## BEFORE THE PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

## TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS OPEN PUBLIC CHARTER SCHOOL RENEWAL HEARINGS

F. Hózhó Academy

G. New Mexico Connections Academy

December 14, 2022

9:00 a.m.

Jerry Apodaca Education Building, Mabry Hall

300 Gaspar Avenue

Santa Fe, New Mexico

**AND** 

Via Zoom Webinar Video Teleconference

REPORTED BY: Cynthia C. Chapman, RMR-CRR, NM CCR #219
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Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102

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1	APPEARANCES	1	VICE CHAIR VOIGT: Good morning, everyone.
2	COMMISSIONERS:		We will go ahead and resume our renewal hearings.
3	REBEKKA BURT, Chair GLENNA VOIGT, Vice Chair	3	F. Hózhó Academy
4	MELISSA ARMIJO, Secretary	4	THE CHAIR: And so, at this time, welcome,
5	STEVEN CARRILLO, Member PATRICIA GIPSON, Member		Hózhó. And we'd like for you to introduce your team
3	KT MANIS, Member		that you have at the table. Go ahead. And you
6	DAVID ROBBINS, Member		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
7 8	PED STAFF: CORINA CHAVEZ Director		might need to spell your last name for the
0	Charter School/Options for	9	transcriber.
9 10	Parents and Families Division BRIGETTE RUSSELL Deputy Director, Options for	10	MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: (Off mic.)
	Parents and Families		Let's try this again. I'm Juliane
11	MISSY BROWN Technical Assistance and Support and		Hillock, H-i-l-l-o-c-k. And I am principal of Hózhó
12	Training Administrator		Academy.
13	Charter School/Options for Parents and Families Division	13	And I have with me at the table Ramona
14	LUCY VALENZUELA Technical Assistance and		Vining. She's the (inaudible due to audio
15	Training Coordinator Charter School/Options for		distortion), and also (inaudible due to audio
	Parents and Families Division		distortion) Dean of Students, so a part of our admin
16	COUNSEL TO THE PEC:		team.
17	COUNSEL TO THE FEC.	18	VICE CHAIR VOIGT: Thank you.
10	JULIA HOSFORD BARNES, ESQ. Barnes Mediation and Law, PC	19	Commissioners, let's go ahead and
18	200 W. DeVargas Street, Suite 7		introduce yourselves. This is the first time with
19	Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501		this team.
20 21		22	Commissioner Armijo.
22		23	COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Good morning. My
23 24			name is Melissa Armijo. I represent District 1,
25		25	which is in Albuquerque, from the South Valley all
	3		5
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COMMISSIONER VOIGT: And I am Glenna Voigt, Vice Chair, representing District 3, which is Central Albuquerque, roughly Louisiana to the river, and Gipson to Paseo Del Norte. And you are? THE CHAIR: Good morning. I am Bekka Burt, and I represent District 4, Rio Rancho -- or sorry -- Sandoval County up to Los Alamos County. COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Thank you. Dr. Russell, would you like to introduce vour staff? DR. BRIGETTE RUSSELL: Thank you, Commissioner Voigt. I am Brigette Russell. I am the Deputy Director in the Charter Schools Division. Director Corina Chavez is unable to be here today and sends her apologies. She has a meeting at the Governor's Office, and that was one that she couldn't exactly turn down. My colleague, Dr. Barbara Gradner, is with us today. Dr. Gradner led the site visit to Hózhó Academy in October. And my colleague, Martica Davis is in the audience also. And I will let Missy Brown introduce herself as she has a microphone. MS. MELISSA BROWN: Nobody can stop me.

the renewal process even more challenging.

For one, policies and practices have evolved at the PED. Some of what is in the Performance Framework now is no longer applicable, which is why the Public Education Commission is in the process of revising its Performance Framework.

The global pandemic also created new challenges for schools, particularly for schools like Hózhó Academy, which is located in the part of the state that has been hardest hit by the disease. And our condolences go out to the school who I know that you've had a lot of losses at your school.

Lastly, there is always a balancing act and holding charter schools to the same, if not more, rigorous standards as traditional schools and honoring their autonomy as unique entities.

We acknowledge that there is always room to improve any process and recognize that there were components of this renewal process that should be refined.

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

I'm Missy Brown, Charter School Division's Technical Assistance and Training Administrator. And then we also have with us my teammate, Lucy Valenzuela, who's the Charter Schools Training Coordinator.

VICE CHAIR VOIGT: Thank you. And let the record show that Chair Burt has arrived.

Do you want to take over?

THE CHAIR: Okay. I'll go ahead and take

All right. So that will take us to Item A, which is the Public Education Department evaluation.

Dr. Russell.

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

I would first like to express my gratitude toward everyone who has worked so hard in this renewal process, particularly Hózhó Academy, its community, students and staff and leader and parents and governing board, the Public Education Commissioners, the Charter Schools Division team, both those who were a part of the site visit, and those who contributed behind the scenes.

Renewing schools is a complex process, and circumstances particular to the past four years make

As you know, we have been waiting for the State to release student academic performance data. And because this is a baseline year, growth data has not come in.

We do have proficiency data, but that -the final data did not come in until October, and we still have not published ACCESS ELL proficiency data.

So in a sense, the renewal process begins on day one of a school's charter with the school looking forward to and documenting their successes and their challenges in preparation for the every-five-year renewal.

Our process this year began on August 19th, when we sent the Part A of the application, with data, to schools.

We sent an addendum on September 2nd, once preliminary proficiency data were available.

The schools submitted their application on September 15th.

And CSD conducted a site visit in October. In Hózhó's case, we had to reschedule this twice, and we are grateful to Ms. Hillock and her team for their graciousness in accommodating us.

And then our team got there on the day

when there was a snowstorm.

On November 1st, the CSD released the preliminary analysis. And on November 15th, schools submitted their response to the analysis.

CSD carefully read schools' responses to the preliminary report and corrected any ratings that warranted correction, if evidence was presented to justify a change. Some of the responses did not.

In Hózhó's case, we did change one of the -- one of the ratings for tribal consultation. The school was required to engage in tribal consultation, but the federal guidelines and the state guidelines didn't perfectly align, and the school received some conflicting guidance regarding tribal consultation.

They did make an attempt to conduct tribal consultation. And the Charter Schools Division believes that the school acted in good faith and attempted to comply with all relevant laws to the best of their ability.

That said, we -- in our renewal recommendation, which is for five years, we are recommending that a condition of renewal be completing the tribal consultation, as required by Section 22-8B-12 of the New Mexico Statutes, and the

School's Comments. So you all will have 30 minutes. And if I could ask you to reintroduce yourself, just because our -- they didn't get your -- there was some distortion when you were doing it. So if you can pretend like you never even did it and redo it anyway.

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: My name is Juliane Hillock. That was H-i-l-l-o-c-k. I'm the principal of Hózhó Academy.

And I have with me Ramona Vining. V-i-n-i-n-g. And she is a third-grade teacher and grandparent of a student at our school.

And I have with me Stephanie Vicenti, a member of our admin team, who is the director of Native American Education and Dean of Students at our school with me.

Okay. Begin? All right. I'm going to set my timer, because I'll get carried away.

So I wanted to provide a few notes up front. And then we do have a video to share with you.

So here are some basic -- if we can go on to the next slide -- some basic demographics of our school.

As of yesterday, 611 students, total

Indian Education Act, '22-'23A.

A second condition for the five-year renewal CSD is recommending is that Hózhó Academy demonstrate progress in reading and math proficiences over the course of the next charter term, both in terms of overall proficiencies and in reducing achievement gaps in student subgroup performance with specific targets to be determined during contract negotiations.

The preliminary analysis also noted that the school had not submitted a timely Mission Change Amendment Request to the PEC since the school had changed its mission. The governing board voted in April of 2022 to change the mission of the school, and the school has been using that mission since.

Since the preliminary report, Hózhó Academy has submitted an amendment request. And it is on Friday -- this Friday's PEC meeting agenda.

And we realize that the PEC can't vote on that request until Friday, but they may wish to review CSD's analysis and consider it in the discussions for renewal today.

Thank you.

THE CHAIR: Thank you, Dr. Russell. All right. That takes us to Item B, which is the

1 enrollment for grades K through 9.

And Native American students, 299, which, is approximately 48.9 percent of our total enrollment.

Navajo students, about 235 students, 38 percent of our enrollment.

And total staff, about 81 or so. That includes our custodial staff, subs, and our online service providers. And of those, 30 percent -- or 30 staff members are Native, with 20 of them being Navajo.

Some up-to-date data. These are -- this is the data for our school's fall NWEA.

And so this is -- it's not the most recent data, because we did just start the middle-of-the-year testing; however, we don't have those results yet. So this would have been Fall 2022. And this is the number of students who, according to NWEA, are at the national average in each grade, math, reading, and language arts. That's two through five. And this would be six through nine.

We have been working diligently improving our overall scores. So this next slide is -- yep, right there -- the Istation. These are -- this is

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first grade's results. So these were students that we had last year in kindergarten coming up to first grade. So as you can see for fall, looking much better going forward.

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It has been very difficult. Obviously, because of the pandemic in our area, where we did have complete shutdown of our schools for the one -one quarter, then a full year, and then last year being half and half, people coming in and out. And, still, today we're supposed to have some students here to visit with you. And our -- our teacher came down with COVID over the weekend, so he couldn't be here. So it's still impacting our community significantly.

So to share, the next slide is Native American Programming. So since we opened, we've offered Navajo language and culture to all students, and now it's open to all students in kindergarten through ninth grade, and about 177 students participate.

We have a daily assembly and -- where we meet. And we do the Pledge of Allegiance in Navajo, Spanish, Zuni, and English every day.

We had a celebration of Native American Heritage Month. We did whole-school activities; we building to -- for Active Shooter Training to the Navajo EMT for the entire summer.

And we also partner with Johnson O'Malley. So future plans are that we are going to put more murals up and pictures and want to label things in our school with multiple languages. And we are also going to be adding a Zuni language program soon.

Next, Missy.

Some particularly difficult challenges that we have as a school. As we said, the pandemic impacted our school population, and it is still impacting us. It -- we were already in a situation where many students were behind. And, now having been out for two years, and, in addition, the levels of trauma that they've experienced through this process has just made a huge impact on our school.

When the pandemic happened, there was very little electronic infrastructure for many of our families, especially those who live on the reservations. They -- with no running water, no electricity, and certainly no Internet and phone service.

And as a -- as a principal of the school, we -- I live that as well, because I live on a dirt road. And sometimes with the rain, we have to be

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did a festival. There were different things that kids could do throughout the entire month. And we had some presentations during our assemblies.

Yearlong, we still -- we do activities. It's not just during Native American Heritage Month. But we invite storytellers, and we do traditional dress days. We do different activities throughout the year.

We have partnerships with the National Indian Youth Leadership Program. They do -- they did initially just do an after-school program, which was Project Venture and Project Pre-Venture for fourth grade and sixth grade.

But it was so successful and so great that we decided that we would just put it within the school day. And so now we have a gardening class for every student in kindergarten through sixth grade to teach indigenous gardening methods and sustainable gardening.

And it is also connected with our lunch program. And, in addition, we have opened our school to other organizations. We have the American Indian, I think, Service -- yeah. And they did a summer program, offered a full summer -- summer school STEM program. And then we also opened our pulled out with a tractor. I have no mail at the house. We had no Internet. I had no phone service, Internet, or land service during the pandemic.

And so it was very difficult for me, and I experience what our families experience by living there myself.

So it's really hard to do home -- to do school remotely under those conditions.

We have 25 of our students in the last year and a half or so have lost a parent, most of them to substance abuse issues, poverty, suicides. Inconsistency in housing have caused a lot of trauma within our community.

It's not easy to overcome those things and just have kids just sit down and start working. But we -- we have to actively work at supporting those students emotionally, and their families as well, in order to even be able to get to the point where we can work on scholastic matters.

There is no transportation for our school. Well, there's minimal within the community inside Gallup city limits. There is a bus that will take the -- a city bus that will take the kids to the school. But, otherwise, with no transportation, it does make it difficult.

Many of our students have to travel 30 minutes each way, and parents have to drop off. And it's really difficult for some of our families, obviously, to manage their budgets to a point. And with gas prices increasing, to do that twice a day is a challenge. But our parents make that commitment to -- to bring their students to our school.

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Our facilities. Although we are really grateful for what we do have, they limit us to be able to do the things that we need to do. It's a small -- we're bursting at the seams as far as using our current facilities.

We have limited access to resources in our area because we -- there's -- if you want medical care for any kind of serious or chronic condition, you often have to travel two hours. And if a family has to travel, they have to take their entire family with them. So we have a lot of absenteeism because of that.

Students had a lack of prerequisite skills. We're always playing catch-up. Challenges with obtaining accurate data over this course of this charter renewal, because if you're not -- if the students are not in school -- we even tried to

And, you know, we've had students whose parents, like I said, have died, and those students come to school on that day. They'll come to school and tell us that their parent died last night, and they're at school. And it -- it makes me feel as though that we're offering them a safe place to be under those conditions. And so that is something that I feel most proud of.

We started a wellness program to help our students through our equity council. One of the things that came up was that we really needed to tackle some of these issues, given that in McKinley County, we're the last in the state as far as health conditions for our population.

And so I feel the responsibility to teach our students healthy ways, nutrition, exercise, and to have a healthy life. And so hopefully we can break some of those cycles.

We offer after-school and weekend programs for free. We never charge families for any programs. It's all volunteer from our staff to do dance lessons, chess club. Whatever students want to do, they find a teacher, and we have put it together.

And we talk about virtues a lot, virtue

do NWEA remotely and that was just the most difficult challenge that we tried to -- and it turned out to not be -- to not give us any accurate data, because kids were taking the test at home. Kids that were in the first percentile were then suddenly in the 99th percentile, and then -- you know. So that wasn't helpful.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: (Inaudible due to

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: (Inaudible due to off-mic.)

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: They did. They did. So -- and then our performance, really, academically is lower than we can accept. And so we

academically is lower than we can accept. And so we are working to try to improve that.

So how we do that, too, is through -- we have a counselor -- we have two full-time counselors, an intern. We have a social worker. We have an assistant to the counselors, friendship groups, family outreach. We try to make sure we do food for the weekend, clothing and furniture drives for some of our families. We use Restorative Justice practices so that students can feel that they have -- if they made a mistake, that it's not the end of the world and that there's a way to repair some of those things.

We have many stories of student successes.

development, that we talk to students about the world is not a fair place, and how do we navigate a world that's not fair. And then we talk to them about how to be a virtuous person and how to be okay in a world that isn't always going to treat you fairly.

Okay. Next slide would be some of our victories. We have a food program that's excellent, fresh, not processed, food. And we have offered that to other charter schools in Gallup. And I don't believe there's ever been a food program for charter schools until we've been able to put one together. So that's something we're proud of.

We have our gardening program, like I mentioned, and our wellness program schoolwide. We have a video to show you some of those things.

I think it's not typical for a charter school to offer a sports program. But we actually had an 11-man football team, and we did very well. We're competitive.

Cross country typically comes in first or second every meet that we go to.

We have an excellent volleyball, basketball, baseball, softball, track.

And when a student approached me about

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golf, okay, we'll give it a shot. So whatever kids want to do, we're open to.

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We teach -- we have a Navajo class that's been schoolwide with -- it's not easy to find a 520-certified teacher. Even though we're in Gallup where many people speak Navajo, to become a 520-certified teacher is a very difficult process.

We have a PhD-level staff for some of our classical literature Latin offerings, which is remarkable, considering our location, to be able to recruit people to come and to work with our students.

So we are teaching multiple languages, honoring multiple cultures. We're starting to see growth in many of our students.

Many of our students were on the cusp. When we got the data in August, it was very distressing to me. And then I went back, and I've looked at it at every angle. We had Cognia come to the school, and just tried to understand. But we were within -- many, many students were within one or two points of being proficient. So I'm hoping that we can give a little boost and see some growth officially at the next testing session.

Overall, we did a survey on staff.

teacher. And Singapore Math is a difficult investment. So we see the benefits as teachers become more proficient with it.

Reading. We're adding a reading specialist for seventh through ninth graders because many of our students of those 600 students have come to us unable to read fluently, and we need to do something about that.

For K-3, we've added -- we have teachers who are going to be our literacy leads for those particular grade levels. And we use a multisensory, a universally designed literacy program, and we just need to be better with that.

We've also done some deep dives in understanding the data. And we just want to make sure that the data aligns with what we know our students can do.

We have to tighten up some of our attendance. I think some things have become a little loosey-goosey with students coming to school, not coming to school during the pandemic. So we've had to tighten up on some of those expectations.

We want to strengthen our students physically and academically, and looking to work -looking at student work in PLC so that we're not

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Parents are satisfied. Students are satisfied.

And we have grown. When we opened, we

were 110 students and now we're over 600 students. And that's over the course of a pandemic, where we weren't even in school. And so -- and didn't have a

lot of the things to offer that the other district -- the district schools could.

And so I feel like there's something there that people are connecting with.

Particularly proud of our whole school assembly every morning. We -- the students have learned the Preamble, Gettysburg Address, Declaration of Independence. So we're trying to teach our students the rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

And we're also planning many trips for our students, including Florida, D.C., and even a trip when they're a senior to Europe.

And so, as I said, we're trying to improve student performance. So in math, these are some of our plans: To hire a math specialist before the end of this year to train and support teachers in our particular curriculum, Singapore Math. It's not easy if you've not -- if you've grown up doing algorithms and doing old-school math to be a

just having conferences about things, but actually

2 looking at student work and making some important 3

decisions and increasing the effectiveness of our total process through MLSS.

We also have a video.

(Video is played.)

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: And they actually build their own looms. (Comment during the video.)

You can't tell, but they're exercising right there. (Comment during the video.)

And students are recognized for their achievements.

(Video concluded.)

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: And I was just going to turn the mic over to Mrs. Vining to have -- I don't know how much time we have left. Missy.

MS. MELISSA BROWN: We have three minutes and 17 seconds.

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: That ought to do it.

MS. RAMONA VINING: Good morning.

Commissioners. I -- as I sat here and watched the video, I'm so excited to be a part of that program.

I came out of retirement after I talked to

Mrs. Hillock and started hearing these wonderful

things about Hózhó Academy. So to be part of this

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vision and part of this program is really quite an honor.

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And as a Native woman, mother, grandmother, and having lived in Gallup all my life, married to the same man for 50 years, it's good to have a place to send my grandchildren.

One of them is there, and the future children are going to go there. And to have the arts, to have the physical part about the school, and the foods, and just to -- I think the part that really comes into my heart is teaching the respect as we look at the virtues.

And because anytime that there is misbehavior or something, we redirect them and tell them, you know, and encourage them to look at the virtues of what they're doing and take responsibility for their actions.

I personally am growing, because I didn't know a lot of the art. And those morning assemblies, I'm learning. I now can say the Preamble. I won't do it for you now. I'm too nervous.

But as a teacher, Singapore Math is new to me, and I really like it a lot. And I had been given training in the Literacy Essential Program,

Was that three minutes?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: Thank you. And I do believe we have some Public Comment. I don't know if we skip to that, or if they are able to join online.

MS. MELISSA BROWN: All right. You have a minute and 14 seconds left before the Public Comment, but I will just add that into the public comment unless you want to continue.

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: Oh, no. That's good. Thank you.

MS. MELISSA BROWN: I'm going to -- so first -- so, Ms. Vining, did you -- was that your public comment? Or do you want more public comment?

MS. RAMONA VINING: Yes. Thank you. 15 16 MS. MELISSA BROWN: So then we have --17

I'll move the students to the panel, except -- oh, no. There they are. Okay.

So we have two student speakers joining on one Zoom link. We'll start with Raine Miller. And, Raine, if you could please spell your first and last name for the court reporter.

FROM THE FLOOR: R-a-i-n-e M-i-l-l-e-r. MS. MELISSA BROWN: Super. Go ahead and make your comment.

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which is very -- the name defines what we need for reading and writing, because having been in education, that is the problem in New Mexico. Our -- we have low readers. They can't read and write.

And I've struggled with this my whole life with the students. And I feel like we have a solution. We just need to keep, you know, enhancing it and teaching it and working with it. And in my third-grade class, reading and writing is where we're focusing on. I want them to love books, and I want them to be able to write. All the other things are bonuses.

But I think the biggest bonus in Hózhó Academy is the leadership. We have a team of leaders who care about the teachers. But most of all, they model the caring of the students.

And Mrs. Hillock's door has always been open to me. And all the needs that I need or want for my students and their parents have been addressed and supported.

So I'm honored to be a part of that program, and Gallup needs it. Gallup, New Mexico, needs Hózhó Academy. And the culture is rich there. So thank you.

FROM THE FLOOR: I think -- Hózhó is a pretty good school. I really like their Navajo program and their literacy -- the literature program. My favorite book is Lord of the Flies.

Thank you.

MS. MELISSA BROWN: Thank you very much. I know it's -- it can be nervous. All right.

Our next speaker is Dean Benally. Again, Dean, if you would please spell your name for the court reporter.

FROM THE FLOOR: D-e-a-n. The last name B-e-n-a-l-l-v.

And I've been coming to school for Hózhó Academy for a few years now. And it's helped me a lot through education and physically.

I lost my dad this last year. And it's really knocked me down. And then the counseling program helped me. The PE program especially helped me especially by getting my feet on the ground sometimes.

And the thing I like is the sports here. Right now, we're playing a game against Rehoboth today, High School. And it's going to be exciting. And also I've learned a lot of classical music, art. I'd never known or never known that existed.

production@litsupport.com

And my favorite subject in school is math. As I've noticed -- I've known this teacher that teaches math for a long time, and I understand him more than other teachers.

And, yeah, thank you.

Oh, one more point. One more thing. My favorite book is Cyrano de Bergerac. Thank you very much.

MS. MELISSA BROWN: Thank you. Anybody else?

FROM THE FLOOR: Hello. My name is Elizabeth Terrill. I'm the school counselor here at Hózhó, one of our school counselors. And I would just like to say that Hózhó has offered Gallup this amazing opportunity to have this trauma-informed educational setting, which is something that we desperately need here, and that without Hózhó, a lot of our students would not have access to education because they -- their trauma and their personal histories and things like that would keep them out of typical school environments.

But Hózhó goes above and beyond to work with these children and their families and to see what works best for them, and we meet them where they're at. And I think that's an amazingly unique appreciating what comes through.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Feedback.

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: So, yes, indirectly. It's really through the gardening program, also, that our students are seeing it go from the garden to the plate. And they -- we have after-school programs, and they go to the community pantry and work in our community learning how to prepare foods.

And so it's really sort of in its infancy. We've talked about having some students work through the preparation of the food. But they do help with the dispensing of the food, and they all want to do the scanner as the kids come through. So -- and so they're participating.

But that's something that we've really just started, because of the equity council talking about health and wellness. And when we put the -- the PE program in place, if we don't have a food program that would support that, then it becomes a challenge for our students to the push and pull of that.

So it's really a comprehensive plan. We even changed our uniform to be a uniform -- used to be a little more, you know, dressy, pants and that sort of thing. Now we're, like, athletic pants.

and beautiful thing about Hózhó.

MS. MELISSA BROWN: Thank you very much.

That's all we have.

THE CHAIR: All right. Thank you.

All right. That brings us to Item D,

which is PEC Questions.

I have Commissioner Voigt. Then

Commissioner Gipson.

Commissioner Voigt.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Okay. Thank you, Madam Chair. Thank you, Hózhó team, for being here. It's so good to see you.

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: First of all, I just want to give a huge shout-out and kudos to your food program. That is impressive. You have a full kitchen at your school site?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: Yes.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: That's wonderful. And such focus on local resources, nutrition.

Do your kids have an opportunity to

participate in the preparation of food and designing menus?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: So -- well, they

help to design the menus by complaining or

Kids come to school ready to be in PE every day so that they can participate fully.

And so the food program is growing. We've offered it to other charter schools. So it's not just for us. It's for everybody who would want to partake in that. It's not been an easy thing, but we're committed to doing it.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: That's wonderful. And that you're just starting it is exciting, because there's so much flexibility now for you to create what there's a need for. And that you're sharing it with other charter schools, you know, that could be an incentive for you all.

I could see a career pathway coming up for some of your high school kids, you know. You could take a little food truck down the street. The Hózhó Food -- whatever.

So as a former physical education teacher, I love your program. It sounds like everybody gets their dose of physical activity every day. And is that through the -- is that exclusively through the Arete Wellness?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: The Arete Wellness. "Arete" is a Greek word that means excellence. That's what we strive for in all things. If we're

going to do it, we try to be excellent at it.

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And so how do we wrap around and support it through the food and the uniform and through the scheduling.

We only have one gym which makes it a challenge. The video shows you some of the outdoor equipment that we use.

And so we really try to maximize with our students. And also we have a little video, which you can actually watch on our website, that is played. So if a teacher is in the classroom, and a student is kind of sluggish, or if they see that the -- too many carbs at lunch or whatever, that they can play that video. Let's get everyone going, and we can get everybody moving.

So it is a commitment to make sure that our students are striving in PE. And so it's not just about in the PE -- in the PE classroom. It's talking about how do we be fit for life, and how do we be fit for live in Gallup, which doesn't have walking path or trails that are used, because of homelessness and, you know, various other conditions that make it unsafe sometimes for kids to be out playing.

And so how do we create an atmosphere that

that everything complements each other. But there's not a comprehensive program to say this is the component of it.

The mental health aspect of our school is so embedded -- it was already there before the wellness program because of the needs of our students. It's never been a situation where we haven't had to have intensive support for students.

There was a student who was in a classroom screaming at the top of his lungs. He was in second grade, no ability to really express what was going on or why he was upset.

And we'd have to remove kids from the classroom, ask them what's going on. And he would say, "I can't find my book." And, you know, the level of support is incredible.

That young man's mother passed away, was one of the parents who was passed away. And he continues to suffer with those things. But he -- we call him our class -- our school historian because he can tell you every president, their favorite snacks.

So we try to find those -- and he's a student who would call his grandmother to bring him to school and -- during traumatic experiences in his

1 home prior to his mother passing.

So, you know, I feel like the -- that mental health, emotional support is always there.

And the thing about discipline at our school, too, is students oftentimes go through the counseling department first before they come to the -- to talk to us about discipline. Because oftentimes, it's an emotional response, not a behavior response, that we're dealing with.

And so we want to make sure we approach it correctly and help that student grow.

And so the mental health part of our school has always been embedded, and it's always been the number one thing. I mean, you can't get past some of the -- one time Child Protective Services came to our school and said we had a student who they wanted to enroll, hadn't been in school in over a year.

And when we had a meeting, I asked the student why -- why don't you want to go to school?

And the student said, "Because if I go to school, when it's time to go home, there won't be anybody there to pick me up."

And so he'd rather be in control of his circumstances and not go to school.

students learn how to be fit for life and not necessarily as in a sport, because once you graduate from high school, what are the chances you're going to be in a team sport beyond that? Or college? So how do you be fit for life?

So we're trying to be sure that those kids have the skills and the knowledge. And, really, we try to motivate students so that they develop a love for it.

We want them to have a love for nutritious food. We want them to have a love for fitness, a love for music, our literature, not just teaching it to them, but helping them see the value and that it becomes part of their life.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Sure. Thank you. And helping them to be curious about all of those things.

So the -- through Arete Wellness, is there also a mental health component built within that?

And then also how much of the wellness program is brought forward by your health instructor? Or does your physical education teacher also teach health?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: No. We have a separate health teacher. And right now, I would say

I don't think many -- I certainly can't.

I don't know how many of us can understand the level of -- of stress and trauma that puts on a student.

And then that student, if he does come to school, you hand him a worksheet and say, "Get to work," and all they're thinking about is is anybody going to be there when I leave?

So in order to do that, we have to have a very caring, loving atmosphere at our school, where students feel safe and protected. And developing that sense of trust has started from day one.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Thank you. And thank you so much for extending that care and that love to your students.

On the slide, I saw that you wanted to increase -- I think it said increase the effectiveness, or make your MLSS effective.

So what challenges are you facing with that right now that -- or why is it ineffective, your MLSS?

Are there certain pieces of that that you can hone in on right now that you feel that you need to improve upon?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: I think that -- you know, I don't know that I would say it's completely

And so in those ways, we need to improve MLSS.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Okay. Thanks for identifying that, because I'm sure you're doing it. But I thought there might have been a specific challenge that you could name to help support PED's supporting you.

Do your students -- how many students do you have, approximately, that come to you as English Language Learners?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: Right now, we have 81.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Percent?
MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: No. 81 students.
81 percent. That would be a tough row to hoe.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: A tough challenge. So of those students, are they literate in their first language?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: No. I can't think of a single student who I would say is literate in another language. And I think that the majority of the -- of the students, to meet them, to talk with them would not necessarily -- you would not necessarily know that this is a student who is ELL. They speak as fluently as other students.

ineffective. I think it's just we always look at everything with an eye -- a lens of how to improve. But I think one of the things that is difficult is having classrooms with 28 students. Even with an aide in the class, how does that teacher do those Level 1 interventions effectively?

So that's an area that we're trying to improve.

I think also in MLSS, an area that we're trying to improve in is our needs assessment that we've done, and community engagement, family and community engagement.

So there's lots of -- we'll do some fun activities, and we'll sometimes get a lot of participation with those fun activities. But it's harder to get people involved with the day -- the work and being on councils and advisery committees and things like -- it's much harder to get the participation; and, in general, trying to help families understand what our -- what we're trying to accomplish with a classical education.

And sometimes that's just, like, well, whatever, and nobody really -- so I want to make sure families understand what that is and what we're trying to accomplish.

It's just phonetically, I think some of those challenges, when you're trying to teach a phonics program, and students are using different sounds, that that's where we -- we're facing some issues, especially in the lower -- lower grades.

And also just having students with background knowledge and things, having an oral communication that is to the level that's school-ready, I think there have been particular challenges.

So whether that's to do with language differences or other things, those are the things that we've been facing.

 $\label{eq:commissioner} COMMISSIONER\ VOIGT:\ Yeah,\ I\ understand\ that.$ 

Within your K-12 setting, do many of your secondary students mentor any of your elementary kids in any particular thing?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: Actually, I'd like our elementary kids to mentor our upper-school kids in things more often than the other way around, because they are so full of enthusiasm and so full of life and energy.

So when we're in a whole school assembly, they are just shouting out the names of the artwork

that we show or the names of -- because during that video you heard some of the selections. Those are the selections that our students are familiar with. And so I'd ask them, "What was that piece? Who was the composer?"

Or if it's a piece of art, "What is that art that we're showing? Who is the artist? And where in the world would you have to go to see the original?"

And they'll be able to say, "The Metropolitan Museum of Art," and they shout that out. And our upper school students are less -- they participate less in the excitement of that.

So there's things that our younger students can teach our older students.

And then as far as our older students, we really value the fact that we're a K-12 school, because our younger students can see the activities of the students as they get older and have something to look forward to, using the science labs and, you know, the displays of some of the artwork in the hallways. And I think you saw some of the hogans that the students had created in Navajo Culture and Language class.

So -- and the weaving.

climbing, things like that?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: We have our own mountain bike program, with trails.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Nice.

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: And we have, I think, 350 bikes in two different sizes. So our students participate with that on the weekends.

And when we had the pandemic, that was the one thing that sustained PE was that we could call kids to be outside, and they could ride the mountain bikes on the trails. And the PE teacher would just meet them there, and families would show up.

And it's our hope at one point that we can have our families maybe just have a little key card, come in the gate, go take a mountain bike, take their family through the trails. Those are the dreams that we have that someday that that's what we'll be able to do.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: That's so awesome.

And, you know, that type of learning outside of four walls, I think, can really help extend our, quote, unquote, "facility," because you're taking learning outside in different venues.

It's -- it would be great -- you know, I think it might help also if you have -- like,

Those are things that students, if they were in a K-3 or K-4, may not have exposure to. And also the participation. You saw on stage that the students are leading, teaching the other students the Pledge in Navajo, the Pledge in Spanish, the pledge in Zuni.

And so when that video was taken, they had only learned the very first few sentences of -- or first phrases of the Pledge in Navajo.

But it's all student-led. And those are from upper school students.

And also the participation in sports, where our students go and see our upper school students participating in sports, and they're excited. It's not just in our district. It's in our actual school. And we cheer each other on. And so it works all the way around.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Super. You know, when you talk about your physical education program and -- it seems like it's more anchored in sports.

And we talked about lifetime fitness and how do you carry those healthy lifestyle habits on with you to your 50s and 60s.

Are there programs that you can tap into that might provide, like, mountain biking, rock

within -- like, your health classes, there are so many cross-curricular opportunities, you know, to bring nutrition, physical activity, health, and do really -- rich -- rich projects. I'm sure you probably do some of that already.

You know, you were talking about your academic proficiencies. And I'm sure you know that kids have to be ready to learn before they're going to learn. And kids coming from traumatized backgrounds and -- you're going to be spending a lot of time just getting them in a place that they are still and capable enough to learn.

So -- and I'm sure you realize that. But I'm sure that what we consider -- and what I personally consider -- I don't just look at the data. I look at what's behind the data, you know. What is that child having to overcome in order just to get to that red or yellow mark on the chart.

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: Right. And on any given day, you just give a test on one particular day, it's not necessarily reflective of what those kids' ability would be on a different day. It's just a challenge to make the data reflect what we -- because we just want it to be valid data we can actually use.

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You don't want to dismiss it and say, "That child had a bad day." At the same time, I'd like it to reflect where we're actually at.

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Blossom.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: That's why growth is so much more valuable, I think, than just that bar, that arbitrary bar of proficiency. So if your kids are showing meaningful growth and -- individually, within their realm of life challenges, I mean that speaks volumes to me.

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: I'm not sure if, in the responses we gave to the CSD report, I included a paper that looked like this. I'm not sure if everybody had it. (Indicates.) So this was our interim data, the i-MSSA. So when we looked at that, we had -- 98 percent of our students were making growth.

And so I know proficiency is not where it needs to be. And it's something that keeps me awake at night and -- for five years.

So it's always on the radar. It's not something that we are neglecting or thinking it's not important.

But I feel like you can only push someone so far. And then we see the benefit later on. Sometimes you think, "Why is this student still

struggling?" And then the next year, boom.

times -- we just followed the Hillsdale curriculum. That was what had been recommended as far as developing a classical education and using that math program.

And I think that it's been well recognized worldwide as Singapore being a place that has developed some particularly strong math skills.

And how do they teach that?

And so I think that's where this program came from in that regard.

But what we see is miraculous when it goes from kindergarten all the way through. What the kindergarten -- the kindergarten just has to master kindergarten and the teacher and the students. And when it builds on itself, the ability for students to process and understand math and to not be afraid of it.

I think sometimes I'm a little afraid of math. And so when -- I would like our students to not be afraid and to be excited and to see, really, math as sort of what -- what's order in the world and how do I understand my world.

And oftentimes these kids who struggle with things they can't control, I think could find a fondness for some math and say that "This makes

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1 sense. I can understand this. I get one answer and

And it feels like we had to do nothing that next year. They just kind of -- it was just on their time, and their -- whatever their needs were.

So the information and planting the seeds are there. And when the emotional capacity reaches, then we see the blossoming at that point.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: That's awesome. That's great that you make space for that.

I only have two more topics.

Since we're talking about academics and your switch -- I know you've tried probably many different math programs. Singapore Math is hard. I mean, it's harder than just regular math.

So it seems like as you're going from, like, teaching someone how to dribble left-handed to the NBA Finals.

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: For teachers, for sure.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Right. It's hard, Singapore Math. What inspired you to choose Singapore Math?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: We did -- as you probably know -- and it's been mentioned a few

it makes sense, and I can do it." And when we see that growth from the beginning all the way up, we -- we're really pleased

with what -- you know, I think there would be some easier options in teaching algorithms. But, really, if we're going to commit to giving the best that we can, then it's on our teachers to learn how to do it efficiently and effectively.

And eventually, they'll -- you know, the students are going to benefit from that.

It's really hard to teach remotely when you don't have infrastructure. And you have to send a packet home, and parents have to help. And so we've really struggled for the last few years trying to navigate Singapore Math remotely or in half time.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Yeah. Face to face, it's hard enough.

So I think that's -- I commend you for stepping out of your comfort zone and trying something new. But I'm sure you have the flexibility, should that totally cave, to do something else.

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: We do have a flexibility. But we also have the stubbornness to

say, like, "We're going to -- if it can work for others, it should -- we shouldn't have less. We should have the same. And if it works for others, and if we look at that across the country who's doing Singapore Math, if it's right for them, then I'm not going to give up so easily to say it's not right for our kids."

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Sure. I appreciate that and understand that, and, hopefully, it's culturally relevant as well.

So my last topic is that -- I have -- you have 600 students and one social worker. Your social worker is on staff; right? And you have two counselors.

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: Yes.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: I know schools that are much smaller, a third of your size, that have four or five social workers on staff and maybe not even the amount of traumatizing experience that your student body has.

So I'm just wondering how -- how you support your social workers and your counselors.

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: So we are in daily contact, minute to minute, usually, because there will be a crisis at any given time, several in a

Commissioner Carrillo.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Good morning. And thanks for that.

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: Good morning.
COMMISSIONER GIPSON: A little
disappointed I'm not in Gallup. It's -- you know, I
was looking forward to being there.

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: It's snowing there.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: And it's -- but I -- and sorry they couldn't come. So it's, you know, all around, multiple disappointments. But -- and I think it's important, especially with events like this, for those of us that have to make decisions, to be able to see just a small glimpse of what Gallup looks like to get a better understanding of, you know, the day to day, what you're -- you know, what you're dealing with, you know. Anyone who's been in a classroom with traumatized students understands that struggle.

And, you know, I've faced it. But, fortunately, the community that I worked in, we had some -- we had our struggles, but I didn't go through a pandemic in the classroom, you know.

So that the losses that we faced were, you know, maybe one or two a year. But, you know,

day.

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So we -- we have a dedicated team. And I think we also utilize all staff. It's not just we have one social worker and two counselors. Every single teacher, every single staff member. We see that it's important to provide the emotional support for students.

So it's not as if there's one paid person to do all these -- there might be some technical things that that person has to do. But we're all -- we're all in for our students, and we want to know if they're having a bad day, if they're having a good day. We want to celebrate their achievements and support their families.

So teachers having relationships with the parents, parents coming in -- because we -- we don't have transportation, so the benefit is that we are face to face with families every day. And so it's everyone's role. It's not just the social worker's role.

But they do work hard. There's no doubt about that.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Okay. That's all I have. Thank so you much.

THE CHAIR: Commissioner Gipson. Then

they're compounded during this so that -- and I truly appreciate the statement that you said that, you know, reading and math is important.

No one is going to say it's not. But that child -- you can't see what that child went through all last night, and you're expecting them to come in in the morning and to care about, you know --

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: A worksheet. COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Yeah. It just -- the frustration. And also staff that -- you know, your staff was equally as impacted. So your staff is coming in with their own issues and concerns and now having to try to take -- so I truly do think you're in an area where it's challenging to find services and to provide consistent services, that you're caring for your whole school community.

In regards to transportation, is it that you can't afford the buses? Or is it that the school district is notoriously uncooperative with charter schools?

So I'd just like the public to understand -- you know, get that out there.

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: Uh-huh.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: That -- and there's not a lot of other service providers.

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: Right.
COMMISSIONER GIPSON: So if
Gallup-McKinley won't cooperate, there's not another
bus company. There isn't even in my area, you know.
So -- so is that the challenge?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: That is the challenge, that charter schools are not allowed to run their own transportation programs; nor could we afford it, because it's all backwards-funded. So you'd have to fund it for an entire year before you could receive any reimbursement.

So -- and where we are in Gallup-McKinley schools, one bus would not do. We are many, many miles of traveling. It's not within a simple city center or within -- we're not a neighborhood school.

And, yes, we've requested and tried to encourage Gallup-McKinley Schools to be a vendor for us. There are no vendors in Gallup other than Gallup-McKinley Schools. So if they will not cooperate, there is no option for busing for us, unless we were to get somebody to come up from Albuquerque or another area, which we have also pursued and tried to do and have found obstacles all along the way with that option.

And so our families make the commitment to

provider. I actually have a school down by me that has a culinary program. And they actually make money, because they do catering. So they've got a little -- like Commissioner Voigt was talking about, the food truck, they have a little side gig where they will do, you know, hors d'oeuvre trays and desserts and things like that.

And they -- they help to fund the program for themselves. So it's -- you know. And it's an exciting career opportunity for them as well.

So kudos that you've got that, because so few of our schools have kitchens, you know. And the fact that you're able to staff it has to be a financial challenge as well.

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: It is a challenge. But it's also a commitment. So it's trying to figure out if we have a wellness program and yet don't support it with a proper food program, then we are just shooting ourselves in the feet with not -- not really teaching everything that goes along with being healthy.

It's not one component. It's not just how to be physical and how to be fit. It's how to live a life understanding nutrition, and then growing to love foods that maybe have not been introduced

drive both ways. And sometimes it's, you know, 30 minutes each way on dirt roads that wash out in the rain. And the gas prices. And many of them have diesel cars, because they live on farms and ranches, that the price to get their students to and from school every day does cause conflict.

And then they don't have transportation. So they have -- if they have appointments in Albuquerque for health, they have to take their children with them because there would be no way for them to get to and from school.

So we run into a lot of attendance issues because of the lack of transportation.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Okay. Thanks.

Were you able to -- and I love your -- your food service program. Have any -- have there been -- because there's two other charters. Have any of them --

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: They participate. COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Oh. They did? MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: Yes, last year and this year.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Great. Great. I know that was also a challenge for those schools to find a provider. And it's hard to -- a healthy

before.

And so when we first started off, the salad bar was -- you know, cobwebs would grow on it if we didn't have staff going over there.

But now students line up for the salad bar. And they've just, you know, developed a taste for it.

And so -- and we try to introduce new things that maybe they haven't tried before or tried or prepared in different ways.

Many of our families that don't have electricity or running water in their homes have a lot of processed foods. And that's what they live on when they're home. So they would have no opportunity to be introduced to it otherwise. And so we wanted to be able to provide that.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Were you able to provide any kind of food opportunities during the shutdown?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: We did. We did some home deliveries. And we also had week packs, where families could come in and they could pick up a week's worth of food that we could figure out a way that they didn't -- was minimal preparation and had fresh produce in it.

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And also the kitchen and the food has always been open throughout the summer, since we've been able to provide those -- even when we didn't have a full kitchen, we had a half kitchen, we still had families coming in to pick up meals or -- and then once -- now it's that they have to be present, so we invite them to come in. But then we open up the gym so that the kids can play and get some exercise over the summer, too, when they came in, so that we could promote that as well.

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COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Thanks. What kind of pre-K opportunities do your kids come in with?

So are there any additional challenges for kindergarten class? So, you know, we're looking at that ridiculous bar, proficiency, too often and not understanding, you know, where everyone is coming from. So I greatly appreciate the growth data you've shown us.

But do you have pre-K-to-K challenges? MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: We do. We have lots of challenges.

I think one of the main challenges that we were unaware of until we started having in-school programming, it's impossible to teach a phonics literacy program remotely to a kindergarten student, setting, and it makes a difficult balance and lots of differentiation needs within the kindergarten class for sure.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Thanks. And I truly appreciate your embedding Restorative Justice practices into the school, because that -hopefully, those are lessons that are learned that children can go back to the homes and, you know, the whole families can learn by example, you know. That's the -- that's the only thing we can ask.

But I appreciate that.

Have you ever thought about -- and I know space is a challenge, even though you got -- have you ever thought about starting a pre-K program?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: We think about it, and then I have a panic attack. But we have talked about it many, many times. But coming off of the pandemic and growing from 100 kids to 600 kids over the pandemic in four years was about all I could manage.

But we have had discussions about that. And I know, like Ms. Vicenti is skilled in that area. The board is on board with that option. I just felt like we -- would that be something that is going to contribute immediately? Or is that

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let me just say. I don't know how that -- anybody could do that.

But now that they're in school, what we're noticing is that part of the literacy program has some scripted language, where the teacher would say "Put this on your -- on the dotted line," or "Put your pencil on the solid line."

Students have no idea what we're talking about. Even the word "on," "under," prepositions in general, we are struggling to understand what kids know.

Because if you -- if you give a student a direction, and they just don't follow it, it's not a discipline issue. It's not because they're trying to be, you know, stubborn. It's just that they don't understand what the word means.

And so it was a little bit of a revelation to us to see why students were struggling so much and not being able to understand simple directive preposition words or having oral language to the level that would allow them to participate with other peers.

And then you have students who have been in preschool, and they're leagues ahead in some ways. And so you have all of these kids in one

something that's going to be another area where we would have to commit more energy and resources and then not meet the needs someplace else?

And so when you're -- we're really skeleton crew most of the time, because people wear so many hats as it is. And so if we make a commitment to do something, we want to do it well. Just like the PE program or the lunch program. If we're not going to do it full-throttle, then why do it, because we really need to commit.

And so if we're going to do pre-K, it would need to be a full commitment to that option. And it's something that we want to do. We just have to have the capacity to do.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Right. And I -- and I appreciate that thoughtfulness in it. But, hopefully, you know, down the road -- because you are still new, you know. So you've got your own, still, growing pains that are going on. And then you got the pandemic in the middle of all of it. So for you to be able to take a breath and work on, you know, what you were originally intended to do and to be able to, over, you know, the next couple of years, see the results from students through student retention, and that'll help to inform you probably

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1 better as to what a pre-K program would help or not. 2

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: Right.

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COMMISSIONER GIPSON: So thank you for everything that you've done. I truly do appreciate it. Thank you.

THE CHAIR: Commissioner Carrillo. Then Commissioner Robbins.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Good morning. Thanks very much for coming in. Did you come in this morning or last night?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: I wasn't going to risk it. I came in last night.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: And I would echo many of the things that the others have said. But, especially, I was really looking forward to coming out to the school.

And I understand why you wanted to bring the kids here and then have them in Santa Fe. I mean, it's an incredible opportunity; right? The Capitol is right across the street. It's nice to be here.

But I've never been to Gallup. I've just driven through, you know, on I-40.

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: Yes. That's what everyone does.

between the -- using manipulatives to the abstract is pretty steep.

And so, basically, it, I think, attempts to do what Common Core has intended it to be, that math is not about learning simple algorithms; it's understanding how math works in general, having a good sense -- a number sense.

It's heavily focused on the -- on Base 10, and students, instead of adding 23 plus, you know, 12, they add 20 plus 10 and then 3 plus 2, and put them together, so you can do a lot of mental math that way.

And so that students can use different strategies to solve math problems using bar models and different instructional tools to be able to solve extremely difficult math problems in relatively easy ways.

So we often have a number of us sitting around a table with a fifth-grade math problem. And we know the answer. But how do we get to the answer is puzzling.

But then once our students have come from, you know, kindergarten, first, second, all the way up, they know. They teach the teachers, "Oh, it's like this. You take this -- and these are the

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pieces, and we put this together."

And it's amazing the -- the things that our students can do when they conquer that -- those

So it's a tough math program. It's pretty widely used. I mean, it's nationwide. It's -- you know --

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: It is something that parents -- you know, sometimes they made all those changes while -- not when I was growing up, but certainly younger kids. And it's, like, my son's mom and I, how do we help him with his math? We don't even understand the way they're laying it out these days.

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: Right. And I think that that falls in line with that category. But the reason is is you often find students who will not be able to understand whether an answer is reasonable. If you have students who subtract going from bottom to top, because they don't want to have to -- in our old -- borrow and carry, the terms that we understood, but -- and then they're subtracting and they get an answer that's larger than the answer they started with, but they say "Here's my answer," that doesn't happen with Singapore Math, because

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: So, you know, I was really looking forward to it. And that doesn't mean I can't go out on my own.

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: That's right.

You're welcome anytime.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: I'm happy to hear that.

So there's a lot of things I just -- well, first off, I'm just curious. If you wouldn't mind telling me -- and I imagine there's at least two people. I don't know if -- look at my hair, the way it shines on that. Ugh. Oh, God.

Anyway, I don't want to look over there. But just, in a nutshell, what is Singapore

Math?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: So Singapore Math --COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: I'm not them. I mean, like, Glenna is one of the most knowledgeable people I know about these things.

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: So Singapore Math is a math program that's designed to teach math conceptually. And it uses manipulatives. So they go from the concrete to the pictorial to the abstract.

And -- but sometimes the -- the curve

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students have an understanding that that's not a reasonable answer.

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And so just doing simple algorithms and -which we do, obviously. And we do practice math facts and math fact fluency as part of the program. But just that overall sense of how numbers work is a deeper understanding than I think I had as a child growing up.

And that's why I have a -- you know, a little anxiety over math, where our students have less anxiety about math, because once they understand it and have that number sense to them, it makes perfect sense.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Thank you very much. And -- thank you.

So -- and the film that you did, which was totally sweet, I mean, I'm just so impressed that you're able to work in things like Latin, gardening, and then geography. Who teaches geography anymore? And so much about world history and even current history, you know, it's determined by where a country is.

Who has the water? Who doesn't have the water? And who has the oil? I mean, all these different things; right?

before, the kids who wouldn't test things and try things are now trying things. And it's become socially very -- the students socially support each other.

It's not something where, "Ooh, that's gross," or, you know, it's "Hey, let's try it."

So you're having a whole different dynamic. There are still some times when students opt not to have those items. And we have a little share table so that we hopefully reduce that waste.

But we also -- like we said, if there is any waste, that we -- local farmers come in and pick up.

So we try to make sure that kids understand that, that this isn't trash.

And so I've been excited to see students, because the food is prepared flavorfully, that our staff also participates in that, and everybody is enjoying it.

So it just -- it's become part of our school. In fact, in the summer program, we're a little worried, because the word was out that the food was good. And so they were overrun in the summer with trying to serve all -- because we did the -- if you're 18 or younger, you can come in and

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And so I'm just very impressed that you're able to do this.

Very impressed with assembly. And it would seem like, especially for those kids that maybe they did have a super hard time the night before, the idea of being able to just get together with your family at school as the very first thing you're starting with just sounds so foundationally enriching to me.

And that citizenship and civics is a priority, also I'm very impressed by.

So a lot of people have commented on these things.

The food program. I think that's super cool.

So do you -- when I used to -- I was a permanent sub for a long time at Atalaya Elementary. And it always killed me -- and then I liked to serve at elementary school sometimes.

We make kids -- and in district schools, you're making kids take things whether they want them or not. You know it's going right in the garbage. And the acceptance of kids to eat these new things and explore, how are you finding that?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: Well, as I said

participate whether you go to our school or not.

So word is out. And -- and we're really grateful to the team -- it was a local restaurant owner who cooperated with us, and we were able to put the pieces together to make it happen.

Because that was another issue, that the day before we opened school, Southwest Foods pulled from -- they said they would provide food, and they pulled out and said that they had to pull out because their own contract would have been in jeopardy with the local district.

So we had no other option. And so it's been a challenge in lots of ways to get to this point. But I feel like we've overcome and done better than we probably would have otherwise.

We may not have gone this route with another vendor. And it's really hard to get through the process. And so for us to get to this point, it's been a victory.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Did you want to comment also?

MS. RAMONA VINING: If I could add? COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Of course. MS. RAMONA VINING: In the third grade, what's really great is the gardener will come with

fruit they've never seen or tasted, and a plateful. And he'll talk about it, where it came from, slice it, share it, and then have a game, like "Did you like it? Did you not like it?"

So we actually allow them to try something that they've never heard -- mangos was a hit the other day.

And also one more thing is we're growing salad eaters, which is really neat. I'm excited about that, because the line for the salad bar is very long, and then they add the other food. So it's exciting.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: That's fantastic.

MS. RAMONA VINING: We compost in our classroom, so they're learning that process. And we now have a vegetable plot that my class is going to be responsible for. So we're excited about all those things that are added to that program.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: I wish more schools, like even -- I was in Santa Fe Public Schools for a long time as a Board member. And having gardens was something that I really supported in our schools. The hardest things is when the kids age out, the parents age out, and all of a sudden nobody wants to do the garden anymore. It's always

you with that.

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: I think that would be the route to go, because I'm sure Katie Rarick is stressing with the thought that we would have to figure out ways to do this within our budget, and with the audits and everything and all those different fund buckets to put things in becomes very tense and stressful.

So I think a foundation might be the way to go with things like that. But I can see our students are very interested in food preparation. They're just curious in general. And so we'd like to offer more opportunities for them to do that.

And, you know, it's a classical school. To what extent can we also be vocational? And we're trying to figure out those balances as we go forward into the high school.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Neat. I saw you had uniforms. How does everyone handle the cost of that?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: So there's a couple of different ways. We do a rental program, where families can rent the uniforms if they -- if they need to and then turn them in at the end of the year.

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a tough one.

So I super commend you for that. If you don't mind me asking, what's the name of the restaurant that's your super-duper partner?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: So it was Fratelli's. So if you come to Gallup, it's still part of their family. So it's delicious. Yeah. Alfredo fries. I highly recommend.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Alfredo fries. That sounds so healthy.

On the food side, what Vice Chair Voigt mentioned relative to having a food truck is something that I've always wanted Santa Fe Public to do, because they have the Culinary Arts Program, and just make some money on it and have that be part of the DACA Program, so the kids take care of everything: designing menus, doing all the food, working the kitchen, purchasing, sales, balancing the books.

I mean -- not that you don't have enough on your plate, no pun intended, already. But, I mean, it could be a really cool program. And I would imagine -- because I just wrote down the Street Food Institute -- but I imagine there are foundations and things that might even want to help

And we have a very -- the pants don't always make it. The knees of the pants don't always make it. But the shirts, we can use from year to year, and we have them.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: That's a great idea.

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: So we do it that way. Or we have -- through our foundation, we can support some families that need to have the uniform.

So -- but in many cases, when you think about it, it's a very economical way to have clothes for the year.

And so it's just three shirts, two pairs of pants, and a jacket. And it's about \$100. But if you were to go to a store to buy school clothes for an upcoming year, you'd likely spend more than that.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Oh, yeah. You know, that's a great idea, kind of how they do athletics uniforms. That's a brilliant idea.

You said foundation, but I'm not going to get into that because I know probably Commissioner Robbins will. I just loved the classical music in the video, and then that you mentioned the kids know what it is, where it comes from, just the whole

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notion that you're really approaching education, things like music, Latin, geography, not just whole child, but kind of whole -- whole earth, whole -- just looking at how everything fits, historically as well.

Because some kids -- younger kids, I think -- it's, like, everything was just invented yesterday on TikTok or whatever. It's like there are foundations for why this is the way it is going back hundreds -- millennia. So --

Okay. I'm going to save that one. Cyrano de Bergerac, Lord of the Flies. I love that they mentioned classical literature.

You said "Fit for life," and I just wrote down "Fit for life," but then also "fit," able to negotiate life. It was just something popped in the old head.

So here's -- it's very unfortunate. I don't know what -- how the state could even intervene. Why is Gallup-McKinley so uncooperative?

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: How much time do you have?

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: I don't understand. When I went to take the school board meetings, it's, like, we're always saying, you

But we have to do what we have to do, because those students deserve -- I mean, it is an equity issue when you think that only students whose parents can afford to drive both ways are allowed to come to our school. So then, you know, it's -- it's a challenge for those families.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: I have a big highlight here on Gallup-McKinley. That just really upsets me.

Okay. So getting down to brass tacks. You know where that phrase comes from, the etymology of that phrase?

I looked it up a long time -- when they were making furniture and making chairs and things and finishing it with the brass tacks, you did all this other stuff and then you finally got down to the stage of brass tacks.

Etymology of the phrase of brass tacks. We all learn something new.

What are you doing relative to professional development, reading specialists or reading interventionists to really lift that part of your program?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: So a number of our elementary teachers are also going through the

know -- and I think in a lot of ways, we live it here, because of charters -- they're all our kids.

Why are you making everything so hard?
MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: Yeah. We've -- I've
even tried to have a conversation about maybe if we
can't do transportation, can we just use your buses
for sports or field trips and things like that? And

So I'm not exactly sure how to build a relationship at this point. I feel like it's -- they're not interested in that.

we've been told no.

And so we carry on and do the things we need to do without that support.

But it really is a matter of when you think about taxpayer dollars, if we have to do everything separately ourselves as opposed to collaborating, if we have to have a bus, if it ever works out, our buses would follow their buses around. And they already go to every place that we need to have a student picked up. And their bus depot is right down the street from our school.

So I feel like asking taxpayers to pay for our buses to follow their buses, even if we could get a transportation program, wouldn't be the best use of those funds. Letters Program through the Department of Ed.

And then we also have people who are experts in the literacy program. It's a Riggs Phonics program, but it's been slightly modified so that it has a slightly different title, the Access Literacy.

So we rely on people who are experts in that field to come to our school, or we'll send our staff -- we have sent staff to Florida to go to a school where they're using that effectively and see it in action.

I think that's one of the things that was difficult about learning a literacy program that's phonics-based with a script is that teachers didn't have the feel, the flow of how that should work. And by going to visit a school where it's -- where it's working efficiently, going to observe that school and seeing how it works -- so we've sent many of our teachers and our instructional assistants, even, to different schools to go visit and see how that's done.

Then we have developed in-house literacy experts. So now we have -- developing a lead for K-1, 2-3, and then above fourth grade.

And then we're also looking at -- we don't

really have the skills to adapt that early literacy program to seventh, eighth, ninth grade. But the need is great there as well.

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We have a number of students who are sitting in that 20 to 30 percent area in NWEA, which means to me that they just need a little push. They don't have a learning disability necessarily, because they're able to access a certain level. They're just not fluent enough to be able to read to the level that is expected at their grade level.

And so we are trying to develop a program for Lindamood-Bell in upper grade levels. And that's an expensive proposition, because it's a four-to-one ratio. But it's a commitment, because for a student to graduate and not be as facile a reader as possible is a detriment to that student, and because it provides access to all other content areas and independence as far as being able to read insurance documents and make good decisions and not find themselves in conflicts that they could have navigated better if they had better reading skills.

And so that's a -- just a commitment. It's just -- we've got to do it. And so that's the plan for the spring is to institute that program for students.

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So I would ask you -- what I wrote down on my notes was if reading doesn't show marked improvement in these next couple of years, what would you do and what should we do? Because it's all about growth; right?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: It is about growth. And the thing is when I -- when we opened the school, I thought this day was going to go a lot differently, that we -- when I thought I would be coming in here with glowing reports of all the progress that our students have made.

And I don't want it to sound like we're making excuses for us not being where we need to be. But the -- I just don't know how we could have done differently with the pandemic to this point. I don't know. We tried everything that we could think

We really -- when the pandemic hit, we had 30 computers schoolwide, and we had a modem that you would have in your living room. And then most of our families -- or many of our families -- did not have the infrastructure, so Kajeets would not work because they didn't have the cell phone towers.

So if you don't have cellphone towers, you

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COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: I'm happy for your response, because, you know, Commissioner Robbins and I -- well, we all believe it -- reading is the foundation of absolutely everything. So as much as we might want to involve all these extracurriculars, if they end up, you know, reading at a third-grade level and being in eighth grade, that's just -- we have failed them; so... MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: Uh-huh.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Let's see. Okay. So renewals are -- I mean, it's interesting, and it's just my quandary with this Commission and the way things in New Mexico are set up just in general -- because the idea is you're coming back to us and saying, "Look what we've done, look what we're doing, give us the chance to do this for another five years"; right?

And there's no question that amazing things are happening at your school. But, ultimately, my own personal belief -- whether it's shared here or not -- ultimately, the charge of schools is teaching. And as much as sometimes kids, to me, might be happy and getting a lot of enrichment, if they're not learning, especially reading, per se, then the job is not being

can't -- there was no ability to do that. And so to try to even teach reading remotely using a phonics program, where you're -- it's very interactive.

So a teacher has to hear that the student is making the sounds correctly. It's impossible to do that on a Canvas platform that is asynchronous. So a parent is pulling it up, and a student is watching -- a five-year-old is watching a teacher making sounds. And whether or not a student is actually learning those sounds, we are unable to assess.

So, really, when I thought I would come here today five years ago, I thought there would be no problem with our academic scores.

And so, you know, we are all faced with these situations where we have to eat our own words and think about how we could not have predicted from that that this would be the state that we're in.

There's no -- there's no chance, barring another pandemic or some craziness of shutdown -there is no chance that our students will not grow, zero chance of that. There is just too much commitment on our part to make it happen.

Now, all these others things, as you said, the extracurricular things, part of that is gaining

trust, gaining connections, building relationships with the students, working through some of the other issues that prevent them from being successful.

So we have to set the stage for that.

And, hopefully, our -- our enrollment has stabilized a little bit. Because of the lottery system, if somebody asked to come in and I have a spot, I have -- we take students, IEPs, students who -- we even have a couple of students who have been expelled from Gallup-McKinley Schools who are doing remarkably well, by the way.

But now that we're close to our cap, then I think things have kind of stabilized. And if we can be in school, if they can be in school, and we can continue with these programs, there is no chance that we'll be having the same conversation in five years. So...

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: That's great to hear. I'm not trying to -- one, I respect and understand completely the challenges you've faced that are much greater than those challenges that other schools have faced relative to the pandemic, given where you are, the population you serve, the rural area -- I mean, all these challenges you've overcome. It's extremely impressive.

THE CHAIR: Commissioner Robbins. And then Commissioner Manis.

COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: Thank you. Thank you. I'll try to be very brief.

One, I think -- I think the State has done a disservice to this area of the state. They were slow in responding to the pandemic, slow in meeting the needs of this area through the pandemic. And, you know, when it comes to the relationship between Gallup-McKinley County Schools and charters -- because there are several charters in that district -- they've been very resistant to support the education of students. It's more about them.

And I'm very disappointed, because -- and, again, this is not directed as a criticism at an individual. But Patricia Landstrom is a very powerful leader in the house and in the Legislature. And I would really hope that she would do more to assist in the cooperation between Gallup-McKinley County Schools and the charters, because, like we've said -- and you say -- they're our students. These children deserve that.

We had a lawsuit that is still under a court thing with the Yazzie-Martinez. We have the Zuni lawsuit. We have these things that have gone

And I don't doubt at all that we're not going to see a lot of growth. But I just -- unprecedented time. That's the thing that -- especially in reading -- that's the thing that I look for the most.

And I like that, philosophically, the idea that all these other things kind of engage the child, you know, like, a funnel, in a way, to reading.

So I didn't want to sound at all like I was being some sort of a hardass or something, because when you said you didn't think that it was going to be that way five years ago, but we are where we are now, right now, today, it's, like, we -- it's, like, when you're in the fourth quarter of a football game, and you're down, it's, like, okay, this is a new game.

And this is a new game. It's exciting, everything that you're doing, and I'm excited for what the future holds.

And I completely hear the commitment and dedication from your team. Thank you.

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: Thank you. COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Thank you very much.

on. And it's, like, these are coming from the area of Gallup, you know. And it's like, come on, folks, let's get things moving along.

Anyway, with reference to the foundation and your buildings. Are these buildings formerly Gallup-McKinley County Schools' that you took over? Or how did you come in to acquire these -- this building and everything?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: So it used to be a Catholic school that moved to another location. So that's how.

COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: Okay. And you receive -- are you in a lease-purchase with your foundation?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: No. We're just leasing right now, just leasing from the -- from the foundation, who has a loan on the property.

COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: Okay. So you're getting lease assistance from PSCOC -- or PSFA?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: Yes.

21 COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: And is that 22 sufficient, fully sufficient, to cover the lease 23 cost?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: No.

COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: Do you know roughly

how much you're having to pull to make up the difference?

In other words, does your lease assistance cover 75 percent of your lease cost? Or 50 percent? Or --

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: Roughly 20 percent of our lease cost.

COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: It only covers 20 percent.

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: That's correct.

COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: Okay. Well, that's one of the things that I've long been critical of the Legislature and the way they set up lease assistance. And they disregarded and totally disregard what district schools are able to do in terms of generating revenue, and the way they treat funding that comes from the Legislature. And, you know, they're looking at doing away with offsets and things.

So, you know, it used to be if a school received a direct appropriation, that would count against, you know, State matches and things for that. And they're talking about doing away with that, but yet they're not talking about doing anything extra with charters.

direct foundation just for our school. It supports other schools in our community, and also all the way down I think into Albuquerque and other places, just trying to support, generally, schools financially in ways that are difficult to manage within our operational funds.

And so they'll help support with -- like I said, with the uniforms, or with some special projects and things, where -- sports or other things. We turn to them frequently when there's something that is -- for example, many times we'll have something that -- a document -- or something we need to purchase. And you have to have a credit card to do it. So we don't have a P-Card. So we'll turn to the foundation and ask them for support with that.

"Can you help us get this one item that we couldn't use -- we can't get because we have to use the purchase order process?"

So sometimes they help with those sorts of things.

Also with professional development, paying for some of the travel and things like that. So they support us in those ways.

(Mr. Robbins has connectivity issues.)

And I would urge the Commission in working with Legislature, but also to try to push for more equitable funding for the capital needs of schools.

Real quick. Singapore Math. My mind kind of works like Singapore Math. I learned the old way and everything, but my mind kind of works like Singapore Math, because that's the way I do math in my head.

I'll sit there and, you know, look at numbers and say, "Oh, this is what it is," and they're, like, "How do you do that?"

I say, "It's just the way my brain is wired for whatever reason."

You mentioned there's the visual component. And if you just read, and you just go through the algorithms that's one thing. But if you can visualize things, it makes things so much easier, you know. A picture says a thousand words, and I think in math it really does work that way.

The -- one of the things that kind of piqued my interest was the foundation activities. Other than, you know, leasing the building through the foundation, are there other activities that the foundation does to support the school?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: Yes. It's not a

1 THE CHAIR: So it looks like he just went 2 off the screen. So we'll keep an eye on him to, 3 like, jump back in, and we'll see if he heard your 4 response. I think -- he literally just dropped off,

so I think he might have heard it.

so I think he might have heard it.

So we'll go to Commissioner Manis, just to save time, and then we'll go back to Commissioner Robbins when he jumps back on.

All right. Commissioner Manis.

COMMISSIONER MANIS: Thank you. I'm going to be pretty brief.

I do want to say that I am impressed by many of the programs that you have. And I do commend you for the way that you addressed the challenges that you faced during the pandemic and the challenges that you face in your community that you have to deal with on a daily basis. I think that you do a really good job at balancing handling these issues, while also enriching the children that you teach.

And I really -- to echo what Commissioner Voigt and Commissioner Carrillo had mentioned about the -- the food program, I think that's excellent. My background is in food and beverage. And I know that Commissioner Carrillo has a background in food

and beverage as well.

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And I think that potentially considering offering food preparation as maybe part of a class would be greatly beneficial, and even extending that beyond simply the food preparation, but also helping students potentially get, like, their food handlers permits and licensing. Because I know that, like, even them being able to work and get state-certified and many of those things could help them if some of the students really want to consider a career in food and beverage, because starting -- starting earlier in food and beverage is always better.

I got my undergraduate degree in Restaurant, Hotel, and Institutional Management. And I can tell you that if a student is interested in a career path like that, they need so many internship hours. Oftentimes, most programs require that. And to already have a background and experience can help them get their foot in the door even easier.

So I would just consider those options that you have in front of you, because I think, while many people may look down upon people in the food and beverage industry -- because I've experienced if myself -- there are a lot of great

is having the school take the time to go back to try to find this moment in time, because I feel like you probably gave some valuable information,

Commissioner Manis. So instead of having them go do it later and try to find this exact spot to see what you said, if you could just repeat it?

COMMISSIONER MANIS: Sure. The main gist of what I was saying is that I think that you have a lot of opportunity potentially with the food-and-beverage side of things.

I think you heard my background is in food and beverage. And so I think that the students having that full understanding of the farm-to-table concept, I think that's awesome. You know, there's places, high-end, very high-end restaurants, I would say, here in New Mexico, but also in other parts of the country, that practice this farm-to-table concept.

And I think students would greatly benefit -- they have the understanding of the gardening portion, the farm aspect. But actually taking that full circle to prepare the food from your garden, I think that that's -- you know, that would be an amazing enriching experience for the students.

opportunities for -- for these students potentially to own their own business, or, you know, go out and be a chef or be a general manager of these -- of a restaurant in the future, even work in a hotel.

So I do really strongly encourage you to consider many of these different opportunities that you could -- you could go different ways and different directions.

THE CHAIR: Commissioner Manis, just a second. We can't hear you.

Can you hear us, Commissioner Manis?

COMMISSIONER MANIS: I can hear you. Can you hear me?

THE CHAIR: We can hear you -- we saw you talking. Actually, you were frozen on the screen. I saw you talking the entire time.

COMMISSIONER MANIS: What did you hear? (Brief interruption due to connectivity.)

THE CHAIR: Commissioner Manis, can you hear me?

COMMISSIONER MANIS: I can hear you right now. Do you want me to repeat what I said? I think Cindy got everything in the minutes.

THE CHAIR: She got it. I think if it's beneficial to the school, instead of -- my concern

And I don't know if you heard about the food handlers' permit and whatnot, but I think that it would greatly help them if they want to consider a future career in food and beverage, and even -- like, my background is more entrepreneurial in nature. So being able to maybe in the future having the ability to start a food truck themselves or start a catering business, that those things require a little bit less capital than, say, a full-scale restaurant.

But there's options; right?

Going in a different path, I would say, unlike Commissioner Robbins, I'm more of a rule based algorithmic type of person that I -- that's how I learn things. I feel like I've seen the Singapore Math concepts taught to some of my kids. And I understand the benefits of it, because I see that -- like, I've asked them how they learn and which aspect or which -- which way they feel they learn easier.

And, you know, a couple of my kids that they -- they learn better through the Singapore Math kind of way. And then other, they learn a little bit more like me, the algorithmic, rules-based, very, like -- I would say more like a coding type

mentality.

And so how -- the only question that I have is how do you accommodate students with different learning styles, in general, and for math, in particular?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: Yes. I think there -- I think the Singapore Math attempts to do that by offering multiple opportunities to practice the algorithm, but not until after they've learned it conceptually.

And -- but we have a number of interventionists who pull students or come in the classrooms and work with students, because sometimes the foundational skills are not there for them to access the -- the conceptual ideas.

So it's really hard for a student who doesn't really have a sense of the Base 10 or place value to be able to work in Singapore Math. And so sometimes we have to do a little assessment to see what skills a student is lacking and help shore those skills up.

But, really, it's having a classroom teacher with an aide and then an interventionist in the classroom, or sometimes a special education teacher in the classroom, and everybody working teacher would be able to identify those. And so, hopefully, all those systems will work together to promote student growth in math.

COMMISSIONER MANIS: Thank you for that answer. Do you, by chance, recommend to students potential online, like, free information that they may not be aware of? Like, I have my kids sometimes use Khan Academy. And they use -- Khan Academy uses that version of Singapore Math, that style that I think can help reinforce the concept at home if they -- you know, if they have access to Internet.

I think that -- that some of the free things that are out there that are available, I don't know if you recommend it or even suggest it.

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: We would. But we still are up against a lot of our families not having consistent access to Internet. Or, if they do, there's Internet options that will allow you to check e-mail. But some -- not so much Starlink, but other satellite vendors, it's really minimal what you can -- you can't watch a video. You couldn't watch Khan Academy on HughesNet where I live. I know, because I did try to for a year.

But -- so -- but the John Chadwick -- if I can give a shout-out to someone who has been

together to help every student.

You know, it's not as if there's one student who's always going to need supports. And so we have to have one person there to help support that one student. It's whoever needs help and however we need to help them.

And those can be flexible groups of -- but the real -- the real thing that's going to help is being in school, which we haven't had an experience within a few years, being fully in school.

And so now that we hopefully have crossed that bridge, the other thing that we really need to do more and be better at is the use of manipulatives.

The Singapore Math program does emphasize the use of manipulatives and not to jump to the abstract too quickly. I think sometimes our teachers jump to the abstract too quickly.

So by hiring our math lead for this, hopefully, this semester, we can start helping teachers learn how to assess what their students need.

And then as I was saying before in the MLSS process, having those first-level interventions, be it in the classroom, that the

effective in helping our families get Starlink and the -- the Department of Ed and the Governor helping us to get that infrastructure is going to be -- it's not just for school, though, because where you -- where we live, they can't access medical care. Many times, people just think, "Oh, you just go online, you can do this, make an appointment."

When my family had COVID, we had to drive in town, park in the parking lot of the electrical company, call for appointments, and then they say they'll call us back.

We had to wait there for several hours trying to get a callback. That's how our families exist. Or they have to drive two hours in any direction, Farmington or Albuquerque or Flagstaff, in order to get those services.

So sometimes online things, even though they're free, it doesn't always work for us.

But we try to offer after-school tutoring or in person, and, hopefully, more targeted anyway, to help a student with what they particularly need.

COMMISSIONER MANIS: Thank you. And, again, I commend you for the efforts that you have to go through. I -- I haven't had to experience those things myself. And I know that it would be

very difficult for me, because I'm using -- constantly using stuff on my phone and everything all the time.

So I do commend you for all your efforts at trying to help students achieve success despite the challenges that you face. Thank you.

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: Thank you. THE CHAIR: Commissioner Armijo.

COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Thank you. So I, too, want to commend you on everything that you all are doing in regards to where -- the challenges that you had.

I do want to touch on a few things.

I heard you say something about the five virtues. And then I heard you touch on discipline and Restorative Justice practices. Can you expand on that a little bit more for me?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: So as I said before, we talk about virtues all the time, not in terms of discipline; it's just something as part of the classical model, I think, to say what does it mean to be human, and what are some of those things that, despite thousands of years, are still important for us to understand? Respect, responsibility, diligence, integrity. Those are things that have

figures from history. In what ways were people virtuous or not virtuous, so they can always be evaluating on those terms.

But virtue is something that you learn from habit. It's something that you practice. It's not something you're born understanding or being able to do.

So if it's something you can improve on, you can improve your quality of life and improve all the things around you and your ability to cope with distress.

And so that -- we just come at virtues from that angle.

And then if a student has a difficulty -sometimes if it's -- especially on the playground, it goes through the counseling office first, because it's usually something that needs to be dealt with on a friendship level.

And then they -- they have to own what they've done, or, if they've made a poor choice, that they own that choice, and that there's a plan in place for the next time.

And then they fill out a sheet when they come to either Ms. Vicenti or to me or to another administrator. And it says, "Today I made a choice

always been, and will likely always be, important to every culture.

And so we just emphasize in terms of how -- how do you live a happy and good life?

And then we look at characters in literature. In fourth grade, they read Robin Hood. Is Robin Hood good or bad? So we don't look at it that way. We look at it as what were his virtues? In what way was he virtuous? In which way was he not virtuous?

And so that you can navigate a world that's not always going to be clearcut, black and white, good and bad. Because a lot of times our students are maybe perhaps disappointed and discouraged by things that they're experiencing in their own families.

Why can't I have these things?
Why can't my family be this way?
It's not fair that other people get this, and I don't get that.

And so we have to navigate a world that's not fair.

And so by using the virtues, we do that from the very beginning so that we can evaluate not only characters in literature, but characters -- or

to...," and they fill that out.

"The reason this is a mistake is because..."

"What should I do definitely next time?"

And so they have a plan in place and understand that -- and then, "What do I do to fix this?"

This is where the Restorative Justice piece comes in. Because, oftentimes, a teacher will send a student up to the office because there's been a disruption. Well, the student needs to go back and apologize to that teacher for that disruption so that that relationship is healed and they can move on together.

But if we have don't have that healing, then resentment could build on either side about that situation.

And so they just need to have that practice of restoring a relationship.

And they do it with their peers, and they do it with the staff. And many times -- I had a junior high student in my office. He wrote an inappropriate note to a female staff member. And, of course, it's was denial, denial, denial. It wasn't me, it wasn't me.

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So it's Hózhó CSI. And we get all the evidence -- not to -- it's because I need him to take ownership of what mistake he made. And then when he's faced with the fact that there's no way out, he -- he has been found guilty, that, then, he doesn't think he can apologize to the teacher. He can't face that. He's too embarrassed. And he was crying -- this is a six-foot-one ninth- -eighth-grader at the time. And he was in my office crving.

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And I said, "You can do it. You're going to see that you can do it, and you're going to restore that relationship."

So now that the teacher has healed from that situation, because she was embarrassed or -with this anonymous note. And now he is accountable. And we never had another issue with that student. And now he has the strength to understand that he can overcome. He doesn't have to hide from mistakes.

We all make mistakes. We're all going to make poor choices. There's no perfection here. And if I make mistakes or teachers make mistakes, we try to make sure that the student understands that I need to -- I owe you an apology for that, and that

the needs of our school and what do we need to get better at.

One of these things -- we did identify three of those things, which is Navajo language and culture being implemented into the classroom, not just the classroom, but schoolwide. They're our biggest population of students that we service.

Our next population of students that we service is Zuni students. So we're in the works of we've identified a possible candidate to obtain her 520 Zuni language license, and we hope to offer Zuni language at Hózhó Academy with the support of the Governor, who I'm in contact with in putting those MOUs in place to make sure that we have the permission from the tribe to get those things going.

Health and wellness has been something that we've always worked hard on within our school. We have identified that these things are very important to our families. The mental social-emotional wellness of our students is very important, because they can't learn if they are struggling at home.

One of those things that we continuously do is through the Restorative Justice types of things at our school, but also educating our

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we are not perfect people.

But we're all on a road to be better tomorrow than we were today. And that's what we hope comes from the discipline process.

COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Thank you. The other question I have is around the equity councils. I see that you have an active equity council and that you continue to have meetings. Have you -since we read this, do you have any CLR objectives in place yet? Or has that come to --

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: I think Ms. Vicenti has been in charge of some of that. I'll give her the microphone. She hasn't had a chance to talk yet, so I think it's her turn.

MS. COLEEN VICENTI: With our equity council, we actually renamed it to kind of compromise and collaborate with all the other expectations of the Public Education Department. It was thought that, from our parent committee, that we would be called the Indigenous Parent advisery Committee, because we would be composed of all the unique ethnicities within our class -- within our school and that we were meeting their needs.

In regards to the CLR framework, we have had done a needs assessment that looks at what are teachers in, you know, culturally relevant education programs. What does that look like? What does that compose of?

And so some of the things that we have put in place are at the beginning of the school year, we've taken a trip to Zuni. We've exposed the teachers to the museum and learned the Creation Story. We went to the Zuni Youth Empowerment Program, where they have a beautiful model of how they've helped the Zuni students within that community, and bringing language and culture into the teachings of a summer program.

So those types of things, we have included in our teaching with our staff and letting them understand and know that we're here for -- here to support them and their learning of integrating a lot of indigenous language and culture into their classical education curriculum that we do at our school.

COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Awesome. That kind of leads me into the next question. I also read that you hadn't had a chance to do any tribal consultation yet. And I was wondering if that has been -- if you all have started to do that.

MS. COLEEN VICENTI: We have done tribal

consultation. We did meet with Navajo Nation on November 30th, and we did complete that consultation.

We did send the notice to Rebecca Reyes and Cassaundra, Indian Education, so they got our affirmation statement.

In the past, I've been able to work with different people at DODE; Roy Tracy, Susanna Hoskie, who oversee JOM. There's a lot of people that I've had the privilege to meet in my history of education who I've gone to to consult with, not, per se, tribal consultation (indicates), but we are in talking -- we do have conversations.

I do ask questions. And then because I am from the Pueblo of Zuni, I have easy access to the Governor and the Ashiwi College, who is also the people we will be working with to deliver the Zuni language to Hózhó Academy students.

COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Thanks. I also have the privilege to serve as a Commissioner on the IEAC. So I'm thrilled for that. I really want to get more involved with that. So I really appreciate that. Thank you very much. Appreciate that.

THE CHAIR: All right. Commissioner Robbins is back. He's on his phone. So I don't

So the first thing I will say, when I think about, like, educating the whole child, I feel like this is actually what that looks like, that it's a combination of all the things that your students need around them and rigorous academics as well; right?

I think sometimes when we hear "whole child," we think of the soft things; right? And academics kind of seems like a separate thing, but it -- that's part of it.

And so I actually really appreciate the commitment you have to rigor in your -- like, you know, "This is difficult. And it was especially difficult when we were online or not online or trying to be online. But we're going to commit to continuing the rigor," because I think that's, once again, what your students deserve.

I also -- one of the things I really like about your school is the blend of cultures that you have in it. You know, I have lots of friends who went out of state for college. And talk about culture shock; right? Like, when you grow up in New Mexico, we do have a very unique culture. It's very unique, and, in Gallup, you have an even more unique culture when you compare it to everywhere

think you're going to be able to see the visual.

Commissioner Robbins, I'm not exactly sure if you were able to hear their response. But they did give their response to your last question. But I will give the floor back to you to continue on where you were.

COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: Thank you. I apologize. You know, I've had really good Internet connections for a couple of months. But, for some reason, today, Comcast doesn't want to cooperate.

I did not hear the full response to as far as the foundation. I guess -- is it NACA that is the foundation?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: No. We participate with Equitas Foundation.

COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: Okay. Okay. That was really the end of my questions that I had.

But I really hope the Commission and the Legislature would work together to resolve some of these inequities with regard to transportation, and also capital funding.

Thank you.

THE CHAIR: Thank you, Commissioner Robbins.

Okay. So that leaves it to me now.

else in the country.

So I always found it really sad that my New Mexico friends would go even to Oklahoma or would go to even surrounding states and not be prepared at the same level, culturally, academically to their now new peers; right? They're struggling.

And our students aren't competing with each other. We're competing globally and definitely nationally now. So having the blend of the culture that's in the community, and then this classical education as well, I can imagine it'll serve your students well into their future, no matter where they end up.

You know, if they leave and hopefully come back to your community, like, that's always what we want. If they ever decide to leave the community that we want them to come back. Bring some more skills and come back.

But I do think that kind of -- once again, the care of the whole child is going to prepare them for success further on.

So maintaining academic rigor, I think, is just as important as keeping those comprehensive services that you have around them as well.

Okay. So that being said, I have a

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question about -- I think, you know, it is -- we have heard a lot over the last couple of years that schools have had these unique challenges. And I will say I'm a little bit less empathetic to our more urban schools, because there's been a lot more access to -- a lot more access to everything.

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And so when I hear a school that has the access around them, and they're, like "Well, our students are struggling," or, "We don't have..." --I tend to not feel as much empathy as I do for your school, because it genuinely is a unique access issue that isn't a school -- like, something outside of your control.

So I do think I have a massive amount of empathy when I look at the data, or a lack of it, or, like, this kind of inconsistent data that you all experience. It's difficult.

That being said, one -- so a question I'll be pointed in a question first before I talk more about it.

You did provide your NWEA results for the middle -- or your iMssa interim results for the middle of last year. And it showed that almost every student was on track for their individual growth; right? That's what we're looking at.

And so they were having to type equations and use the equals and plus sign, and they type their equation, well, we hadn't practiced any of that, either.

But I don't think that that was the main cause of us not reaching those levels that we had anticipated, after seeing the results in this test, especially where it said that our students, 98 percent, were making growth.

So if they're on target -- but what does "on target" mean?

Also, with NWEA, when you -- I shared the data with you before. NWEA looks at it on a national average compared to all other students pre-pandemic at that same great level.

And so when I'm looking at the national average, it's not the same thing as the -- the NM-MSSA proficiency rates. So average nationwide is quite different.

So the students would have to perform at the 70 percent or higher, I think, in order to be able to show proficiency on the NM-MSSA test.

And so having that be a first experience then, now we sort of know what to expect. And so our NWEA data can be more predictive for us.

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How did they end up? What were those -like, the middle ones, I saw. But I didn't see how many of your kids ended up at the end of last year meeting their individual targets?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: I don't know that I know the overall, because when you get the reports, it's just per classroom. And I know it varied.

The highest, I think, was 60 percent of our kids met their RIT growth on their NWEA.

As far as the iMSSA test went, I felt like we -- when we took this test, it was really the first time we were taking a state test as a fully enrolled school of 600 -- 500 -- whatever -- because we hadn't had a test -- we had the PARCC test back in 2018-'19 when only 63 students took that test.

Those 63, there's only 40 still at our school. When you think of the difference of taking the first real State test that we would take and the interim test, the iMSSA test, when we got those results, we thought, "Woohoo, we're on target, look at this, it's all going to be great."

But then when the final test came out, it actually -- the test was in a different format, and our kids don't have the access to technology to practice it.

And then the -- we opted to not do the iMSSA because I didn't see how it was going to help us. And we don't have testing fatigue with our students, either.

So it provided -- last year's data did provide us with some kind of baseline. And we -after seeing the data -- 'cause we saw -- we were allowed access about August 27th, we had to submit our paperwork on the 15th, that was a stressful two weeks of trying to make sense of what we saw compared to what the iMSSA data showed us.

But we kind of just sat in it for a bit and contacted Cognia. Cognia came to the school. We talked -- we had a professional development with all of our teachers in order to do a dive into understanding it.

I also went through and checked to see how many kids are on the cusp, like, I don't understand. And so we have a better understanding now, and we see where we're at with that and understanding the difference between an average on NWEA versus proficiency on the NM-MSSA test.

So the -- the difficulty is I don't want to teach to a test. I don't want teachers to be stressed about "How do I get my students to perform

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better on a test?"

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So -- but how do we get those results to reflect what our students are able to do accurately? And same thing with Istation. If our students do not use technology during the school day, we've had to think of how are we going to incorporate so that the format isn't what's throwing them on a timed test on Istation.

So it's allowed us to have some consideration. I wish we had had more time to explore that. But going from PARCC in 2018-'19 and then nothing statewide until this last year, and then the iMSSA, sort of lulled us into -- thought that we were on track.

So we wouldn't have course-corrected on anything, given the data we got from iMSSA.

And so -- but then when we get the final data, it was a little bit shocking to us.

But, you know, now that we understand it better, we have a better grasp on what's being expected, how do we make sure that our students aren't in a deficit technology-wise, but yet not try to incorporate teaching sample test questions every single day and that sort of thing.

It's, like, that's not what -- that's not

something about that. Like, what could we have done differently if that's what we saw?"

And, hopefully, you can -- yeah -- you can try to figure out just how to integrate some tech skills for your kids, which also is important; right? That's important life skills now, whether we like it or not or -- I mean, those are life skills moving forward.

So integrating just some tech skills for your kids outside of learning; right? Like, it could just be how to use a computer.

So I guess, then, my next question is going to be, even in the results that -- the results that we do have, the results we can look at, it looks like there are some significance achievement gaps in some of your student groups.

Can you talk about -- I don't know -- and I know equity councils often kind of tackle that as well. Why are some of your students performing better than other students? You know, some of the ethnicities in your school are much higher outperforming others.

And then we also have the economically disadvantaged are very much underperforming students who aren't in your school.

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our mission. Our mission is classical education. And so we need to stick with that.

I just hope that we can get a better understanding of how to make the data reflective without spending too much time trying to help our students not be -- not be disadvantaged from a lack of practice on those types of tests.

THE CHAIR: Yeah, I understand that. And I do think -- I mean, I've always thought -- I think -- I've always heard that term, "Don't teach to the test," "This teacher is teaching to the test," things like that.

I always try to encourage -- the adults just need to teach standards. Assessment results will come. That's what we talk about to the kids, too. Do all the work leading up to it. Your quiz is going to be fine. If you do all the studying in between, you don't have to stress about the quiz.

Hopefully, that's what the teachers are doing. Teach to standards. You've got standards. Teach to standards. Hold a higher bar. The assessment is going to come.

I know hindsight is 2020; right? Like, after you see your kinders, like, struggling with something, you're, like, "Maybe we could have done

So can you talk a little bit about how you guys have looked at student groups already now that -- with whatever data you do have, now that you have it, now that you've looked at it, if the equity council has been able to look at it and kind of look at why, why are -- why is this happening? Why are we having these achievement gaps?

And then have you started implementing, this school year now, anything different to kind of take a look at that and address it?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: Well, I think the difficulty is that, like I said, the last time we had State data was 2018-'19. And we had 110 --150 students, now 610 students.

And we don't know that we've had a lot of ability to establish a baseline and understand that situation.

And I don't mean to dismiss things for the pandemic, either. But it's access to school. It's transportation. It was difficulty when Navajo Nation and Zuni Nation were in lockdown, even if we were open.

So I don't think that we can necessarily make full judgments on that until we have -- we kind of look at this year's data and see now that we're

all in school, what can we do about this, and where are these disadvantages coming from, and how can we help support?

But, honestly, I think we look at each individual child and say, "What is this child missing? What does this child need?"

And it isn't like program-wide that we say -- sweeping decision -- on, "Okay, if you are this, we're going to provide this."

They may not need that. They may need something different despite the fact that they're in one particular group or another.

So it's really looking at the individual child.

We offered summer school. People said, "What are we going to do for summer school?"

This depends on who signs up. We're not going to do a sweeping program until we know what the particular needs are of those particular students, until we have identified -- let's see when we have a baseline.

So let's see where they go for this year when we do testing, and then we make a plan to say -- not that we're not doing anything now, sitting around waiting -- but that we're targeting

how it walk- -- so -- and not understanding necessarily about the 50 percent -- and not to say that I think it's -- you know, it's not our fault or whatever -- it's just what I thought, that, they do not want to meet with us because it was -- 50 percent was the cutoff.

And when I went to Window Rock that one day when we had the tribal consultation, there was no one there to meet with me.

And, like I said, Mr. Tracy walked around with me sort of as a courtesy.

And I think maybe the -- it had been canceled, but I just didn't get notification that it had been canceled -- was clear that you have to be at 50 percent in order for us to meet.

So that was sort of what I was going on going forward.

And I understand that the -- that it's now changed to 45 percent, and that we do have some grants that we didn't have at the time, but we do have now, that have further obligation for us.

And I'm happy to be -- I feel like I want more participation and cooperation and collaboration. We're not trying to avoid that. I was just trying to not be a nuisance to somebody

who -- to the organization if they didn't feel that that was what was required. And everyone's busy.

And so we just kind of said, "We'll meet if..." -- and I think Dr. Nez, when I wrote to him, I said, "Do you want to meet? Do we meet the criteria?"

"No."

"Second criteria?"

"No," we don't meet any of that criteria. Okay. Well, then, we're not going to

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So I guess now at this point, then, we'll just meet anyway, so -- no matter what it says, but...

THE CHAIR: Okay. Yeah. I was going to go to Director Chavez. I'm interested -- I'm trying to determine for myself if we should have a condition for tribal consultation, like, if I would support a condition -- I know it's a recommendation and so I'm definitely considering just having it be clarified in the contract and focused on.

And it sounds like the school is going to be open to that anyway, because that is what their plan is to do anyway. But -- yeah, if you could talk a little bit about the recommendation and the

each individual student for what they need. But to be able to make group decisions, like, "Everybody who is in group category needs to have this

intervention," it's not something that we would necessarily do.

But every student matters. And every student, what they need matters to all of us, not -- and to me, particularly, in that I want to make sure that we provide those resources to those students.

THE CHAIR: And then Commissioner Armijo touched on the tribal consultation.

I guess I'm just so conflicted about, you know, moving forward, because -- can you confirm? Do you have a very clear understanding moving forward? Requirements? Due dates? What the process looks like?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: Yes.

THE CHAIR: And can you explain that? What will that look like moving forward for you?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: Yes. So moving forward, we'll just stay in direct contact with Dr. Andy Nez at the Navajo Nation, and just work directly with him in setting up the tribal consultations.

The challenge -- I think if you saw the --

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CSD's perspective on it.

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DIRECTOR CORINA CHAVEZ: Thank you, Chair Burt. And hello, Hózhó Academy. Good to see you. I apologize for not being here the first hour.

I'm happy to talk about this.

So, first of all, I would say tribal consultation is not -- requirements or criteria for conducting tribal consultation is not criteria for conducting tribal consultation.

And what I mean by that is that there's multiple entities that require tribal consultation for different reasons.

One is the federal government and the threshold that they hold for Title I and maybe other programs that they have.

And then in terms of the Navajo Nation, they're also navigating three different states' requirements.

During the time that Hózhó has been open during the charter term, things changed at the PED. So the rule that defines tribally-impacted schools came to fruition in the middle of the charter term.

And I know that Deputy Director Brigette Russell talked about the mixed messages that the school was getting with, "Do they meet the So I put the recommendation to include that as a condition as a reminder for everyone, and because the fact is that the school should have been doing it, but did not do it.

THE CHAIR: Yeah. So I guess it's more not, like -- it's, like, what's done is done. That what happened. And so moving forward, it's clear. We know. And also I can imagine if you -- even if you did get a reminder in 2020, there was probably many other reminders you were getting at that time,

So -- okay. I think -- I mean, I would -- I would probably support a condition because there wasn't clarity. It just was muddled throughout the last contract term. So clarifying it and just monitoring it over the next couple of years could be something that could be really helpful to get in the habit of it, get into the process, and know that you have the support, clearly, to support you in that.

And then the other recommendation is about academics. If the academics aren't where they're supposed to be, I definitely want to see a focus on it, improvement on it.

You know, the -- we just put out a Draft Performance Framework, the academic portion of it.

criteria?"

I think the point that I want to drive home is that there's differing entities that require -- that have criteria. And so the State rule that defines it now that is in alignment with the Indian Education Act does define Hózhó as a school that meets that criteria from here on out.

There's other grants. And I think that the school received a recent grant where there wasn't tribal consultation, and there should have been.

So I didn't meet directly with Dr. Nez at first. I went through Indian Education Division to request from Navajo Nation whether the school had met that criteria. And the response was no.

And then we had a meeting, Rebecca Reyes from Indian Education -- she's the Assistant Secretary, actually -- and several folks from the Navajo Nation. And so we sorted it all out.

What Rebecca shared was a document that came out in 2020. But at that point, Hózhó should have known. But was Hózhó getting regular reminders and confirmations and being monitored and being told, "You need to do this," I don't see any evidence of that.

One of the highlights of it, for me, is there is an indicator specifically about student group and growth of student groups.

So I do think -- if looking at moving towards that, it's already going to be something that will be -- you know, as a PEC and CSD, it's something that we would want to start looking at moving forward anyway.

So I'm also, like, mildly conflicted about including that, because that would be the one piece that I would say would be a condition, is really taking a look at your growth of your student groups, making sure you're closing any achievement gaps that are happening.

Yeah, growing your students -- right? -- which, once again, I appreciate it's already a focus, understandably, that you're already going to do that anyway. I appreciate additional monitoring if it's not -- if we don't have evidence it's happening before, then additional monitoring, for me -- for me, that's additional support, not -- not just the accountability part.

But I'm also -- I just don't know if it's something that -- if we're going to be looking at more deeply, anyway, on all the schools in the

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Performance Framework that are in the new one, then I don't know if I necessarily -- I don't know if it makes sense to put a condition on something that is going to be looked at anyways.

I don't know. So I'm a little conflicted by that. I don't know. Director Chavez, I'd be interested what you think about that, too. Once again, I'm also going a little -- okay. Yeah. I'm -- let me ask Director Chavez, and then Commissioner Gipson, which I'm also -- once again, I'm being maybe too forward-thinking and, like, having an assumption that the new Performance Framework is -- you know, that's all future work still.

So I'm mildly concerned about even, you know, counting on that being part of it. I -- so we are going to be looking at student groups and academic performance in the Performance Framework more deeply.

Do you think that that could -- like, in annual reports moving forward, looking at that could satisfy -- instead of doing a condition, just, we're looking at that as part of the Performance Framework anyway?

DIRECTOR CORINA CHAVEZ: Thank you,

to move forward, and I don't think -- we've had other schools that we've renewed that we've had some growth issues, and we didn't put it as a condition that they have to do it. And I think the -- I have confidence that the Performance Framework is going to go forward, and it's going to -- through the annual reports, we'll get that information and can act appropriately.

Because my concern here, if this condition is here, well, how are they going to satisfy it? It adds another level -- the way I see it, it adds another level of reporting for this that I think the school could spend the time doing other things about. So that kind of concerns me.

And the conditions on the tribal consultation, we don't use conditions as reminders that they have to do this. It's in their contract.

So I -- and I -- the way I kind of read it -- and maybe I'm wrong -- it was more on the Navajo Nation going by what federal requirements are for consultation, and there was just a lot of miscuing of all this.

But I think the school knows what direction -- and we've had -- honestly, we've also had other schools that have come up that have been

Chair Burt. I feel like there is a need for academic improvement. And I know the school has reflected on that and would like to see improved academic outcomes for the students that they serve.

And I actually feel like with a plan in place that is strategically setting out objectives and steps to get there, that the school has a really great chance of that.

I was hoping by this meeting that we would have school designations. We don't. If the school gets a designation, they would need to do a DASH Plan, and that could suffice. I think that that information will be coming out in the next month, I hope.

And I know that we haven't seen any of the proxy-for-growth data. But everything that I have been able to see and examine at the school suggests that I think it would be helpful.

THE CHAIR: Thank you, Director Chavez. Commissioner Gipson.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: I'm not that supportive of putting the academic condition on the renewal, simply because the school has shown the growth.

I have confidence in the school's ability

on tribal lands, and somebody said, "Yeah, we did a tribal consultation," and we simply accepted that without any verification.

So this school has tried to do their best to get the verification.

So I don't like to use condition as a -- just, "Here's a reminder to do this," because there's got -- usually, there's an action that goes with the condition.

Can I ask just one question of them real quick?

THE CHAIR: Can I come back to you? Because I'm still -- I'm, technically, still --

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Yeah. Sorry.

THE CHAIR: Okay. But I will go back to you, Commissioner Gipson. I have you now right after me.

Commissioner Carrillo? If it's about this topic, in particular.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Specifically, yes, I would echo what Commissioner Gipson said. I think it's a given we're looking at growth. We can, through the course of the next several years, look at all the reports and see what's happening, and, if we're concerned, we can bring in and talk about it.

THE CHAIR: Okay. And that's where I actually -- when I first was reading through the report and looking at it, that's where I started with was I don't know if I feel good about an academic condition at all, because there's just such a lack of data, I mean, like, an extreme lack of data in this case in particular.

But I also care deeply about -- that's why I was so conflicted. Because I care so much about the academic success of your students that that's where, like, my conflict was -- right? -- of, like, there's not data, but I want to make sure and see it. But also, once -- I do -- I'm happy to acknowledge for this school in particular the extreme circumstances that you all went through over the last couple of years of the pandemic.

And the lack of data that I am missing is of no -- nothing -- you know, of nothing to do with the school.

Okay. Before I go back to Commissioner Gipson, I did want to -- the -- is -- are you doing -- can you talk a little bit -- like, I saw in your video that there's really a lot of CLR work happening, it's just ingrained in what you're doing.

And I saw, you know, that, really, the

a number of people who were Scottish, and they came in kilts and -- you know.

So it's like -- it's understanding that we all have families, ancestors, people who came before us, and we really -- I really try to help our students understand that connection, that there's positivity in who we are, and that when we come to talk about things, having all of those diverse perspectives helps us to understand each other.

And so as students get older -- and even younger students, I think, to some extent. But as students get older, their perspective on especially on a history class and looking at a primary source, have different experiences that they bring and they share with each other.

And I -- to me, I think it enriches the process.

So as far as there being separate objectives to say -- to say we do have objectives through our Native language and culture. You know, we include -- when we do the Pledge in the morning, Zuni, Navajo, and Spanish, because we have a number of Hispanic students and families. And so we also had a number of students whose families were from the Philippines. And we have numbers of students

culture of the students as is is being validated and affirmed daily in the practices of your school and what's being offered to them as activities.

Can you talk about how students' culture -- because you have several different -- like, it's not just one -- right? -- like, you have a diversity in your school of cultures, how all the different cultures are kind of being validated, confirmed, being give opportunities to celebrate your cultures in your school, but then also bridging culture to culture and preparing them for success outside the school. So I want to know about your CLR work.

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: So as a classical model school, I think the focus is often on how are we the same as humans, like, from all time, how are we the same. And those are the connections that we make between each other.

We all want to be treated in a certain way. We all value similar things when it comes to how we want to be treated.

We often have -- so when we had our traditional dress days, students come from -- we have a number of tribes. It's not just Navajo and Zuni. We have a number of tribes. And also we have

who have blended backgrounds. And how do we celebrate those things, those differences, because I think it does enrich us.

And so we want to move forward with more opportunities. And we'll turn to the equity council for that. And also to Ms. Vicente, we've had long conversations about how do we incorporate more things in the school.

And yet what we want to do is be able to, as you said, when people leave our community -- Gallup is an isolated community where everybody knows everybody. So, culturally speaking, we all are very accepting in lots of ways.

But when you step outside of Gallup, how are our students going to perform if they were to go to a university that is not in New Mexico, and how would they perform there?

And so that's where our virtues come in. And we talk about the virtues of diligence and perseverance, and you don't give up, and you keep trying, and you be a person of integrity. You're not afraid to ask for help, and you're not afraid to ask for forgiveness. And teaching those skills.

And, in addition, providing access to different cultural experiences so that kids -- I

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think people, in general, shy away from things that are unfamiliar. And so if you're in a group of people who all have the similar cultural background, and you're different, how do you understand or tap into those kind of things.

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And, you know, our students read the Narratives from Frederick Douglas, because you can break through some of those barriers, and how do you do that?

So we want to provide them the academic access as well as the moral and intellectual virtues that allow them to persevere and have courage in different situations, and, that they -- and understand that their value, that it's not majority-driven.

THE CHAIR: Great. Well, I -- this is more out of curiosity. It's my last question.

But I'm going to -- I am actually looking forward to your next five years. And I don't know if this -- this probably really would -- but not just for your school, but, like, humanity, that nothing bars you from, just, like, direct -- the next five years of just being data-driven and being really able to see the fruits of your efforts really come to fruition -- right? -- and not have to go

I was, like, "When? How do you do this"; right? So I totally understand. It was more out of just curiosity.

And I know this is what I love about schools and charter schools so much. Even though you're using similar curricula, you have very different school -- I mean, it's an extremely different school, so it's not like you can just take what they're doing and replicate -- "Oh, they've had success, we're going to do this."

No, it's not going to work like that.

Out of curiosity, since we have two schools using that kind of model, it was more out of curiosity to know.

But I'm glad that at least, like, if you've ever had questions, that they're helpful to you.

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: They've been helpful, yes.

THE CHAIR: Great. All right. Commissioner Gipson. Commissioner Gipson.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Just real quick. You mentioned Starlink. Is that what you're using as the -- because I know the Cuba School District did it. And they invested a lot of money into it.

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through the struggle bus as much as you've had to.

My last question, just out of curiosity. Do you -- Estancia Valley Classical Academy also uses the same classical education that you all use. Have you all connected in any way, or like, been able to talk about what they do, what you do, and how they've used the curriculum?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: You would think we would have lots of communication.

But, honestly, I can count on one hand the number of times we've talked to them. But I think it's just -- we're just so focused on how we're doing things that we're just, like, "This is how we're going forward."

They've been helpful whenever I've asked them for any support or asked -- so we don't have to reinvent the wheel, "How did you do this," or, "How did you do that?"

So it's usually a quick thing. But, in general, no, we should probably have more collaboration. But we're just so busy, and we're all in our own little world.

23 THE CHAIR: I understand. It's just, 24 like, even when I was a teacher, they were, like, 25 "Go observe other teachers."

But now they're worried of sustainability, can they afford this system, you know, to supply their families going forward. So is that what your intention is?

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: So we, at the school, have high speed Internet. In fact, now that we don't need it, we have the fastest in Gallup, I've been told.

But for our families, that's still the only option right now for many of them. Although I have to say it was kind of comical when it was -- in the throes of the pandemic, a number of companies said that they would provide -- like, Sacred Wind or others in the neighborhood -- would provide services to students. We had to present this Excel sheet, and we were told what to do.

But then I started becoming -- part of my job was to arrange utility installations, and people were calling and saying, "There's a dog, I can't get in."

And I'm, like, what -- the world has gone crazy, because here I am, like, getting cable TV put in or something.

But the Starlink has been so effective. I can't tell you how difficult it was for me

personally. So I lived my families of the schools' experience to have no connectivity of any kind; no phone, no landline, no mail, no Internet, and to be afraid to go anywhere to get those things.

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And so -- but Starlink has opened up the world to a lot of our families. And so we were just grateful that John Chadwick did -- because that whole process was so daunting. And I wanted to give up a number of times, but he just kept on. And he helped us.

And -- but I don't know the sustainability of that going forward and whether or not families can afford that if they don't have it covered anymore by -- because right now, we're in a year of coverage. But when that goes away, will they still be able to access it? I'm not sure. But the world could be a different place by then. It's so -- it's hard to predict anything these days with who could have predicted where we'd be today.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: And I'm just thinking conversations with Legislators in terms of, "What do we need to do to make sure that this is not just, 'Here we did this for you, goodbye,' and now it's on you."

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: And it does have its

COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Yes. Commissioner

2 Armijo votes yes.

Chair Burt.

4 THE CHAIR: Yes.

5 COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Commissioner

6 Carrillo.

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7 COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Yes.

8 COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: I'm sorry. I'm

losing my place.

10 Commissioner Gipson.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Yes.

12 COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Commissioner Manis.

COMMISSIONER MANIS: Yes.

COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Commissioner

15 Robbins.

COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: Yes.

17 COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Vice Chair Voigt.

18 COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Yes.

19 COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: That passes, seven

20 to zero. Congratulations.

THE CHAIR: Congratulations.

MS. JULIANE HILLOCK: Thank you.

THE CHAIR: We're going to take a quick

24 break and come back at 10- -- sorry -- 10- -- 12- --

let's try to do 12:15. Ten-minute break.

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limits, you know. And it also is weather dependent and things like that.

But if we could have -- you know, I understand that there may be some things in the works to provide more infrastructure that's permanent, not necessarily satellite option only, that's -- you know, fiber optic in communities. But, frankly, right now, my mission is to get mail. So that's the next thing.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: It is, for me, about my only option. I'm on a year-and-a-half waitlist. So it's -- yeah, it's tough. So thank you.

THE CHAIR: All right. Commissioner Voigt is going to make a motion.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Thank you, Madam Chair. I move that the Public Education Commission approve the renewal application for Hózhó Academy for a five-year term, 2023 through 2028, without conditions.

THE CHAIR: Second.

All right. There's a motion and a second. Any discussion from Commissioners?

23 (No response.)

THE CHAIR: All right. Seeing none,

25 Secretary Armijo, if you could call the roll.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: If you don't mind, we've been sitting -- I know we're running late, but

it was a three-hour session, and we had scheduled a 15-minute break. Can you kind of stretch it so we

can go to the bathroom?

THE CHAIR: I'm saying ten.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: I'll stretch it to

15. Thank you.

(Recess held, 12:03 p.m. to 12:17 p.m.)

G. New Mexico Connections Academy

THE CHAIR: All right. Good afternoon.

We are on to Item G, which is New Mexico -- the

Charter School Renewal for New Mexico Connections

14 Academy.

If I could first pass it to you and have you introduce yourself, and if there's anyone else who's not right here on the panel with you, if you want to introduce them as well, you're more than welcome to.

welcome to.

DR. SANDY BEERY: Great. Thank you. Good morning -- no, sorry -- good afternoon,

22 Commissioners.

23 My name is Dr. Sandy Beery, and I'm the 24 Executive Director of New Mexico Connections

25 Academy.

Sitting next to me is Jolene Ortiz; she's our principal.

Back here is Shannon Vasquez, who is our special ed director; Shawna Sanchez, who is our office manager; and Mia Anderson, who is our assistant principal. With us as well is Mark Boitano, our board president, and Jerry Schalow, our treasurer and finance committee board member. I think they're just right outside.

And then if I could ask the staff and the family to stand up so that you can see we have some of our staff -- remember, it's two days before the end of the semester. So it's a little tricky.

But thank you all for coming. Appreciate it. So there's representation of our staff as well.

THE CHAIR: Thank you so much. All right. Well, that will take us to Item A, which is the Public Education Department Evaluation.

Director Chavez.

DIRECTOR CORINA CHAVEZ: Thank you. Welcome -- welcome to the renewal hearing. Good to see all the people. It's really nice.

I think part of the reason why we have charter schools is because it involves people in public education, and this is a testament to that. more, rigorous standards as traditional public schools to honor their autonomy as unique entities and celebrate innovations.

The Charter Schools Division diligently reviewed what was promised in each charter schools' contract with the Public Education Commission. The terms that were in the contract were at the core of the renewal process.

We wanted to know if the school is implementing what was promised in the contract, and was the implementation of those terms evident in the renewal application, the site visit, and in the site visit reports for the last four years.

We acknowledge that there's always room for improvement in processes and recognize that there were components of this renewal process that should have been refined.

First, the renewal documents sent to the school were not as complete as CSD would have liked. We were still awaiting data. But we wanted to send them as quickly as possible to the school.

Secondly, we know that when the schools read the preliminary renewal report, they were looking for indication of the recommendation; renewal, non-renewal, or renewal with conditions.

So New Mexico Connections Academy, welcome.

I would like to first express my gratitude towards everyone who has worked so hard in this process. I know the school itself and its board, the community, all the PEC members, my staff and contractors working to be part of the site visits, and those who contributed behind the scenes. Thank you.

The renewal school -- renewing schools is a complex process, and circumstances particular to the past four years make this renewal process even more challenging.

For one, the 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. And if you don't have a draft, make sure that you get a copy. We'd love your feedback. There's also a link on our website.

And the global pandemic itself created challenges for all schools. You guys were perhaps more prepared than most to deal with the pandemic.

And, lastly, there's always a balancing act from holding charter schools to the same, if not

We did not include that in the preliminary renewal analysis. However, a very specific indication of the recommendation, even though it was not made, ratings in Part B, Progress Report, do provide insight as to how CSD understood the school's performance.

And, finally, during this process, it became clear that the need to clarify expectations is something that we all want.

So the renewal process is a time for making serious decisions about whether to renew the contract, but it's also a time for reflection and feedback, which I think needs to be normed in terms of where we're at right now.

Preliminary analyses are meant to offer an opportunity for the school and the PEC to reflect on what's happening in the learning community and, specifically, how the successes can be sustained.

In the case of New Mexico Connections, the CSD has recommended renewal -- I'm sorry. I think that I'm reading the wrong document. Hold on. There we go. Renewal for a term of five years, with the condition to study the cause of the low graduation rate and develop a plan for improving graduation outcomes at the school.

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While the school's proficiency rates show growth from year one to four, the school and the CSD are in agreement that graduation rates are lower than average and do not show growth over the contract term.

Our renewal application basically has three categories. Either you Meet, you Show Substantial Progress, or you Fail.

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That's, like, A, B, or F. There was no C, which, had there been, I think that would have probably been the more accurate rating for this school.

The CSD also acknowledges that there was a mistake that was made in terms of the mission goal data that was reported. This error was corrected as soon as we were notified from the school, and that did not change the overall rating -- well, no, actually, it did. So that the overall rating is Meets in that indicator.

And -- and I won't say much more about the other ratings, except that we stand behind what the ratings were. And, again, we are recommending that the school be approved for five years with that condition.

Thank you.

particular, our contract term started July 2018.

So the first year of our contract was '18-'19. And this school negotiated our new contract in September of 2019. And in that negotiation, we all agreed to include the '18-'19 school year in this contract term.

So -- and the reason I say that is because much of the data I'm presenting will also include things from '19-'20 moving forward, and then some of the other data you see when we're looking at the contract term includes data from '18-'19. So I just wanted to make that clear.

So we have a very stable staff and administration.

I've been with the school since March of 2019. Jolene has been with the school in the capacity of either special ed teacher, counselor, lead counselor, assistant principal, and now principal, and I think in year six and a half -- seven? -- with the school. So we have a lot of longevity in our administration and with our staff.

We have also, since the '19-'20 school year, we have grown from 54 employers to 84 employees. And in that time, much of the growth that we've had is, one, to increase core content

THE CHAIR: Thank you, Director Chavez. And that takes us to Item B, which is the School's Comments. And you will have up to 30 minutes for your comments and presentation.

So over to you.

DR. SANDY BEERY: Checking for the red light.

Thank you, Chair Burt. Appreciate that. So in my presentation talking about NMCA, what I'd like to do is I'd like to talk about highlights since our previous renewal up to now, challenges that we're still working on, and areas for continuous improvements. So that will be the structure of this presentation.

So the first thing that I'd like to say is that in the summer of 2021, we received our renewal of our accreditation with what's now Cognia, which used to be WestEd, which there are previous names before that for some of us who have been around a long time. And we have our accreditation through June 2026.

We also have a very stable administration and staff at the school since the beginning of this contract term. And I'm going to pause here for a minute to remind the PEC about, for this school in teachers in those areas where we were needing to be able to increase those numbers to be able to reduce the number of numbers of students that teachers have.

So, for example, we went from one seventh-eighth-grade English teacher to two, one for each grade. Just one example.

The other thing that we've done in increasing the staff is to do it very strategically. So what we did was we looked at our data. We said, "Where are our kids struggling? What do we need to do to support them?"

And we very strategically added staff. We added interventionists -- a reading interventionist and a math interventionist up to the point that we now have six.

We have a reading interventionist and a math interventionist at each grade band, 4 through 6, 7-8, 9-12.

So we have an entire intervention team.

We also went to the model of, for us,
"adviser for each grade level" means an additional
person to help looking at student data, looking at
students who might be struggling, who are what we
call "in escalation," which means that they're

getting behind in the pace of what they need to do, their attendance is falling, so that we have an additional person in addition to the teachers to be able to make contact with those families, develop plans to support those families.

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So we have moved to -- and the last position we added was -- this year -- was the elementary adviser. So we have an adviser for fourth through sixth grade. Then we have an adviser for every single grade, seven through twelve, and we also have two additional high school advisers who work specifically with our high school students who are off cohort, behind in credits. Those students typically need more support. And so we have advisers specifically for that.

We also, as always, make sure that we have the appropriate special ed staff to support the special ed students who are coming to us. And that means that looking at our increase overall in our special ed population since 2019-'20, and also the increase in the number of students in the alternative program, adding teachers in that program as well as in our number of gifted students. So really strategically thinking about what do we need for staffing.

working with that individual family.

And then we also went to a model with a counselor at every grade level and a counselor for fourth through eighth grade.

So we have a lot of supports for our students in a variety of ways to be able to help them be successful, with very specific program and process in staffing.

The newest position we've added based on our data is what we call a learning coach support specialist, because in our school, our parents, we call them learning coaches. And they are really responsible for making sure that their kids get their stuff turned in, making sure that the kids have a place where they can work and that they are working on their stuff and staying on pace, and then recording attendance in the system. That's really the big lift for the learning coaches.

And then for all of our families, our students and our learning coaches in particular, is learning the system; so any new system that you're coming into. And we found that having a learning coach support specialist is helping a lot of with scheduling what we're calling boot camps for kids that might enroll late to help them with how do I

And we feel very good about where we are now with these different programs and processes and systems that we've put in place and are seeing the effects of that -- that strategic staffing.

Some of the other positions that we've added based on the need that we've identified with our off-cohort students, we were finding that attendance was a big issue for them. So we looked at our entire process of supporting kids with attendance issues, and we added a part-time social worker who specifically works with the off-cohort advisers and those students who are needing some additional support and referrals to additional support to help them with plans to be successful.

We've also added a full-time social worker that works with the entire population. And the language we use is "students in distress." So we have a process that if something comes to the attention of a teacher or another student or another staff member that a student might be in distress, we have a very quick referral process to that social worker, who then follows through with the process of making connection with that family.

And then -- and then whatever the services are that that family needs, then it's identified in

get in the system, how do I navigate this, who's my kid's adviser, those kinds of -- how do I get moving quickly when I enroll late in the school.

Another thing is she's working with advisers and teachers for those kids who might need a little bit more support and working with those families to provide them support to help those students get back on track for what they need to do. Those are the examples of how we've strategically staffed the school to support the kids that come to our school.

The other thing that we do at our school is we have a clear, long-term, job-embedded, sustained professional development plan.

And I'll give you a brief description of what that means and what that looks like at our school.

In year one, '19-'20 in this case, we identified focus areas that were important for where the culture and the systems of the school were at the time. So one of those focus areas was to make sure that we were connecting again together as a staff, because the '18-'19 school year was a hard year for the school.

So we wanted to do that. We wanted to

focus on response to intervention -- this was pre-Multi-Layered System of Support, MLSS, in the State. So we wanted to focus on RTI in the elementary grades to start with, to say "How do we do that well," and we also wanted to identify what we were already doing and begin to do more of integrating SEL learning into the academic setting.

So those were our focus areas for the first year.

The second year, we had SEL Integration 2.0.

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All right. So we've identified what we are already doing, and we've added a few more things to what we're doing in our individual live lessons and interacting with kids. Let's move to the next step with that. And then we added collaboration as the other focus area.

Then the pandemic happened in March of 2020, and our shift immediately was to we need to think about what we're doing and how we are making connections with families and reaching out to them to know that we're still here and we care about you, "What do you need," and supporting their social and emotional health; right?

We had a lot of flexibility as a state.

that we do; it informs everything that we do about how we are communicating with kids, what kinds of opportunities we're giving students when we met with them in small groups, when we do our live lessons, when we make phone calls to check on how they're doing academically, how is it integrated in everything.

We also continued with our collaboration piece, because we had moved from how do we talk to each other, to our PLCs need to be really structured around the work of the school, which means the teams of the school, which, then, we had team leaders and created a lead team so that the collaboration within the team is real collaboration, with, now what they're working on is how do I look at the curriculum that I'm doing, and how am I really assessing for mastery, which is what we really want to be doing, Glenna -- Commissioner Voigt, sorry -- sorry. Seat time, no. Carnegie units, no. Moving towards mastery, assessing for mastery, yes. Right?

So having that focus on collaboration for four years now, we've been able to create the culture, the expectation, and the space for the teachers to talk to each other and say, yeah, but how are you doing that, and what are you doing

We should say thank you to our state for that, because other states did not, about how we could do school in the hardest part of the pandemic.

So, yes, we were ready to pivot -- because we didn't, to pivot to virtual learning, because we already knew how to do that. But what we did do was recognize that our families' lives were disrupted, turned upside down, traumatic, as well as our staff families.

And so what we did was we pulled back and said how are we caring for each other, how are we continuing to have school, which is a stable piece for our kids, because it looks like it did pre-pandemic -- right? -- use that as a tool, and how do we continue to move forward.

So I think we took advantage of what we had, and we said what else can we do with the tools that we have to make those connections with families and let them know that we're all here for them.

So that was a big shift for us. And having that SEL integration focus was an easy way for us to be able to do that as well.

So then moving to the next year, we had SEL Integration 3.0, all right, now, basically on steroids, right? So now it's in all of the things there? You know what? I have this thing that my kids are doing, and it looks like it's directly connected to this thing, and maybe we should talk to each other, because we share kids, and maybe they could be doing one thing, and we could -- they're having those kinds of conversations now.

So having a sustained multiyear professional development plan that's clearly focused where the school is trying to go allowed us to create the culture and the space to have a school that can do the heavy lifting that you need to do to really support kids who are struggling.

So that's what I mean when I talk about this long-term, sustained, multiyear professional development plan.

Logistically, the way we do professional development is that we come together as a group in July for three days at the end of July, and then we come together again in January in person for two days, and then we get to come together for graduation, because we all come to graduation.

So we have some spaces we can come together. And we really focus those times on here's what we're focusing on, teams. You need to go do your work around that focus area.

And I think that's all I'll say about that.

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We've also had a strategic and well-planned-out increase in our enrollment from 1,100 in the '19-'20 school year to 1,400 this current year. And we did that in a very strategic way to make sure that we were appropriately staffed for the students that we had, rather than trying to catch up with staffing, which is not a good process for students.

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The other thing that I want to point out is some fiscal management highlights. We've had no repeat findings. Our board -- "our board" -- our budget is approved by PED every year. We're strong financially.

Moving on to the challenges.

Let's just talk about graduation rate. So, yeah, we're not happy with our graduation rate. And I want to remind the Commission that the graduation rate is a four-year cohort graduation rate in New Mexico, and that once a student is with a particular school for a quarter, that student then counts in your cohort graduation rate. And if they're only there for a quarter, it's 1/16. They basically divide the kid up into 16 parts, and

And we have discovered in looking at our data and our situation, it's more difficult for us to do that because our kids are from all over the state. Looking at some of the strategies that other schools use when they're geographically bound, there are some other resources that they have that is much

So we've been thinking about, okay, so what do we do, right?

more difficult for us to do.

So we have had a plan for the last three years to figure out, okay, so in this part of our system -- the withdrawal system -- in this part of our system, how are we identifying those kids we need to go try to track down for who knows how long to try to figure out where they are. What's that time frame that we want to do that, what do we do when we can't find them after we've done that, what other resources do we have to try to make our withdrawn students' data with the State as accurate as possible before the cohort data for that graduation year is calculated.

So for us, that is the big lift that is going to show an increase in our graduation rate at this point, because -- and, remember, the graduation

that's how you get a graduation rate.

So what I want to say first is that one of the things that we've looked at is we've looked at what's our graduation rate for the kids who are with us their senior year and then graduate in their senior year, right?

So I think that's important.

And now I don't have any numbers right in front of me, because I moved them. There they are.

Because there's two components to graduation, right? One of them is what are you doing with the kids you have, and how successful are you being with the kids you have? And the other one is how successful are you with tracking down the kids who have left you who, for a myriad of reasons that other schools can also attest to, have left you and said they're going to go do this, but you don't know for sure they did that. They're still counted as a dropout until you verify that they've done what they said they were going to do: moved out of state, really enrolled at another public school in New Mexico, really registered for homeschool, really gone and got their GED. Right?

So it's every high school's responsibility to do that kind of tracking of their kids when they

rates you're seeing stopped for 2021, right? We're a year behind. We're always a year behind in that data. So we're anticipating that our 2022 graduation rate, which we should all see next fall -- because a year behind -- we're anticipating that will be 8 to 10 percentage points higher than 2021, because we will begin to see the fruits of all of this work that we've done finally showing itself in the data we don't see until a year out.

And I can go into more detail, if you want me to later, about what the specific plan is and what the strategies are. But those are really the two big reasons that we need to look at when we're looking at graduation.

We feel very confident about what we're doing with the kids that we have, because we identified, in '18-'19 -- well, before that -- we have a very high percentage of high school students who come in behind in credits, off-cohort. You've got to really get on that right away to help them get back on track to graduate on time.

So we have plans and processes and things that we do to do that, and we are seeing the data we're being successful with that piece.

So we have had, since '19-'20, of the

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students who were with us as seniors, now we also identify kids as seniors who we think are going to be able to get caught up to graduate that year, so not just kids that are on cohort in this number.

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So in '19-'20, we had 99 percent of those seniors graduated. Those kids that were with us graduated at the end of that year, or in the summer, which counts for that year, right?

'20-'21, we had 96 percent. '21-'22, we had 95 percent.

To me that says we're being very successful with the kids we have. And we're being more successful with keeping the kids that come to us as well, all right?

So that's all I'm going to say about graduation at this point. You might have more questions later. I'm fine to answer those questions. I'm also happy to share our plans about what we're doing to address that.

The other thing that I want to talk a little bit about is I'm just going to do this little caveat here. So I was able to listen to some of the hearings in the last couple of days. And I heard, multiple times, Public Education Commission members referring to getting documents from the website, and

last-year data -- we did pretty well. We had a -we had a slight dip in math, and -- but we stated sort of where we are, showed some growth. I'm not worried about that piece.

And in the data we presented, we also presented our short-cycle data, which is Renaissance Star Reading and Math is what we use. I don't want to spend a lot of time here talking to you about data. That data is available. There are graphs available as well.

Basically, what it says is that we've held our own through the pandemic, particularly. And we're not seeing this huge dip that -- that some brick-and-mortar schools are seeing nationwide with short-cycle data.

But what I would like to talk a little bit about is two different things. And I'm going to start on data first. And I'm going to ask Jolene -because this was also -- this was data that we submitted with our response to the preliminary analysis, but it was also an attachment, and it wasn't on the website.

So I'm going to ask Jolene to hand this out, and I will explain it to you. It's very easy to understand. And I'll wait for her to do that, so

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Charter School Division saying that documents are on the website.

I just want to say that we submitted our application with appendices that were referred to in the application, but they've never made it to the website.

I'm not pointing fingers anywhere. I'm just saying that if there's data the Commission hasn't seen yet -- and maybe they have in other ways, and I don't know, I didn't get to ask that question -- then we're happy to share that data as well.

But I just wanted to point that out, that that -- that because we have sent them as attachments -- we had a whole zip folder with the attachment, because there were Excel folders with raw data and all that stuff, right?

So if they weren't available and people want to see them, then the Charter School Division has them, but they're not on the website. So I just want to say that there.

And when I talk a little bit about the student outcomes piece, I don't want to talk a whole lot about that -- because the information that was in the preliminary analysis showed first-year

I'll talk about the other piece.

The other piece that was listed on our renewal about assessment results was about participation in State assessment. That was sort of lumped into this conversation. So I'm going to talk about that right here.

Participation in State testing is always, regardless of if there's a pandemic or not, difficult for a virtual school, because we test in person, and we go -- last year, we had 22 testing sites across the state, because we want to try to schedule them in a way that families don't have to travel more than 60 miles, and we try to get it less than that. So that means 22 different testing sites.

And it also means 22 different testing sites two different times during the testing window, once for fourth through eighth grade, and once for eleventh grade, because the SAT test has to be in this window, and then another set of testing dates for those students who also need to take the ACCESS test, and then another set of dates for the alternative students who take the DLM test.

So if you can imagine, it is a logistical workout for sure to figure that out.

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And we also have not the advantage of a brick and mortar, that during the makeup time, if the kid just shows up to school that day, and you grab them and say "You're going to go take your test," we can't do that.

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So that makeup testing for us is then, again, another set of testing sites, which we do. And it is very difficult for under the circumstances to try to get to that 95 percent participation rate. But we -- we look at our processes every year, and we try to figure out how to do that.

The other piece that we saw more post-pandemic, but saw it some pre-pandemic, is we have students who choose our school because they're medically fragile. And so they just don't come, because they don't want to come to a public space and potentially put their health at risk.

That's also a difficulty, because we're required to do 95 percent, just like everybody else in the state.

We saw more of that post-pandemic, particularly in the Gallup area, during the testing window last year. There was a lot of reluctance for people to come to the testing sites to be in person.

And I'm working on a plan to share with

that we're putting in place are working for our students.

So I wanted to share this with you so that you could see that.

You can also see that there's a growth and a stability for the other grade bands as well, for fourth through sixth and seventh through eighth. We divide them up that way, because we look at elementary as fourth through sixth for us; middle school is seven-eight; high school is nine-twelve. That's why they're divided in the grade bands as they are. Okay?

And then the other piece, the blue graph on the bottom of the second page, we track our during-the-school-year withdrawals, which is what DSY means, during the school year, so our mobility rate, basically.

So our during-the-school-year withdrawals, if you notice in '17-'18, it was 53 percent. Half of our population, right? Turnover, turnover, turnover. In '18-'19, it was 33 percent. That's pretty high. And in '19-'20 -- thank you -- in '19-'20, 25 percent. And then it's gone down to 18. And I'm hoping for a little less than 18 this year.

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Lynn Vasquez at the State, because schools that were below 95 percent need to share a plan with Lynn about what are going to do to try to get to 95 percent. So that's what I want to say about participation.

What I want to do is look at this data a bit. Because this is a piece of data that we use at the school pretty religiously to be able to help inform how we're doing.

And I'm going to go back to the seat time, Carnegie unit, mastery, course completion.

Our curriculum is very rigorous. And students pass a course because they have completed the material of the course, not just because they've shown up to school, right? So the course completion rate for us is really important.

So what I -- I don't want to spend a lot of time -- all the detail stuff, but I did want to give it to you so that you could see it.

But what I want you to notice is that over time, particularly in the high school, we have seen a continuous growth of our course completion rates, which is an indication of we are being more and more successful with more kids successfully completing the courses, which means that the support systems

But, to me, this also says kids want to stay. And it provides that stability, and kids can be more successful.

So what I would like to finish with is one other piece -- two other pieces.

One of them -- and these are sort of the informational pieces for you.

So there is a statement at the bottom of our final recommendation about the mission statement. There was information on our preliminary analysis, and we responded in our response, about our mission statement.

So we had a long conversation at the site visit about the school-within-a-school part. And the CSD asked us to provide information in writing about why we didn't do that, because -- because the reason why is because the data doesn't support that as a -- as an effective model to do.

The school within a school is not an effective model for change, right? And the data shows that. So we provided a statement to them, which I didn't see in the analysis, so I don't know if it was shared with you guys.

But in that space, I asked, "Do we need to submit an amendment now? Can we have this

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conversation in our contract negotiation to make this adjustment to our mission?"

The last information we got was, "We'll take care of it in negotiation."

So I was a littlesurprised to see the "They should have done an amendment." That was never part of the conversation. So I was a little surprised to see that, but I don't disagree that we need to amend our mission. We were just under the assumption that we were going to have that conversation and do that work in the contract negotiation.

So we are ready to do that in contract negotiation.

The other piece that I want to say and just put it on the table, because I'm sure there will be questions, I want to make sure that everybody on the Commission understands that there's always a lot of questions about our relationship with Pearson. Pearson is a vendor with us. We contract with them for services. We tell them what services we want.

And the Charter School Division has our contracts with them. They're also public information. So we can answer any questions you

And, of course, it was a struggle in the beginning learning the ropes, how do we do this, and just wondering if it was going to work. And it has just been amazing. It has been really great for my

He's become very on his own. He's able to do everything on his own without me needing to be there to tell him, "Okay, it's time to do your live lessons."

So very dependent. He's learned to be very dependent. (Verbatim.)

And I can say that when the pandemic happened he was just breezing through all his courses, and it was wonderful to see him be so mature and that he has gotten to the point where he gets on his live lessons on his own.

He knows he has his times -- because of his disability, he needs a lot of consistency. And he needs to know ahead of time what's going to happen, because he doesn't do very well with change.

And for him, being in this setting has been just so positive. He's learned to do his own homework without me having to tell him, "It's time to get your homework done."

He just -- he's enjoying it. And it is

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might have.

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But they're a vendor. And they don't have anything to do with managing the school. I'm a little surprised, because that's not -- that's not what happens. They're a vendor. We manage the school. We run the school. We're an LEA. So I'll just leave that there.

And I'm done. Did I have any time left, or did I go over?

MS. MELISSA BROWN: (Inaudible.)

DR. SANDY BEERY: Great.

THE CHAIR: All right. So that will bring us to Item C, which is Public Comment.

MS. MELISSA BROWN: We have one person for Public Comment. Polly Barr.

FROM THE FLOOR: Okay. Hi. My name is Polly Barr. My last name is B-a-r-r.

Thank you for letting me have this opportunity to speak. I just wanted to let you know that I have a son who has a disability. And we have been with Connections Academy eight years now.

And I can say that the road has been a very positive one for us. And with his disability, he has shown a lot of growth, and a lot of positive

has come out of it as well.

providing -- you know, a lot of people think, you know, he's not getting any social aspect out of it. But he is, because Connections Academy does provide a lot of opportunity for the students to meet on field trips and other social events. And through that, when he first started, we met a family at one of the social gatherings, and we have been friends

So he does meet other families, and he does get to participate with other peers his age.

with this family now for eight years.

And it's just been wonderful. So I would just like to say that I'm very invested in my son's education and his future. And I would very much like to see Connections Academy stay open just so -because this is his junior year. He's got one more year. And I would like to see him graduate with Connections Academy, because they've done a lot for him, supported him in a lot of ways.

So that's what I wanted to say. Thank you.

THE CHAIR: Thank you.

22 All right. So that will take us to Item

D, which is PEC Questions.

Commissioner Voigt.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Thank you,

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Madam Chair. So congratulations on your Cognia accreditation. That seems like a really great process, especially in preparing for renewal. And I know they dig deep, and it's very reflective, and it puts a lot of things in place. So good job on that.

DR. SANDY BEERY: Thank you.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: I'm going to create a jingle that starts with "Course completion, Carnegie Credits, and Mastery."

I'm just kidding, Sandy.

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UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: If anybody would, you would.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: If anybody would, it would be me.

But, no, it's great to hear what your students are doing, that they're working towards mastery. And to me, that's still innovative, because there's so many schools that don't have that in place. And with your model, you have a lot of flexibility to do that. So it's great that you're taking advantage of that.

I had a question regarding the student body. You have almost 1,300 kids, but -- and the way that they're being supported, do you feel -honestly, do you feel that you have enough social families with local services if they need that level of service, right? So we have this additional sort of connection with local services across the state to be able to make those regional referrals, if we need to do that.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: That's super. That's great.

DR. SANDY BEERY: But, yeah, I'll take ten more. Sure.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: That's great. I know there are schools out there that have a third of the students you all do and have five times the ancillary support staff. But it's all how you use those resources, too, that works for you. That's awesome that you're taking advantage of those local resources, because, you know, New Mexico is a big state.

And to think that you have and you're providing 22 testing sites, I mean, that's huge. I mean, how many miles do you put on your car?

DR. SANDY BEERY: A lot.

22 COMMISSIONER VOIGT: So in those spaces --23 are they, like, public buildings? Libraries? Or 24 places ---

DR. SANDY BEERY: We try not to use

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workers and counselors on staff?

There's no wrong answer.

DR. SANDY BEERY: Right. But because give me ten more, I'll take as many as you'll give me that someone else will pay for, because, you know, we have limited funds for stuff.

We -- okay. I feel like with the resources that we have, we have learned how to use them real effectively. So, for example, the part-time social worker that we have. We very specifically say, "All right. So this is your role."

"Advisers, this is his role."

"Staff, this is his role," because it would be very easy -- right? -- to have him spread way too thin trying to do absolutely everything.

And what we found is by doing that, it's very effective for some of the kids who are struggling the most who are the off-cohort kids, mostly, who are in a position where they're behind a lot of lessons, and they're trying to get caught up, and they're feeling discouraged, all those kinds of things, right?

And because we are statewide, we also take advantage of making sure that we can connect

libraries as much, because they usually have one big space. And with testing, you need accommodation rooms and all those kinds of things, right?

So we try to use colleges, universities. CNM Workforce has been great for us, always. They're very helpful, and they have as many rooms as we need. And.

We -- but we try to use universities. Sometimes community centers work well. But places that are readily accessible to our families and that aren't an additional cost or much of a cost for us, too.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Yeah. That's super. So the kids that are more homebound, and they can't get out to test, I'm sure, you know, given the culture that you've set for the school, that they would like to, you know, and they might feel left out.

And I know you're working on it. Is there any way to provide a proctor, maybe, at their residence?

DR. SANDY BEERY: We've done that. COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Okay. Great. DR. SANDY BEERY: That's what happens with the DLM as well, because those are one-on-one

assessments. So most of the time with those students who are reluctant to come in public it's not necessarily because they're homebound; it's because they don't want the exposure. Right?

So they may also be reluctant to someone else coming into their home. But we do work with those kids individually to say, "How else can we do this?"

And we are really clear, just like other schools are, brick-and-mortar schools, that testing is required, that you're required to do testing. And for us, that means you need to come to the testing site to test. So it's right up front when they enroll with our school, so that they know that that's an expectation.

Then we have to work on making sure that they come on the days that we're there to test -- right? -- and figuring out how to schedule additional makeup sessions for those kids who didn't show up when it was scheduled and things like that.

So it's a -- if you're interested at all in the big puzzle stuff, just come by and help us figure out how to do testing. It's a whole new experience.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Yeah. No, thanks. I

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Oh, okay. That's nice.

DR. SANDY BEERY: They're in their last two days of the semester right now. So, conservatively, we think we'll have 20 winter grads this year, which means we'll have 20 -- we'll have 20 new kids coming in. And then we may have another handful of withdrawals at semester.

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Okay. Just curious with your program how that would look as far as when students are choosing to exit, you know. That's interesting. Thanks.

My final question is about the parents as learning coaches. I'm sure they're guided by someone on staff, you know, what that looks like, how to be a learning coach, what you need to cover.

Do you find that they're enthusiastic, for the most part, the parents? Or is it just one more thing that they have to do in order to keep their kid in your school?

DR. SANDY BEERY: I think, overall, they're enthusiastic. And I want to make it really clear that there isn't the expectation that they are teaching the curriculum to the student. That's not the expectation of a learning coach, right? But it

contracted that out.

So I'm almost done. I just have a -- did you want to talk about testing?

DIRECTOR CORINA CHAVEZ: No. Thank you.

Sorry to interrupt, Commissioner Voigt.

I just wanted to quickly let the PEC know that all of the appendices are uploaded into the PEC's drive where the applications are. They're in zip. They're in two separate zip files, and they're in a folder that says "Appendices."

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Cool. On this graph that you gave us that shows withdrawals, the mobility by year, I know in most traditional public charter schools, exodus can happen around the semester, before the second semester starts.

For you all, when do you -- what type of -- when during the school year do you typically see the most withdrawals was? Like, what time during the school year?

DR. SANDY BEERY: If I look at the last couple of years where it's been relatively stable, I would say that it's more typically at the end of the year, because they're going to go somewhere else. We do also have some changeover at semester, because we have winter grads.

would be similar to what you would ask -- you would hope that a parent would do in any school in supporting their student to be successful.

But it's also being able to navigate the online system, to be able to help their student have a place to do school, to help their student potentially make a schedule about how to stay on track for what they need to do. Because the students need to be working all day -- right -- but they can design their own schedule as much as they need as part of that flexibility and individualization that we can provide.

And so the support that we find, the feedback that we find from the -- from the learning coaches is, "I need to know -- I need to know how to navigate the system. Where do I go again to find whatever? How do I know how my student is doing?"

Right?

So it's really more the system piece. And then for a chunk of our parents starting out, "How do I help my kid develop these strategies and time frames and time management stuff to be able to help them be successful?"

 $\label{eq:commissioner} \mbox{COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Super. Thank you very much.}$ 

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1 DR. SANDY BEERY: Thanks. 2 THE CHAIR: Commissioner Gipson. 3 COMMISSIONER GIPSON: So -- and thanks for 4 all this information. 5 DR. SANDY BEERY: Sure. 6

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Sometimes we get graphed out, but it is important. It really is.

So I just wanted to talk a little bit about the learning coaches. Because you mentioned that the learning coaches are responsible for entering attendance?

DR. SANDY BEERY: So we have multiple ways that we can see whether a kid is attending, right?

So if you look at any blended learning school or anyplace like that, you think a little differently about attendance.

It's not just "I've showed up to school," but "I'm in each class period."

Attendance is a combination of parents logging the hours that their students worked. So the -- and our flexibility in our scheduling is students need to work six hours a day. But it's from Sunday night to Sunday night -- right -because they can work at any time that they want.

It's not a released bell to bell in a school.

shorthand, you might think about as attendance, right? So when we talk about the learning coach taking attendance, that's that one piece of that.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Okay. So there are no requirements for a student to join a live lesson at -- like, per week, or per semester, or anything like that, is there?

DR. SANDY BEERY: So, first, all of our teachers are required to have at least a one-hour live lesson a week. And then that has moved and changed depending on the department, the grade level, what those teachers have identified as what seems to be a better way to do things for the kids.

In our school, because of the way our school was designed and our mission to provide as much flexibility as possible, we do not require attendance at live lessons; however, they are all recorded.

So a student -- let's say we have a student who is a professional-level athlete, which we have. And they don't -- they can't go to live lesson because it's when they're practicing, right?

So they have all the information they need, but they can also work with teachers outside of that time of the live lesson.

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That's one piece.

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Another piece is the pace that the student is working. So if you're working any of sort of online curriculum, you need to sort of keep a certain pace or you'll get behind so you know that you're going to get done at the end of the year. There's the pacing piece.

There's how much time they're spending on assignments, which we can also see, right?

And then there's the engagement level of if they've been -- if they've been assigned a tutoring session with the teacher, are they going to that session? How are they doing on their assessments?

If they need to -- we do what we call corrections. It's really an opportunity to relearn it for them and talk about their learning. We call them corrections forms. But, really, what they are is "If I haven't done well on an assessment, I can go back and I can pick the problems that I missed, and I can talk about why I missed them, and what the right answer is, and why I think that's the right answer."

> So it's really a reflection on learning. So all of those pieces roll into what, in

We might -- let's say that there's a student who's really struggling, and we develop a support plan for them. And in that support plan, in conversation with the parent, we say, "You know what you really need to do..." -- for the next whatever the time period is -- "...you need to come to this session with this teacher for this tutoring," or, "You need to attend those live lessons for the next period of time because it's part of the plan to support them."

But, in general, no, they are not required to attend the live lessons.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Do you have any general guesstimate of how many students participate -- you know, the teacher has to do the hour live lesson. But what's, you know, a decent guess as to how many of their students are there live with them for that hour?

DR. SANDY BEERY: That's a great question, because, you know, I thought I anticipated all the questions you might ask me, and I could have given you the data, but I --

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: I try hard to find --

DR. SANDY BEERY: That's awesome. But I

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can give you a pretty good idea. So -- and it depends on the grade band and the way that the live lessons are structured.

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So the elementary school has pretty high attendance. They do it a little bit differently for the younger kids.

High school math, they have live lesson four days a week, might be 30 minutes, 35 minutes for each one of those.

Across the board, they typically have between 40 and 60 students in every live lesson, which is pretty high when you don't require kids to come.

## COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Right.

DR. SANDY BEERY: Middle school is running -- I don't know, I've got a middle school teacher -- middle school is running about the same, maybe a little bit higher. Some of the social studies classes at the high school level might be a little bit lower, especially for the older high school kids. So it really depends on the content as well.

But, yeah, we -- we feel like we have quite a few kids that take advantage of actually being there in the live lesson itself.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Right. And I

apologize if this was in the myriad of documents and

pointing because she's here. Demetria, would you stand up and wave? Thank you, dear.

She's our seventh grade math teacher, and she has at least one space weekly that's like that. Two years ago, she called it "Tubular Thursday."

It may have a different name now, right?

And there might be some structure to it, like, one day -- this was a day that I happened to pop in -- the kids were sharing about their pets. So they had pictures of their pets. And it's very much the social element.

There are other teachers who will open their live lesson early or stay after live lesson and just let kids hang out and chat, for example.

So there's a lot of ways that we do that in a much more flexible way so that those kids that want to do that can, and those kids who can't or don't want to don't feel, "I've got to go to this space and somebody's making me talk to somebody else in that space."

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Right. Thanks.

You know, I appreciate your comment about Pearson just being the contractor. I think the concern was when there was an indication that they were at board meetings.

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DR. SANDY BEERY: Oh.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: You know, that that could potentially rise to the level of inappropriate if they're being given a voice through, like, a vote.

DR. SANDY BEERY: Oh.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: You know, something -- so, you know, just seeing the statement, you don't know what it's conjuring up in people's minds. So I appreciate that.

You know, anyone can come to a board meeting. They're public meetings. But, you know, the concern that there could be some -- you know, because we have run into instances where schools started to have difficulties because they had some relationship, and the entity wanted a seat at the -you know, at the board.

And it's like, no, we can't do that.

So you always have to, you know -- always kind of have to watch and make sure that that's not happening. So I appreciate that.

DR. SANDY BEERY: I'd like to speak to it just a bit, just to make sure that it's in the record about the clarity of that.

So, yes, Pearson is a vendor. We contract

3 I missed it. But do you do, like, an advisery 4 time -- advisery time or something like that so that 5 kids just have that opportunity to connect, not 6 necessarily in a lesson, but -- and it also is a 7 check-in for staff on -- you know, we all learn a 8 lot when we see someone, you know, and can get some 9 hints. Do you do anything like that? 10 DR. SANDY BEERY: So we don't do anything 11 uniform across the school for that, because, again, 12 we want the -- we want the schedule of school to be 13 as flexible for students as possible.

> However, at -- this is one of those things about having really strong teams. The teams can develop things that they want to do.

So I can remember, off the top of my head, two or three examples, and there's many more. We have an elementary math interventionist who has -can't remember what he calls it, but he has -- what is it? Oh. He has "Lunch Box." So he has a lunchtime, go and hang out and have lunch for any of the elementary kids -- right? -- not just the kids that he works with.

Our seventh grade math teacher -- I keep

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services with them. And one of those is sort of back-room board support -- right -- managing minutes and doing these other things.

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And I would actually like Mark to answer this question -- he's our board chair -- because he answers it really eloquently, and I think it's important to get it in the record about what that relationship really is, since it was a question that was brought up that probably needs some context.

> COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Okay. DR. SANDY BEERY: Thanks.

MR. MARK BOITANO: Madam Chair and Commissioner Gipson, I know that's been -- that's been an issue over the years. And, I mean, the fact of the matter is we hire third parties to do a lot of things, right? We have a business manager. We have an attorney. We have coaches and third parties.

So Pearson provides some back-office services to us that require them to be at our board meetings. So they are at our board meetings, but they don't have a vote.

They help us with minutes compilation. They help us to be true, just to be true to Robert's Rules and parliamentary provisions and that kind of I'm just going to say on the record, I'm less empathetic about the testing issue, because when you set yourself up as a virtual school, you know you've got to do the testing.

And we all know how big New Mexico is. Some of us haven't been everywhere, but we all know how big New Mexico is.

So I understand it's a problem. But it's a problem that a virtual school takes on by nature of wanting to authorize through the whole state.

So -- but I -- I do acknowledge that you're doing a lot to try to -- to make sure that -and even in a traditional school, those makeups are hard. I mean they just really are, because kids will skirt that system as best they can.

So thank you for this. I appreciate it. I'm done.

THE CHAIR: All right. Seeing no other Commissioners -- Commissioner Carrillo. Okay.

20 Commissioner Carrillo. 21

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: I was going to. I figured that KT or -- I'm sorry -- that Commissioner Manis or Robbins would have a hand up.

I just have one question, because most things have been covered.

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thing as a third party.

So they are present at meetings, but they don't have a vote. We're crystal clear about that.

In other states, as you probably know, every state has its own Charter School Act. Ours prevents management by private parties. Some states actually allow private parties to manage. But we're crystal clear that that's not the case in New Mexico or on our board.

COMMISSIONER GIPSON: I appreciate that. 'Cause, you know, I hear horror stories too often when we go to national conferences, so that, you know, you always get concerned that that line is being blurred a little bit. So -- and that's -- so I certainly do appreciate that clarity.

And I did appreciate the clarification that you provided in one of the narratives about -about Pearson providing the curriculum, and that it -- there was an assurance that it was aligned with, you know, New Mexico.

So there's always that concern, that you're taking canned curriculum, and it's not representative and doesn't align with rules and our standards.

So I do -- I appreciated that in here.

I'll let you know first. To hear you speak about the school and the way you handle all sorts of different situations, including testing, accountability for staff or students, for their parent, coaches, if you will, it makes me feel a lot better about what you're doing. Because I -- I come with a bias toward -- to strictly online education.

And I just -- you know, I've got to own it. And I own that also -- I mean, I've met with Traci Filiss and spoken a lot with her up in Taos, and just learning a lot, not only about where that bias comes from, but how it's dated, you know.

So -- but the thing that -- you mentioned really early on SEL integration. And I wrote down SEL integration in an academic setting. But if their academic setting is wherever they are, their home or wherever they might be, how does that work?

DR. SANDY BEERY: So I think the first thing to understand about Social-Emotional Learning is that it is not just about emotional supports and mental health support. That's a component of it.

But SEL learning is really about five different tenets of learning. And they are skills that can be taught. Some of those skills are learning to advocate for yourself, asking for

help -- right? -- when you need help, setting goals, managing your time, learning how to self-regulate emotion, what to do with that emotion, and how to self-regulate so that you can acknowledge how you're feeling and move through that feeling and then move forward to be able to continue working. Right? That's another piece of that.

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There's a relationship piece, learning how to have relationships with people and communicate with people.

So there's a lot of skills that we can teach. So it's -- it's -- there are lots of ways to do that if you're in front of a classroom of kids, right? But there are also ways that we can do that that are much harder to do when you're in a brick and mortar.

For example, all of our students, all of our learning coaches, and all of our staff are required to make contact frequently. And that contact is synchronous, on the telephone, in a live lesson room with the camera and/or the mic on, right? That kind of conversation is supposed to happen all the time. I won't go into the metrics and stuff that we try to help keep ourselves on track. But that is a key component.

organizations that really understand this social-emotional learning in ways that you also want to get out the emotional support piece and the regulation piece is they've figured out how to do it effectively online, right?

So one of the things that we're doing this year is our elementary counselor -- she's fourth through eighth grade, actually, counselor -- is she is using a program called Second Step -- Second Step that's been around for a while. And she is teaching lessons that kids are invited to come and parents are invited to come.

And she's teaching those lessons and working with kids and getting feedback from them about how is this working? Is this another resource that we might want to use and make available to our kids and our older kids so that we can always be thinking about how do we do these things, and not only think about them in the box of, well, I could figure out how to do it in a classroom as a classroom teacher because we have this different structure and all these other opportunities to do it.

Does that help with that?

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: That helps a great

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deal. Thank you very much.

And then -- let's see. I

And then -- let's see. I had a -- it was a note around -- I think one of the -- needless to say, people are on camera for lessons, right?

DR. SANDY BEERY: No, they're not, because of bandwidth. You get 60 kids in a live lesson classroom, and they're all on camera, you crash, in any system, regardless of what platform you are using. So, no, they are not on camera.

And we use a chat -- we use a chat pod -- that's the only word I can think of, you know what I'm talking about. But we use a chat for the conversation. The teacher is on microphone, usually, because they're usually projecting something as well, because they're not on camera. And then there are times in classes where they'll ask the kids to turn their mics on if they're presenting.

But it is -- if you're trying to present a lesson where you are using a virtual whiteboard, or you can also use a document camera, which is kind of old-school now. You can use other sorts of platforms to be able to, in that live lesson, make it an interactive lesson. And you ask the kids to turn your cameras on? You might as well not have

And in those spaces are also spaces to help integrate the social-emotional learning for the students, right?

So I could have a student with a kid -- a conversation with a student -- and they're struggling in my class, and they're struggling with a big project, and we can have a conversation about, "How do you think about time management? Tell me a little bit what you're doing with that. How are you chunking this assignment? So what do you think would be a good way to manage your time? Well, here's a couple of strategies that work."

I have just done an SEL lesson, right? So it can be that straightforward and that simple.

The other thing that we do for the elementary this year is there's now a lot of really good online material for teaching lessons -- right? -- which didn't exist before, because as a world, we had a hard time wrapping our head around on how do you do this virtually; right?

I didn't know how to do it, either, when I first started teaching. I had no idea. What could that possibly look like, right?

But with the pandemic, one of the positive things that has come out of that is -- is

all that other stuff.

2 COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: I see.

3 All-righty. Thank you.4 I'm glad you expl

I'm glad you explained that, because that -- I mean the thing that I have is -- I don't know what the word -- not whiplash -- but just really bad memories of the district and PED not even requiring kids to be on camera, but getting credit for attendance. And it's not what's happening here. So thank you very much.

DR. SANDY BEERY: You're welcome. Our system also allows you to be able to see kids activity when they're online, right?

So they don't just turn it on and walk away, right? So you can see -- you can gauge how they're interacting in live lesson.

But, again, remember. Live lessons are not required, right? So students who are coming to live lesson are coming to live lesson because they want to go to that live lesson. That's why we require microphone and/or camera and/or telephone conversation when we're making those individual contacts with kids.

THE CHAIR: All right. We have Commissioner Armijo. Then Commissioner Robbins.

I do think that one of the advantages of a
virtual school is that there is -- there's less
opportunity for those people -- especially other
students -- but to judge -- right? -- because
they're not seen. They're chatting in a chat box.
And they might be, if they're coming into a session
early on or something, chatting or whatever; right?

But there's -- it's the same thing with kids who have been bullied in school or whatever, right? All of that is completely removed.

And when you remove those kinds of things for students, they tend to blossom, because they're in a place where they feel like they're being accepted for who they are and how they think and what they know and how they express themselves, which is what we're really trying to move towards.

So thank you for the question. I appreciate that. And -- so those are some of the kinds of things that we've been doing with that.

COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Thank you very much.
 That's all I really have. Thank you.

THE CHAIR: Commissioner Robbins.
 COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: Yes. Glad to be
 back online.

25 I'm curious -- and I think I asked this

Then Commissioner Manis.

COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Thank you. I was going to ask you questions about SEL and equity council and all that. But it's very comprehensive in everything that you have, so I didn't want to make you say all that stuff.

But what I did want to focus on is that you engage with the LGBTQ Resource Center. And I want to hear a little bit about that, and then just also -- I mean, the fact that you also are engaging the adults in this and really providing services for that is just really interesting, and I want to hear just a little bit about that.

DR. SANDY BEERY: Sure. So we have had a person from the center attend a professional development, and we did some work in that space. We are able to connect kids with that center.

We also have some of our teams, particularly at the high school -- because that seems to be where we -- more kids are self-identifying at that age than the younger ages, right? So there's more awareness for our high school teachers about those pieces and how do we -- how do we create an environment that's safe and welcoming for them.

five years ago, when the school came up for the renewal.

IEPs. How many of your students have IEPs? And how do you handle meeting physical therapy needs, whether it's OT, PT, SLP? How do you handle that?

DR. SANDY BEERY: So as you all know, IEPs require you to meet the individual student's needs, right? So we have -- I can't find my little piece of paper quickly, and I'll stop shuffling.

But we have 260 students with learning disabilities, and we have 59 students identified as gifted. So total, we have 22.7 percent of our kids are special ed, with that 59 of them being gifted.

We also have a growing population of students in alternative program. Those are your highest needs kids -- right? -- typically.

So, one, we -- we are always in compliance with IEPs and those kinds of things. We meet with families to figure out -- they come to us with a current IEP. What are those needs, and how do we best, in a virtual setting, meet those needs.

So, for example, I just overheard a conversation this morning our special ed director was having with someone on the phone about a new kid

that's just come with us.

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And in the IEP, it talks about appropriate access for wheelchair.

That's not an issue for us. And we will make sure that whatever that student needs at testing, those needs will be met, right?

So we always have those conversations and help the parents also understand, "All right, so for us here at our school, this is what that looks like, and this is what the support looks like."

Because some of those supports are not supports that they need when they're in their home.

With respect to ancillary services, PT, OT, speech, we do have the full complement of services virtually. And if we have students who require in-person services, then we contract for those services in person. And those service providers go to their homes.

We also -- the diagnosticians, when we do evaluations, those are done in person.

COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: No. And I appreciate that. I think that's always a question people have, because I think that was a similar response from five years ago.

We have new Commissioners. I wanted them

intervention for students who are struggling readers.

So we have staff that are trained in that. And we also have -- as I mentioned in the presentation, we have reading interventionists and math interventionists at each grade band.

And our reading interventionist, at the elementary level in particular, is one of the ones that is trained in that specific program for those most -- kids in most need. And she is able to provided those services online, because there is a way to be able to do that.

I think -- and it's a little bit different than what some of the other schools are saying when they're talking about their literacy program and how that happens in a regular classroom, right? So we are able to support those students who are struggling.

And you are absolutely right. We have more students this year in the elementary school than we did last year, or -- who are needing more support in reading. And we're providing that support through our reading interventionist as well as the other person who's trained in that -- in Orton-Gillingham.

1 COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: Thank vo

to hear that to understand.

You are, in fact, taking care of the physical limitations for testing. You're taking care of any physical therapy needs that the students are entitled to also.

I hear that, you know, some schools during the pandemic, they went virtual. And for K through three, you're learning how to read.

I am very glad that you're a four through twelve. And -- but you may have some fourth and fifth graders that went through that pandemic that suffered in terms of their reading development.

How -- how does your system address bringing them along? Because we heard this morning, you really can't do phonics virtually. It doesn't work very well. So how do you bring those students along if they're not on track from a reading standpoint when they're in fourth or fifth grade?

DR. SANDY BEERY: So we have -- do we have two or three, Shannon? -- people certified in Orton-Gillingham.

MS. SHANNON VASQUEZ: One completely certified authentically with Orton-Gillingham.

DR. SANDY BEERY: So Orton-Gillingham is a system of sounds and symbols, phonics, intense

COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: Thank you. I appreciate that.

That's all I have. But I congratulate you on the strides you've made, also on your commitment to continue to work on improving that graduation rate, because I think -- to me, graduation is an outcome. To me, it's not a measure. Proficiencies, things like that, to me, are more important than whether or not you get that piece of paper.

Because when I was on the school board, you know, there were instances where students maybe couldn't take finals or things because of certain things. And the school board could grant a certificate of graduation anyway.

So it's -- it's kind of a nice accomplishment. But, you know, when we have people graduating, we have a 70 percent-plus graduation rate in New Mexico. But we realize, you know, they're only 40 percent proficient in reading and 30 percent proficient in math. Their certificate doesn't mean as much as what they're actually able to accomplish.

So thank you.

THE CHAIR: Commissioner Manis.

COMMISSIONER MANIS: Thank you. I had a

couple of questions related to the one-on-one instruction that students -- there was some information about that. And so I was curious. How often do students receive one-on-one instruction? And, related to that, if a student is maybe struggling with a particular concept, how accessible is a -- a teacher or someone that they can -- they can talk to about that -- that concept?

DR. SANDY BEERY: So the one-on-one support and/or small group tutoring support is available to all of our students. And it is dependent on the needs of the students.

So, for example, in -- in the high school, for example, the math team has an open tutoring space four days a week. Kids who need help, they can always drop into the tutoring. But if there's a student who the teacher sees as struggling, that teacher can reach out to that student and say, "Hey, you need to come to tutoring." Or, "Call me right back. Come into my live lesson. Let me help you with whatever you need help with."

So the one on one can happen at any point when any student needs it. And it can even happen from not necessarily that content teacher.

So, for example, we -- I mentioned that we

that answered my question. Thank you.

DR. SANDY BEERY: Sure.

THE CHAIR: All right. So I think that comes back to me again now.

So I'm just going to focus on graduation rate, just be, like, really -- I'd love to talk about it. That's the recommendation.

DR. SANDY BEERY: Sure.

THE CHAIR: So I'm very interested in -- I mean, it is -- it's -- I can understand the work -- you know, maybe this upcoming spring when we get 2022 in the spring of 2023, you know, yeah, if we get that climb, that would be great. I don't have that data in front of me to, like, make a decision off of.

So based off of what I do have, it is significantly lower.

And understandably -- I mean, I think -- you know, I know there's always going to be some variance. Like, I'm always okay with a couple of percentage points off due to some unique circumstances, or maybe you just -- some of your kids, you know, finished their course and, like, "You know what? I want to get my GED and go start at a college." That, technically, goes against you;

have advisers at each grade level. There are times when advisers have been able to get ahold of a kid, right? A teacher might have been trying to and hadn't yet, whatever, and the adviser was, and the adviser is looking at the grade book and saying, "Hey, I see that you haven't turned in your big project yet. Why don't we look at that? What's happening with that? Are you struggling with that? Hey, let's call the teacher and" -- there's that level of flexibility in the system that we have.

And the reason we have that is because in the virtual setting, teachers are not tied to a classroom where they are actively engaged with students the whole day -- right? -- which makes it very difficult for teachers to provide that individual support.

That's always a big frustration for me as a school person is how do we make the system allow for that? And here the system is all about that.

So it happens a lot. Teachers are a phone call, a text message -- Webmail is our secured e-mail -- a Webmail away for a kid.

COMMISSIONER MANIS: Thank you. I think that provides a lot of peace of mind as far as how accessible you guys are for students. And I think

right?

So I know that there's lots of things that students can make a positive choice for themselves in different ways that could negatively impact graduation rate. I tend to believe that that's going to be a small percentage overall. So that's kind of where my head goes; right?

So I'm -- I want to hear more about your plan. Like, what have you all looked at? I mean, it has increased over the term of your contract. Your graduation rate did increase, without -- before this work of tracking your students.

So I'm interested in the plan and the plan moving -- what you already did, and then the plan that you've developed now moving forward.

DR. SANDY BEERY: So I'm going to go backwards just a bit to talk about the data, because you're right, there has been some increase along the way. And we noticed that increase, and we were, like, okay, so we're doing all these things with the kids we have with us right now, and we can look at this data, so we feel really good about those systems. What the heck? Why is this still so low, digging into that data of the kids that have left us.

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So one of the things we're actually doing this year is more closely tracking the different kinds of withdrawals that we have that we know where they're going, right? Because if I depend on the data that's in the State graduation cohort data, I don't have access to that readily all the time. And it is count-day bound, right?

So we're going to track that withdrawal student data differently in house so we can better identify how many kids do we have that have gone for a GED, so that we can answer that question for ourselves, and I can answer that for you guys, too.

Here's how many kids who said to us, "No, I'm dropping out," because there's a withdrawal code for that, right?

Here's a bunch of kids who said, "We're going to a public school," and we have not been able to find where they went at all, right?

So we know about this and all the things we did to try to track that kid, so we can better see, do we have any other places in that part of the system that we're still missing something -- right? -- and not tending to it well enough to clean up that back-end data.

So that's one thing that we're going to

with us, they're more likely to leave on track, which, then, they're more likely to graduate someplace else, which then means they're not a dropout for us, right? All of those pieces inform that graduation rate.

So I can talk to you about what we're doing with the process piece right about -- okay. So they withdraw from here. This is our process. This is who's tracking that. This is how frequently she goes into S.T.A.R.S. to see if they've gone somewhere else -- right? -- which you can only do after count days. Here's who we're still lacking to be able to try to figure out where they went, making sure that our request for records process for those kids who have left us, that if we get a request for records, we're going, "Oh, we know where they went. Let's get them said corre-" -- all of those pieces to make sure that that kids-not-with-us data is as accurate as possible, because we're pretty confident that that's where the biggest problem with our data is.

THE CHAIR: Okay. So I guess -- so tell me -- I'm going to kind of go back to what I have in my memory that you said earlier.

How -- if you were able to -- if we take

do.

The other thing is that we continue to be working on what are we doing to support the kids that we have.

So I talked a little bit about looking at the data of the kids who were classified as a senior at the start of the year and graduated in that year.

When we started our off-cohort work, already in place was an adviser for the senior class, and a senior counselor. So they worked with all of the seniors, even those that were off cohort who looked like they were going to probably be able to get it that year, right? They were working with them.

So the first year, we had an off-cohort adviser who said, "My, gosh, we have all these kids that are off cohort. Let's start with the juniors, and let's start with the ones that are the furthest behind," right? Because there was no way she was going to be able to tackle all of them at once.

We did that and saw the big effect of that. And the next year, we hired a second off cohort. They work with students in ninth through twelfth grade. So if we can start with the ninth graders immediately, they're more likely to stay out those kiddos that you believe are -- if you track better, your percentage rate would go up. I believe I heard you say, like, you think, like, 7 or 8 percent higher -- sure.

DR. SANDY BEERY: I think with the projections I've made, I'm hoping it's going to show, for 2022, about 51, 52 percent.

THE CHAIR: Okay. So I guess for me, I'm, like, that's still super low.

DR. SANDY BEERY: It is.

THE CHAIR: I want to make sure that that's, like -- tell me -- and then I also remember you said you feel like you could account for 95 percent of your kids that you have are on track? Or explain again what that 95 percent that you gave me.

DR. SANDY BEERY: What that 95 was? THE CHAIR: Yeah.

DR. SANDY BEERY: What that is is we wanted to see how effective we were with the kids we have, right?

So what we did was we said of the kids who started a school year -- like, started 2021 classified as a senior, of those kids, how many graduated that year. Right? That's what those

percentages are, which means that they graduated on time, right? That's what those percentages were.

One of the reasons that we said for the off-cohort kids was we really need to be focusing on those kids starting in ninth grade, because if you -- the sooner you can get them caught up, the better for them, the less likely they are to drop out, right? We all know that.

So focusing on those kids early on, the other thing about yes, that 51 or -2 percent is still really low, if you look at the cohort piece, that percentage is only for the cohort of '21-'22 -- right? -- the kids that graduated last year.

We have been more carefully tracking the younger kids each year since two years ago -- they all kind of blended together during COVID -- since two years ago, to not only try to get those kids on track and have them, if they decide to withdraw, go someplace else on track or stay with us, and, earlier, when they withdraw, track those kids and get them correct in S.T.A.R.S., right?

So I'm anticipating that with the systems that we've put in place and starting in ninth grade, as you begin to see the next cohort, '23, graduates of '23, we've been working for three years to clean

DR. SANDY BEERY: I'm sorry. I misunderstood. I thought you meant about moving forward with the --

THE CHAIR: No, like your previous fiveand six-year rates, yeah.

DR. SANDY BEERY: Got you. They're about the same as what the four-year was.

THE CHAIR: Okay. Okay.

DR. SANDY BEERY: And I think they were in the annual report or the preliminary analysis.

THE CHAIR: Oh, yeah. The preliminary analysis. I have them right here. Yeah. They're about the same. I just didn't go down to the next page just now, literally.

DR. SANDY BEERY: And those are reflective of the same issue we just talked about.

THE CHAIR: Okay. Yeah. I guess it's -it is -- I could -- I imagine it is one of those
things where -- so what do you think contributed
to -- I mean, if you, in the last couple of years
have been, like, we're starting with the ninth,
we're going -- why has the graduation rate been -like, what are the contributing factors that started
it at that -- like, why are we -- why has it ever
been in the 40 percent, like, years ago?

up that data, right?

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So it's also trying to -- you're trying to clean up the train, and three of the cars have left the station. And then you don't see the official data for a whole other year, right?

And I can very easily communicate specifics about what we're doing, what we're tracking, what we anticipate will happen with that graduation rate based on the strategies that we're taking. I'm happy to do that.

THE CHAIR: So what are your five- and six-year graduation rates? Do you have --

DR. SANDY BEERY: I've been afraid to try to project them -- no. I'm just kidding. I would -- my guess is -- my best guess is, based on what I'm seeing now with what we have for graduation rates, is that for '23, we will be closer to 60 or 62 percent, and then by '24, maybe closer to 70.

That's what we're anticipating, because all of these systems are much tighter much earlier on, and that data will begin to demonstrate itself as a graduation rate by the time we get to that graduation rate.

THE CHAIR: I thought five- and six-year rates are given to schools; is that --

I mean, why are we -- why is this school anywhere near that, ever?

DR. SANDY BEERY: So at the beginning of any school year, we start the year with anywhere between 60 and 80 percent of our high school kids are behind, are off-cohort. And they come to us off cohort, right? So we start with kids who are already behind, and we work to get them caught up. That's one piece.

So it's here are the kids that we have, and we know that they're in our cohort -- right? -because they've come to our school, and they're behind.

Our first focus is to support those students to successfully complete high school, and, if possible, successfully get back on track and graduate on time.

Here's my little soapbox, right? Who said you had to graduate in four years to count as a graduate, right? If you're really focused to get graduated from high school, and it takes you five or it takes you six, or you're 35, you should be able to do that; right? Okay. End of soapbox.

So that's part of the issue is the kids that we get, right?

And the other part is -- and I'm going to give all of the kudos to Jolene about this, because in '18-'19, she was a counselor. Is that the year? Yeah. She was a counselor then, and she saw that there was this need for these kids, and she, on her own, supported the kids as best she could and identified areas that we could use additional support, and that's how we began building the system.

The other piece that she did was started digging into this other part of the data and saying, "What's wrong?" And what we found were big holes in our system that allowed for this data to continue to be inaccurate.

And so we've worked really hard to tighten up that system, and we felt really good about the system for the last two years, at least, like, really strong about that system.

So that's why, when we get to that point where that cohort gets reported, we'll be able to see the effects of all this work that we've been doing since '18-'20.

And, like Mr. Robbins said, it's an outcome, and it's a way-down-the-road outcome. And sometimes it's really frustrating when you're doing

That's great."

But they still don't want you to have a GED; right? So I think kids don't realize that; right?

I've worked with students who were 20, 21, and they were, like, "I need a diploma. I actually need a diploma. I don't know what to do now." They can't go backwards in time.

I just wonder how much easier it is for your students, because they're in their own community kind of virtual, to make those decisions outside of your school -- right? -- because they're -- they don't -- they're not on a campus where there's multiple people kind of pushing the graduation as often as traditional high schools are, like, so -- like, they're so foc- -- and, like, so pushing it on their kids all the time massively.

I just wonder if, like, what the virtual environment contributes to that as well, with kids being able to, like, think on their own without having as many adults right there next to them every day pushing on it.

DR. SANDY BEERY: I would respectfully disagree, only because I know what our advisers and our teachers and our counselors do. And I think

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all this work here, and you're, like, "And I gotta wait another three years before..." --

THE CHAIR: Yeah, you see, "Here's my official..."

I guess I -- it's going to be interesting, now that the tracking, like, going into it and being able to see a little bit more -- 'cause I just know from speaking with students who -- and I think it's not uncommon, necessarily, I mean, that students are leaving and getting GEDs early; right? Like, they're 17. They're, like, "I just want to go get started at the college, I'm ready to go," or whatever.

But I think one of the things I know from working in education is sometimes students don't realize the impact of that until later. And it adversely impacts them in different ways that they don't recognize at the moment.

And so I think having -- I mean, I know that's the job of your advisers and -- to talk to them and, like, "Hey, if you get your GED, like, some, some jobs in the future are not going to be happy with you. It doesn't matter how -- that you were so brilliant that you were able to finish early. And you were ready for college at 17?

that our kids get as much or more of that, because we're in contact with our kids all the time.

So, "Are you really sure this is what -do you have a plan? What is your plan? Is this GED going to get you to your plan?"

Yes, we have the same conversations that you would have in a brick-and-mortar school. And we have the -- we have the staff and that connection with kids to have the conversation. It's just not in person in the same space.

THE CHAIR: And I actually -- I love that the parent came up here -- I don't know if she's still here. Yeah, she had to leave. And she's, like, I don't like it when people say your kids don't get any interaction. And this is definitely totally an aside.

But during COVID -- my kids do go to brick-and-mortar schools. But during COVID, every kid did not. And now -- my daughter was an eighth-grader when COVID started; now she's a sophomore. And some of her best friends, she met online during COVID.

And she talks with them every -- she's never met them. They are her best -- like, some of her best, best friends. And they -- they are more

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deeply connected than most of the people she knows at her school.

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So I agree -- I totally understand that, like, that's -- that's the way kids can develop -- I think it's amazing that kids are able to develop relationships and connections with people outside of what we're used to. Like, what? You don't meet them on the playground? What do you mean? How did that work?

It's so different -- I'm not that old, but it still was different from how I grew up.

So I think it's -- I'm okay with believing that a virtual environment can provide the same opportunities, better opportunities, but for some kids and what they need.

Yeah, I guess I -- it's hard to see. It's just hard to see that graduation rate; right? Like, it's just difficult -- it's always, like, if you --40 -- 40 percent looks -- doesn't look great. But then you flip it around, and you're, like, over half of the students are not gradua- -- you know, that's tough to -- to kind of grapple with.

And I will hope, like -- I will support the school continuing. I think it provides a really great opportunity. Like, the kids and families who So, all right. That's -- yeah.

2 Commission- --

COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Are you ready for a motion?

THE CHAIR: Yeah. Let me -- okay. I have Commissioner Voigt is going to make a motion. So if -- Commissioner Carrillo.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Before a motion.

9 THE CHAIR: And I will -- Commissioner 10 Robbins, who had his hand up before -- Commissioner 11 Robbins, are you planning on making a motion? 12

COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: No.

THE CHAIR: All right. Commissioner

Robbins and Commissioner Carrillo.

COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: But I'm not doing anything with the motion.

THE CHAIR: All right. Commissioner Voigt would like to make a motion. But Commissioner Robbins had his hand up first, so I'm calling on Commissioner Robbins, then Commissioner Carrillo, then Voigt.

COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: Again, just to kind of touch real quickly on the GED thing. My daughter homeschooled for two years, got a GED, and she became an RN working in the NICU over six years,

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choose it and are successful in it -- there are many families, just like every charter. They start it and they're, like, "Whoa, this is not for us, not at all. It is not. I'm going to go somewhere else."

Again, that happens with every school, every charter school. But I believe that this is such a great opportunity for many families, and I fully support, like, it providing -- when a virtual school is able to provide a quality option to the families that need it the most, I will always support continuing to provide that as an option for the families that choose it.

So, yeah. Just hoping that the work you've already started will lead to further success and that keeping it a focus in your next five years will -- this will be -- like. I would love to see the rates, like, continue to increase.

And if you have a -- I don't want to say it was an easy way to get extra points -- right? -like to get those extra percentage. Like, I know the tracking and doing that data collection is not easy.

But it doesn't take as much manpower as lifting kids; right? Like, it's an adult thing that you can -- you can try to track and do better.

saving babies' lives.

The GED is not a disincentive people who want to go to college and go to other things.

Yes, some people look at that as an important thing.

One of my older brothers graduated college with 168 credits in three years. He then went on and got his Ph.D. in a two-year program which skipped the Master's.

So, again, having those certificates are one thing. But demonstrating the excellence is important.

And, again, I think, you know, Connections Academy provides an avenue for students. And, you know, one of the things that really concerns me is the Legislature perhaps saying, "Oh, you have to still take these end-of-year tests, but you don't have to pass them in order to graduate. You don't have to show competence in order to graduate."

To me, that's -- that's more concerning than if you get a diploma or a GED.

So I applaud Connections Academy. And if they have a good number of students that are leaving early to get their GED and go into the workforce, more power to those students. Thanks.

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1	THE CHAIR: Commissioner Carrillo.	1	I've tracked, because we always just say yes.
2	COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Yes. I'm glad you	2	But we do have kids who do participate in
3	brought up graduation rate. And because one of the	3	their homeschool whatever it might be, whatever
4	things that I was thinking earlier was that if I was	4	extracurricular, which is what's required by the
5	to ask the Commission to have a condition for you,	5	law by NMAA.
6	it would be to see some serious growth in that rate.	6	COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Right. Okay.
7	But then if we did that we couldn't do	7	Thanks.
8	that at this point, because on the last school, we	8	DR. SANDY BEERY: Uh-huh.
9	didn't do that. It would be completely unfair.	9	THE CHAIR: All right. Commissioner
10	You stated, I think, very ambitious goals	10	Voigt.
11	for where you want to be in the next couple of	11	COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Thank you. And thank
12	years, and I'll just be really interested to see	12	you for answering our plethora of questions so
13	what you do to get there, because I can say probably	13	thoroughly.
14	that all of us are looking for at least, like, five	14	I would like to move that the Public
15	or six points, I mean, at least in growth, on	15	Education Commission approve the application for
16	graduation.	16	New Mexico Connections Academy for a five-year term,
17	And I was I thought it was right here,	17	2023 through 2028, with the following conditions:
18	the I agree with Commissioner Robbins completely.	18	That, 1, prior to contract negotiations
19	You know, graduation is great. And I know that	19	for the school, the school study the cause of the
20	like, with with Santa Fe Public and other	20	low graduation rate;
21	districts, you know, in those first years, that	21	2, the school develop a plan, including
22	first year, they were graduating kids, man, they	22	targets for improving graduation outcomes;
23	were doing they were doing anything to get kids	23	And, 3, the plan be approved at contract
24	over the finishing line to get them a diploma. And	24	negotiations, begin at the start of the charter
25	so there were so many kids in e2020 that basically	25	term, and continue for the five years of the charter
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1	all graduated with Ds; right?	1	229 term.
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	all graduated with Ds; right?		term.
2	all graduated with Ds; right?  And that's just we've just I can't	2	term. THE CHAIR: Second.
2 3	all graduated with Ds; right?  And that's just we've just I can't believe that we were a party to all of that. I	2 3	term.  THE CHAIR: Second.  Commissioners, any discussion?
2 3 4	all graduated with Ds; right?  And that's just we've just I can't believe that we were a party to all of that. I wasn't on the board then. But boards all over were	2 3 4	term.  THE CHAIR: Second.  Commissioners, any discussion?  Commissioner Carrillo.
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2 3 4 5 6	all graduated with Ds; right?  And that's just we've just I can't believe that we were a party to all of that. I wasn't on the board then. But boards all over were a party to that right? because we're failing our kids when we do that.	2 3 4 5 6	term.  THE CHAIR: Second.  Commissioners, any discussion?  Commissioner Carrillo.  COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: So we're not setting benchmarks; we're just developing a plan.  THE CHAIR: They're developing a plan.  COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Right. You're
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			39 (Pages 230 to 233)
	230		232
1	COMMISSIONER VOIGT: I'd like to make a	1	COMMISSIONER MANIS: Yes.
2	comment.	2	COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: And Secretary Armijo
3	THE CHAIR: Commissioner Voigt.	3	votes yes. That passes, seven to zero.
4	COMMISSIONER VOIGT: I feel like this plan	4	THE CHAIR: All right. And with
5	is more for support. And I think you have a plan.	5	congratulations. And with that we are adjourning
6	You know, you've got a plan. It's just it's not	6	until tomorrow.
7	black and white right now. And I think that with	7	(Proceedings adjourn at 2:06 p.m.)
8	this guidance, you will knock it out of the park.	8	(1 roccoungs aujourn at 2.00 p.m.)
9	And so this is more for support.	9	
10	THE CHAIR: Commissioner Gipson.	10	
11	COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Yeah. I just want	11	
12	to say when we're looking at the discussion that we	12	
13	had about the prior school, it had nothing to do	13	
14	with graduation rate. So you're talking apples and	14	
15	oranges that way.	15	
16	And it wasn't you know, one of the	16	
17	recommendations was for just as a reminder. This	17	
18	isn't a reminder. This is the school has to develop	18	
19	a plan for this specific area.	19	
20	So I think it's vastly different than the	20	
21	discussion that we had with the other school.	21	
22	UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: (Inaudible.)	22	
23	THE CHAIR: I don't know if I can. So	23	
24	sorry. Yeah. No, we can't. Sorry.	24	
25	I would just say, for me, this is what	25	
23	1 Would Just say, 101 me, this is what	23	
	231		233
1	Commissioner Gipson said, a plan to be set in place,	1	BEFORE THE PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION
2	and additional monitoring and support throughout the	2 3	STATE OF NEW MEXICO
3	contract term on this specific issue. That's what I	4	
4	see it as, that this when site visits happen,	5	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
5	when that this would be something that's going to	6	I, Cynthia C. Chapman, RMR, CCR #219, Certified
6	be specifically addressed each time, in addition to	7	Court Reporter in the State of New Mexico, do hereby
7	just all the normal all the normal things.	8	certify that the foregoing pages constitute a true
8	All right. Any other comments from	9	transcript of proceedings had before the said NEW MEXICO PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION, held in the State
9	Commissioners?	11	of New Mexico, in the matter therein stated.
10	(No response.)	12	In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my
11	THE CHAIR: All right. Hearing none, or	13	hand on December 27, 2022.
12	seeing none, Secretary Armijo for roll.	14	
13	COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Chair Burt.	15	
14	THE CHAIR: Yes.	16	Cymthia C. Changers, DMD, CDD, NM, CCD, #210
15	COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Commissioner	17	Cynthia C. Chapman, RMR-CRR, NM CCR #219 BEAN & ASSOCIATES, INC.
16	Carrillo.	''	201 Third Street, NW, Suite 1630
17	COMMISSIONER CARRILLO: Yes.	18	Albuquerque, New Mexico 87102
18	COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Commissioner Gipson.		License Expires: December 31, 2023
19	COMMISSIONER GIPSON: Yes.	19	
20	COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Commissioner	20	
21	Robbins.	21 22	
	COMMISSIONER ROBBINS: Yes.	23	
22			
23	COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Vice Chair Voigt.	24	
23 24	COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Vice Chair Voigt. COMMISSIONER VOIGT: Yes.		Job No.: 6336N (CC)
23	COMMISSIONER ARMIJO: Vice Chair Voigt.		Job No.: 6336N (CC) Proofed By: PD

1	BEFORE THE PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION				
2	STATE OF NEW MEXICO				
3					
4					
5	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE				
6	I, Cynthia C. Chapman, RMR, CCR #219, Certified				
7	Court Reporter in the State of New Mexico, do hereby				
8	certify that the foregoing pages constitute a true				
9	transcript of proceedings had before the said NEW				
10	MEXICO PUBLIC EDUCATION COMMISSION, held in the State				
11	of New Mexico, in the matter therein stated.				
12	In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my				
13	hand on December 27, 2022.				
14					
15					
16	Cynthia Chapman, KMR-CRR, NM CCR #219				
17	BEAN & ASSOCIATES, INC. 201 Third Street, NW, Suite 1630				
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25	Job No.: 6336N (CC) Proofed By: PD				

