount of money that the district was taking from them was just -- it just didn't make any sense at all.

But so -- and I know that you also received -- when Desert closed in Santa Fe, we had -- a bunch of kids came down here, because they wanted to continue with IB. And even though we started Mandela, we have didn't have any of those grade levels yet.

Do you still have -- are there still kids left from Desert when they came down?

MR. JOHN BINNERT: Yes. And, in fact, we still have a student who lives in Santa Fe and plays for Santa Fe High soccer, but attends our school.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Santa Fe High soccer is so great. That's why I'm wearing this. It's game day. So I'm going to go to Rio Rancho later for the varsity basketball games. No. And I -- I was very happy to learn the extent to which athletics plays into everything at your school.

says, "Steve, it's just so unfair."

And, yeah, it is really unfair.

On the Diploma side, do you find that -- I don't know if this happened down here. I know it happened with us whether we opened Mandela. We found that we had way too many kids that were coming to Mandela because they wanted the small school option, not necessarily the rigorous school option.

So we had a lot of changeover for a while when we, as a district, decided to really let people know, "This is what you're signing up for."

Do you have that challenge in the earlier years in --

MR. JOHN BINNERT: I would say so. I think, you know, we -- in a typical year, we've had about 130 spots for sixth grade. And after siblings, and now staff, preference are accounted for, we might have about 80 spots and between 300 and 400 applications, generally speaking.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: 300 to 400 applications?

MR. JOHN BINNERT: For sixth grade. And so when you try to work through what that means and why families are signing up in large number to be at the school, there are some that are doing research,

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looking on the Internet, Best School in the State, Best School in Albuquerque, whatever it is. It comes up on U.S. News or Niche or things like that. They understand what they're getting into.

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Then there are families who think, "This is smaller, this is safer, this is going to be a good focus here. Maybe or maybe not, will we stay at that school for high school. For middle school, good preparation, small, safe."

We would certainly prefer, because it's our mission, our focus, that families commit six through twelve to get the totality of our program, so that when they learn how to annotate in sixth and seventh grade, that they're using that in the ways that it's designed for at our school as part of that program.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: True that. The -oh, transportation.

Is that -- how do you handle -- because transportation could often be one of the biggest roadblocks for kids, you know? Like, in Santa Fe public schools trying to interzone, it's something that can keep people from really going to the school of their choice. How is transportation -- do you have hubs? How does that work?

MR. JOHN BINNERT: Right now we have seven

buses every day for to-and-from transportation. We

have an agreement with Albuquerque Public Schools,

something that we still have in front of us to work out. But that --

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: You'll be able to continue that transportation just kind of maybe moving money around differently.

MR. MICHAEL VIGIL II: Yes. And I can speak to that a little bit, beyond that. So transportation funding is based on prior year ridership numbers. So that's been difficult.

So we have -- as the Vigil Group contractors, we represented a school that completely lost that funding. Fortunately, my mom actually works in APS Transportation. And she's guaranteed me -- and I'm taking her word for it -- that she's actually been able to track actual ridership for the past three or four years, specifically.

So it's kind of a misnomer that funding is just (incomprehensible). The fact is that you need to prove to the PED that you actually contract those numbers.

So the hope is that we'll be able to continue on with transportation, just with a different funding mechanism, where we'll get the money direct and probably just funnel it right back out to APS like we're doing right now.

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COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Terrific. Well,

2 thanks for that, using transportation that way.

3 Sounds like -- I want to come down sometime. I've

heard about the campus and how beautiful it is. I

5 don't come down La Bajada that often. It's a great

6 reason to maybe come visit your school. When you 7

have something special, you said you're going to

send something out to all of us, because that would

9 be --

MR. JOHN BINNERT: We tentatively have a ribbon-cutting for our 24,000-square-foot addition on February 27th. And our IB Colloquium is usually in mid-April. So I will be sending out invites to

14 both of those.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Terrific. Thank you very much.

THE CHAIR: Commissioner Robbins.

COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: Thank you. Most of my questions are answered and asked by others.

One of the things I did want to just maybe mention -- and it was mentioned earlier -- the IB Programme is a rigorous program. And with regard to diversity, it's -- you know, it's going to drive some students away, regardless of their ethnic makeup or socioeconomic background.

4 Transportation Office, where our transportation 5 funding goes to them, and the contract stipulates 6 that they provide the buses that we need. 7 So we have buses that go to Rio Rancho, 8 buses that go down to the Rail Runner Station near 9 the Sunport, comes at Atrisco and Central. So they 10 really spread throughout the city. 11 We also, starting last year, have 12 after-school care until 5:30 four days a week, 13 because that's -- not every family can get to that 14 bus stop, and they don't necessarily want their 11-15 or 12-year-old walking home from that bus location. 16 So it's far better -- I remember the first

> year, the school, we had no buses, and parents were blocking Montaño to drop their children off. And it was really a dangerous situation, too. So buses are safer. We prefer to have as many as possible. And that's something that -- you know,

> that Mike and I had talked about with the transition from being an APS charter to a State charter. And the way transportation funding falls here, it's a little complicated to sort through. And that's

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But a rigorous program is what the IB Programme is. And I applaud Cottonwood Classical for maintaining that and really sticking with that.

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I really hope that the Legislature will be willing to work with you with regard to covering the testing fees that IB has. I don't know if there's any negotiation you can have with IB to reduce the cost. If you increase the number of tests, if there's some sort of a discount, that might be an incentive for the Legislature to step up to the plate.

But, you know, I'm familiar with Cottonwood. I was on the APS Board for four years, have watched it. And I was very glad, you know, when Sandia started the IB Programme when I was on the board there. I wish more schools would offer that as an option.

You mentioned it's not difficult to get or retain your teachers. And that may be an issue for other schools that want to take on the IB Programme is getting teachers to really buy into that program, because it is rigorous, the additional training that they have to go through periodically, especially as the curriculum goes.

What do you see -- I mean, your cap is

1 looking to increase our enrollment cap from 800 to 2 1,000. That's something that we're planning to do. 3 And it's not even so much that we want to be at 4 1,000 students; it's just we need wiggle room with 5 siblings and staff preference, because there's times

in that lottery management where we're over 800 and trying to figure out the best way to work through

8 that before school starts. 9

It's worked out okay.

We've had waitlists at the middle school every year since the school opened. So we are looking to increase our cap and bring more students

Beyond -- beyond that, we don't have room at our facilities. So it's -- you know, the long-term replication, expansion partnership planning, that's in our Strategic Plan to continue to work on between now and 2026. And we do take that conversation seriously. But we don't at this time have plans beyond the increase in our enrollment cap.

22 COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: Thank you. 23 THE CHAIR: Commissioner Armijo. 24 COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Thank you. I'm 25 going to actually piggyback off of what Commissioner

Robbins was asking about. I'm just going to be perfectly honest. I probably didn't even know what International Baccalaureate meant before, like, maybe, 10, 15 years ago. So a lot of the people in my community -- I've been thinking South Valley, International District, those kinds of areas -- what

7 8 is your outreach to them? I noticed you said that 9 you had 300 to 400 people apply, so you're doing 10

something right.

But to these folks who wouldn't necessarily understand what that curriculum is, what that means, what are you doing to promote that and help them understand?

MR. JOHN BINNERT: So here I want to thank our governing council and our communications officer. Because something that we all agreed was important last year -- I have a large map on the wall of my office of where all of my families live.

We've got Santa Fe, Socorro, Belen, Los Lunas, the Moriarty district, Rio Rancho, everywhere; right? But there's this notable -- I'm not going to say gap, because we do have families that live south of Lomas in Albuquerque. But it's underrepresented. But even with a bus that goes to

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800, and you're about 750 or thereabouts right now.

Do you ever envision increasing your cap to

provide -- because, you know, it is a relatively

moderate school, moderate-sized school for, you

know, sixth through twelfth grade.

Is there any indication or desire to either expand the school or to work with others to start another IB Programme elsewhere in the district?

MR. JOHN BINNERT: Thank you, Commissioner Robbins, first of all, for the comments and the notes about the program.

It is a lot to support, and we're committed to it. And I know that we mentioned earlier that Mr. Garrett here, this year for the first time, is actually teaching a math course within IB to allow to work at a different pace and still cover the content that's necessary for those students to do well.

So we're -- we're iterating all the time on getting kids through this program, because we do believe every kid can do it. It takes commitment. It's hard work. It takes some family support. But everyone can do it.

As far as the enrollment cap, yes, we are

a couple of locations in that area, it's a concern.

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So this last year, we increased our advertising budget, and we have picked three billboards south of Lomas to try to capture more attention, to reach a different community. We started doing more as well with social media marketing in trying to broaden our reach to help families across the city get to know who we are a little bit better without having to do internet research.

Those are two things. Thus far, it doesn't seem like it's worked enough. So the other thing that I've been working on is partnering with other charter leaders who have phenomenal -- in my view, phenomenal elementary schools around the idea of some outreach and transition support.

So, like, Jade, who I believe was here earlier with Albuquerque Collegiate, you know, that -- she's got fifth-graders now, and I'm aware of that. And so that's a conversation that I've had with her about, you know, how can we -- how can we potentially help their families with this idea of what it is to transition to middle school, and at the same time be, like, "Hey, this is -- this is who we are, this is what IB is." Families can still

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We realized pretty early on that we were not going to have a lot of guidance. There was a pause, an understandable pause, put on guidance and portfolio. So we decided to do a lot of our own work and ask ourself questions before and after that first assessment.

I've asked Carisa to be the senior administrator that really helps to coordinate some of the agenda efforts and liaise between the equity council and some other organizations, so I'll let her speak more to that and take more questions.

MS. CARISA PETRIE: So our students started by creating a Black Student Union. And then other groups felt like they wanted representation. So we have a Hispanic Student Union now. But we have really wanted something more comprehensive.

And so our current teacher head of the equity council worked with Zaria, who had come to our equity council meetings and still does. And Zaria is an excellent leader, a student leader.

And so she started the student-led equity council. And as you all can imagine, the things that they tend to bring are different than what the adults bring to the equity council. You know, we go

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make that choice for themselves.

I think that's what it takes, because just doing the advertising and going to the school choice fairs, we're not getting that many new families so far.

COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: I would even suggest collaborating with district schools in those areas as well. Oops. I have another question.

So I was looking at the student equity council. I think that's awesome. So I can imagine that that's going really well.

Can you give me a little bit more information about how that works?

MR. JOHN BINNERT: So I'll start and kick it over to Carisa.

So Zaria Peralta was the PCSNM Charter School Student of the Year last year, in large part for her work with getting that student equity council going. And she's been just an incredible voice and pillar of the student community around matters of equity and has helped the adults in the room kind of rethink some assumptions we've all kind of grown accustomed to.

We've had a functioning equity council since we were asked to. We just never stopped doing look at data a lot, and we listen to parents and teachers, and so we have that perspective. Of course, we listen to students.

But when they had their own equity council, they could really hone in on why their issues were equity issues.

So, for example, when we -- when we were going through our Black Education Act documentation, one of the parts of the Black Education Act is to look at the dress code. And so our students were really able, from their own perspective, to look at the dress code and why certain issues were equity issues.

And so one of the things that came up -and you all know this, because you shop, and some of you have kids that you shop for -- all the pants have holes. And we did not allow pants that had holes. And so we had to adjust that a little bit. We don't want giant gaping holes in the pants.

As a school, we don't feel like that's the prep school model. But it's reasonable to say, okay, if they have a few, that's within reason.

The kids felt like that was a reason, that that was an equity issue before. You know, that's something that kids would bring up. It's not really

something that adults think about as much.

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COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Or culturally; right? Some of the things that students wear. So -- and did Dr. Hollie actually interact with the students as well?

MS. CARISA PETRIE: So when we had Dr. Hollie -- so we've done a few things with Dr. Hollie. Our staff has had a lot of training with Dr. Hollie's group. And then he did training directly with our staff last January.

And then this year, our staff is doing Professional Learning Communities around his book.

So our students in the equity council have had training through -- we have a DEI -- we have a DEI consultant working with our school and evaluating our equity practices. And so our students on the equity council did come for that training with Tamara Thorpe. And she's our consultant. So we've really tried to include them.

Sometimes they're a little bit resistant.
A lot of the trainings are aimed at professional educators. But when they come, they've really given us good feedback.

COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Very cool. And my last question, because -- around

So, for example, a common one for Level 1 infractions, we have this online portal called "Base" that is a social-emotional learning platform that we used pretty heavily in the year that we were three quarters of the year online. And there's modules that students can take in this Base course.

So we'll say, "Okay. We're going to have you fill out lunch detention. Fill out a reflection form. Do this Base course, and then sit with an administrator or a counselor and talk about your reflection, what you did, the level of ownership that you need to have here, how that might have affected other people."

And then trying to get -- if it was two or more students involved, finding the right time to get them back together. That's -- yes.

THE CHAIR: I know Commissioner Voigt -- I'm going to come back around for her. If any other Commissioner -- I know Commissioner Voigt wants to make a motion.

If any other Commissioner wants to speak before her, we might do that, too.

But I just wanted to go straight to -- like, I mean, once again, I feel very fortunate today. It's a slow pitch for us, which I'm very

restorative justice -- do you have -- can you just speak to any practices that you all do with restorative justice?

MR. JOHN BINNERT: Certainly. So in the last few years, we've actually updated our discipline policy every year. So the Black Education Act was a catalyst one year, because we were looking at non-discrimination due to hairstyle, for example, and thinking about ways to couch that appropriately in a dress code, but then also in a discipline policy to ensure the new administrator, regardless of who's the administrator right now, wouldn't discipline due to hair color.

And so one of the things we've done, though, every single year, as we've updated the discipline policy, is we've looked at additional restorative components to put in there.

We have a three-tiered system around different kinds of behaviors and express, sort of, "Okay, if it's a Level 1 behavior, this is the kind of thing that might happen. Level 2, this would happen. Level 3, a little more serious, these are things that we look at."

And in every tier, there's different kinds of restorative practice.

grateful for, because it's a great school. You have the data to support the work you're doing; right?

Like, I know there's a lot of hard work at the school. And it's effective, which is great.

There -- I was really interested in reading through all the information about the IB Programme, what that looks like and all the data behind that. And I'm so grateful that that was all provided for us before, so I could, like, learn about it a little bit more. Because I didn't know exactly -- I knew it wasn't required of all the students. But I didn't know -- and I did see that it's about a third of your students each year are choosing that track.

I mean, that's -- which is incredible. Is that -- do you have a goal in mind for how many kids you want to choose the track? That was the only thing I, like, couldn't find about it.

MR. JOHN BINNERT: We talk about this all the time in the governing council. And Rathi -- she knows a lot about IB, and she has really different experiences around it. She and I have had this talk multiple times.

I would say that a good minimum goal is 50 percent. But it's a little complicated, because

this other thing that you offer is a big part of incentivizing students to make a choice at the right time. And so, for example, IB now has something called the Career-Related Programme, or CP. And we actually do have CTE pilot funding this year, where we are trying to leverage that into -- we have seniors that are actually helping teach classes right now, not making copies, but actually helping to teach middle school classes, which is wonderful. And we have lots of students interested in hardware and IT and all that.

So if we could build up this other pathway in a way that other students could grapple with what it might mean for them to go with the full Diploma or this other pathway, I would like to see a rough balance between the two.

But I'm okay with that shifting, because some years we might see that that particular cohort, 30 percent of them are going to be full Diploma. But in that next cohort, it might be 60.

And so, for example, the junior class right now, we have a record number of juniors who have signed to take an exam this year. They're allowed to take one or two exams this year. I want to say 70 percent of them at this point are thinking

THE CHAIR: Do you think the cost of the exam was the biggest barrier for not getting 100 percent of your kids? Or -- I mean, I -- so I'll say this.

I was an AP student. I took as many AP classes as possible when I was at Rio Rancho High School. I took AP Stats as an elective. Terrible decision. Did not take that test. I took every other one. But I was, like, I'm not going -- even though, I mean, I was a low-income student, so my test was \$5.00. It wasn't the cost. It was, like, I'm too embarrassed to take the test, I'm not doing it

I'm trying to come at it with that in the back of my mind, too. Like, are your students maybe choosing not to do it because they're, like, I don't know, I don't feel ready for it? Or is it the cost? Or maybe both.

MR. JOHN BINNERT: First, as someone who taught AP Statistics for four years, that makes me a little sad.

THE CHAIR: I liked the -- math was not my -- I was not bad at math, but I never cared enough about math to really want to try hard.

MR. JOHN BINNERT: I understand.

they're going to be full Diploma.

They can change their mind. They have time. Who knows? That's why I feel roughly 50 percent is a good benchmark over a five-year period to shoot for.

THE CHAIR: Okay. So I did see, like, this last -- in 2022, like, over 98 percent of your kids took an exam, which is, once again, like, not required; right? Like -- like -- or what is the requirement for them to take an exam? Maybe I should ask that.

MR. JOHN BINNERT: We've been grappling with that. And the governing council put a policy in place that embeds the expectation. But because we haven't been able to fund it until this year --

THE CHAIR: Got it.

MR. JOHN BINNERT: -- where we can really say, "Hey" --

THE CHAIR: Take it.

MR. JOHN BINNERT: -- "we're paying for it. You're going to take an exam."

Now, there can be extenuating circumstances, of course. So if we have a student that's homebound for some reason, that's not going to be viable.

1 THE CHAIR: Don't get mad at me, 2 Mr. Binnert.

MR. JOHN BINNERT: That's okay. So our students, they all take the courses. Our teachers are teaching at that level for every student. So it's not the access; right? They have the access to the information.

So then there's the funding. And that has been a true barrier. But we've said to them in the past, "Okay, you can just fill out this scholarship application with our foundation. You can get some at least partial funding"; right?

In my view, the biggest barrier has been misinformation about what the ROI is to them.

So -- and, in particular, now that we have the Opportunity Scholarship, more and more of our students are choosing to remain in-state. They're going to go to UNM, New Mexico State, or New Mexico Tech. This last year, I think over 50 percent of our students were making that choice.

And there was this thought that, "Well, I'm already overprepared for that. What am I going to get out of taking these exams?"

So we've worked really hard to help them see exactly what they will get. Because at NMSU,

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they could walk in pretty much as a sophomore. At UNM, just about the same. And New Mexico Tech, we're still working on them. They'll give some credits, but they like everyone to take their calculus, too, no matter what; right?

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so we've worked on that. I think it's better. We've seen an increase in the number of exams that the average student is signing up for. And I'm hopeful that we can get more funding, at least parity with the AP exams, so that we can say "That's gone. You're going to take these courses. You don't need to take all of them, but the ones that you take, we're going to ask you to do all of the assessments."

THE CHAIR: All right. Those were the main questions I had. I was just so interested in reading more about it, because it is a unique program. And to the same thing, like, not even just -- it's unique for a school, but unique for our culture, unique -- it's so unique. So it was really interesting reading. So those were my questions I had about that.

The other thing bold in your goals for your school was that increase in your cap to 1,000. So I did ask, I was like "How does that work?"

1 COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Okay. Thank you. 2 What Commissioner Armijo was asking about the recruitment for the South Valley, and then I 3 4 know you're also looking at increasing your 5 enrollment. It just occurred to me that you might 6 market for soccer players. 7 (Participants speaking off-mic.) 8

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: I'm just kidding, but not really. You just said you're kind of short players, so -- and I realize you all were the second State-authorized school in 2008. I think your school number is 501-002; am I correct?

So because of that, it is a privilege for me to move that the Public Education Commission approve the renewal application for Cottonwood Classical Preparatory School for a five-year term, 2023 to 2028, without conditions, but with an enrollment cap of 1,000, as long as the students are in a facility where there is sufficient E-Occupancy to house the students enrolled.

21 COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: Second. 22 THE CHAIR: Thank you. There's a motion 23 and a second.

24 Any other comments by Commissioners? 25 (No response.)

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Because we don't have a contract amendment. We don't have a contract with you. So what does that look like?

So just for the Commission to be able for see and look, I did ask to have it added to the motion, to increase the cap to 1,000 today as well. So that actually is -- oh, yeah.

But in that, we know one of the barriers to an enrollment cap increase is the E-Occupancy of your building. So what is that?

MR. JOHN BINNERT: So when the addition is completed, it'll be 969. And then we have five portables that easily add -- get us over 1,000.

THE CHAIR: Okay. And the way it's worded is, basically, your cap is up to 1000 pending whatever your occupancy is available. So it kind of gives you the flexibility to add up to that. That would be the cap.

So that's something I'll support in the motion. And if any other Commissioners want to comment on that, they're more than welcome to. But that would be -- Commissioner Voigt agreed to add that in and put that in the motion as well. So that will be in today as well.

Commissioner Voigt, back to you.

1 THE CHAIR: All right. Seeing none,

2 Secretary Armijo, if you could call roll.

COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Commissioner Gipson.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Yes.

COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Commissioner Manis.

6 COMMISSIONER MANIS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Commissioner

Robbins.

9 COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: Yes.

10 COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Vice Chair Voigt.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Yes.

COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Commissioner Armijo

votes yes.

14 Chair Burt.

15 THE CHAIR: Yes.

16 COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: And Commissioner

Carrillo.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Yes.

COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: That passes, seven

20 to zero. Congratulations.

21 MR. JOHN BINNERT: Thank you.

22 (Applause.)

23 THE CHAIR: All right. And with -- before

24 we all stand up -- okay. Okay.

Commissioner Robbins.

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1	COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: Well, I just had	1	RECEIPT
2	one question about the starting time for tomorrow	2	JOB NUMBER: 6335N CC Date: 12/13/22
3	because my agenda didn't show starting time. And	3	PROCEEDINGS: OPEN PUBLIC HEARING - Charter Renewal
4	you may be addressing that, so thank you.	4	Proceedings
5	THE CHAIR: Sure. Yeah. Tomorrow, it	5	CASE CAPTION: In re: Altura Preparatory School,
6	will be 9:00 a.m.	6	Albuquerque Collegiate Charter School, Cottonwood
7	But it actually wasn't that. But tomorrow	7	Classical Preparatory School
8	is 9:00 a.m. in Santa Fe. I'm actually going to	8	**********
9	pass it over to Director Chavez, because we have a	9	ATTORNEY: MS. BEVERLY FRIEDMAN - PED
10	quick little surprise.	10	DOCUMENT: Transcript / Exhibits / Disks / Other
11	DIRECTOR CORINA CHAVEZ: I would just like	11	DATE DELIVERED: DEL'D BY:
12	to announce that today is somebody's birthday, and	12	REC'D BY: TIME:
13	can we all join in in singing Martica Happy	13	*********
14	Birthday, the birthday girl.	14	ATTORNEY:
15	One, two, three.	15	DOCUMENT: Transcript / Exhibits / Disks / Other
16	THE CHAIR: Happy Birthday, Martica.	16	DATE DELIVERED: DEL'D BY:
17	Thanks for spending your birthday with us, renewing	17	REC'D BY: TIME:
18	three amazing schools. We're so great grateful for	18	**********
19	your work that you do for CSD and for all the	19	ATTORNEY:
20	schools in the state. Happy Birthday.	20	DOCUMENT: Transcript / Exhibits / Disks / Other
21	All right. We are adjourned no,	21	DATE DELIVERED: DEL'D BY:
22	recessed until tomorrow, 9:00 a.m.	22	REC'D BY:TIME:
23	(Proceedings in recess at 3:49 p.m.)	23	**********
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1	239 BEFORE THE PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION		
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2 3 4	BEFORE THE PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION		
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2 3 4 5	BEFORE THE PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION		
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	BEFORE THE PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION STATE OF NEW MEXICO REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE I, Cynthia C. Chapman, RMR, CCR #219, Certified Court Reporter in the State of New Mexico, do hereby		
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17	On To a
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